Weekly Times

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870

ACCIDENT.

A Passenger Car off the Track.

As the passenger train for the north was leaving East Leavenworth yeterday morning, and before it had attained much headway, a rail broke, and the rear car rolled off the track. The following is a list of the persons injured: C. A. Baker, of Marysville, Kansas; shoulder dislocated and thigh bruised.

F. A. Mowsey, cut on the head.

Annie Renfew, a little girl 11 years old, injured internally, it is feared seriously.

Mrs. Greaver, side bruised.

Charles Greaver, bruised in the head.

R. A. Calkins, of St. Joseph; head bruised.

Mrs. Rebecca Muckley, of Shelbyville, Ohio; shoulder bruised.

The accident as far as we can learn, was not the result of any carelessness on the part of the employees, as the track was considered perfectly safe.

Drs. Thomas, Wever and Styles attended the injured parties.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

BY F. HAWN.

(Exclusively for the Leavenworth Times.)

THERMAL.

Instruments in the open air and shade.

Maximum temperature on the 5th, 102°.

Maximum temperature on the 13th, 57°.

Thermal range, 45°.

Maximum mean temperature on the 13th, 59°.

Thermal mean range 26°.

Mean temperature of the month 74°.3'

Mean temperature of August of last year, 77°.

Mean temperature of the months of August for 34 years 74°.

Changes—The greatest diurnal occurred on the 25th and 31st, 35°.

Mean diurnal range, 17°.

BAROMETRIC.

Station elevated 851 feet above tide-water; observations reduced to freezing point.

The highest range of the mercurial column, on the 2d, 29.47; lowest range, on the 24th, 28.89; range in the month, 0.58 inches.

MOISTURE.

Rain fell to the depth of 6.99 inches.

Rain fell in the month of August of last year to the amount of 4.17 inches.

Mean atmospheric moisture amounts to 78 per cent.

Clear sky was to the clouds as 3.3 is to 5.7.

RESUME OF THE SUMMER THERMAL.

Maximum temperature, June 20th, 103°.

Minimum temperature, June 12th, 46°.

Thermal range in the summer, 57°.

Maximum mean temperature, June 20th, 88°.

Minimum mean temperature, June 7th, 48°.

Thermal mean range in the summer, 40°.

Mean temperature of June, 67°.7; of July, 80°, and of August, 74°.3.

Mean temperature of the summer, 74°.

Mean temperature of the summer of last year, 73°.

Mean temperature of the summer months for 34 years, 74°.

Changes—Greatest diurnal ranges, on the 20th and 31st of August, 35°.

Mean diurnal range, 20°.6.

BAROMETRIC.

The highest range of the mercurial column, August 26th 29.47; lowest range, August 24th 28.89. Range in the summer 0.58 inches.

MOISTURE.

Rain fell in the month of June to the depth of 3.57 inches; in July 3.23 inches and in August 6.99 inches; including 13.79 inches during the summer.

Mean fall of rain in the summer months at Fort Leavenworth for 34 years was 13.03 inches.

Mean atmospheric moisture amounted to 71 per cent.

Clouds were to a clear sky as 4.6 is 5.1.

REMARKS.

It will be observed that the mean temperature of the summer months was the mean of thirty-four years, yet the thermal ranges were unusually high. The month of June fell three and a half degrees below the mean. The mean temperature of the first fifteen days of this month fell thirteen and a half degrees below the average. About this time the heated term commenced, and in the latter half the mean went up six and a half above the average for thirty-four years.

The nights too were proportionately cool, as the high mean diurnal range (20.°6) indicates. For many consecutive of days the maximum temperature between sun-rise and sun-set averaged ninety-six degrees, but before nine in the evening, the thermometer would refall to seventy-six, seventy degrees. Nothwithstanding the fervent heat, and the thermal extremes, the city was never more healthy.

The fall of rain was three fourth of an inch above the mean for thirty-four years.

Meeting in Michinpoo Township.

SEPTEMBER 3d, 1870.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. Dr. J. F. Wathany was called to the chair, and W. F. Goble elected Secretary.

The Chairman read the call, and on motion of W. F. Goble, a committee of three were appointed on resolutions. The committee consisted of W. F. Goble, L. C. Kincaid and W. C. Cornforth.

The committee presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Republican party in Kansas has sought to bestow more, and higher, honors upon the members of the delegation who now represent us in Congress, than upon others of her defenders, for, at least, the apparent devotion they have manifested towards the great fundamental principles of the party; and,

WHEREAS, Long since it became evident to the people of Kansas that this devotion, though, in the beginning, it may have been real, has been falsified by the unholy measures whose success it has been prostituted to subserve, among them the following:

1. The unlimited squandering of the public domain, vast bodies having been placed into the hands of railroads, and other great and rich monopolies, for a price which has generally left a portion of the public lands in the hands of said representatives.

2. Failing to secure the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, when that object was within reach, which we charge upon Senator E. G. Ross.

The following charges, among others, upon which we arraign the Hon. Sidney Clarke, our Representative in the Lower House of Congress, and who now presents himself again for our suffrage:

1. His doubtful action with reference to what is known as the Osage Treaty.

2. The great fraud which he has heaped upon the settlers upon what is known as the Cherokee Neutral Lands, and, through this transaction, the deception which, as an officer, he has tried to practice upon the people of Kansas by pretending to cry down the monopolist and land-shark and to be the champion of the poor settler, struggling for his own existence and the existence of his family, while, at the same moment, he was conspiring with the monopoly king, for the unqualified betrayal of their confidence and the sale of their rights.

3. His action in the matter concerning the settlers upon the Black Bob lands, which we must characterize as dastardly. In this case he neither defends himself from the grave charges made by the settlers against him, nor does he even pretend to be friendly towards their cause.

4. His action in the qualified postponement of the passage of the bill for the payment of the Price raid claims, in order that he and his compeers may purchase the State scrip already based at the lowest figures, and finally move that tripple the money thus expended.

5. After his nomination by the Convention of 1868, his action in opposing, and with the aid of his friends, defeating the passage of a resolution through said convention, unqualifiedly endorsing, and committing the Republican party to the principle of suffrage for colored men, in order that his own success might not be jeopardised—preferring that thousands should remain entirely disfranchised rather than that his success should be in the least compromised—putting forward for the adoption of the convention, instead of a fair and square espousal of the cause of the oppressed, a resolution merely "recommending the Legislature to submit the proposition to the people." therefore,

Resolved, That in view of these considerations, with many others, we have lost all confidence in the honesty and integrity of the said Sidney Clarke, and, believing that the future life of the Republican party will depend upon the constant overthrow of such men, who find their way into power by its influence, as well as upon its advocacy, of the glorious principles of the past, and a healthy policy in the future, we hereby instruct the delegate whom we elect at this meeting to represent us in the Republican State Convention, to be held at Topeka, on the 8th inst., to use his entire influence for the nomination of some other good man to represent us in the House of Representatives at Washington.

Resolved, That our delegate is also instructed to use his influence for that man from Leavenworth County, who can control the greater influence for the office of Congress or Governor, and to make his second choice for Governor, J. M. Harver, and for Congress, Judge D. P. Lowe, of Linn.

The polls were then opened, by the appointment of W. C. Compath and W. H. Goble, tellers. The polls were kept open for the space of two hours, when the canvassing of the ballot exhibited the following result: J. S. Van Winkle received 36 votes for Delegate to the State Convention which meets on the 8th inst. and Geo. DeLano eight votes, Wm. Van Winkle was then declared duly elected delegate and Mr. DeLano, alternate.

On motion the sense of the meeting was declared to be in favor of Col. D. R. Anthony, first for Congress, under the resolutions adopted.

On motion it was decided that the next meeting be held at a room near Cody's precinct.

On motion the Leavenworth *Times* was requested to publish these proceedings and all other county papers friendly to copy.

W. F. HATHAWAY, President.

THE CENSUS.

The Population of Kansas in 1860 and 1870.

Official Figures.

We take pleasure in laying before THE TIMES readers, this morning, official returns of the census of Kansas, with the exception of a few new and very thinly settled districts which will probably not aggregate 2,000 inhabitants. We also give the official census of 1860, and the comparison will be very satisfactory. For instance, ten years ago, Wilson County contained twenty-seven inhabitants; now it has 6,000:

	1860.	1870.
Allen	3,087	7,023
Anderson	2,398	8,204
Atchison	7,729	15,472
Bourbon	6,101	14,101
Brown	2,697	6,400
Butler	437	3,073
Chase	808	1,592
Cloud	.....	7,323
Cherokee	.....	11,047
Clay	163	7,829
Coffey	2,862	6,201
Cowley	.....	1,173
Crawford	.....	7,881
Davis	1,161	5,600
Dickinson	858	5,037
Doniphan	8,083	13,090
Douglas	8,637	21,649
Ellis	.....	1 108
Ellsworth	.....	1,150
Franklin	3,650	10,259
Greenwood	759	3,485
Howard	.....	2,796
Jackson	1,904	6,953
Jefferson	4,149	11,932
Jewell	.....	205
Johnson	4,361	13,728
Labette	.....	9,978
Leavenworth	12,696	34,322
Linn	6,336	12,198
Lyon	3,197	8,016
Marion	74	865
Marshall	2,289	7,578
McPherson	.....	917
Miami	4,980	11,729
Montgomery	.....	7,613
Morris	759	2,248
Neosho	2,146	7,986
Neosho	.....	10,211
Ness	.....	423
Osage	1,113	7,631
Ottowa	.....	1,668
Pottawatomie	1,329	7,488
Republic	.....	1,290
Riley	1,224	5,101
Rooks	.....	43
Rush	.....	75
Saline	.....	4,206
Sedgwick	.....	1,068
Shawnee	5,517	17,940
Wabaunsee	1,673	8,473
Wallace	.....	578
Washington	581	5,970
Wilson	27	6,000
Woodson	1,488	5,827
Wyandotte	2,609	10,066
	107,201	359,519

* Returns not yet complete, but the figures are about correct.

The six largest cities in the State are in the following order, and we give the population of all except Topeka, which was not taken separately by the Assistant Marshal:

Leavenworth	20,66[illegible]
Lawrence	8,315
Atchison	7,011
Topeka	.....
Fort Scott	4,100
Junction City	3,100

Primary Meeting at Fairmount.

The people met in great numbers—the most numerous that ever met in this district. J. A. Blackman, Esq., was chosen chairman, and A. S. Penfield, Secretary.

The ballot was taken as prescribed in the call of the county committee, 154 ballots were cast. The following persons were elected delegates:

A. G. Coggswell, of Delaware; T. S. Towne, of Fairmount.

ADTERNATES.

O. S. Hiatt, of Fairmount; John Hughes, of Delaware.

The following resolutions were offered by Judge Gardiner and emphatically adopted:

Resolved, That our delegation are hereby requested to use all honorable endeavors to secure the nomination of the Hon. William Larimer, as candidate for the office of Governor, and to urge his nomination on the ground of honesty and capability, his consistent conduct as a public man, and his upright and blameless life as a private citizen.

Resolved, That our delegates are requested and expected to consult with good and true men from all parts of the State as to who are the most proper and acceptable men for the offices, and to aid in doing away, as much as possible, with the false and pernicious doctrine, that because a man happens to live in a particular place he is *ipso facto* qualified to hold office.

Resolved, That in order to illustrate the truth contained in the resolution, and to impress on the minds of the delegates the importance of the same; it is

Resolved, That we are gald that Sid. Clarke does not live in Leavenworth County, and we sincerely condole with the people where he does lives, and consider "Black Bob" and his fellow-Indians unfortunate in ever having made his acquaintance—in other words, that we utterly repudiate Sidney Clarke, and are willing to face the music.

Resolved, That our delegates ask the State Convention to pass a resolution requesting the next Legislature to submit an act to the people, calling for a Convention at an early day to revise the State Constitution.

The Bridge.

The following important despatch has been received from Mr. Joy:

DETROIT, Mich., August 29.

Hon. Thomas Carney and C. R. Morehead, Jr., Leavenworth, Kas.:

I was not able to get West last week. I have letters from Perry, stating Carpers and Smith's visit to him and their request. I am disposed to join him and take your stock, but I need a little time to consult my Eastern friends.

J. F. JOY.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—The meeting for the election of delegates from High Prairie, Sherman and Stranger townships was held at Harpeson's School House yesterday. John Hutchinson and H. H. Reed were elected delegates. The meeting was unanimous against Sid. Clarke and in favor of a Leavenworth man.

TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

THE WAR.

M'MAHON'S ARMY CAPITULATES—NAPOLEON A PRISONER.

BERLIN, Sept. 3—The following highly important despatch has just been made public here:

BENDIS SEDAN, (France,) Friday, September. 3d.—12:23 p. m.—*From King William to the Queen:* "A capitulation, whereby the whole army of Sedan, are prisoners of war has just been concluded with General Winspfeur, commanding, instead of Marshal McMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command, and left everything to the Regent, at Paris. His residence I shall appoint, after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 3—Noon—The news of the surrender of the Emperor, and of McMahon's army, has created great excitement. The anxiety is universal to learn whether hostilities have ceased, and whether an unresisted occupation of Paris will follow.

GENERAL DE FAILEY SHOT BY HIS OWN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 3—The following special has just been received here:

"BRUSSELS, Sept. 3—noon.—Gen. De Failey has been shot, one account says by McMahon's order, and others by his own soldiers."

AT THE CLOSE OF THE BATTLE.

BERLIN, Sept. 3—At the close of the great battle on Thursday, in the vicinity of Sedan, the Prussians had that place surrounded, and the roads to Belgium and Paris in their power, and McMahon's communications cut off.

REVIEW OF THE LONDON TIMES ON M'MAHON'S CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 3—The *Times* says: Marshal McMahon by a series of errors has aggravated an initial error, and compromised the last chance of restoring the fortunes of France. From the mass of unintelligible and conflicting telegrams, we gather that McMahon was proceeding to the relief of Metz, when he was encountered and driven by the Germans, who pursued so closely and constantly that collisions were inevitable, hence conflicts have been reported all the week. There was serious work at Sedan on Tuesday, when McMahon reached the heights of Vaux, that here came the Emperor on Tuesday. On that day 30,000 of McMahon's army was attacked, between Mouzon and Monlin. This was the first battle of Beumont, reported by King William to the Queen. The French were driven over the Meuse, to Mauson. The encounter on the other bank of the river became general. The French were expelled from Vaux, and only faced about on Wednesday, between Dauzy and Bazilles, with the meuse and Chere between them and the enemy. A severe engagement occurred. The Prussians turned the French right, necessitating retirement on Sedan, before which they again renewed the fight on Thursday, when they were driven into that fortrees.

THE EMPEROR SURRENDERS IN PERSON.

LONDON, August 3—3:30 p. m.—The following from Berlin has just been received: "Particulars of the battle of the 1st are still deficient, though at Paris it is thought the contest resulted favorably to the French. The Emperor certainly made a demand for a truce by letter and then came in personally and surrendered."

A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT CONFIRMS REPORT OF THE SURRENDER OF M'MAHON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Thionville, this a. m., that battles were fought yesterday. They were bloody, but decisive. They began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till 3 p. m. McMahon was repulsed. The Prussians made the attack, firing incessantly and furiously until half past 3 o'clock, when the firing ceased and the Prussians attacked with bayonets. McMahon was driven across the Meuse, *en route*, it is believed, for Sedan. The surrender of McMahon is confirmed by messenger, and by a number of Germans. The enemy is in force near the frontier. Two hundred officers of eighty-eighth regiments of the line, who arrived at Thionville in the evening, admitted McMahon's retreat, but knew nothing about the surrender at Sedan.

RECEIPT OF THE NEWS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 3—The receipt of the news that the Emperor and McMahon were capitulated has occasioned most prodigious enthusiasm. Thousands of people throng the streets, moving in ranks with arms linked singing patriotic songs, shouting and exhibiting every other sign of enthusiasm.

PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT BATTLE PREVIOUS TO THE SURRENDER OF M'MAHON'S ARMY.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3—A special to the New York *Tribune* says: "McMahon is completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. One hundred French soldiers sought refuge on Belgian territory and were disarmed. The Prussians are between the frontier and the northern fortresses. McMahon has probably been cut off from the last road left him to Paris.

BAZAINE HAS BEEN COMPLETELY BEATEN before Metz by Prince Federick Charles.

BAZAINE ATTEMPTS TO FORCE HIS WAY OUT OF METZ.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The following official despatches are received:

NEAR METZ, Sept. 1.

From the morning of the 31st of August, till noon of Sept. 1, Bazaine, with several corps, uninterruptedly attempted to break out from Metz, in a northwardly direction. Under the chief direction of Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Manteuffel defeated all these attempts in a furious engagement, which may be designated as the battle of Moiseeville, and the enemy was thrown back into the fortress. The First and Ninth corps and a division of Kumnestein and Landwehr, and the Twenty-eighth infantry brigade participated in the engagements. The principal fights were at Lerigny, Noiseville and Retauls. The losses are large. The enemy's losses were very heavy.

M'MAHON'S EFFORTS TO RESCUE METZ HAVE FAILED.

VARENNES, *via* Berlin, Sept. 1.—McMahon's efforts to rescue Metz have failed in consequence of the defeat he sustained Tuesday, when he lost twenty guns. The French loss was immense compared with the Prussians. The Uhlans and dismounted hussars took near Sedan two strong positions, in spite of the determined resistance of the French.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEFEAT OF M'MAHON.

BERLIN, August 31—10 p. m.—The following official report has been received here from headquarters of the army at Buzancy, a town of France in the province of Ardennes, twenty miles southeast of Mezieres:

"BUZANCY, August 31—The French army, under command of McMahon, was attacked by our troops, to-day, in the neighborhood of Beaumont. The French were driven back towards the Belgian frontier. The French encampment was captured. The French army was pursued for miles, and the pursuit only ceased through night coming on. The number of guns and prisoners taken by us has not yet been estimated, on account of the great extent of the battle field.

LATER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

ARDON, BELGIUM, Aug. 31.—The following later particulars of the battle between Carignan and Mauzon, which resulted in the defeat of McMahon, have been received in this city: "After the battle and overthrow of McMahon's forces, which had opposed the Crown Prince's army, the Prussians victoriously entered Carignan, driving the French before them, towards the frontier of Belgium. The Prussians ardently attacked and pursued the French. The loss on both sides is very great. The Prussians captured a number of pieces of the French artillery, including four mitrailleuses. Fighting was renewed this morning at Armigny, between Sedan and Montmedy.

HOLDING THE LINE OF RAILROAD BETWEEN THIONVILLE AND MEZIERES.

BERLIN, Aug. 31—Evening.—Despatches received here this evening, concerning the operations of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, announce that a Prussian army holds the line of the railroad extending between Thionville and Mezieres.

DETAILS FROM A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A London special to the *Tribune* says: Whether the battles of Beaumont or Carignan were fought on the same day, or two successive days, seems doubtful. McMahon has been caught with his army astride the Meuse, attacked by superior forces on both sides, and beaten; he was already attempting to retreat. Finding the enemy on his flank, and his communications threatened by the Germans, he wasted no time, but attacked wherever he could reach the enemy.

The country about Stain and Verdun is filled with troops. The Crown Prince of Saxony held the right bank of the Meuse, while three Saxon and Bavarian corps advanced on Buzancy. The battle of Carignan, official details of which are wanting, was apparently the most important. It was fought under the Emperor's eye, McMahon commanding in person. The defeat was followed by a rout and apparently a hot Prussian pursuit. McMahon could only fall back on Sedan, the fugitives from other battles accompanying him. The Belgian frontier is but a few miles off. Strong detachments are expected from the Crown Prince, near Rhiddis, to complete the environment of McMahon's dismantling force.

ANOTHER DESPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Sept. 2—The following despatch from King William to Queen Augusta, is just made public:

"SEDAN, Sept. 1—8 p. m.—The battle has raged since half past eight o'clock, this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously. The Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Corps, and the Bavarians were engaged. The enemy was almost entirely driven into the city."

THE BAVARIAN ACCOUNT.

MUNICH, Sept. 1—The Bavarian minister has received the following, dated near Beaumont, Tuesday: "A battle has just occurred, in which we were victorious. The French were driven over the Meuse. The first Bavarian corps participated successfully."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT—DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH—THEY ARE DRIVEN INTO BELGIAN TERRITORY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—The following despatch to the Western press is highly important:

"LONDON, Sept. 2—2:30 p. m.—The following [illegible] Bouillon, in Belgium, a few miles from Sedan, this day, (Sept. 2) is just made public. The battle yesterday, was very bloody and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on Mezieres. The Prussians now occupy Givenne, a few miles to the northeast of Sedan.

Some 10,000 officers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Great numbers of wounded have also been admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake.

FRUITS OF PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 2—The following, dated August 31st, is just made public at Berlin: As the successes of Wednesday covered so wide a region the particulars are confused. It is known, however, that the Prussians have captured twenty guns, eleven mitrailleuses, and 5,000 prisoners.

RUMORED DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, Sept. 2—The death of Napoleon was rumored this afternoon, but particulars are so conflicting that the effect at Exchange was not marked.

BAZAINE ENDEAVORS TO CUT HIS WAY OUT OF METZ.

LONDON, Sept. 2—2:40 p. m.—A despatch from private sources announce that on Wednesday, the 31st, Bazaine undertook to cut his way out from the shelter of the fortifications of Metz. The battle lasted all day and the next evening, when, on Thursday morning, he was again driven within the walls. Losses extremely severe on both sides.

PRINCE CHARLES THANKS HIS SOLDIERS.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Prince Frederick Charles yesterday thanked his troops on the battlefield for their gallantry. The fourth army, composed of Landwehr, has already distinguished itself.

FRANCE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON REFUSES TO RETURN TO FRANCE AND IS STRIPPED OF HIS RANK.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Empress has required Prince Napoleon to return to Paris. He has refused, and a decree has been issued stripping him of his rank of Prince and Senator, and withdrawing his pension.

THE GREEN EYED MONSTER.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Paris papers notice angrily that Prussian victories strengthen the London stock market; also that Prince Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, and wife, have congratulated Prussia on her successes.

STARTLING RUMORS AND GLOOMY FOREBODINGS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The *Tribune* correspondent at Paris writes, on Wednesday evening: "The majority in the Corps Legislatif show no real regret at the attacks on Protestants, and ministers decline to promise that Prefects guilty of exasperating mobs against Protestants shall be dismissed. In such matters the power of the Emperor is, as Picard hinted, supreme, and the Empress favors religious persecution, even in this crisis.

The Prefect of Police proposes to allow certain Germans to remain in Paris on certificates of their good character. The *Figaro* and other journals protest saying that people will then take police work in their own hands, adding when the Prussians are exterminated the English will come next.

An impartial correspondence from Paris represents that terrorism is becoming an epidemic in the rural districts of France. Men of known Democratic ideas are presented as sympathisers with the enemy.

The Prussians, as they advance, require the people to give up their arms, keep the doors of their houses unfastened, windows uncurtained and shutters open.

The British *Medical Journal* says, that it is assured that statements as to the debilitated and doubtful state of the Emperor's health, are well founded. Dr. Prescott Hewitt, of the St. George Hospital, visited the Emperor professionally. The consequences of the painful and wearing vesicular and prostatic affections, added to recent fatigues, bodily and mentally, have been such that at any moment a startling announcement may be made.

PRUSSIA.

KING WILLIAM URGED TO DECLARE HIMSELF EMPEROR.

LONDON, Sept. 3—The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA URGED TO REJECT OVERTURES OF MEDIATION.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 2—The corporation of this city, and Commercial and other civil organizations, have united in an address to the King of Prussia, as the chief of the German Confederation; urges his majesty to reject any overtures of mediation, and prosecute the war till a permanent peace can be secured. A similar address will be presented to the King of Saxony.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Sept. 2—The *British Medical Journal* says that Dr. Howitt, of St. George's Hospital, has been summoned to France to attend the Emperor.

HONOR TO FARRAGUT'S MEMORY.

The British fleet at Spithead, yesterday, honored the memory of Admiral Farragut.

BAVARIA.

REJOICING AT MUNICH.

MUNICH, Sept. 2—There is intense delight among all classes of people at the prowess exhibited by the Bavarian corps in the battles near Beaumont. Flags are flying from public buildings and elsewhere, and citizens paraded the streets with bands of music, banners, and transparent lamps. The Government authorities enthusiastically cheered. Yesterday there was a reunion of liberal deputies in Chambers to respond to the convocation of notables in session at Berlin. King Louis was duly notified. A congratulatory telegram was sent to King William on the field of battle, as well as to a Berlin meeting. The King, in reply, expressed his joy and thanks for the confidence of Bavaria, and assured the deputies that this combat of giants would result to the honor of Bavaria and Germany.

DEFERRED DESPATCHES.

EXPELLING PROTESTANTS AND PRUSSIANS.

There is great local excitement throughout the French departments against the alleged sympathizers with the Prussians, and notably against the Protestants.

The *Moniteur* says many of the Prussians who are just expelled from Paris were actively plotting against France. It is said the police have discovered a case of Prussian uniforms in the house of a suspected person.

Many expelled Germans have given false reports of the hardships they were compelled to undergo. Germans are leaving rapidly, though permission to remain has been given in a number of instances where there was no doubt of proper conduct on the part of the applicants.

In the Corps Legislatif Tuesday, Deputy Johnson of Bordeaux protested against the accusation of Protestants in France. He affirmed that this was not patriotic, and said the Protestants were ready to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defence of their country.

The Minister of the Interior said such accusations were unworthy of France. He knew all Frenchmen were moved with the same sentiment. He would cause it to be published in all the communes of France that, first, religion now is patriotism. This was greeted with great applause.

NEW RECRUITS FOR GERMANY.

A special correspondent writes from Berlin, 29th: Three reserve armies are forming, which consist chiefly of Landwehr and reserves, but partly now troops—young men who at the outbreak of the war volunteered to serve before their date.

This year's recruits, who in time of peace would not have been called in before October, will be levied immediately to be hastily drilled.

One army is now forming at Cologne, the second at Berlin and the third at Hamburg, in Palatinate, under the Duke of Mecklenburg.

The movement of troops is very active. Five thousand guards left last night to fill up the thinner regiments, and more will leave to-night. The three reserve armies are for contingencies, when more approaches and neutrals interfere.

ITALY SHAKY.

Italy's course is received with especial suspicion, and the Mecklenburg army may go into Upper Alsace as a precaution.

THE CAMPAIGN.

[Special Despatch to the Times.]

TOPEKA, Sept. 3.—The District Convention has adjourned, after electing four anti-Clarke delegates to the State Convention, headed by T. J. Anderson. The vote stood nineteen against Clarke to twelve for him. The other district in this county elects anti-Clarke delegates by a vote of nineteen to five. The Clarkeites died hard. They had spent so much money that they hated to give it up, but had to yield. If it had been necessary, nine Clarke delegates would have been thrown out of the convention on account of fraud, but we had enough without doing so. Osage county has also gone anti-Clarke. You do your duty to-night.

FROM OLATHE.

[Special Despatch to The Times.]

OLATHE, Sept. 3.—We have selected six anti-Clarke and two Clarke delegates.

FROM LAWRENCE.

[Special Despatch to the Times.]

LAWRENCE, September 3.—Every ward in South Lawrence gives large majorities against Clarke. In North Lawrence there were frauds of the most shameless nature. A train from Wyandotte was voted, and the Sixth Ward of North Lawrence polled 226 votes—over 100 votes more than there are voters (Democrats and all), in the ward. Counting the fraudulent votes, Clarke has forty-four majority in the District. The Sixth Ward vote will be contested and thrown out, thus giving the four votes of this district against Clarke.

FROM FORT SCOTT.

[Special Despatch to the Times.]

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 2.—Lowe has carried all three wards of our city almost unanimously. Drywood township to hear from. The Clarke men imported wagon loads of railroad hands from Missouri and attempted to control the election in Scott township. The judges adjourned until to-morrow, when the fraud will not be attempted again. Scott township is almost unanimous for Lowe, but without counting Drywood and Scott townships Lowe has fifteen out of twenty-five delegates in the district, which insures our three delegates to Topeka for Lowe. Clarke had but fifty-seven votes in the city. The other districts of the county will be solid for Lowe.

[Special Despatch to the Times.]

FORT SCOTT, Sept. 3—Two delegates in the Fiftieth District, and one in the Fifty-first, elected delegates, pledged and instructed for D. P. Lowe. The Fifty-second District elected one delegate for Lowe and the other is not yet heard from, but will be for Lowe without doubt. Bourbon County will come up solid against Sid. Clarke. Cherokee County is unanimous for Judge Lowe; strong anti-Clarke resolutions were adopted there. Linn County is solid for Lowe.

FROM OTTAWA.

[Special Despatch to the Times.]

OTTAWA, September 3.—In this District, T. C. Sears, J. S. Baer, and W. F. Holday, all anti-Clarke, are elected delegates, with preferences for Moonlight. In the Northern District, Wm. Juman and James Barnett are elected, with uncertain Congressional preferences, and George T. Pierce.

Clarke is overwhelmingly defeated as a candidate for the Legislature in that district, by Richard E. Jennes, anti-Clarke.

FROM WYANDOTTE.

[Special Despatch to the Times.]

WYANDOTTE, Sept. 3—The five Wyandotte delegate are anti-Clarke, sure.

MISSOURI.

Split in the Republican Convention.

Brown and McClurg Both Nominated.

Two Full Tickets in the Field.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 2—2:20, p. m.—The Convention met at 9 o'clock, a. m. Mr. Havens, from Committee on Resolutions, presented a majority report containing a series of resolutions declaring the Radical party in favor of removing the suffrage disqualifications when consistent with the safety of the loyal people. Also a minority report agreeing with the majority report in every part except the question of suffrage, and declaring that the time has now arrived when the disqualification should be removed.

An exciting discussion followed the report, which continued until 12:30 p. m., in which Messrs. Schurz, Hazens, Fiar, Harden, Turner, Dyer, Stover, Haywood, Orrick, Shepherd, Fletcher and Jewell participated, each member being allowed ten minutes. At 12:30 a vote was reached on the adoption of the minority report, which was rejected by 439 ayes to 312 nays. The majority report was then adopted.

Immediately after announcement of the vote Gen. John McNeal, of St. Louis, arose and formally announced that the liberal Republicans would withdraw from the Convention to the Senate Chamber, which was done. The liberals at once organized in the Senate Chamber. They appointed General McNeal temporary Chairman, and after transacting the usual preliminary business took a recess till 3 o'clock.

The regular Convention also took a recess. It is expected the Convention will finish their business this evening.

At the evening session of the regular Convention, McClurg was nominated by acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2—The regular Radical Convention at Jefferson City this p. m., nominated the following ticket: Governor, James McClurg; Lieutenant Governor, ——; Secretary of State, John H. Stoner; Treasurer, Chauncey I. Filley; Auditor, G. A. Moser; Attorney General, W. A. Johnson. The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the country on the great blessings developed under the auspices of the Republican party; the general prosperity, peace and good order prevailing throughout this State; the rapid disappearance of the ravages of civil war; the security of the rights and prosperity of the people, and the rapid dimuniton of the national and State debts, under economical administration, and the extension of civil and political rights to those who but yesterday, lived among us as slaves.

Resolved, That we are strongly opposed to all schemes to repudiate any part of our State and national debt, and firmly pledge the good faith of the Republican party to a conscientious discharge of our public obligations.

Resolved, That we are in favor of re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the late rebellion as soon as it can be done with safety to the State, and we concur in the propriety of the Legislature having submitted to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived, upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the alienation of our public domain to private corporations to the exclusion of actual settlers, and that the public lands should be held in trust for the landless and laboring men of the country. That we are in favor of as rapid a reduction of taxation as will be consistent with the conscientious discharge of our public obligations, and such a reform in the revenue service as will simplify the mode of collecting taxes and reduce the number of officials employed for that purpose; and that we are opposed to any system of taxation which will tend to the creation of monopolies and benefit one industry or interest at the expense of another.

Resolved, That while we as Americans feel in duty bound to preserve a just and equitable neutrality in the contest now raging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German States were freely given us and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity, and we condemn the course which the Democratic press of the country has been, and is now pursuing, in support of a despotic and imperial dynasty, and a cancelous war against a people desiring peace and aspiring to perfect liberty.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend to the people of the State the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing against the diversion of the public school fund for sectarian purposes.

The following additional nominations were made to the McClurg ticket: Register of Lands, Joseph H. McGee; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Geo. P. Beal; Judge of the Supreme Court, David Wagner; Lieut. Governor, A. J. Harlan.

On the reassembling of the liberal Republicans who left the regular Convention this a. m., Carl Schurz was made permanent President, and the following ticket was nominated: Governor, B. Gratz Brown; Lieut. Governor J. J. Grosdly; Secretary of State, E. F. Wingal; Treasurer, Saml F. Have; Auditor, Daniel M. Draper; Attorney General, A. T. Baker.

The platform of the liberals is the same as that of the regular Convention with the exception of the following, which was substituted for the third resolution:

Resolved, That the Republican party stands pledged to remove all disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure, as the spirit of disloyalty may die out and may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we consider that time to have arrived, and we cordially endorse the action of the Legislature of Missouri in submitting to the qualified voters of the State the amendments removing all disqualifications from the disfranchised people of Missouri, and conferring equal political rights and privileges on all classes, and we earnestly recommend them to the people for their approval and adoption.

The following additional nominations were made on the Brown ticket: Register of Lands, Fred. Solomon; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Ira Duval; Judge of the Supreme Court, David Wagner.

—An Irishman who was found guilty of stealing a lot of coffee was asked by the magistrate what he did with it? "Made tay with it."

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