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REFUSES TO "DEPART."

Jeff. Davis and other Democrats refuse to embark on the "new departure" of Vallandigham & Co., and Jeff. is making himself particularly conspicuous in his thrusts at the "departurists." He does not believe in the submission policy. At Atlanta he said:

"There was a good deal of talk about 'accepting the situation,' but as far as he was concerned, he would accept nothing. These miserable phrases about 'accepting the situation' because our rights had been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword and lost, were the excuses of dunces and cowards. No one had any right to submit the liberties of a people to the arbitrament of the sword."

At Augusta Hon. H. W. Hilliard in his address of welcome to Mr. Davis said:

"I do not now propose to review the dead drama that closed in the overthrow of the Southern cause. *That is not a lost cause. It is the cause of Constitutional liberty, and will yet triumph.*"

Davis replied as follows:

"I am proud of my father, and proud of this State. If it is a crime to feel proud of this sire—to glory in his devotion to the cause of the right—to remember with exultation his services in defence of liberty, then, my friends, it is also a crime *to oppose a despotic centralization of power, and uphold the right of a State to withdraw from a voluntary compact entered into only for the purpose of the freedom of them all.* If this is a crime then I am a criminal, and it is the only offense of which I have been guilty."

Considering the past and the present of Jeff. Davis, we are led to the conclusion that we must be, just now, in the midst of the thousand years spoken of in the good book when the old devil was to be loosed on the earth.

THE CLOSE OF THE IMPEACHMENT.

We copy the following relative to the closing scenes of the Butler Impeachment trial, from the Lincoln correspondence of the Omaha *Republican:*

The clerk called the roll, and was then directed by the President to read the 1st Article of Impeachment, and the Senators were requested to pay due attention to the reading of the article, as they would be required to vote upon it immediately. The article was read, and the clerk called, "Mr. Brown. Senator Brown stood up. The President—"How say you, Mr. Senator, is the respondent, David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, guilty or not guilty of a misdemeanor in office, as charged in this Article?" Senator Brown responded—"Guilty." The vote of Senator Brown was duly recorded, and the same formula was gone through with, with all the Senators. Messrs. Brown, Cropsey, Hawke, Metz, Sheldon, Thomas and Mr. President voting "guilty"—Gerrard voting "guilty as charged in the first specifications, and Kennedy voting "guilty of the first and fourth specifications." Messrs. Hilton, Tucker and Tennant voted "not guilty."

The second article was read by the clerk. Messrs. Cropsey, Metz and Mr. President voted "not guilty." Sheldon voted "guilty upon the 3d and 4th specifications. Thomas voted guilty as charged in the 3d and 4th specifications. Messrs. Brown, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton Kennedy, Tucker and Tennant voted "not guilty." Upon the 3d article, Messrs. Brown, Hawke, Metz, Kennedy and Tennant voted "guilty." Messrs. Cropsey, Gerrard, Hilton, Sheldon, Thomas, Tucker and Mr. President voted "not guilty."

To the 4th Article, Mr. Kennedy voted "guilty" and Messrs. Brown, Cropsey, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton, Metz, Sheldon, Thomas, Tucker Tennant and Mr. President voted "not guilty."

To the 5th Article, all the Senators voted "not guilty."

To the 6th Article, Messrs. Metz, Kennedy, Sheldon, Thomas, and Mr. President voted "guilty." Messrs. Brown, Cropsey, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton, Tucker and Tennant voted "not guilty."

To the 7th Article, Messrs. Cropsey, Kennedy and Sheldon voted "guilty." Messrs. Brown, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton, Metz, Thomas, Tucker, Tennant and Mr. President voted "not guilty."

To the 11th Article, Messrs. Metz, Kennedy, Sheldon, Thomas, Tennant and Mr. President voted "guilty." Messrs. Brown Cropsey, Gerrard, Hawke, Hilton and Tucker voted "not guilty."

The President then announced that David Butler, Governor of the State of Nebraska, was declared guilty of the 1st Article.

Mr. Gerrard offered an order to the effect that Gov. Butler be and he is hereby removed from the office of Governor of the State of Nebraska. Carried—all voting in the affirmative excepting Sheldon, who explained his vote by saying that if the Governor was removed from office simply, he could be elected again, same as any other person.

Mr. Gerrard moved that the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment for the trial of David Butler, Governor, of the State of Nebraska, now adjourn *sine die.* Carried, and the court adjourned at 12:30.

Substitute for the Potato.

Since the ravages of the potato bug are truly alarming, and the failure of this important crop is almost certain in several counties, at least, I beg leave to call attention to the eatable-rooted lilly of Chili and Peru, as a substitute for the potato, in addition to the Apio of New Grenada. It is known as Alstroemer's tuberous lilly, and has been introduced to the notice of the farmers and gardeners of Europe as a substitute for the potato. Its tubers weigh from three to six ounces, are oval, and not furnished with eyes like the potato. Its stems are slender, and twine on other plants or sticks for support, its leaves ovate; its flowers mixed with red, and green and yellow, and its blossoms appear in June and July. Its tubers are cooked for food in Chili, Peru, and other places—*Colman's Rural World.*

Serious Accident.

Wm. E. and Joseph Kelley, living in Barada precinct, in this county, were returning home from Arago last Friday evening when the team ran away near Arago cemetery, and threw them out of the wagon, both receiving serious injury. They were so badly injured that they remained insensible all night, and the next morning Joseph was able to go back to Arago where he reported his brother, William, dead; but he is, we understand recovering.—*Falls City Journal.*

Custom is the plague of wise men, and the idol of fools.

The Nebraska City *Chronicle*, in speaking of the conviction of Gov. Butler, says:

"The extent of punishment will now have to be fixed, and, while we have little sympathy for the convicted, we do not believe it good policy to inflict unreasonable punishment. To disqualify from holding office, and disfranchisement, with a seizure of his property, to the extent of the missing funds, would probably be sufficient as an example to others."

We think Waters must be trying to perpetrate a huge joke when he says he has "little sympathy for the convicted." The light character of the punishment suggested betokens much sympathy, and no mere words can induce a belief to the contrary. In the same paper Waters speaks of acting Gov. James in the following strain:

"A long personal acquaintance with Mr. James has given us unlimited confidence in his integrity and honesty of purpose. The material interests of the State will be carefully fostered under his administration, and we feel confident nothing will be done, during his term of office that will cast reproach upon our great State or cause a regret that *he* succeeded the Governor which has just been set aside."

LATEST FROM LINCOLN.

The Omaha *Tribune* of this morning contains the following telegram from Lincoln:

LINCOLN, June 6.

The Senate passed the Asylum bill today. Insurance money, to the amount of $70,000, appropriated for that purpose. It appoints Hon. Sam. Maxwell, of Cass county; Mr. William E. Hill, of Otoe county; and Mr. D. W. Scott, of Lancaster county, as commissioners in the rebuilding of the Asylum; and also makes them a board of commissioners to superintend and regulate the expenses incident to furnishing the Asylum.

The Senate also passed a bill in relation to the Omaha High School. It gives the people the privilege to elect, in 1872, their own Board of Regents.

Senator Gerrard resigned at noon today.

Messrs. Hawke, Gerrard, Kennedy and Metz left to-day.

The Gillespie case comes up to-morrow morning, but there is little doubt that it will not be further continued to a distant date.

There are only fourteen members left in the House.

Funny Situation.

It is always dangerous to "poke around" a neighbor's house at night, however friendly the situation. The accidents related here, which proved so laughable, might have been fatal to two men: A citizen of Lyons, N. Y. recently stopped at the house of a friend to get a drink of water. No one responding to his rap upon the door, he raised the window, intending to enter and help himself. Just as he introduced his head the sash fell, and being unable to raise it again, he found himself a prisoner. The The owner of the premises hearing the noise, and thinking only of the burglars and murder, fled "fast and fa" to the yard, in his flight fell into a hogshead of water which his fright had caused him to forget. No. 1 hearing the splash and and divining the cause, began to laugh immoderately notwithstanding his unpleasant position, and thus attracted the attention of a passing friend, by whose exertions both parties were released from their ludicrous position.

Unconscious Influence Over Animals.

The horse like his driver, and the dog like his master. A nervous, timorous man is almost sure to have a skittish horse, shying at anything, unsteady, and a runaway if he gets a chance. Many a cow is spoiled by lack of patience and quietness in the milker, and the amount of milk depends more upon the milker than the pasturage. If a man is afraid of a horse, the animal knows it before he gets into the stable. We have known the most inoffensive cow in the herd so wrought upon by the nervousness of a greenhorn, as dexterously to plant her foot in his breast and send him reeling heels over head. A noisy, boisterous fellow about fattening stables will cause a serious loss in gain of flesh to the animals, so important is quiet to them when then they are digesting their food.

A Hint to Husbands.

Is'nt it strange that some men, who will be kind an obliging to their neighbors, gentlemanly and polite to *other* ladies, will be so rude, and cold and harsh at home, and perfect bears to their wives—crabbed, snappish, ungenerous and altogether unsocial, and hateful? Does anybody know of any such men? Not that I wish to lay all the wrong doing, and blame, on *man*-kind, or condemn them *en-masse*,—not all. There are plenty of good, noble men, but not quite enough. When they are so strong, and have so much power to do good, and win love and bless their homes, why won't they *all* do it?

"Circumstances alter cases." Some men's wives and trying enough to wear out the patience of Job; but then in the perversity of things, you will generally find a real bear of a man united to a frail, patient, forbearing and forgiving wife.—She is your wife, Mr. Bear, and the mother of your children, and probably dependent on you for a home and means, and can't get away from you; so, of course she is in your power, and you can treat her just as you choose. But if you expect her heart to bound with pleasure when she hears your footsteps, or to proffer you caresses, or to rejoice in your presence, you are much mistaken. She is human—neither more nor less. Please reverse your situation and conditions.—How much, and how long, would you bear such treatment as you give her?—You will inevitably be measured and weighed for just what you are, and there is no help for it.

Public opinion must be glaringly at fault when the rustle of a lady's silk is the breeze that floats her along the social stream. Our footing is sadly precarious when the sole standing among a community is only the two-inch heel of a genteel boot. There are, after all, but two real distinctions among people, the quality of mind and the quality of heart. And of these the latter is the highest. The brain and the heart will abide as distinctions, for these are in a man and not on him.

The Morning.

We love the morning, fresh and sweet as it is; a daily new creation, breaking forth, and calling all that have life, and breath, and being, to new adoration, new enjoyments, and new gratitude.

Be True to Yourself.

If a man will only start with a fixed and honorable purpose, in life, and strictly and persistently attempt to carry it out to the best of his ability, undismayed by failure or delay, the time may be long in coming, but come it will, when that purpose will be achieved.

Knowledge.

There are those who wish to know, only that they may know—it is curiosity; that they may be known—it is vanity; that they may sell their knowledge for money or honors—it is greed; that they may edify others—it is charity; that they may be edified—it is prudence.—The grand idea of knowledge is to acquire truth.

Sad Accident.

From the Beatrice *Express*, we learn that "a little two year old son of David Titus, of this place, met with an accident Wednesday evening, which terminated in his death a few hours after.—He drank a swallow of concentrated lye, from a can being used by his mother in making soap, and although all means were promptly taken to save his life, they were of no avail. The child was attended by Dr. Davis, and was buried Thursday afternoon from the church, Rev. W. A. Presson, officiating."—*Nemaha Journal.*

Disinfectants.

The best and most simple disinfecting agent known is chloride of zinc. It is easily made by dissolving zinc in muriatic acid, and can be applied in a diluted state to cesspols, foul and offensive drains, etc.

Sulphate of zinc is also an excellent disinfectant, and can be purchased at almost any drug store in the form of salt. A half pound dissolved in a pail of warm water and thrown into a cesspool not remarkably offensive will deodorize it at once. We advise our city readers to apply this agent freely, during the month of August especially.

Copperas is another agent that may be applied in the same manner, and for the same purpose, and either of these will accomplish, if freely used, all that is needed.

The Beautiful.

Perception of beauty is one of the most decided characteristics by which man is distinguished from the brute.—We discover no symptoms of admiration in animals of a lower grade than ourselves. The peacock excites no deference from the splendor of his plumage, nor the swan from her snow-white feathers; and the verdant fields in her summer bloom, attract no more than as their flowery sheets allure the insect tribe, who in their turn are followed by their foes. To man alone belongs the prerogative of appreciating beauty, because admiration is graciously designed as the means of leading him on to moral excellence.

Truth in Brief.

Anybody can soil the reputation of any individual, however pure and chaste, by uttering a suspicion that his enemies will believe and his friends never hear of. A puff of the idle wind can take a million of the seeds of a thistle, and do a work of mischief which the husbandman must labor long to undo, the floating particles being too fine to be seen, and to light to be stopped. Such are the seeds of slander, so easily sown, so difficult to be gathered up, and yet so pernicious in their fruits. The slanderer knows that many a mind will catch up the plague and become poisoned by his insinuations, without ever seeking the antidote. No reputation can refute a sneer, nor any human skill prevent mischief.

Plowing Wet Soil.

Hardly any practice on the farm is more to be deprecated than plowing or stirring the soil in the spring when wet. This is one of the small operations, affecting oftentimes a whole crop, and lasting injuriously through a whole season. Unless in a sandy soil, and stirring or moving by spade, plow or harrow, when wet, tends to compress and compact its particles, when the object is or ought to be to pulverize and make mellow. "Good tillage is manure;" and stirring of wet soils is only allowable in a brickyard. No implement we know of is capable of again opening lumps of earth to atmosphere action and influences after they have once closed up by compression, and become externally hardened. Any one can observe this by moulding a lump of damp earth in their hand when it becomes the consistence of putty—when it becomes nearly as hard as stone—*Western Rural.*

Brain Growth.

Persons who talk do not always think most. I question whether persons who think most—that is, have most conscious thought pass through their minds—necessarily do most mental work. "Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock, it will be growing when you are sleeping." So with every new idea that is planted in a thinker's mind. An idea in the brain is not a legend carved on a marble slab; it is an impression made on a living tissue which is the seat of active nutritive processes. Shall the initials I carved in bark grow from year to year with the tree? and shall not my recorded thought grow into new forms and relations with my growing brain? Daniel Webster told one of the greatest scholars, that he had to change the size of his hat every four years. His head grew large and his intellect expanded. Illustrations of this same fact were shown me by a famous phrenologist in London. But organic mental changes may take place in shorter spaces of time. A single night of sleep has often brought a sober second thought which was a surprise to a hasty conclusion of the day before.—*O. W. Holmes.*

The good old squared-toed English word "wound," for thirty years has been made to go through life as 'woond.' Fashion changed the pronunciation.—To-day fashion is working to get the good old squared-toed English word "route" pronounced as "roote"—not only that, but in severe cases it must go as "throote"—the same being French and more *distingue.* There is as much fashion in this thing as there is in back hair.

A long-nosed, thin-shanked old maid appeared at the door of a farmer's house in Iowa the other day, and wanted the farmer's wife to subscribe to some woman's newspaper and sign a petition for woman's suffrage. The wife called out, "Charles, Tom, Richard, Lucy, Jane!" and was soon surrounded by a crowd of rosy-cheeked children. She then turned to the visitor and said, "Have you any of these?" "No!" was the sharp reply. "Then," replied the buxom wife, "go get a few, and afterwards come to me about woman's rights if you feel like it."

Gone Out Forever.

Like drooping, dying stars, our dearly loved ones go away from our sight. The stars our hopes, our ambitions, and prayers, whose lights ever shine before us, they suddenly pale in the firmaments of our hearts, and their place is left empty, cold and dark. A mother's steady soft and earnest light, that kept our feet from stumbling in the dark and treacherous ways; a sister's light, so mild, so pure, so constant and so firm, shining upon us from gentle, loving eyes, and pursuading us to grace and goodness; a brother's light, forever sleeping in our soul, and illuminating our goings and comings; a friend's light true and trusty—gone out forever? No! the light has not gone out. It is shining beyond the stars, where there is no night and no darkness, forever and forever.—*Theodore Parker.*

American Gardening.

Mr. W. Robinson, of England, writes thus of American gardens, in a late number of *Hearth and Home:* I can conceive nothing more dreary than to live in the country and have no garden. To have no garden is to take the poetry and nearly all the charm away from country life. To have a garden is to have many friends continually near.

What a difference between what Mr. Carlyle calls an "umbrageous man's rest, in which a king might wish to sit and smoke, and call it his," with its roses and honeysuckles and fuchsias clambering in through the very windows in crowds, and the dreary, arid prospect round thousands of American houses.

Every man whose eyes are open to the results of the population of a country gathering in densely packed myriads in cities—every man who knows the condition under which our best men are bred—must wish to see country life made as delightful as possible, so that we may thereby counteract by the most persuasive of reasons the continual flow of the best of the people to the great cities. And the garden is second to no other helper in the cause. I candidly confess that if I were the son of a farmer, dwelling in one of these dreary looking gardenless houses, I should not hesitate for a moment about deserting it for another hard looking house in the nearest large city.

No wiser words were ever spoken than those of the prince who counselled fathers to teach their children to love gardens. And it is not alone in the home circle that their effect would be good, for it was impossible to get true rural beauty unless the smaller classes of houses are embowered in gardens.

I am not pleading for costly gardening—far from it—for the most beautful cottage gardens in England cost little beyond a little loving labor—a mere patch of ground around the house, to sanctify it, so to speak, is quite enough, and should not be spared in a country where nearly every occupier of land is also the owner of it."

Base Ball Statistics.

No less than sixteen kinds of balls are in use, from the regulation ball to the children's or fancy ball, and prices vary from $18 to 85 cents a dozen. Some half dozen regular manufactories of base balls alone, exist in this city, the largest producing just now seventy-five dozen balls per diem. The town of Natick, however, in Massachusetts, is the greatest ball manufactory perhaps in the world, many hundreds of people being employed in producing these articles, and it is not uncommon for houses in this line of business to order thence 6,000 ball at a time. Their manufacture entails no thing of very special interest, the inside being of wound rubber, and the wrapping of woolen yarn, save that the winding of the yarn around the ball is principally done by men. One would suppose from the nicely shaped spheres women make when winding up worsted, they would be most adapted to this kind of work, but it seems to require a certain amount of physical strength which the weaker sex is not endowed with.—The cover of horse hide is put on entirely by women. The total number of balls made and sold in New York is immense, one manufactury alone having supplied 162,000 balls last year. Perhaps the United States will bat to pieces half a million of balls this season. Bats form an important business alone. They run through a dozen different varieties. It sounds somewhat preposterous to think of mills running all the year round turning out bats. As more bats are used than balls, one can form some idea of the enormous quantity of material consumed. Orders for all base-ball implements are just now at their height, and the supply is barely up to the demand.—*New York Times.*

Beecher on Confessing Sins.

If a man lies I think he ought to confess it, but it is not expedient to tell all our sins out only. Nothing is more disagreeable to me than to hear of a man's ailments. If a person has a sore, I don't want to hear of it. I don't care to be regaled with the state of the liver. I have ills enough of my own. Yet some persons will get together and croon and croon and talk about each other's sickness, and about corpses, and how many they have laid out, and have a regular graveyard banquet. It is the same with spiritual ailments. There are times when man should make confessions of specific sins. If a man has been carrying on the liquor business, and is converted, it is quite proper that he should confess that he has been doing the devil's work. If he has been engaged in any wickedness that has been open to the whole community, his repentance should be open, it is not necessary to any inventory of all one's faults, but if we say anything it is better to be specific than generic.

Mr. Secchi, of Rome, in photographing the various heavenly bodies, states that he took a photograph of the moon, eight inches in diameter, in the seventh day of her age, also a photograph of Jupiter, which showed his belts distinctly and also traces of some of his satellites. But the point of fact most notable in the latter operation was, that it took twice as long time as the moon the day after the full, so that the force of light—actinic rays only—in Jupiter is greater than that of the moon, seeing that their distances from the sun are as five to ten. His photograph of Saturn, though only the twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, not only showed the black spaces between the planet and the ring, but the shadow of the planet on the ring. It bore to be magnified to a distance of one and a half or two inches, and established the two remarkable facts, that the planet was more sombre than the ring, and that the actinic light of the planet was stronger in proportion than that of the moon. This is thought to prove that Saturn has a reflecting atmosphere.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ITEMS FROM ALL PARTS.

LONDON, June 1.

A Times special from Paris says the Versailles troops are not now so popular as when they entered Paris, because of the severe measures taken by them against the populace.

Large numbers of Frenchmen and foreigners are returning to Paris to resume their commercial and manufacturing operations.

A dispatch from St. Dennis to-day says two regiments of Guards have returned to Germany, and their places supplied by other troops.

Gladstone has been indisposed, but is now better.

The colliers of South Wales have resolved to strike unless they are conceded an advance of five per cent. in wages.

Some specie and cotton have been saved from the wreck of the steamship Crescent City.

The rumors of agitation and a Carlist rising in Spain are officially contradicted.

Prince Napoleon has written a letter to Favre censuring the men who proclaimed the decheance of the Emperor, and framed the government of the 4th of September last, and demanding of the existing authorities a plebiscite for the determination of the future of France.

French journals are greatly divided in sentiment as the future of the country. The Opinion, Bien Public, Politique, Siecle and Constitutionnel favor a continuance of the Republic; the Temps, National and Patrie are very guarded in their comments upon the situation. The Opinion thinks the withdrawal of Thiers would be equivalent to a revolution. The Siecle says Thiers is as energetic against the Bonapartists as the Reds. The Finer go favor a monarchy.

Marshal Macmahon's authorization is required for opening theatres. The sale of newspapers on the streets is prohibited. The Siecle was seized this morning. Executions have ceased. Prisoners are now on trial at Versailles.

The barricades in Paris numbered four hundred.

NEW YORK, June 1.

A special from Scranton says the feeling against Williams, Inspector of mines, is very great in Pittston. He has left that place for his home in Wilkesbarre, and it is thought if he had remained in Pittston longer he would have been lynched and hanged in the street. No more deaths have occurred among those rescued from the mine, and they are all recovering.

A Washington special to the Sun alleges that on Monday last Gen. Sickles was instructed by telegraph to notify the Spanish Government that the estates belonging to Americans in Cuba, which have been sequestered, must at once be returned to their owners, and the damages of their sequestration be paid, or that warlike measures will be at once set on foot by the United States Government. The order to Gen. Sickles was to give the Spanish Government a week in which to make an answer.

VERSAILLES, June 2.

The discussion upon the eligibility of the Orleans Princes to seats in the Assembly begins next Monday.

Rochefort will be tried by a miliary commission to-morrow on the charge of inciting civil war and pillage.

The French press is nearly unanimous for the republic.

PARIS June 2.

Entry and exit will be free on Saturday for foreigners on the identification of their papers.

Active measures are in progress for disinfecting the city. Many shops are yet closed.

The Journal Des Derbats says the men of the fourth of September have outlived their time, but the other papers support Thiers and the Republic, protest against monarchial intrigues, and demand the transfer of the Assembly to Paris.

The Gaulois says Paris must submit to the will of France.

The Paris Journal construes the appointment of Lefexcrieas to the Ministry of the Interior and of Ferry to be Minister of the Seine to be a reply to Thiers to the intrigues of the Orleanists.

A letter from the sub-Governor of the Bank of France, states that he was forced to advance various sums of money to the Commune. No armed force, however, entered the bank and none of its securities were lost, thanks to the courage of the members of the Commune remaining in Paris, of the employees of the bank and M. Bestlay, a member of the commune.

It has been discovered that the real leaders of the Commune were Karl Marx, Jacobi, Blanqui, Tonatchi and Diebuck.

The idea of burning Paris originated with Jacobi and Tonatchi. Papers have been seized which show that these men are in London, and are now planning new schemes, designing to make Lyons, Marseilles, Madrid, Turin, Rome, Naples, Vienna, Moscow and Berlin scenes of conflagrations.

Rossel and Auriel are both concealed in London.

Assassinations still continue.

Two thousand Communists will be imprisoned in the hulks at Cherbourg.—Six hundred have already arrived at the port. The Cicele advocates extensive decentralization of the administration.—The Journal des Debats expresses its astonishment at the pertinacity of the Assembly in holding aloof from Paris.

PARIS, June 3.

Outrages are being continued and court martial has been formed in the city.

VERSAIES, June 4.

It has been ascertained that Dalusechuex is still alive, and has escaped from Paris, and is now hiding in the provinces.

It is probable that a proposal will be made in the Assembly for the imposition of a tax of twenty per cent. on the manufacture of raw material.

Felix Pyatt and Grousset were arrested near Geneva, whither they were fleeing to place themselves under the protection of the Swiss Government. Both effected their escape, however.

Great numbers of condemned Communists were executed to-day.

Bazaine is expected to arrive here soon, in order to be present at the investigation of the circumstances attending the surrender of Metz.

PARIS, June 3.

An order of the day, issued by Macmahon to the marines and soldiers of his army praises their courage and devotion, which delivered Paris out of the hands of the wretches that intended to reduce it to ashes, and says the Assembly is about to give them a testimonial of appreciation, by voting that they have deserved well of their country.

The streets of the city have been reopened to traffic. The barricades have all disappeared. The paremen are repaired and there is perfect order everywhere.

The police are arresting all suspected persons.

Court martials have been established at Charanburg for the trial of persons sent there by the Provost Marshal service, which is carried out at the Church Du Chatel in this city, when a summary investigation is held prior to the trial by military courts.

The search still continues vigorously, and many have been found; arrests continue on a large scale by the ex-National gurds and soldiers.

A strict watch is kept on the right bank of the Seine and sentinels challenge all passers at night.

VERSAILLES, June 3.

Several changes in the Ministry are believed to be imminent, which will make the complexion of the Cabinet more favorable to a monarchy.

The indications are that the name of Count De Chambord will shortly be proposed to the Assembly as a candidate for the throne with the title of King.

The clerical party is actively working in the interest of Bourdons, and a number of petitions have been put in circulation by the Catholic clergymen favoring the restoration of that family to power.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Specials say that Paris is now quiet, and all the dead have been buried, and that reason and order have resumed sway.

LONDON, June 4.

A telegram just received from Odessa confirms the information of an alarming conspiracy in that city, which was fortunately discovered in time to avert most dreadful consequences which otherwise would have ensued.

The Russian population have evinced their hatred to the Jews residing in the city. This feeling lately prevailed to such an extent as to render the lives of the Jews precarious. The Russians determined to rid the city of the Jews at one blow, and formed a plot to massacre them. The conspirators were to assemble, armed and in force, on a given day and at a preconcerted signal fall upon the Jews and put them to the sword wi hout mercy. The plot was revealed to the Jews, who communicated it to the authorities, at the same time imploring protection.

Measures were taken for the arrest of the leaders. In the meantime a panic prevails among the Israelitish population in the district.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.

Judge Dwinelle, of the Fifteenth District Court, has sentenced Laura D. Fair to be hung on the 28th of July.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Subscriptions to the new loan to-day, $542,000.

Notwithstanding the recent massacre of Indians at Camp Grant, all the chiefs and leading men have called on Lieut. Whitman and expressed an unalterable determination to live at peace with the Government. Lieutenant Whitman repeats the statement that the Indians had conducted themselves in a proper manner since they had been at that post, and had furnished the Quartermaster's Department with nearly 150 tons of hay.

Attorney General Akerman left for his home in Georgia to-day, to be absent till the 1st of June. The opinion on the Kansas Pacific Railroad case, which he expected to render before leaving the city, was not completed.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The President has appointed Geo. W. Curtis, of New York, Joseph Nedill, of Chicago, Alexander G. Cattell, of New Jersey, Damison A. Walker, of Pennsylvania, E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department and Joseph H. Blackfan, of the Post Office Department, to carry out the object of that clause in the appropriation bill passed March 3d, 1871, authorizing the President to prescribe such rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as will best promote efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the service into which he seeks to enter. The board will convene on the 28th inst. at the Interior Department.

FORT MCPHERSON, Neb., June 4.

Friday evening a herd of horses six miles below here, on the lower end of Brady's Island, most of them belonging to Charles McDonald, were run off by Indians. Information was not brought to this post until noon yesterday (Saturday), and within fifteen minutes General Emory and Lieutenants Thomas and Barnard with a party after them. To-day there are no less than three parties of troops from different points in hot pursuit.

SIOUX CITY, June 4.

A suicidal mania seems to be raging throughout the country, and Sioux City has caught the infection. Yesterday morning a woman of the town, passing by the name of Kitty Nagles, took an overdose of morphine, and before noon was a corpse. She was a waiter girl at a concert saloon kept by the notorious rough and prize fighter, Ed. Ryan. Her parents live in Chicago, and are said to be very respectable people.

NORWICH, CONN., June 5.

In the charter election to-day James Lloyd Greene, Republican, was elected mayor over Jas. A. Hovey, Democrat, by 310 majority. All candidates on the Republican ticket were elected by an average majority of three hundred.—Last year James A. Hovey, Democrat was elected by three hundred and fifty majority.

PARIS, June 4.

No one is allowed to leave the city after nine o'clock in the evening, from which hour all gates are closed, and cavalry patrol the streets and suburbs until morning.

The commission appointed for the reorganization of the army has decided in favor of compulsory service of all Frenchmen against the advice of Theirs, who recommended the restoration of the law of 1832.

Many strangers, including numbers of Englishmen, have been registered in Paris, and arrivals of foreigners are increasing daily.

The Firago estimates the number of men who bore arms in the late insurrection, and who have not yet been identified and arrested, at 50,000. The police are in constant danger of violence at their hands.

Grousset was arrested to-day in Paris.

Active search is making for Pyatt, who is believed to be concealed in the city.

The report that a motion will be made in the Assembly to prolong Thiers' power is confirmed.

The Duke De Aumale is at St. Germain.

Executions at Versailles are still numerous.

All journals are discussing what shall be done with the Orleans princes. Some appeal to their patriotism and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly.—Girardin, in the Liberte, demands the establishment of a liberal republic after the model of the United States or Switzerland.

The Interior of the Earth.

We suppose that Professor David Forbes, of England, knows as much about the interior of the earth as any man living. In a late lecture he insisted that all the objections brought by geology, mathematics, or astronomy, against the old theory that the earth is a molten mass surrounded by a crust about fifty miles thick, are quite untenable. He would have us believe, while the outer laver of melted matter, just below the earth's crust, may be a kind of glassy slag, that, not far below this layer, a salamander bent on discovery would find the pure molten metals, of which the heaviest—gold, platinum, etc.—would be at the earth's centre. Very likely the mass of earth is molten iron; and this view is quite corroborated by the fact that the broken fragments of some disrupted world, which in the form of aerolites, are continually falling from the sky, are often metallic iron. But what a tantalizing thought it is, that just under our feet are countless tons of precious metals, only waiting for John Whopper to let us know the route by which he passed through to China.—*Scribner's for May.*

Grace Greenwood has been star gazing. In a very interesting article contributed to the *Golden Age*, she says: "There are bigger and brighter worlds than ours—those planets of the first order. I wonder if they are really higher and happier. Are there no Red Republicans in Mars?—no prize fighters in belted Jupiter?—no whisky rings in Saturn?—no Laura Fairs in Venus?

Every conversation with company at your table is an educator of the family. Hence the intelligence, the refinement, and the appropriate behavior of a family which is given to hospitality. Never feel that intelligent visitors can be anything but a blessing to you and yours.—How few have fully gotton hold of the fact that company and conversation are no small part of education!

It is reported that a new telegraph company is forming of New York and European capitalists, who intend to lay a submarine cable from some point on the coast of Georgia to Santo Domingo, Jamaica and other West India Islands, and thence down the east coast of South America to Rio Janeiro and other points. It is also the intention of the company to lay another cable between the United States and Aspinwall, to build a land line across the Isthmus to Panama, and to proceed thence by submarine cables down the west coast of South America, touching at Lima, Valparaiso and other points. The company will also extend its line from the United States to Cuba as soon as the right to land a cable on the Cuban coast can be obtained from the Spanish government.

Seventy thousand letters, filling one hundred and fifty sacks and weighing nearly eleven hundred pounds, were recently mailed from the city of New York to various foreign lands within the space of two days. This statement will give some idea of the immensity of the postal business in that city. It is also estimated that between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty tons of mail matter are, on the average, handled every day by the eight hundred post office employees; and that not less than 300,000 letters, and often a much larger number of newspapers, are sorted out by them during each twenty-four hours. From two to five hundred unstamped, misdirected, unaddressed or unsealed letters and packages daily accumulate in the New York Post Office.

THE CELEBRATED

Trotting Stallion

DAN

O'GONNELL!

Will make the season of 1871, commencing May 1st and ending July 1st at the following places:

Tuesdays, Wednesday, Fridays and Saturday at the Bonner Stables Plattsmouth.

Thursdays at the farm of E. Sage, four miles west of Plattsmouth.

TERMS:

To insure $20.00 | For the Season $12.

For Single Service $8.00.

A Liberal Discount made when a number of Mares are furnished by one Person.

Payment for season and single service to be made at time of service. Payment for insurance so be made when the mare is known to be with foal or when parted with or removed from the county. All accidents at risk of the owner.

"DAN. O'CONNELL"

Is a dark dapple bay, black mane and tail, six years old, sixteen hands and one inch high weighing 1,250 lbs., heavy muscled and very active. He is of the celebrated

BLACK HAWKE & MESSENGER STOCK.

and has taken the first premium at several fairs in the State of Indiana, and also first premium at the National Horse Fair in Goshen, Indiana.

Farmers and others wishing to improve their stock should not fail to see "Dan" for is called by good judges the best Stallion in the country.

Pasture can be had for mares from a distance.

JOEL PARCEL.

June 1st, 1871—wlt.

Sheriff's Sale.

John W. Barnes, vs. Platte Saunders. } Order of Sale.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will offer for Sale at public auction for cash down at the front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, on the 12th day of June A. D. 1871, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number three (3) in block number thirty-seven, situated in the city of Plattsmouth Nebraska, and lot number six (6) in block number six (6), in Thomson's Addition to the said city of Plattsmouth, Nebraska. Sold as the property of Platte Saunders, to satisfy a judgement in favor of J. W. Barnes, by virtue and authority of a decree rendered at the November term A. D 1870, of the District Court of the second Judicial District within and for Cass county, Nebraska and on the 10th day of November 1870. Given under my hand this 11th day of May, A. D. 1871.

J. W. JOHNSON, Sheriff
Cass county, Nebraska.

MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Pltf's. Att'ys.
May 11th, 1871, w6w

Legal Notice.

Jairus E. Neal vs. Thos. Huston. } In the District court of Nebraska in and for Cass county.

To Thomas Huston, you are hereby notified that on the 25th day of May A. D. 1871, Jairus E. Neal filed his petition in the above court against you. The object and prayer of said petition is to obtain the payment of a certain promissory note executed by you, dated July 18th, 1869, for two hundred and eight dollars, due in one year after date, with interest at forty per cent per annum after maturing and also the sum of one hundred and ninety dollars ($190) taxes paid out by said Jairus E. Neal upon the south-west quarter of section four, in township eleven, range eleven east, in Cass county, Nebraska, and in default of the payment of the money due on said note, that a mortgage executed by you on the above described tract of land to secure said note, be foreclosed and premises sold to pay the amount found due. You are required to plead, answer or demurre to said petition on or before Monday the 24th day of July, 1871, or said petition will be taken as true and judgement rendered accordingly.

JAIRUS E. NEAL, By
STEVENSON & HAYWARD, ATT'Y'S.

Ordered to be published in the Nebraska HERALD for four consecutive weeks.

May 25th, 1871

ISAAC POLLARD Clerk.
J. W. BEARDSLEY, Deputy Clerk.
June 8w5t.

Legal Notice.

M. D. Abbott vs. Meriden Rose Pearson, D. Matilda Pearson, Adeliska B. Pearson and Rose B. Pearson.

The above non-resident defendents will take notice that on the 3d day of June 1871, M. D. Abbot filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District in and for Cass county Nebraska, the object and prayer of said petition is to set aside a certain pretended deed purporting to have been executed by Stephen S. Abbott, Lewis M. Abbott, and Abijah C. Abbott to said defendents on or about the 29th day of January 1862 for the s w ¼ of the n w ¼ and the n w ¼ of the s w ¼ of sec 28 town 12 N of range 9 E, and the s ½ of the n e ¼ of sec 29 in town 12 n of range 9 E of 6th P. M., all of said lands being in Cass county Nebraska, that said pretended deed is fraudulent and fraudulent and was not executed by said Stephen S. Abbott, Lewis M. Abbott and Abijah C. Abbott, that said pretended deed casts a cloud on plaintiffs title to said tracts of land which Plaintiffs prays may be set aside and the cloud on plaintiffs title to said tracts of land caused thereby may be removed. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 24th day of July, 1871.

M. D. ABBOTT By
MAXWELL & CHAPMAN, Att'y's for Plaintiff.
June8th—w5t.

Legal Notice