# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1870.


## THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A report made to our City Council by a delegation of citizens representing the city of New Orleans in the late Commercial Convention, by appointment of Mayor Heard, before us. Its great importance, also spreading it before our readers, but it is well worthy of perusal by the measures brought before the Convention, which concern the State of Louisiana and the city of New Orleans particularly, are of the greatest importance to commercial interest.

We shall briefly give the substance of the report.

The Joint Committee on "removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi," presented the following resolutions through their Chairman, Mr. Jacob H. Fisk, of St. Louis. They were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That all obstruction to navigation at the mouth of the Mississippi river should be removed at the expense and under the direction of the government.

*Resolved*, That a continued and continuous experiment be made by dredging.

*Resolved*, That the Government of the United States should, if the same be found practicable by a preliminary survey, open a canal on the left bank of the Mississippi river, below Fort St. Philip, into the Gulf of Mexico; such canal to be constructed and maintained at national cost and administered by national authority, adequate to the wants of American commerce, free from any charge or impediment, and to constitute a part of the national railway to the ocean.

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee consisting of one member from each of the States of New York, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Cairo, St. Louis, Dubuque, St. Paul, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, be appointed by the President of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to confer with the government authorities respecting the execution of the work of deepening the channels of the river's mouth by the present agencies or other new appliances; the case for a ship canal, and to awaken a general interest in this much-needed national work among the people of the Mississippi Valley.

The second measure receiving the action of the Convention was the abolition of all toll charges on the navigable rivers of the United States and wharfage on navigable rivers. The first proposition was introduced by the Board of Trade of Cincinnati and the resolution taken upon the subjects was reported by Governor Allord, of St. Louis. It is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the free and unobstructed navigation of the rivers of the country is the right of all its citizens, and indispensable to the cheap transportation of its products and manufactures, and the Convention earnestly urges upon Congress the enactment of such laws as will effectually prevent any individual or corporation from obstructing, hindering or laying the navigation of rivers, and from appropriating any portion of them to their own private use, or for their exclusive benefit.

The third measure engaging the Convention was the repair of the levees upon the Mississippi river. The following resolutions were reported with the approval of the delegate from Louisiana upon the Levee Committee:

Whereas, The reclamation from overflow of the alluvial land lying upon the Mississippi river and its tributaries, in the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee and Missouri, is a work of the most importance to the entire nation, and will greatly increase the public wealth and establish the national credit; and

Whereas, The experience of the past demonstrates that this can not be accomplished through separate State action; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, By this Convention, that national aid should be liberally and promptly afforded to this enterprise, and such as may be enacted by Congress, consistent with the rights of the States, as will place the whole Mississippi levee system under our control.

It is proper to State that, while the Convention was of opinion that the control of the whole work should be entrusted to a competent and permanent authority, it did not intend thereby to be understood as denying any particular administrative power to that duty. The resolutions recommend national aid to a proper construction, or work, as a measure of national importance.

The next measure considered was the Southern Pacific Railroad, and upon that subject this resolution was adopted by the Convention:

*Resolved*, That the construction of a railway from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean near the thirty-second parallel, upon the line indicated by the Legislatures of Texas, Arizona, Alexandria Government of California, and substantially indorsed by the Southern Commercial Conventions held at New Orleans, Memphis and Louisville, and more recently by the State of Texas, which shall be so constructed as to form a continuous line, terminating at Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, with the railway system of the Gulf States, and at the same time secure to all connecting roads equal rights and facilities for the transmission of freight and passengers from the point of intersection with the main trunk line of the Pacific Coast, is a national work of the highest importance, necessary to the restoration of the commerce of the South, tending to harmonize the different sections of the country, and to promote the development of its material wealth, and it is therefore eminently entitled, upon every consideration of expediency and public justice, to the same aid from the General Government which has been so munificently extended to the Central and Northern Pacific Railways.

The last measure considered was Direct and Reciprocal Trade with Brazil, and other South American countries. It originated from the Upper Mississippi, and was warmly seconded by the entire West and North. The committee charged with reporting upon the subject brought in this resolution:

*Resolved*, That the great importance of the prospects of extending and building up reciprocal trade between the United States and Brazil and other South American States, demands the careful consideration of Congress, and to the end that the advantages to accrue therefrom to our country may be more fully impressed upon the national legislature, the Hon. Peter Clark, of New York, Hon. James Lecher, of Missouri, and W. M. Burwell, of New Orleans, are hereby authorized to prepare a memorial on the subject for presentation to Congress at its next session.

As this made the duty of a permanent committee on the subject to act during the recess of the Convention and to impress this important subject upon the attention of Congress. As a summary of the policy proposed, it may stated: 1. The review of all treaties of commerce between the United States and the American States, and European powers which govern the American colonies to the South of the United States. 2. The establishment of a postal steam service by national subvention from Southern, Gulf and Atlantic ports to the principal ports in Europe and America. 3. The adoption of an American continental policy, which will enable the people of the United States to participate on terms of reciprocity in the commerce of those continental countries, the majority of whose government the United States now guarantees.

Our delegates close their report, which we regret being compelled thus to condense, with these observations:

It is not for your delegates at this moment to do more than remind your honorable body of the vast crevasse by which a trade once deemed the inevitable property of New Orleans is now rushing to the Eastern Atlantic outports. Such a paper might well emanate from a department committee of your honorable body, as a measure of counsel and co-operation with the merchants and property-holders of the city. We may say, in conclusion, that the situation only imposes upon New Orleans the duty of adopting all the means of modern commercial progress, and applying to her own relief the very inventions which have created her advance in population and wealth.

### The Chinese Republican.

The first number of this new journal made its appearance yesterday. It will be issued daily during the campaign, and thereafter only a weekly edition will be published. The office of publication is at 122 and 124 Exchange Alley, between Conti and St. Louis streets. In the salutatory address the publishers state the object of the paper will be the advocacy of the true principles of Republicanism in conformity with the views of the founders of our republican form of government, and they will also strive to bring about a radical form in political affairs, and to put honest men in office. It is understood that the *Republican* is to be the exponent of the views of that Radical Republican party which is opposed to Governor Warmoth and those who act with him. We welcome the co-operation of the Republican in the work of breaking down the power of the most corrupt and violent set of men that ever cursed any State.

### Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction store, 128 Chartres street—Dry goods and Furnishing goods.

THE RICHMOND HEAD-LIGHT.—We have been favored with a copy of the last issue of that unique publication, entitled the *Steamer Richmond Head-Light*, a newspaper printed daily on board of the popular low pressure St. Louis and New Orleans, while under way. It contains her passenger and freight list with names of consignees.

THE METROPOLITAN BOX FACTORY.—In our advertising columns to-day appears an announcement of the opening the Metropolitan Box Factory, conducted by Mr. Henry Otis, whose office is at No. 112 Magazine street. At this establishment, grocery and liquor dealers will find a full assortment of boxes, manufactured specially for packing the different wines and liquors.

ADVANCE IN FANCY GOODS.—The New York *World* notices the advance which has taken place in the price of fancy goods since the war commenced. We make these extracts:

Fine woolen dress goods have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. Monseline de laine have risen from 31½ to 35¼c. Fine merinos and Empress cloths 15 to 20 per cent. In common goods there has been scarcely any appreciable change. Veil tissues 25 per cent. Silks and velvets have not gone up in the same proportion, the stocks of those articles being larger than the stocks of other goods. German velvets, however, are said to have appreciated 40 per cent. A further advance in the finer qualities of winter goods is expected by importers. Cloth goods have advanced very little as yet. Stocks were large when the war began. Fancy goods have gone up from 10 to 15 per cent. Kid gloves, Jouvin's, Alexandre's, Trefousse's and other first-class names which formerly sold for $21 per dozen now command $24 to $25. In the retail trade gloves have gone up from $2 to $2 50 and $2 75 per pair.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,380, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with a total variation in time of only 20 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870. 3m

THE LATEST PHENOMENON is a fluid without sediment and without bad smell, that renews the youthful honors of the head, however time may have bleached them, repeating the hue of nature to a shade. This marvel of science is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATOR FOR THE HAIR. It stands alone.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

I have for the past eight months constantly kept one of the $12 Diamond Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, and found the total variation in its time but one-half minute, (30 seconds) and it retains the same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several of our men use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
3m Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

TESTIMONY.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effect of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

### WAR ITEMS.

(Special to the New York World.)

*Lyons*, Oct. 13.—General Burnside reports Paris perfectly calm and quiet. The temper of the people is resolute, and the troops are in the best of spirits. A high officer of the Government, to whom he expressed some surprise at the fact that no action had yet been taken by the powerful forces within, against the enemy without the walls, replied by saying that the garrison of Paris was the garrison of France. We are fighting, he said, not for the diplomatic satisfaction of other nations, but for the liberation of France, and for the restoration of the tarnished honor of the French arms. We are not in so great a hurry to strike as it seems the Germans are to be attacked. It is a rule in war not to do what your enemy obviously wants you to do; and as the Germans are very anxious to have the army of Paris sally out upon them now, you may perhaps infer that we have our own reason for choosing our own time and place. The anxiety in Paris as to provisions, abundant supplies of all necessaries not having been yet so much as touched. The most striking facts in the situation before Paris to-day are the increasing confidence of the besieged and the diminished confidence of the besiegers.

### General Bourbaki's Mission.

Your special at Boulogne sends from Tours the full explanation given by General Bourbaki of his apparent intrigue between Marshal Bazaine and the Emperor. Marshal Bazaine not knowing precisely the political state of the country, and the extreme embarrassments pressing him to capitulate, he finally said that if they wished him to act in that direction they must give him full powers of forming a proper division. Upon his proposition, therefore, the German commanders before Metz received the Emperor Bourbaki to leave Metz and visit Wilhelmshohe and England. The Emperor's direction to Marshal Bazaine were to recognize the authority of a Provisional Government at Paris on the condition that the army of Paris should march to his relief, under command of Bourbaki. If Paris, and that General Bourbaki should take command of the other armies raising to expel the enemy from France. The Prussians once cleared, the question between the Empire and the Republic should be submitted to a vote of the people. On his return to Metz, General Bourbaki received direct information, through the Count of Flanders, from Prince Frederic Charles before Metz, that he would not be allowed to enter Metz. He waited three days at Brussels, and then went to Wilhelmshohe to induce the Emperor to exert his influence with the King of Prussia to secure permission for him to return to the army of Marshal Bazaine, as it was understood he could do if he would when he first left Metz. The negotiations failed, and General Bourbaki is now on his way to Tours. His explanation is accepted as satisfactory by the Government.

(From the Western Papers.)

*Brussels*, Oct. 15.—The Paris correspondence of the *Nieuwblad van Belge* thinks it is possible Paris may be saved. He describes the mines and pitfalls which have been thrown thick around the enclosure. Great quantities of heavy guns, stores and projectiles have been accumulated. Batteries of mitrailleuses are sweeping every approach to the fortifications. The cold, wet weather which must scatter disease among the besiegers.

*London*, Oct. 16.—The Prussian Embassy are addressed itself to-day to the English Government with a view to gain the cooperation of Great Britain in the efforts for peace. The Englishe Government is instructed that Prussia is prepared to modify seriously her demand for a money indemnity, or to abandon it altogether if that the neutralization of Strasburg will be accepted in lieu of this.

The demand of Prussia for the surrender of the French men-of-war has been abandoned entirely, the Russian Government having signified distinctly its absolute determination not to permit the transfer of any part of the French fleet to the North-German flag. It is also understood that Russia insists upon an European Congress as a preliminary to a treaty of peace, and that Prince Gortschakoff has informed the Government of Berlin that if the fortresses of the Rhine frontier are to be neutralized Russia will require equivalent guarantees to be given to her on the Baltic and on the Polish line.

This demand of Russia is supported by an informal note from the Austria-Hungarian Government. The Government of the Hague has also presented a claim to be heard on terms of settlement in a Congress of the Powers, and a Dutch note has received the Prussian assent and support of the Russian Government.

### Prefect of Police Appointed.

*London*, Oct. 16.—Edmund Adam has been appointed Prefect of Police, vice Keratry, who has resigned to enter upon the mission for Foreign Affairs.

### A Protest.

*Berlin*, Oct. 16.—Upwards of one hundred of the leading citizens of Berlin published their names signed to a protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. The official journal says that the whole batch of Democrats should be imprisoned or hung.

There are rumors that a difference of opinion prevails at the headquarters of Moltke favoring immediate bombardment, while Bismarck and the Crown Prince favor the slower process of siege and starvation, and agree that they have nothing to fear. They can spare one half of the investing army to break up attempted organization and besiege cities in other parts of the country.

*Letter from General Sheridan.*

*Washington*, Oct. 14.—Gen. Sheridan has written a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he says there is the same percentage of desertion and shirking from military duty in German and French armies as there was in the United States army during the late civil war, and speaks of the fall of Paris as merely a question of time.

*London*, Oct. 17.—The following is strictly true: After the loss of 200,000 stand of arms at Sedan, the Government sent to England to repair the loss by the purchase of as many rifles as possible. They obtained some, but nothing like the number anticipated. When the French arrived at Birmingham they found that the Prussian authorities in England had advanced large sums of money on all such rifles, and had secured them for sale with special agreement that the marks upon them should be foreclosed if sales were made to the French. The consequence was that the French agents were only able to pick up chance lots not covered by a bill of sale. Prussia now claims to buy any number of rifles in America at 200 francs each, delivered in a French port.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The Registration Case.*—The jury in the case of Registrar Bell, charged with illegally refusing to register Lieut. Armand, an officer in the Confederate army, which was tried Wednesday in the Fourth District Court, stood 10 for conviction and 2 for acquittal.

According to the argument of the counsel for defense, Mr. Bell could either have made a "recantation" or taken the oath in form No. 3, but while the Registrar was bound to take either from him he was not compelled to ask Mr. Armault to take either if the latter did not offer to subscribe to one or the latter.

This is important for those who seek to registration to bear in mind.

*The Steamers Lee and Natchez.*—For the information of those who take interest in such matters, we append a statement of the run of the two steamers as compared with that made by the Princess before the war:

| Points. | Aug. 4, 1858. Princess. | Oct. 16, 1870. Natchez. | Oct. 19, 1870. R. E. Lee |
|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| To Carrollton | 25 | 25½ | 22½ |
| To Hill's Gate | 1 00 | 57½ | 54½ |
| To Red Church | 1 36½ | 1 29½ | 1 28½ |
| To Bonnet Carré Church | 2 17 | 2 17½ | 2 16½ |
| To College Point | 3 44 | 3 29½ | 3 28½ |
| To Donaldsonville | 4 54 | 4 35½ | 4 29½ |
| To Plaquemine | 6 53 | 6 22½ | 6 21½ |
| To Baton Rouge | 8 10 | 7 40½ | 7 41½ |
| To Bayou Sara | 10 25 | 10 01½ | 9 59½ |
| To Red River Wharf R'r | 12 41 | 12 21½ | 12 22 |
| To Stamp's Landing | 14 00 | 13 23½ | 13 26½ |
| To Brim's Landing | 15 25 | 15 22 | 15 27 |
| To Henderson Ashley's | 15 35 | 15 34½ | 15 35½ |
| To Natchez | 17 30 | 16 51½ | 16 56½ |

*Cold Weather.*—The fine rain which fell Wednesday seems to have precipitated permanent cold weather upon us, making fires and winter clothing necessary. We shall probably have an icy touch from "Jack Frost" this morning and the consequent entire disappearance of "Yellow Jack" in a few days. There were but seven deaths of yellow fever for the last 24 hours reported. Our absentees may return with all safety.

*The Ship Island Company.*—The Attorney General has an opportunity we presume now of having the charter of Ship Island burned, under the provisions of the act of incorporation, or make it show its soul.

*Steamboat Suit.*—Capt. Leathers, of the Natchez, has been sued for $45 by the owners of the ship St. James, and for $100 by the owners of the ship Marvis Greenleaf, alleged damages sustained by them by the heavy swell of the Natchez in running they claim nearer to the wharf than the laws allow while they were in moorings.

*First—Serious Accident—Cotton Ginnery and Oil Factory Burned—Heavy Loss.*—At half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning the alarm of fire was given from Ferdinand street, took fire and was partially consumed. The property was owned by Mr. Randolph, and occupied by Patrick Cummings. Damage about $100—covered by insurance.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock yesterday morning a very destructive fire, supposed to have been occasioned by the negligence of some unknown person in throwing a match before it was fully extinguished into some cotton in the gin room, was discovered in the fourth story of the cotton ginnery and oil seed factory of Messrs Seelye & Taylor, at the corner of Front and Notre Dame streets. The wind being very high at the time, the building, contents, stock, fixtures, etc., were speedily destroyed, including several thousand sacks of cotton seed, besides some lint and unginned cotton, and an unknown quantity of cotton seed cake and oil. The machinery, some of it the invention of Mr. Seelye himself, and all of it quite new and very valuable, was, of course, greatly injured—some of it ruined. The building and factory were insured to the extent of $10,000 on the building, probably to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000 or about one-half their combined value, the principal portion of the loss falling on Messrs. Seelye & Taylor, who were insured in different offices, not ascertained. The insurance on the contents was probably about $20,000, the cotton belonging to various parties, and the seed, etc., to Messrs. Taylor and Seelye. The building belonged to Mr. Charles McLaughlin, of San Francisco, California. The entire loss will probably reach, $100,000, covered by insurance to about $60,000.

Mr. Seelye, while standing on Notre Dame street, was seriously injured by the falling of one of the walls. Miss Eva Kuperman, one of the sufferers, who happened to be in the burning building, leaped from a second-story window to the street, and falling broke her arm.

Mr. Seelye came to the fire by his friends to his residence, at the corner of St. Charles and Napoleon avenue. It is feared he is in a critical condition.

*Accident.*—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning a boy, name not reported, about 14 years old, fell through the hatchway of the steamship Dunlap, lying at the head of Conti street, and was severely injured. He was sent to the Marine Hospital.

*Larceny.*—A man named Fred Rupp had his pocket picked of $179 in money and a bank-book, entitling him to deposits, while standing on the platform of one of the St. Charles street cars, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The driver of the car was arrested on suspicion. His name is Michael Moran.

*Murder at the Algiers Slaughter House.*—At about half-past 3 o'clock yesterday evening, John Kinsinger, a German, about 29 years of age, employed as a stock feeder by the Crescent City Slaughter House Company, in Algiers, and as the report says, "The only support of a widowed mother," was killed by a colored man named Charles William, who was at once arrested.

It appears a discussion arose between the parties relative to the merits of the steamers Lee and Natchez, when William cocked a small revolver in his side coat pocket and fired it from the pocket, the ball lodging in the brain of Kisinger, and causing almost instant death.

*Sports in Courts.*—Bill Jones, otherwise known as Canada Bill, W. Lewis and H. Wicks, supposed to belong to a certain class of the sporting fraternity of St. Charles street, last night had their cases before the Criminal Court on complaint of fraudulently obtaining money by means of counterfeit tricks and devices, from Jl. Barker.

*First District Court.*—Emma Kirby, charged with larceny, in stealing from Mr. Blanco $100 in gold, at a house of infame, on Dauphine street, has been surrendered by her security and lodged in the Parish Prison.

In the case of Vincente Bayone, alias Salvagedas, and Felipe de Pedro, who were sentenced to be hung at such time which the Governor may direct, on Saturday, an appeal to the Supreme Court has been granted, returnable on the first Monday of January, 1871, and the Attorney General duly been notified.

The case of the boy John Burns, charged with murder in shooting a boy named Jean Maria Campo, at the foot of St. Philip on the 26th of May last, has been continued indefinitely, his counsel, Anthony Sambola, Esq., being absent from the city.

The case of Officer L. L. Dupass, charged with false imprisonment of Mr. Hauch and his wife, was continued to the 31st instant, on account of sickness of his counsel. The accused was released on his own bond.

In the case of Officers Mat. Bowles, First Precinct, charged with false imprisonment of Annie South, the bail was fixed at $100.

Demosthenes Millaud, Treasurer, who plead guilty to an assault and battery on John C. Bohn, was fined $25, or in default Parish Prison.

*Recorder Houghton's Court.*—James Alexander has been arraigned before Recorder Houghton on the charge preferred by Percy Mason, of having, on the 16th of October, robbed her of a green cloth coat and pair of trousers left with her for safe keeping. The prisoner was remanded until the 24th.

John Brown and John McPherson have been arraigned as accessories before the fact to the murder of Capt. R. L. Bradley. They will be examined on the 26th.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Circular from the French Foreign Office.

Americans Advised to Leave Paris

Pacific Manifestation in Marseilles

Details of French Successes Before Paris on the 13th and 14th.

Cruel Treatment of Prussian Prisoners Denied.

The French in Quiet Possession of Bagneaux.

Another Engagement Near Paris.

Jules Favre on the Situation.

HOME NEWS.

Accounts of the Late Earthquake

Miscellaneous.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Tours*, Oct. 20.—The Prussians are retreating towards Paris, avoiding battle with the French forces on the left bank of the Loire. The Prussians still hold Orleans.

The Prussians have nearly destroyed Chateaudun.

Paris date of the 15th state that the best feeling exists in the city and that sorties are made daily.

*Washington*, Oct. 20.—The Government authorities have no knowledge of the reported proposition from Spain to sell Cuba.

The steamer Guerriere will cruise off New York harbor to enforce the neutrality laws.

It has been raining here all day.

*Tours*, Oct. 20.—The Prussians owing to strategical reasons have withdrawn leave to Americans to pass their lines, but advise their friends to leave Paris by balloon down the Seine. They promise protection by that route.

Telegrams from Rouen, Lille and Belfort, show that the determination to resist the Prussians is as strong as ever.

A large French force is assembled at Lyons.

Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to the Franc-tireurs.

There is no Prussian pacific manifestation in Marseilles yesterday. Several thousand unarmed citizens assembled and demanded the restoration of Esquiros. The crowd dispersed without disorder.

*London*, Oct. 20.—Three regiments of infantry, Zouaves and Turcos, with horses and a proportionate quantity of varnished boots, arrived here since Monday. The troops were sent to the front.

*Tours*, Oct. 20.—M. Dubouc, delegate from the Paris Government to Tours, who landed in Holland in Friday yesterday, brings news of another embarrassment near Paris. It began in the morning at Hautes Bruyeres, and lasted three hours, when it was resumed in the evening, and continued all after three hours more fighting. The Prussians, who made the attack in both actions, were repulsed with heavy loss.

Dispatches from Rocroy which contain the above intelligence, give no date of the affair.

According to the latest advices from Paris, Trochu, in according to the increasing demands for the National Guards, has consented to their organization into mobilized regiments as an active force for sortie and service beyond the walls. He has appointed the Duke de Chartres to lead an attack on the besiegers, and when constructed it will be carried out on a formidable scale. All the Generals are to accept volunteers for sortie and night surprises.

The Paris official journal of the 15th positively declares that Burnside has no mission from the Prussian authorities—that when he visited Paris he was an official agent.

*Tours*, Oct. 20.—The movements of the enemy south of the Loire is much commented on in the journals here. Some fear a rapid invasion of the provinces for a surprise at Tours. Assurances are given that the Government will not leave until an attack is certain to be made.

Dispatches from various parts of France report a number of small engagements.

*Tours*, Oct. 20.—The Government here gives no information as to the movements of large French forces on the banks of the Loire.

*Rouen*, Oct. 20.—A copy of the Paris official journal just received, contains the answer of Jules Favre to the dispatch of Bismarck on their conference at Ferrieres. It is well, says Favre, that France should know the extent of the demands of Prussia. It does not stop at the conquest of two of our provinces—it seeks to dismember our country and ravage our illusions. Her existence is at stake. She was offered dishonor and refused. They propose to punish her by annihilation. This is the exact situation.

I prefer our peril and our suffering to the gratification of the exhorbitant ambition of one ceaseless foe. Dismembered France will be greater in misfortune, and will have the admiration and sympathy of the world. Prussia, perhaps, needs that supreme trial from which she will issue transformed."

*London*, Oct. 20.—The electoral law proposed by the Prime Minister for Corsican Deputies in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, it is reported that the Pope in defence of the advice of all Powers will remain at Rome.

There has been no communication between Italy and other Powers on the subject of the Papal Throne candidature.

*London*, Oct. 20.—The Prussian made a sortie from New Brisach on Saturday, killing and wounding 200 and capturing 34 of the French forces. The Prussian made a circular to neutral powers, denying the responsibility of the present war, and denying the French representations about the state of affairs in Paris, stating that they are utterly untrue. Also, that France desires peace—a durable peace.

*London*, Oct. 20.—On Tuesday last, the Twenty-second Regiment of the Crown Prince's army attacked the French at Chateau Dun 40,000 strong. The French were defeated, driven back and the town carried by storm. Many prisoners were taken by the Germans, whose loss was small.

*Brussels*, Oct. 20.—The *Messiteur* calls for additional evidence about the transportation of German wounded through Belgium, and refutes the allegation of cruel treatment made by Prussia, and considers that the light now shed on the question is sufficient to silence complaint.

Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Louis, Minister of Justice, has set out for Versailles to confer with the Prussian Chancellor.

*Paris*, Oct. 20.—An extraordinary credit of 45,000,000 of florins is required to meet the expenses of the Dalmatian rebellion.

### FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Oct. 20. — Special to the *World*:

*London*, Oct. 20.—Your special at Boulogne telegraphs to-day, from dispatches received by a courier who reached Boulogne last evening from Versailles, details of the French successes on the 13th and 14th before Paris. Paris is regard to the position of affairs before Paris are not permitted by the Prussian authorities to be sent forward by telegraph. This entails both delay and expense upon the representatives of the foreign press in German lines, and it is proper, in justice to them, that the truth should be known.

Although the French losses, alleged in the sorties of the 13th and 14th were raw levies comparatively, they behaved with the greatest bravery and steadiness, and gained very substantial advantages. The value of which will be demonstrated by the delay it will be by the defeat of any attempt Prussian operations against the city of Paris.

On the 14th, after a heavy cannonade from the forts of Montrouge, Vanves and Montrouge, Gen. Blanchard advanced at the head of the 13th army corps upon the German positions. He forced his troops forward in three columns, the right wing from the direction of Champi Sous and Meudon. The others, commanded by Gen. Ducrot, moved upon Chatillon. The Prussians posted behind the hedges of Lodo D'Pont, the Department of Aube, advanced upon Bagneux.

The Prussian right was supported by a heavy fire from the naval batteries in Fort Issy, Issy, Vanves, Brooks's Chief of Staff, was in command of the movement, as a reconnoitering force. The French powerful force, massed in reserve behind the heights of Montrouge, behind the fort of Montrouge. The attacks of the centre on Chatillon and the right wing on Clamart were speedily successful, the centre column of the French bearing down everything before it and the heavy artillery moved up under cover of the fire of forty guns, shelling and driving out the Germans in confusion from Clamart. Meanwhile the left wing of the French under cover of Fort Montrouge advanced quite to the German lines before Bagneux. These they stormed and carried at the point of the bayonet. The thirty-fifth and seventeenth regiments of the line were in advance fighting desperately and driving the Germans headlong before them. The Germans, for the most part, were Bavarian troops, who took refuge in the houses and cellars from Bagneux, firing from these upon the French, and receiving in turn no quarter from the triumphant enemies. From house to house, from street to street the battle raged until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the last of the Bavarians, throw down their arms and surrendered, leaving the French masters of the town and the German positions. The French at last advices, were in quiet possession of Bagneux. The conduct of the Prussian authorities towards after the day visibly gone against them, was excellent. Supported by Hessian Dragoons, a Bavarian advanced repeatedly to assault the French batteries, but were as repeatedly repulsed.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Oct. 20.—Accounts of the earthquake this morning have been received from various points. At Brunswick, Maine, it threw down chimneys. The oscilation was from the northeast to the southwest.

At St. Catharines, in Canada, windows were broken. At Saratoga some buildings were much damaged—the shock was preceded by a rumbling sound. At Troy, New York, five hundred school children were panic stricken by the shock.

*Washington*, Oct. 20.—Dispatches have been received from all points throughout the North, giving accounts of the earthquake shock which was felt this morning. No serious damage or loss of life is reported. A Boston building sensibly vibrated. There was much alarm among the people employed in the upper stories. A block of granite in the building corner of State and Merchant's Row was cracked, and another block was thrown outward three or four inches. The shock lasted thirty seconds. The earthquake was felt at Montreal, Canada, and at Sackville and Bangor, Maine, at Philadelphia, Maine, it stopped clocks and destroyed crockery.

*Washington*, Oct. 20. — The Board of Trade of this city, by invitation of Geo. C. Bestor, Chief signal officer of the army, held a meeting and appointed a permanent committee to co-operate with him in giving full effect to the provisions of the recent act of Congress, providing for giving notice of the approach and force of storms.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Memphis*, Oct. 20.—The Grand Lodge of I. O. O. F. to-day elected James Rogers, of Knoxville, Grand Master; R. H. Barry, of Nashville, Grand Secretary, and John Johnson, of Memphis, Grand Representative.

The fall races over the course of the Louisiana Jockey Club commenced on Tuesday next, and promise to surpass those of any previous meeting. Fourteen of the best stables in the West are already on the ground, and others are expected. The railroad and steamboat lines will carry passengers who desire to attend at half fare.

*Cincinnati*, Oct. 20.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Walnut Hills, within six miles of this city, at 10:30 this A. M. The students at Isaac's Seminary noticed it very perceptibly in the dormitory.

*Troy*, Oct. 20.—The Prussians owing to strategical reasons have withdrawn leave to Americans to pass their lines, but advise their friends to leave Paris by balloon down the Seine. They promise protection by that route.

Telegrams from Rouen, Lille and Belfort, show that the determination to resist the Prussians is as strong as ever.

A large French force is assembled at Lyons.

Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to the Franc-tireurs.

*Lyons*, Oct. 20.—General Burnside reports Paris perfectly calm and quiet. The temper of the people is resolute, and the troops are in the best of spirits. A high officer of the Government, to whom he expressed some surprise at the fact that no action had yet been taken by the powerful forces within, against the enemy without the walls, replied in a desultory detached way, he replied by saying that the garrison of Paris was the garrison of France. We are fighting, he said, not for the diplomatic satisfaction of other nations, but for the liberation of France, and for the restoration of the tarnished honor of the French arms. We are not in so great a hurry to strike as it seems the Germans are to be attacked. It is a rule in war not to do what your enemy obviously wants you to do; and as the Germans are very anxious to have the army of Paris sally out upon them now, you may perhaps infer that we have our own reason for choosing our own time and place. The anxiety in Paris as to provisions, abundant supplies of all necessaries not having been yet so much as touched. The most striking facts in the situation before Paris to-day are the increasing confidence of the besieged and the diminished confidence of the besiegers.

### General Bourbaki's Mission.

Your special at Boulogne sends from Tours the full explanation given by General Bourbaki of his apparent intrigue between Marshal Bazaine and the Emperor. Marshal Bazaine not knowing precisely the political state of the country, and the extreme embarrassments pressing him to capitulate, he finally said that if they wished him to act in that direction they must give him full powers of forming a proper division. Upon his proposition, therefore, the German commanders before Metz received the Emperor Bourbaki to leave Metz and visit Wilhelmshohe and England. The Emperor's direction to Marshal Bazaine were to recognize the authority of a Provisional Government at Paris on the condition that the army of Paris should march to his relief, under command of Bourbaki. If Paris, and that General Bourbaki should take command of the other armies raising to expel the enemy from France. The Prussians once cleared, the question between the Empire and the Republic should be submitted to a vote of the people. On his return to Metz, General Bourbaki received direct information, through the Count of Flanders, from Prince Frederic Charles before Metz, that he would not be allowed to enter Metz. He waited three days at Brussels, and then went to Wilhelmshohe to induce the Emperor to exert his influence with the King of Prussia to secure permission for him to return to the army of Marshal Bazaine, as it was understood he could do if he would when he first left Metz. The negotiations failed, and General Bourbaki is now on his way to Tours. His explanation is accepted as satisfactory by the Government.

### PRUSSIAN INHUMANITY.

**Foreigners and Prussians Officially Warned out of Paris at their Lives Not to Aid the Starving Villagers of Bazeilles.**

Some days since the following announcement (in English) was placarded in the neighborhood of Bazeilles: "Foreigners are respectfully solicited in aid of the destitute inhabitants of Bazeilles." Thereupon the following official announcement was issued by the Prussian authorities:

SEDAN, September 29, 1870.

I have learned that at the Golden Cross and other hotels the subjoined placard has been posted, soliciting subscriptions in favor of the poor of Bazeilles. I see in this act a piece of censure and a false interpretation of the sentence executed against that village in virtue of the laws of war. That cannot be tolerated, above all on the part of foreigners who allow themselves to judge the behavior of the German troops, and who, moreover, continue still to manufacture arms and munitions against us. Let these catchpennies (Groschenputzer) do in their own country as they please; I believe that it is our interest to stop these gentlemen and to send them home.

RICHARD GOELCH.

The commissary of police will take care that no subscriptions be made in the town without the authority of the commandant of the place. The above documents must be returned immediately with an attestation of the commissary of police, stating that he has taken cognizance of them.

THE CIVIL COMMISARY STRECGE.

Sedan, September 29, 1870.

Grant professes to be pleased with the result of the late elections. He is, probably, glad that his party was not more beaten. A devout and grateful old gentleman in England was afflicted with the asthma and the gout. When he had the latter, he thanked God it was not the asthma, and when the asthma caught him, he returned thanks that he did not both diseases at the same time. Grant seems to have something of the same cheerful disposition.—*Chicago News.*

The rumored retreat of the Prussian army from the environs of Paris is probably without any really foundation; but it is in a certain way, of a kind that we regret to far from unlikely. Every day that the Prussian army fails to force an entrance to Paris is a Parisian victory and a Prussian defeat. It is simply a question as to how many days Paris can hold out against the Prussian defeat. It will be a great victory for the French if Paris can hold out long enough to allow the Prussian retreat. Change of ground is a Prussian retreat.—*Chicago Times.*

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1870.

We have no change to report in the Money market. On the street Al notes secured by unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 10@14 ⅌ cent ⅌ month, and good to Al business paper at 10@14 ⅌ cent, and mortgage paper at 10@21 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for Al and 12@15 for second grade. Stocks opened at 71@71¾, (against 71¼ at New York,) and closed at 71¾@71¾, (against 71¾). Bonds were quiet and closed at 71¾@71¾, (against 71¾). The sales include $2000, $6000, $5000 and $8000 at 71¾, and $4000 at 71¾. There was some inquiry for American Silver, but no sales were reported.

Only a moderate business was transacted in Foreign Exchange, the sales comprising about £35,000, of which £1000 bill sold leading at 108¾, £2000 at 109¾, £5000 bill of lading and clear at 109¾, 109⅞ and 110, £4500 clear at 110, and £17,000 good to Al bill of lading and clear at 109⅞@111. We now quote Sterling at 109¾@111¼ for good to Al bill of lading and clear, and 108¼@108¾ for bankers.

There was less Domestic Exchange offering and rates were a shade stiffer. The