# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,217.



NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

...of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in ...ance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

...The paper—single copies, 10 cents.

...mi-Weekly is published every Tuesday ...Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, ...riably in advance.

...Advertising—Transient advertisements ...the run of the paper, first insertion, ...square; each subsequent insertion, ...per square.

...Editorial Page, transient advertisements, ...insertion, $1 25 per square.

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...Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, ...square, $20 net per month.

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...ements not marked for any number of ...s will be published ad'tmes.

...h regular advertisers shall be rendered ...ly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

...PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

...SDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1870.


Amusements This Evening.

...LE—Haley's grand opera, in five ...the Jewess."

...RLES THEATRE—"The Ticket of ...Man" and "Little Giovanni."

...'S THEATRE—"Serious Family."

...Y OF MUSIC—"The Lancers."

Auction Sales This Day.

...son Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at ...Chartres street—Fine Seasonable Cloth-...Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats.

The Election Returns.

...CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

...copy from the official journal the ...ial returns of the election held on ...November 7:

...ss 1st District, unexpired term—...Majority for Sypher.....1,553

...ss 1st District, 2d Con-...Sauvinet (Rep.).....7356

...Auditor—Dubuclet (Rep.) 18,572 ...Blair (Dem.) 12,437 6135

...ey for Dubuclet (Rep.) 18,387 ...Jumel (Dem.) 12,279 6008

...ey for Graham—Hamilton (Rep.) 17,282 ...Wirtz (Dem.) 12,181 5083

...ator of Police—Lewis (Rep.) 17,729 ...Diamond, Dem. 12,721 5008

...ey for Lewis—Board of Commerce, Kinley, Rep. 17,841 ...Turnbull (dem. 12,376 5465

...ey for Emley—Administrator of Assessments—Barnes 17,066 ...Rossano 11,818 5877

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...ey for Rossano—Sauvinet (Rep.) 18,907 ...Maxwell (Dem.) 11,304 7603

...ator Sauvinet.....8853

...Sheriff—Maxwell (Rep.) 18,295 ...Tobin (Dem.) 12,272 6023

...ey for Maxwell.....6,000

...ith 6th, 6th D. C.—Creagh.....10,987 ...Roche (Dem.) 3,907

...ey for Jackson.....73

...Dist.—Peck (Rep.).....3,576 ...Simonds (Dem.) 3,720

...ey for Fish.....1,956

...Dist.—Herwig (Rep.).....5,377 ...Wingfield (dem.) 3,656 1,721

...ey for Herwig.....

...Dist.—Barber (Rep.).....5,460 ...Campbell (Rep.).....3,633

...ey for Barber.....1,827

...Dist.—Campbell (Rep.).....3,201 ...Croham (Dem.).....2,469 732

...ey for Campbell.....704

...Dist.—Campbell (Rep.).....3,746 ...Carroll (Dem.).....3,370 376

...ey for Ingraham.....437

...Dist.—Perez (Rep.).....2,246 ...Jones (Dem.).....1,706 540

...ey for Perez.....

...Dist.—Camp (Rep.).....1,756 ...Noel (Dem.).....1,216 540

...ey for Camp.....

...Dist.—Todd (Rep.).....1,081 ...Noel (Dem.).....791 292

...ey for Todd.....

Representatives.

| | |
|---|---|
| Opdaych | 1196 |
| Johnson | 1149 |
| Wheaton | 1062 |
| Haller | 861 |
| Cobb | 1001 |
| Murray | 1353 |
| Lyman | 1355 |
| Lemley | 1353 |
| Fitzpatrick | 1183 |
| Whitney | 1183 |
| Waters | 570 |
| Acosta | 1183 |
| Barrett | 2611 |
| Monroe | 2611 |
| Beck | 1353 |
| Fitzgerald | 1353 |
| Quincy | 1353 |
| Hughes | 1360 |
| Conway, Rep. | 1360 |
| Kingsold, Rep. | 761 |
| Kelly, Rep. | 761 |
| Donnelly, D. in | 762 |
| Beloit, Rep. | 1360 |
| Davis, Rep. | 1357 |
| Smith, Rep. | 1357 |
| Mc Carty, Rep. | 958 |
| Kerr | 1360 |
| Adolph, Rep. | 1801 |
| Murphy, Rep. | 1777 |
| Lewis, Dem. | 1114 |
| Mc Gregor, Dem. | 1114 |
| Armstrong, Rep. | 847 |
| Lamothe | 1024 |
| Sauvinet, Rep. | 1024 |
| Christian, Rep. | 1029 |
| Murray, Dem. | 1029 |
| Schumacher | 1089 |
| Otto | 1089 |
| Bowen | 1125 |
| Wilkins | 1125 |
| Florian | 961 |
| Gertsner | 961 |
| Branch | 1097 |
| Stumps | 1097 |
| Carbaugh | 1097 |
| Morgan | 1097 |
| Gardner | 1098 |
| Wright | 1098 |
| Risk | 77 |
| Bashe | 77 |
| Boucher | 77 |

BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF FRENCH ...OW.—The attention of our readers ...ected to the advertisement in an-...olumn, setting forth the names of ...ers who are conducting the Bazaar ...St. Louis Hotel for the benefit of ...ims of the war in France, and the ...ions which have been adopted by ...in furtherance of the charitable en-...which they have undertaken to ...a successful conclusion. All need-...ails will be found in the advertise-...

THE DELAY IN ANNOUNCING THE RE-...OF OUR ELECTION ACCUSTOMED POST-...—The delay which took place in counting ...otes cast at the late election in the ...of New Orleans, was caused by the ...ity of keeping the Radical majority ...upon by Warmoth within the fig-...of the registration list. It was not ...ed by any inability rapidly to count ...ballots in the boxes, but arose from the ...s formed by Gov. Warmoth and his ...tes to manipulate the returns in ...way as to bring out their majority ...to 6000, and yet not go beyond the ...s shown by the registration books. ...must be admitted they have man-...the business with considerable skill.

New Books.

...Ellis & Brother, Bookseller, 83 ...Carondelet street, are the following new ...ations:

...STORIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.—...ular authors. Selected from "Good ...s for the Young," with numerous il-...s. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Phila-...1870.

...ES AND APHORISMS FROM SHAKS-...Arranged alphabetically. J. B. ...cott & Co. Philadelphia, 1870.

...THE HEROINE?—A novel. ...d Brothers, New York.

...VIVIAN ROMANCE.—By Mortimer ...Harper & Brothers, New York.

...acknowledge the courtesy of an in-...on to attend a grand Fancy Dress ...and Firemens' Ball, to be given by ...Algiers Steam Fire Co. No. 3, at Odd ...ows Hall, on Saturday, November 26

...ITT.—The power of Mrs. Whitcomb's ...for children are as positive as the ...ion from heaven, and gentle and ...ous as an angel's whisper. If ...

...ARAH'S NATURITY.—The good reputa-...has extended use of "Brown's Bron-...Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and ...Diseases has caused the Troches to ...extensively imitated. Obtain only ...genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," ...not be influenced by those who ...more profit by selling worthless ...

...$12 Lever Watch, No. 13,580, pur-...ed from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 ...au street, New York, January 5th, has ...carried by me over six months, with ...total variation in time of only 26 ...nds, without the slightest regulating. ...ers the same brilliancy of color ...when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.

New York, July 26th, 1870. 3m

...I hate for the past eight months con-...ly used one of the $12 Oriole Gold ...r Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. ...on & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York. ...found the total variation in the time ...half minute, 130 seconds until the ...the same appearance of gold as when ...chased. Several of our men use them ...the same results. I cheerfully rec-...mend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

...OURCHE PARISH.—The Thibodaux ...el says that there was a falling off ...parish of Lafourche of 1964 between ...s at the late election and the re-...

...the basis of the strength of parties. ...ibuted in August, September, Octo-...and November, and the probable re-...in the States of Connecticut, New ...shire, Florida, Texas and California, ...publican States would, if a Presi-...l were to be chosen now, hardly if at ...suffice to return to the required majori-...of electors.

...Was, therefore, state subscribingly ...the result of the campaign of 1872 is ...to be measured, to our side. What ...ld be done to secure it?—*Louisville ...mercial.*

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY.—The enthusiasm created by the Moore-Wyndham troupe in the "Lancers" shows no signs of abatement, but seems to be rather on the increase. The success of this troupe and piece is highly demonstrative of the fact that good pieces, properly put upon the stage, and in the hands of first class artists, will pay. The amusement seeking public are not a set of dunderheads, but are quite capable of appreciating genuine energy and tact on the part of managers, as well as talent in artists, as is nightly shown by the splendid houses which fill the Academy. The fascinating Miss Moore will take her first benefit on Friday night, and will, no doubt, be greeted with a bumper. The "Lancers" to-night and all the week.

THE VARIETIES.—It is hardly necessary to state that the "Serious Family" with Dewar as *Aminadab Sleek*; Maria Wilkins as *Lady Scarly Creamly*; the beautiful Edith Challis as *Widow Delmon*; the charming Phillis Glover as *Emma Torrens*, and the worthy manager Mr. Baker as Capt. McGuire, was a decided success. We think it would be difficult to make a better cast of the piece, and the fine and appreciative audience at the Varieties last night evidently thought so too. Mr. Daly and Miss Challis in the afterpiece, "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," kept the audience convulsed with laughter. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The patrons of this establishment will bear in mind that this is the opening night, on which occasion the favorite opera of "The Jewess" will be presented, the leading characters being performed by the Mazeaux, Castelmary, Dubose and DeKeghel, and Mesdames Rozes and Naddi.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The Zavistowskis appear to-night in the "Ticket of Leave Man," and "Little Don Giovanni," which pieces will be given for the last time. To-morrow evening is set apart for the benefit of Miss Emelius, on which occasion "Found on a Door Step," a new play written for the beneficiary will be performed.

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The result of two days of tedious examination of witnesses as to the origin, assault, and parties concerned in the troubles in Baton Rouge on the 7th instant, is a confused mass of irregular and irrelevant testimony which it would puzzle a Congress of Philadelphia lawyers to untangle, or winnow a grain of information from. Nearly every witness seemed to be impressed with the idea that he was the particular object of a vendetta which caused the whole trouble.

Wm. Parrington, colored, started out with a fine story of adventures, bloody assaults and hair-breadth escapes, but upon cross-examination his story wouldn't fit together at all.

All that another knew about the affair was a row into which Sam Gordon, colored, some of the witnesses got into at a restaurant about his supper.

A. S. Vienna, one of the Commissioners of Election, was in town when the first firing commenced. He recognized F. and D. Lanse, John Gase, Theo. Williams and George Burbank. The fire came from windows in Convention street. He recognized Williams and Burbank as those who were firing into the room, and Buckner was firing at witness.

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That the act complained of and embraced by the resolutions referred to in the petitions, viz:

The opening of the public schools in the city of New Orleans, and the admission of pupils into such schools, appertain to the general system of the public schools of said city, and are not simply local in their character, and therefore a writ of injunction ought not to issue to restrain the City School Board from carrying out and carrying out the aforesaid resolutions. And for cause why an injunction should not issue, respondent states: "That there is no allegation or averment in the petitions showing or tending to show that the City School Board of Directors have done or contemplate doing any act in their character, and therefore a writ of injunction ought not to issue to restrain the City School Board from carrying out and carrying out the aforesaid resolutions. And for cause why an injunction should not issue, respondent states: "That there is no allegation or averment in the petitions showing or tending to show that the City School Board of Directors have done or contemplate doing any act not in accordance with the law, and therefore a writ of injunction ought not to issue to restrain the City School Board from carrying out the aforesaid resolutions. And for cause why an injunction should not issue, respondent states: "That there is no allegation or averment in the petitions showing or tending to show that the City School Board of Directors have done or contemplate doing any act not in accordance with the law, and therefore a writ of injunction ought not to issue to restrain the City School Board from carrying out the aforesaid resolutions, in so far as the same are complained of in petitioner's petition, and prays that petitioner's petition for a writ of injunction be dismissed, with costs. Petitioner also filed a rule upon petitioner to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue, commanding petitioner to reinstate relator as Superintendent of Public Education, with all the rights, privileges and emoluments of his office, and why petitioner should not be condemned to pay relator the sum of $5000 for a portion of fees earned in obtaining judgment for the office of Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, which is the basis of her success. This claim is for a portion of the fees per cent. fee on the first $500, $60 realized by her. Dinghant & Kennedy counsel for relator.

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*Sudden Death.*—Mrs. Lizzie Duffy, a native of France, aged about 38 years, died suddenly yesterday morning of the corner of Upper Line and Water streets, (Sixth District) of heart disease.

*Opera House Refreshment Saloon.*—Jules Zatarain, the popular and capable proprietor of the "Gem," on Royal street, has established a branch of that establishment under the Opera House, corner of Toulouse and Bourbon streets, opening it last night with a complimentary entertainment to the artists and other friends. We are sure "Jules" will spare no pains to give satisfaction to the *habitués* of the Opera, and wish him success in his enterprise. His liquors will stand any test.

*United States District Attorney.*—J. A. Beckwith, Esq., late City Attorney, has been appointed United States District Attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the tragic death of Captain Long.

*Terrible Tragedy—A Wife Murders Her Husband.*—A terrible tragedy was enacted yesterday afternoon at the corner of Perdido and Clara streets, resulting in the horrible murder of an old man named Charles Durnin by his wife Jane Durnin, a woman sixty-five years of age.

It appears from her own story which is supported by the statements of others, that Durnin, who had been drinking came home about four o'clock yesterday, cursing and laid down on his son's bed. His wife says he carried a stick of wood to the bed with him. She told him several times to get up and go to his own bed, but he paid no attention to her. She became angry and seizing a common wood chopper's axe inflicted several ghastly wounds on his head and face, the axe penetrating the skull more than once.

She was arrested and taken to the central station by officer Lewis, and Drs. Perry and Hurd were immediately called to the assistance of the wounded man. Their efforts in his behalf were fruitless, however, and he expired about two hours after the assault.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

## THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

### City of Chartres Reoccupied by the French.

### Position of the Germans Extremely Critical.

### Entrenchments Thrown Up by the Germans in Rear of Paris.

### The Tables Completely Turned.

### Utter Annihilation of the Invader Probable.

### Earl Granville's Letter to the Ambassador to Russia.

### Immense Excitement Upon the Throne Question in Spain.

### Plot to Murder Prim Discovered.

### Von Moltke Reported Dangerously Ill.

## HOME NEWS.

### Motley's Recall Ordered.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Tours*, Nov. 16.—Among the prisoners captured at Orleans is a nephew of Gen. Lamaud, a Prussian general who was governor of Orleans during Prussian occupation. Taun's carriage and horses were captured.

The city of Chartres has again been occupied by the French.

*Tours*, Nov. 16.—French journalists seem to enjoy England's anxiety upon the subject of Russia's renunciation of the Paris treaty. The newspapers generally contain articles stating that England's present position is but a just return for her indifference to the sufferings of her former ally.

The Government here seems to give no attention to the incident.

*Tours*, Nov. 16.—Following official from the army of the Loire or Paris to-day. General advices show active preparations. Prussian dispatches which were found at Orleans give the Government valuable information of the enemy's intentions.

*Marseilles*, Nov. 16.—The city is quiet. Government's authority is everywhere respected. The Republican flag is carried in command in Algeria. In his proclamation Tallemund says: Republican principles are the basis of his policy.

*Lyons*, Nov. 16.—Dijon, has been re-occupied by the Prussians in force. Advices from Montargis state that the Prussians have burned the chateau belonging to Nemours, in the Department of Seine-et-Marne.

*Dreux*, Nov. 16.—French forces occupy this place. The Prussians compel peasants to work around Paris under fire.

*Madrid*, Nov. 16.—One hundred and eighty-three Liberal Deputies met yesterday, including Marshal Serrano, Lopez, Dominiguese and Zyggerdo. After a long consultation it was agreed that the first act should be to declare Don Montpensier, when, if not chosen, they would Vote for Aosta.

There is immense excitement here upon the throne question. Edict issued against public meetings and a strong military force is under arms.

A plot to murder Prim has been discovered. Five conspirators, with revolvers, hand-grenades, poniards, telegrams and letters have been seized. Others are implicated.

*London*, Nov. 16.—Garibaldi is abandoning the line of the Vosges. The Prussians are advancing on Dole.

Advices from China, via Bombay, report further outrages upon foreigners at Canton. Imperial edict of the Tien-Tsin criminals has been postponed.

There has been a remarkable decline in all continental securities at the Exchange to-day, on account of complications on the Eastern Question.

*London*, Nov. 16.—The Berlin *Correspondence* intimates that peace is impossible until France learns that the Government of National Defense means internal disorder.

A new loan is contemplated by the Government at Tours.

The Prussians are sending more artillery to Paris.

The North German Parliament meets at Berlin on the 24th inst.

The Berlin *Correspondence* (semi-official) expresses regret that the Great Powers do not hasten to consider the propriety of modifying the treaty of 1856.

Austrian and Hungarian journals unanimously denounce Russia for her proposed violation of solemn treaty obligation.

FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Nov. 16.—*World's* special:

*London*, Nov. 16.—The whole London press to-morrow morning will open a cry against Russia appealing to the Government to declare war if she persists in her demands. The feeling in the city is intense and the excitement almost Parisinate who will co-operate with the Democracy to make that body substantially Democratic.

THE ARMISTICE.

**Move About the Armistice—Thier's Travels Described by Himself—Anxiety of England—Russia Friendly—English Jealousy.**

*London*, Nov. 8, 1870.—A correspondent writing from Versailles on the 7th inst. says: No time was agreed upon, because the government insisted in reprovisioning the city. The Prussian military authorities refused this, although Bismarck was willing to concede it. Prussia stated her demands with considerable distinctness, excepting in regard to the money account. Her conditions were the cession of Haut and Bas-Rhin, two departments containing the fortresses of Strasburg, Belfort and several lesser strongholds. As for money, *der Fresser ist zu guter*. Paris, on the other hand, will not fail to reckon every groschen Prussia has spent in the war, and to demand its repayment.

I had a lengthy conversation with M. Thiers. He informed me of the diplomatic journey he had performed through Europe. He went first to London, then to Paris, arriving at Versailles on the 31st ult., with the necessary powers to treat. He conferred with Bismarck every day, sometimes twice a day, discussing the conditions of a truce, the first step toward the formation of a regular government. If hostilities temporarily cease the elections might be held and the Constituent Assembly convoked, which would decide upon a form of government, which there would determine the question of peace or war.

Thiers informed me that it was not true that England had taken the lead in endeavors to obtain terms from France, while Russia stood aloof. This was entirely true. Thiers found Gladstone engrossed in home affairs. He was indifferent as to the question of the rest of the world, and was afraid to meddle with them. Granville is too much of a courtier to wound German prepossessions. The Queen neither seemed awake to the danger arising for England from the formation of an all-powerful monarchy in the centre of Europe; but they did not conceal their jealousy of Russia. There was no hesitation when Thiers informed him he was going to St. Petersburg. "Why leave us so soon?" they asked; "why should you go to Russia?" "To try and find friends that I could not find here," answered Thiers. In truth, at St. Petersburg Thiers did find friends. Who knows what Russia would have done had she been ready. As she was not armed, she could only give the weight of her influence and the action of her diplomacy. This was enough to rouse England, and make her take the lead. When the Paris powers agreed to address Prussia collectively, Austria was glad to do that little for a Power whose success would have delighted her, but whose defeat charged her. Italy, the least friendly of all the Powers, hardly concealed her regret at the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty.

The French prisoners in Germany are utilized extensively, being employed, at wages, and supplied with lodging and soldiers, not only upon public works but in private manufactories, even in making the wooden toys which are largely exported into this country, but the production of which has been materially suspended during the war. Two thousand of the prisoners are employed in mending the Elbe and Magdeburg, and several thousand are reclaiming waste lands in Hanover.

To some of the localities of Chicago it is said that real estate has not advanced in price since 1868. Along the course of the lake property is in brisk demand. Lots on Prairie avenue have recently been sold at from $200 to $400 per foot.

*London*, Nov. 16.—The following official correspondence has transpired:

Earl Granville to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 10th, 1870.

*Sir*—Baron Brunnow made to me yesterday communication respecting a convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey, limiting their naval forces in the Black Sea, signed at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon. In my dispatch of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between us, and I now propose to observe upon Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches of the 19th and 29th ultimo, which were communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador.

On that occasion Prince Gortschakoff declares, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, that the treaty of 1856 has been infringed in various points to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in the case of the Principalities, against the explicit protest of the representative, and that in consequence of these infractions Russia is entitled to renounce those stipulations of that treaty which directly touch her interests. She can no longer, she says, also will no longer be bound by treaties which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea.

We have the allegation that certain facts having occurred, the articles in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty, and the assertion is made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of these facts, is entitled to release herself from certain other stipulations of that instrument. The assumption is limited in its practical application to some of the provisions of the treaty, but the assumption of the right to renounce any one of its terms invalidates the whole.

This statement is entirely independent of reasonableness or unreasonableness in its own merits of Russia's claim to be released from observation of the stipulations of the treaty of 1856 respecting the neutrality of the Black Sea. It places in the hand the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any part of the stipulations. It has always been held that that right belongs to the Governments who have been parties to the original instrument.

The dispatches of Prince Gortschakoff appear to assume any one of the powers who have signed the engagement may allege that circumstances have taken place, which, in its opinion, are at variance with the provisions of the treaty, and although this view is not shared nor admitted by the consignatory powers, we may found upon that allegation not a request to those governments for a consideration of the case, but the announcement to them that it has emancipated itself or holds itself emancipated from any of the stipulations of the treaty which it thinks fit to disregard. This is quite evident from the effect of such doctrine and of any proceeding which with or without avowal and founded upon it, tends to bring the entire authority and efficiency of treaties under the discretion or control of each one of the powers who may have signed them, the result of which would be the entire destruction of the treaties in their essence, for whereas the whole object is to bind the powers to one another, and for the purpose of each one of them, it transfers a portion of its free allegiance by the doctrines and proceeding now in question, and, in fact, separates each individual capacity brings back the entire subject into its own control, and remains bound only to itself. Accordingly, Prince Gortschakoff has announced in these dispatches the intention of Russia to consider herself free to disregard certain provisions of the treaty.

However satisfactory this may be in itself, it is obviously inexpressive of the end to which it is directed, and it might at any time alter or withdraw, and in this it is open to the same objections as the other portions of the communication, because it implies the right of Russia to annul the treaty on the ground of an allegation of which she constitutes herself the sole judge. We cannot, therefore, admit that any desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined in friendship by us and the consignatory powers, but whether they accept from her any consent from them, she has released herself from the solemn covenant. I need scarcely say her Majesty's Government have received this communication in the most friendly spirit. It opens discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been the great object of her Majesty to maintain with the Russian Empire, and for the above mentioned reasons it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to give the only sanction on their part to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff. If instead of such declaration the Russian Government had declared the other powers, who are parties to the treaty of 1856, and had proposed for a consideration of the same a Conference of Ministers, which could be held to amount to an infraction of the treaty or whether there is anything in the present relations between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's circular took Bismarck by surprise and that part of the imperial guard in the vicinity of the capital.

[Special to the New York Tribune.]

*London*, Nov. 16.—There was great excitement here today, but no panic, even on the Bourse, on receipt of the news. Some failures have been so long expected that the public was pretty prepared for it. It is the form and perpetuation of Napoleon dynasty upon which there exists the greatest fear, rather than the demand itself. There is nothing yet like a talk about war, but the English Cabinet is in no mood to be deceived by the prospect of a collision in which, they argue, it does not believe. There is nobody who says that England will not, in any case, go to war. Some Liberal papers are still more in Continental Cabinets, a sense of the impossibility of permitting open dictation by Russia is apparent.

*Washington*, Nov. 16.—Duncan Allen has been appointed inspector of Customs at New Orleans.

A concentration of ships at Portsmouth is already apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the English naval depots.

A powerful fleet will be immediately dispatched to the Mediterranean.

The best informed circles think the pretensions of Russia render a general European war inevitable.

It is also believed that Russia and Prussia are in close alliance against the rest of Europe.

*London*, Nov. 16.—A dispatch from Versailles, last evening, reports everything quiet on the Loire and before Paris.

The Prussian army of the North has occupied Chauny, in the Department of Aisne.

From this point they threaten Cambray, Rocroy, La Fere and other fortified places in that neighborhood.

*London*, Nov. 16.—The *Times* of this afternoon has a Berlin special of to-day, saying that the French army under command of Chanzy is apparently intended as preliminary to an attack on the western flank of the Germans army now investing Paris.

The French are treating the captains of forty merchant vessels which they have captured, as men of war, Bismark demands the surrender of these forty captains, and threatens retaliation upon an equal number of French notables.

*Southwood Pass*, No. 16, 12 M.—Barometer 30.70. Wind northwest, fresh. No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamships Wm. G. Howes; ships Pocahontas and Ella S. Thayer; brig Guadeloupe, and schooner Vera Cusano.

[Special Dispatch to N. O. Times.]

*New York*, Nov. 16.—A *Herald* special says an alliance of England, Austria, Italy and Turkey is imminent, and that war with Russia grows actually probable.

There are gathering indications here that President Grant will seek a quarrel with England on the Reforms and Alabama questions, if the latter becomes entangled in a war with Russia.

The next House stands one hundred and twenty-two Republicans to one hundred Democrats. Twenty-six members yet to elect.

[Special Dispatches to N. O. Picayune.]

*New York*, Nov. 16.—The London *Times*, in its war articles, subsc