The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,228.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPUOY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, by mail, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the size of the paper, first insertion, $1 10 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 10 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $30 00 per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1870

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Rosedale."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"The Two Roses."

MR. SHAW'S BUDGET.

In commenting the other day upon the estimate of the expenditures of the city government for the coming year, we overlooked the fact that the expenses of the Metropolitan Police were not included in the budget which the Administrator of Public Accounts submitted to his colleagues of the Council as their guide in administering their several departments in the year 1871. These police expenses may be estimated in round numbers at one million of dollars and being provided for by a special tax it was unnecessary that Mr. Shaw should take them into account. Nevertheless, as the money comes out of the pockets of the tax-payers, to ascertain exactly the cost of our municipal government we must add this very considerable item to Mr. Shaw's estimate, which will then stand thus:

Expenditures.....$8,768,880
Debt of the city, payable in 1871 2,739,108

Total.....$6,508,68?

That is to say, the property owners of the city of New Orleans have to pay during the next twelve months the sum of six millions five hundred and seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars. This is just about one million and a half in excess of what our expenditures ought to be. Our cotemporary the *Times* has been looking back at the Treasurer's reports for 1859, and finds that the total expenditures for that year were less than twelve hundred thousand dollars. To be precise, the receipts into the Treasury were $1,149,446, and there was a balance on hand, after paying all demands, of $23,021. The population of New Orleans in that year was probably larger than it is now, and they were much more able to pay the taxes than they are now—for let it be remembered always, the taxes are not paid by the property owner or capitalist, but by the laboring man, whose income is no higher now than in 1859, and whose expenses are greatly increased. The city was prosperous in 1859 and real estate was advancing in value. The commerce of the city was increasing and everybody was thriving. There was no dark cloud impending over us as an evidence of this we cite the fact that the assessed value of the taxable real estate in 1859 was about one hundred and twelve millions of dollars. It certainly the city has been extended since that time very considerably. We shall not be above the mark perhaps in estimating that not less than twenty millions of dollars have been invested since 1859 in that kind of property. If so, there should be a taxable value of one hundred and thirty millions, while Mr. Shaw tells us it amounts only to one hundred and sixteen millions.

It being admitted that these are facts, what ought to be the course of the City Council? Should they not immediately and rigidly carry out a policy of economy and retrenchment, fixing their expenditures at a maximum, say, of four millions and a half, inclusive of police, and cutting down their estimates accordingly?

The Council has no doubt learned that the suggestion of the Administrator of Public Accounts as to the best mode of providing for the deficiency which he declares will exist, that is, by a special tax, has affected the real estate market to such an extent that it is almost impossible to make sales. So the dealers tell us, and we must say there is good ground for alarm, and for the practice of the utmost caution, in making investments in any line of business. The Legislature will shortly meet, and we are informed the members are ravenous for another pull at the public teat. What new speculative schemes—new Slaughter-house monopolies—new railroad subsidies—are to be proposed, it is impossible to say, but it is quite reasonable to fear that we are to have a repetition of the work of last session. Money these people must and will have. If they cannot raise it by appropriations of bonds and similar methods of "raising the wind," why they will pile on the taxes. Let the City Council, then, set an example to the General Assembly by immediately "taking in sail."

The numerous friends of Capt. J. Puncheon Smith will be agreeably surprised by the announcement which we make this morning of the good fortune which has resulted from his late absence from the city. They did not think him capable of stealing a march" on them in this way but will nevertheless hasten to welcome to New Orleans the excellent lady who is to come to make her home among us. The worthy Captain will accept our hearty congratulations on the happy event which has enabled him thus to rob for our benefit, the brilliant social circles of our sister city of Memphis, of one of her most charming and accomplished daughters.

DR. CRANE.—Dr. Crane, the well known physician, is now in our city, and may be seen at No. 153 St. Charles street. His system of treatment for the diseases of the throat and lungs, is based on inhalation, and is the same, we are told, which is now in use in Brompton Hospital in London. His Medical Institute was crowded daily, last year, with sick people suffering from every form of chronic disease. The *Southern Medical Reformer*, in November, 1852, says of Dr. Crane, that with him science is to the character and constitution of man, what comparative anatomy was to animals in the hands of Cuvier, or to plants with Mr. Ad. Brongniart."

We publish Dr. Crane's card in another column.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY—A LARGE PRIZE.—In these hard times, six thousand dollars in return for an investment of one dollar, will be regarded by the fortunate possessor as quite a "wind fall." We should not wonder if Mr. Cavalier's agency, at 182 Bayou Road, were beseiged with those about to become the popular and fashionable resort of those who wish to try their luck in the Louisiana State lottery. At present the fortunate holder of a quarter of a certain combination ticket, purchased from Mr. C., certifies through our columns to-day that for twenty-five cents he has realized the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the money having been promptly paid at the office of the Company. The name of the winner will be found appended to her certificate.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.—The following facts have been obtained at the Census Bureau, showing a comparison of the census of 1860 and 1870 as to the negro race in the States named:

In 95 counties in Georgia there were in 1860, 520,939 negroes. In 1870, 595,165. Apparent increase, 68,226.

In the State of Delaware there were in 1860, 21,627. In 1870, 28,220. Apparent increase, 565.

In 13 counties in Kentucky there were in 1860, 13,386. In 1870, 12,513. Apparent increase, 873.

In 24 counties in Texas in 1860, 29,475. In 1870, 27,756. Increase, 626).

In 33 counties in Virginia in 1860, 523,098. In 1870, 490,052. Decrease, 14,082.

In 1 county of South Carolina in 1860, 1,760. In 1870, 12,288. Decrease, 4627.

In the District of Columbia in 1860, 11,131. In 1870, 35,426. Increase, 24,462.

The only fact shown by this comparison is the migration from the States of Virginia and South Carolina, which we know to have taken place. Even a partial concealment of this fact is not to be lamented that there has been an actual increase of the negro population in the United States.

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases, this never-failing remedy is held by druggists.

CONSUMABLE FELICITY.—Nothing tends more to content than a healthy family. Hall and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's soothing remedy.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 36 Chartres street—Foreign and domestic dry goods.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY.—The Lingard Troupe's engagement at the Academy proves eminently successful, as such delightful entertainments as they produce ever must be favorably received. The combination is certainly one of the most talented of the kind in the country. Miss Alice Dunning, beautiful, graceful in person, fresh and vivacious in manner, and so true to nature in her conceptions never fails to win applause, while as a pretty and saucy *soubrette* Miss D. Lingard is a complete success. As to Lingard himself he is simply inimitable, and his character personations alone are worth the visit. The engagement of this troupe is only for the present week.

THE VARIETIES.—The "Two Roses" is one of the most charmingly written comedies of the day, and affords fine opportunities for the display of a variety of talent. Phillis Glover and Edith Challis have succeeded admirably, as the "Two Roses" and the other parts are presented in a most graphic manner by Messrs. Thorn, Dewar, Teesdale, Evans and Hind, while Mrs. Marie Wilkins, as *Mrs. Jenkins*, is positively stunning. Those who wish to enjoy a really good play, well performed, and handsomely put upon the stage, should not fail to go and see the "Two Roses."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Council.—The Council met last night in regular session, Mayor Flanders in the chair, and Administrators West, Shaw, Bailey, Lewis and Walton present.

Mr. Walton reported unfavorably upon the claim of Jno. R. Conway, ex-Mayor of the city, for $3000, or more, expended for charitable purposes. Mr. Walton said that after hearing ex-Mayor Conway and a member of the late Council he still maintained the same views which had caused him to report unfavorably upon the subject once before.

Mr. Shaw offered a resolution providing for the semi-annual payment of the interest on certain certificates issued by the Administrator of the floating debt, which was adopted.

Mr. West offered a resolution relative to Surveyors and Deputy Surveyors, which was read by its title, and after being ordered to be printed was laid over.

Complaints against the obstruction of Camp street by furniture carts were referred to the Administrator of Police.

Petitions from charitable institutions, Ward school Treasurers, Washington Hook and Ladder Company of Algiers, public schools, a street car line from Calliope to Lower Line streets, ex-Justice Eusley, Lewis and Walton present.

Mr. Walton reported unfavorably upon the claim of Jno. R. Conway, ex-Mayor of the city, for $3000, or more, expended for charitable purposes. Mr. Walton said that after hearing ex-Mayor Conway and a member of the late Council he still maintained the same views which had caused him to report unfavorably upon the subject once before.

Mr. Shaw offered a resolution providing for the semi-annual payment of the interest on certain certificates issued by the Administrator of the floating debt, which was adopted.

Mr. West offered a resolution relative to Surveyors and Deputy Surveyors, which was read by its title, and after being ordered to be printed was laid over.

Complaints against the obstruction of Camp street by furniture carts were referred to the Administrator of Police.

Petitions from charitable institutions, Ward school Treasurers, Washington Hook and Ladder Company of Algiers, public schools, a street car line from Calliope to Lower Line streets, ex-Justice Eusley, Lewis and Walton present.

An ordinance providing for the organization of the Committee of Twenty, and a City Attorney, at a $5000 per annum, one assistant at $3000, two others at $375 per month, two clerks at $175, and a messenger at $25 each per month, was adopted.

Mayor Flanders referred to the necessity of sufficient assistance to defend the city in pending suits, requiring time and study in the part of its legal advisers and counsel. Although it was an additional expense to the city to organize this office, economy would in the result, by affording the city all the means of defending itself.

Mr. Boroscourt was allowed $50 damages, sustained by his horse and vehicle into an open bridge.

The commission of Mr. G. De Fériet, auctioneer, for the sale of the Bazar Market privileges was ordered to be paid.

A number of accounts, on motion of Mr. Shaw, were ordered to be paid.

The ordinance to collect the taxes of the market revenues was called up by Mr. Embley and postponed, after a pronounced opposition by Mayor Flanders.

On motion, a claim of A. C. Palmer for $410 was ordered to be paid.

A resolution relative to the Parker Cotton Seed Oil Company was adopted, and the Council adjourned after transacting minor business.

The Baton Rouge Prisoners — Tech More Discharged.—The examination of witnesses for the defense proceeded yesterday. At the opening of the court Hon. A. S. Heron, of Baton Rouge, was introduced as additional counsel for the accused.

The three first witnesses aided in conclusively establishing the absence of Major Thompson at Bird at the time of the difficulty, and, on motion of Major Newbi. Bird was unconditionally discharged. Another prisoner named Wm. Heenan, was discharged at the opening of the court.

Several of the witnesses testified to the absence of Charles Hudin and Frank Loucks. The last witness, Mr. G. M. Houston, was introduced to disprove the testimony of S. L. Russell, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who testified to several persons shooting into the Court-house windows. Subsequently Mr. Houston, Vienna bears an unenviable character for veracity. He could not be believed even under oath. The case was continued until to-day.

The Civil Sheriff's Office.—Yesterday morning Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, granted the following order on the petition of Mr. Fillieul, counsel for Mr. Sauvinet:

Thomas L. Maxwell:

You are hereby ordered to desist from exercising any of the duties of the office of Sheriff, lately occupied by you. And you are commanded and required to immediately yield up the office of the Sheriff aforesaid all such documents, papers, public records, dockets, moneys, bonds and property of whatsoever nature and kind which you have received from said office.

H. C. DIBBLE,
Judge Eighth District Court, Parish of Orleans.

Service of the order was accepted by Mr. Maxwell's Chief Deputy, Mr. Dick, and the new incumbent proceeded to the appointment of deputies and organization of his office.

The following are the names of those deputies of the new Sheriff who are to act in the office, and who were sworn in this morning: Joseph Bourgeois, tax deputy; Eugene Gardette, fi. fa. department; Eugene D. Aubert and George Tardif, subpœna department; W. G. Grafe, docket clerk; Alphonse Morel, Emile Morel and Jules Landry.

The Public School Cases.—Mr. Lacey, the City Attorney, yesterday morning obtained in the Eighth District Court an appeal in the case of the City Board vs. the State Superintendent to make the apportionment in favor of the City Board.

Also in the matter of the injunction suit to restrain the State Auditor from paying over to the Ward Boards the apportionment of $49,000, due September 1st, 1870.

In both of the above cases Judge Dibble's decison was adverse to the City Board.

In the suits of Conway and one of the Ward Boards, against the City Board, Mr. Lacey filed exceptions to the jurisdiction of the court, which were overruled.

Complaints against the obstruction of Camp street by furniture carts were referred to the Administrator of Police.

Petitions from charitable institutions, Ward school Treasurers, Washington Hook and Ladder Company of Algiers, public schools, a street car line from Calliope to Lower Line streets, ex-Justice Eusley, Lewis and Walton present.

An ordinance providing for the organization of the Committee of Twenty, and a City Attorney, at a $5000 per annum, one assistant at $3000, two others at $375 per month, two clerks at $175, and a messenger at $25 each per month, was adopted.

Mayor Flanders referred to the necessity of sufficient assistance to defend the city in pending suits, requiring time and study in the part of its legal advisers and counsel. Although it was an additional expense to the city to organize this office, economy would in the result, by affording the city all the means of defending itself.

Mr. Boroscourt was allowed $50 damages, sustained by his horse and vehicle into an open bridge.

The commission of Mr. G. De Fériet, auctioneer, for the sale of the Bazar Market privileges was ordered to be paid.

A number of accounts, on motion of Mr. Shaw, were ordered to be paid.

The ordinance to collect the taxes of the market revenues was called up by Mr. Embley and postponed, after a pronounced opposition by Mayor Flanders.

On motion, a claim of A. C. Palmer for $410 was ordered to be paid.

A resolution relative to the Parker Cotton Seed Oil Company was adopted, and the Council adjourned after transacting minor business.

The Baton Rouge Prisoners — Tech More Discharged.—The examination of witnesses for the defense proceeded yesterday. At the opening of the court Hon. A. S. Heron, of Baton Rouge, was introduced as additional counsel for the accused.

The three first witnesses aided in conclusively establishing the absence of Major Thompson at Bird at the time of the difficulty, and, on motion of Major Newbi. Bird was unconditionally discharged. Another prisoner named Wm. Heenan, was discharged at the opening of the court.

Several of the witnesses testified to the absence of Charles Hudin and Frank Loucks. The last witness, Mr. G. M. Houston, was introduced to disprove the testimony of S. L. Russell, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who testified to several persons shooting into the Court-house windows. Subsequently Mr. Houston, Vienna bears an unenviable character for veracity. He could not be believed even under oath. The case was continued until to-day.

The Civil Sheriff's Office.—Yesterday morning Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, granted the following order on the petition of Mr. Fillieul, counsel for Mr. Sauvinet:

Thomas L. Maxwell:

You are hereby ordered to desist from exercising any of the duties of the office of Sheriff, lately occupied by you. And you are commanded and required to immediately yield up the office of the Sheriff aforesaid all such documents, papers, public records, dockets, moneys, bonds and property of whatsoever nature and kind which you have received from said office.

H. C. DIBBLE,
Judge Eighth District Court, Parish of Orleans.

Service of the order was accepted by Mr. Maxwell's Chief Deputy, Mr. Dick, and the new incumbent proceeded to the appointment of deputies and organization of his office.

The following are the names of those deputies of the new Sheriff who are to act in the office, and who were sworn in this morning: Joseph Bourgeois, tax deputy; Eugene Gardette, fi. fa. department; Eugene D. Aubert and George Tardif, subpœna department; W. G. Grafe, docket clerk; Alphonse Morel, Emile Morel and Jules Landry.

The Public School Cases.—Mr. Lacey, the City Attorney, yesterday morning obtained in the Eighth District Court an appeal in the case of the City Board vs. the State Superintendent to make the apportionment in favor of the City Board.

Also in the matter of the injunction suit to restrain the State Auditor from paying over to the Ward Boards the apportionment of $49,000, due September 1st, 1870.

In both of the above cases Judge Dibble's decison was adverse to the City Board.

In the suits of Conway and one of the Ward Boards, against the City Board, Mr. Lacey filed exceptions to the jurisdiction of the court, which were overruled.

The lively young nigger at West Point, Cadet Smith to wit, has the satisfaction of knowing that the United States Government won't punish him for cracking a disorderly white man with a dipper in offensive self-defense, and that forty millions of freemen, or at least their War Office, pretty much believe he fled, but give him the benefit of the doubt under the Fifteenth Amendment.

There is a good thing in Prussia. They get a pension for every child. One has 32 lbs of the order and system in Prussia. When the war broke out the post officials got half a year's pay three months in advance, because, through the confusion of the mobilization of the army, they might be in need of money, and so in every department.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Sharp Fighting Along the Line Between Pithiviers and Montargis.

Reported Success of the French.

Daurelle's Army Still in Intrenched Position.

Movements of the Belligerents.

Numerous Skirmishes Favor the French.

Bismarck Interviewed by Odo Russell.

HOME NEWS.

Recruits from Cincinnati Ordered to Atlanta, Ga.

Gen. Halleck Opposed to Aiding Elections with Troops.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Nov. 29.—The French yesterday attacked the Germans at Baume, between Montargis and Pothiers. The French were repulsed.

Prince Frederick Charles was present and directed the operations. One thousand French were captured.

Lille, Nov. 29.—The retreat of the army of the North from Amiens was made in an orderly manner.

Versailles, Nov. 29.—An official dispatch from Gen. Von Werder confirms reports of the defeat of Manteuffel's corps. Despite an active resistance and their disorderly flight, Gen. Von Werder followed up his success to which the French lost 30 guns, and inflicting a loss of 400 in killed. The French retreated in two directions. Prussian loss 500 killed.

Lille, Nov. 29.—Prussian officers captured before Amiens say the Germans had due to attack Lille and Dunkirk.

London, Nov. 29.—Noon.—Nothing important in the war of to-day has been received from France. The reported battle near Montargis lacks confirmation.

Under the new Constitution Prussia has 17 ont of 57 votes in the Confederation.

London, Nov. 29.—Private French advices say that a great conflict between the opposing forces to the number of 300,000 men is likely to occur in the Southern Department.

The Prussians are within twelve miles of the French Provisional Government at Tours.

Gen. Trochu denies the statement that he intends to banish 10,000 Parisians because of the scarcity of food.

London, Nov. 29—3 P. M.—The following dispatch has just been received here from Etretat, capital of the Department of Eure, dated yesterday: The Prussians now occupy this town and are in the valley of the Eure in great force.

This evening they were driven towards the village of Gilli by the 2d Garde Mobile, who retreated in turn when reinforcements came up for the enemy.

Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens.

There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the Loire, all along the line of country between Pithiviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but it is said the French were generally successful. They captured many prisoners and one cannon.

Jaurez succeeds Keratry in command.

London, Nov. 29.—It is officially stated in the *Telegraph* that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit it to a conference.

London, Nov. 29.—The Prussians have reoccupied Rambouillet Station, which is to Chilia, 10 miles east of Paris. They have completed a new road around the tunnel near Chilia which had been destroyed by the French, and now the facilities for transporting reinforcements and supplies to the army besieging Paris are vastly increased.

The latest Paris journals bears witness to the pacific disposition of the people who, they say, denounce the obstinacy of the Tours Government.

London, Nov. 29—Noon.—A committee of English bankers have resolved to take the entire hundred million Prussian loan just voted by the Prussian Parliament in case the feeling in money circles this morning is pacific, though the *Times* gives place in its morning edition to a number of contributions insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea or war.

London, Nov. 29.—The supposed Fenians arrested at Manchester, have been discharged.

Mr. Ryland, member of Parliament for Warrington, at a public meeting last night made a speech deprecating a declaration of war against Russia about the convenience of the other parties to the treaty of 1856.

London, Nov. 29.—The Greek industrial exhibition was opened at Athens on Sunday last by the King and Queen, with great ceremony.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Of the new Prussian loan fifty-one million thalers are to be issued in dollar and pound bonds. The Consortium has made bids for 51,000,000 of the loan, and pending concessions, the remainder is offered at 96.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—King William telegraphs the Queen from Versailles, 29th, that Gen. Monteuffel with a portion of the First Army Corps defeated the French on Monday a few miles south of Amiens. French loss 1000 killed and wounded and 700 prisoners. Prussian loss comparatively unimportant.

The Duke of Mecklenburg is near Le Mans, where Keratry has 20,000 men.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—A Berlin special of the 29th, says: The new Constitution of the German Bund provides for a Committee on Foreign Affairs, formed of members of the Council representing Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg.

Berlin, Nov. 29.—Austria congratulates Prussia upon German unity.

Florence, Nov. 29.—The Ministry have been censured for authorizing the seizure of the papers publishing the Papal Encyclical.

Brussels, Nov. 29.—Belgium asks for neutralization of Dunkirk.

It is said that the Empress of the French has been in this city since Monday.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—It is reported here that recent declarations from St. Petersburg demand that preparation be made by European powers for early action.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 29.—*World* special:

Tours, Monday night.—The expected decisive battle near Orleans has not yet occurred.

Numerous skirmishes which have occurred are all favorable to the French.

The Prussian losses in these engagements have been heavy, including 9 cannon.

Duke of Mecklenburg failed in an attempt to occupy Le Mans, which was covered by 50,000 French, composed of Fiark's and Keratry's troops.

The main body of Daurelle's army still occupies an entrenched position between Orleans and Arthenay. The Germans have attempted to encircle him. The Government here has every confidence that Daurelle's strategy is admirable, and that in the proper time he will become offensive and crush Vandertann, who is in his immediate front, and leaving a sufficient force to hold Prince Frederick Charles and Duke of Mecklenburg, who command wings, will move on Versailles.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.)

London, Nov. 29.—At a Cabinet council yesterday, a dispatch was received from Odo Russell, containing Bismarck's proposal for a conference at London to settle Russia's claims; also a note from Berlin, stating that Prussia recommended Russia to withdraw Gortschakoff's note, on condition that a conference be held.

Gortschakoff's second note was again read.

The Cabinet agreed to Granville's reply, expressing the willingness of England to agree to a conference provided Russia withdraws Gortschakoff's first note. Messengers were immediately sent to the St. Petersburg and Versailles to convey this reply.

[World's Special.]

London, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Tours, 28th, says the right wing of the French army made six simultaneous attacks on the German left yesterday, and was successful in five of the assaults.

New York, Nov. 29.—*World's* special:

Private advices from St. Petersburg represent great English feeling so strong that even the old English weekends find it necessary to absent themselves from public places.

A special from Tours to-day says: Yesterday the right wing of the army of the Loire having repulsed the foe the previous day several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, advanced to Gien and Montargis and then commenced a movement toward Pithiviers, in combination with the advance of the left, the centre of the army at Artenay to Meung and Beaune. While these movements were being made, detachments of the enemy, were in every case driven towards Beaune militiary between Montargis and Pithiviers. At 2 P. M. the enemy massed 40,000 men. The French assailed the Prussian positions from the south capturing two guns. At nightfall the Germans seemed to be retreating further north. The German losses during the 27th and 28th were very heavy.

A special Berlin dispatch of the 29th says: A general congress of manufacturers will meet at Manheim, December 5th, to consider what alterations in the tariff and other political and commercial legislation may be rendered necessary by the reunion of Alsace and Loraine to Germany."

One hundred thousand thalers bail which was offered for the release of Gerhardt, banker, by his family, has been refused.

A correspondent from Versailles, 26th, says: The opinion at headquarters is that England means nothing by her shrieking for Turkey, but will back down as soon as she sees Russia and Prussia acting together.

Odo Russell did not come to talk over the colonial question, but to treat for a new armistice.

Yesterday he interviewed Bismarck for two hours. Bismarck said that the unconditional surrender of Paris would not be accepted; that the capitulation of the city would only be permitted when conditions for a complete cessation of hostilities had been agreed upon. The many those who threaten that the war will not end with the fall of the Capital be circumvented. The Provisional Government must bear the odium of making peace. Hunger and rebellion will speedily constrain them to submission.

With the dismantling of Paris, no arm which so many places were made defenceless, France will be so completely weakened as to be incapable for a decade, even should she turn to refitting her arsenals and replacing her artillery. Her energies absorbed by the re-establishment of her prosperity and the reanimation of her impoverished peasantry.

New York, Nov. 29.—A *Tribune* correspondent at Versailles reports a demonstration by the French against Beaune last night from Mont Valerien and another from Fort Issy