NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 7, 1870.

Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction store, 138 Chartres street—Dry goods, furnishing goods, and notions.

WANT OF ENTERPRISE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

It is apparent that unless something is done, and done quickly, by our real estate owners in the Second District to retain the trade hitherto located within its limits, the abandonment of the district which has been going on for years will continue until all our prosperous business establishments have been transferred elsewhere. It will then be too late to do anything but mourn over lost opportunities. Such a want of enterprise and public spirit, such blindness and apathy as are now exhibited by the owners of property in this part of the city has, we venture to say, never been seen anywhere on the North American Continent. The law of progress and improvement seems to operate everywhere but in the section of the city of which we speak. Instead of making efforts to revive a trade which might easily have been kept below Canal street, by the exercise of a spirit of temporary sacrifice for the sake of ultimate advantage, our men of wealth, on real estate owners actually seem to have their heads turned toward the direction of trade and drive it elsewhere. They seem, if we are to judge by their conduct, to hate engaged in a sort of partnership with those who have vowed to destroy our District. At all events they have omitted to take those steps which circumstances called them to take and have stood by with folded hands while a systematic scheme was planned and executed to effect an almost wholesale transfer up-town of our business establishments. The result of this indifference is before us all to-day, and serious upwards goes on without presenting the slightest preventive movement. Asa proof of this we are told that it is a aim of real estate owners is to force out of their tenants the last dollar of rent possibly asked for the shipped. It particular, one of these tenants by his enterprise to increase his business, he would very soon have of it in shape of a demand for higher rent. Some other reasons do not of course apply to all property owners, and a certain reason might be assigned for the stand taken by others, which we refrain from publishing. Many property owners in this city reside up town and care nothing for the prosperity of New Orleans. All they care to extract from their property the legal income it can possibly yield. For such we have little sympathy. They do not live to own property, who are anxious to unite in plans for the general improvement and advancement of the city. We have been moved to make these remarks by information which came to us yesterday of the failure of a plan which had been proposed looking to the opening of St. Louis hotel the coming season, a scheme that with a great deal of pressing, some of $22,000 has been subscribed, leaving $8000 short of the amount required. The project, therefore, is that the fine, commodious, comfortable hotel must remain closed, and of no sort of advantage to the community. It is possible that the scheme contains some flaw, and that the fault is not with our men of capital, who may think the amount asked for to be insufficient to insure the result. If so let the plan be modified and made adequate to the end in view. A city one-fourth as populous, one-fourth as wealthy as New Orleans need not hesitate to keep open such a hotel as the St. Louis, even if it required the investment of a much larger sum of money than that which has been called for.

It is not creditable to our people that they should manifest such indifference to public good.

We ought to add that these $22,000 have been subscribed principally by business men of small means and in response to most personal appeals made by the public-spirited and energetic Citizen, Mr. Charles Kerr, cashier of the People's Bank. The holders of real estate, generally declined to subscribe. They seem to understand nothing but the protection of their rents. If half a dozen citizens, with a spirit like that of Mr. Kerr, were to unite in an earnest effort to prevent the further decline of our trade and property interests in the Second and Third Districts, success would be assured, but this seized lethargic, apathetic spirit of which we speak, nullifies plans of the most practicable character.

DEALERS WEEKLY PRICE LIST.—Messrs. Young, Bright & Co., publishers of the New Orleans *Price Current*, announce that they intend shortly to begin the publication of a weekly price list containing rates for groceries and provisions, wines and liquors, tobacco, cigars and snuff, dry goods, hardware and agricultural implements, drugs and medicines, boots, shoes and hats, and in fact everything which country merchants are in the habit of purchasing in New Orleans. The expense of such a price list has long been felt and we are glad to see saying that the publishers of the *Price Current* are the very men to engage in such an enterprise. There is no doubt the publication will be creditable to the interests of our metropolis, and will become an indispensable guide in their purchases. We wish it success.

IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING SUGAR.—We have received a pamphlet, printed in Spanish language, and entitled "The Present Industry in Cuba." The author is M. Fabre Lavaysse, who has discovered and improved methods of making sugar. He wishes to introduce it in Louisiana, and gentleman announces he will be in New Orleans by the 15th of the present month. One planter of Louisiana came to Cuba, yields from three-fourths to and one-tenth of a pound of sugar, from a gallon of Cuba juice yields from and forty five hundredths of a pound and one and ninety-eight hundredths of a pound.

We thank Mr. George E. Bivens, Secretary of State, for a copy of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana from the organization of the territory to the year 1869 inclusive.

We received for publication last night, at too late an hour for insertion, an list of the Democratic State Central Committee to the Democratic voters of Louisiana in regard to the proposed amendments to the State Constitution, which are to be voted upon in November. It will appear in our issue of Saturday.

I have for the past eight months continued one of the $12 Oride Gold Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York. I found the total variation in its time to be one half minute, 30 seconds; and it retained the same appearance of gilding as when purchased. Several of my friends saw them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.
HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,580, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, January 8th, has been carried by me over six months, with total variation in time of only 20 seconds, without the slightest regulating, it represents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.
JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 20th, 1870. 3m

THE GRAND SERPENT.—The gray-haired hardly believe their eyes when they see their whitened locks restored to their pristine beauty by a clear and transparent fluid. PHALON'S VITALIS, OR SALVATION TO THE HAIR, is the article in question. It is free from any sediment, and is sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Mrs. M. Whitcomb desires all to know that it is the great children's nursing remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents.

Frederick county, Indiana, has a happy married couple weighing just 1000 lbs.

# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,183.

WAR NEWS.

(From Western Papers.)

**The Engagement of the 30th.**

*London*, Oct. 3.—Another account from Paris says that the French lost in the engagement of September 30, twelve hundred killed and wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Guillaume. The Prussian forts were almost silenced to-day and Sunday.

**A Reflection.**

*London*, Oct. 3.—M. Rouvienne, former President of the Court of Cassation, in a letter from Brussels, denies the truth of the charges made against him and the press. It is a full retractation.

**Excellent Condition of Bazaine's Army.**

*Paris*, Oct. 3.—The news from Metz again confirms the reports of the excellent condition of Bazaine's army.

**The Recent Battle South of Paris.**

The Prefect of Nord telegraphs to the Government date the following French account of the recent battle south of Paris. His dispatch is dated Lisle, Oct. 2: I have dispatches from Paris received by a carrier pigeon, dated Sept. 30, giving the following details:

Our troops to-day operated on the offensive, and a reconnoissance in force was made. We occupied successively Meliffe and L'Hay, and advanced to Chevy le Rive. All these positions were occupied by the Prussians, who were entrenched and protected by cannon. After short engagements, in which artillery and musketry were used, our troops retired in good order to the protection of the guns of Forts Bicetre and D'Ivry. The Mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable, as were also those of the enemy.

This dispatch was signed by General Trochu.

*Wilhelmshohe*, Sept. 26.—A *Tribune* special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin on the 24: In a circular from Bismarck describing Favre's interview with him, Bismarck says that the terms of peace and territorial cessions were only mentioned incidentally, viz: The formation of a new Mobile department, with the annoissements of Saisseduin, Chateau Wollin, Sarregemines, Metz and Thionville designated as organizations answering the intention of the German government.

The armistice was the main point we considered, and the first programme submitted which had the national defence government rejected was:

1st. That in and about Paris the military force was to be maintained.

2d. That no fort and no place about Metz was to be a continuation of fortifications, they were to be included in a circle around Metz, the limits of which should be definitely determined.

3d. The surrender of Metz, the necessary garrison as prisoners, the Toul and Bitsche garrisons to be set free, and the duration of the armistice to be for two or three days.

A *Tribune* special from before Metz, dated the 24, says: A Prussian battery at Montigny, on the road to St. Germaine, destroyed with shells the French village across the Moselle. Shells were fired into the village of Mont les Metz last night, when the Germans made an attack upon the village of Nouilly in front of the French position and wholly consumed it. It contained about 500 houses, and the place of which the villagers refused to disclose to the Prussians burned the village and themselves together.

It is reported at the Prince Imperial that when the Governor of Nanin, Comte de Hallez, wished him of the loss of the battle of Sedan, and of the necessity of declaring to England the Prince himself his very head and offer a moment's silence for his dead, all these troubles are nothing at Frank. The Prince bowed for a moment after he asked to be left alone, and it is said, falling his arms on the table, pillowed his face on them and sobbed aloud. The meeting between Eugenie and the Prince can be fancied and has been described by the Chancellor's clerk. He expresses the vision the wife mother and son both wounded, but together.

**Meeting of the Hostile Commanders at Strasburg**

The commanders of the German and French forces, Generals Werder and Uhrich, met for the first time, after the terms of capitulation had been arranged. The meeting took place just outside the gate on the east side of the city. General Uhrich advanced to General Werder, and in a very soldiers manner saluted him.

"I have yielded to an immensely superior force only when further resistance was rendered impossible by the ravages of the lines of my brave men. I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have yielded to an honorable enemy.

General Werder, who was also much affected, placed his hands on the shoulders of General Uhrich and replied, "You have fought like a hero. The heroism of yourself and your men will revive a much honor from your enemy as it can have from your own countrymen."

Gen Uhrich then asked that the *German tenerie* of New Orleans wanted to be hanged.

**Before Metz.**

A correspondent before Metz, Saturday evening, October 1, telegraphs: Last night large masses of cavalry of the Seventh Corps were thrown northward from Coutrelle, Mamelon to Ogy. The Second Corps at the Bardie and Antilly. The artillery of the First Corps came from St. Barbe Nouvelle, and met the enemy's offensive northeast and movement, as Bazaine withdrew today.

The cavalry will be put in the northeast and west of Thionville to save the village hitherto unscathed and clear them of provisions in request for the recent capture of German supply trains. The general sense of the people in the northeastern departments is unfavorable to the surrender of Metz, and advised by the Tours Government.

The detached forts around Paris were originally constructed for the following number of guns: Charenton, 50; Vincennes, 117; Nogent, 52; Rosny, 56; Noisy, 55; Romainville, 60; Aubervilliers, 64; Est, 42; St. Denis, 42; La Double Couronne, at the same, 52; Stains, 52; Ile Brick, 52; Ivry, 30; in addition, the redoubts of Gravelle and Montrouge. Altogether, 982 guns, of which 252 are rifled.

**Letter from Marshal McMahon.**

Marshal McMahon, who has been resulting at Pontvian Bon, near Bouillon, has addressed a letter to the Minister of the *organe* of Namur the following interesting note: "Marshal McMahon was wounded on Sept. 1st, at 10 in the morning, at the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. I was by order of the Minister of War, Comte Palikao, placed at the disposition of the Committee of Defense, that he executed the march which proved so fatal to the arms of France. I was, of course, infallibly happens when people take upon them to direct the movements of distant armies from the Tuileries. In these circumstances one cannot draw any general plan, but one cannot descend to details, and this is what General Comte de Montauban forgot. Marshal McMahon's intention was to fall back on Paris, after having reorganized the army so unfortunately unhinged at Sedan. He was not permitted to accomplish his project. Assuming, at the same, of his health will permit, Marshal McMahon will not fail to publish proofs that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Between a victorious army and the troops of a nation, the nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred."

**The Hegira from Paris.**

A New York *Tribune* correspondent writes from Paris:

"It seemed yesterday as though the procession of vehicles which, laden with household goods would never cease declining. Private carriages were impressed into the service, and ladies sought the open inside of them, bringing heaps of cases probably containing jewels or other precious articles. Every vehicle that was French having effected his sudden removal, and with the help of a hearse and mourning coaches, in the unnecessary utility of shielding more suitable conveyances. The "Company of Funeral Pomps," or General Burial Company, is actually enlisted in the service of removing the living instead of the dead, and a considerable number of the functionaries, who officials peculiar to the office of the undertaker were conspicuous in the long lines of their vehicles of every description which, from early morn till late into the night, wended its way from the Place de la Grande Armee, and thence defiled into the various quarters of the city. It was really a portable night. It is estimated that upwards of 50,000 souls have been added to the population of Paris since Saturday night by this immigration from the *bonbon* ideas. Leaving home the authorities of the war, and leave no room to doubt the imminent peril of the situation. Suspicious characters are banished from the city by order of the Governor of Paris, General Trochu, and another mandate, issued the last night on all the walls, issued by the same authority, enjoins all foreigners not naturalized French born, belonging to any nationality actually at war with France, to quit Paris within three days, under penalty either back to their own country, or retiring to the interior under strict surveillance and protected by a permit signed by the Governor. Those who fail to comply with this injunction will be arrested and brought over to the military tribunals, to be dealt with by them according to circumstances. This order is considered absolutely indispensable as one of the measures for contributing to the safety of the noncombatants in the event of a siege. At this present moment there are some 40,000 Germans still in Paris. When the war broke out the Germans were prohibited from leaving France. Somewhat later a certain number desired to leave and were permitted to do so. Up to this time, however, no actual expulsion of them has taken place. It is objected, now that Paris, being on the eve of sustaining a siege, the presence in Paris of what is tantamount to a Prussian army cannot safely be tolerated. The suburbs of La Villette and Belleville are occupied by 30,000 Germans. Birds of a feather flock together, and the German colony has settled down in their localities. Some 12,000 are employed upon the sewage works of the Forest of Bombay, of which they are the actual masters. Were their countrymen to approach the line which might be made of the forest is obvious, alread, the precautionary measures of expulsion is adopted as an absolute necessity."

A cotton stalk is on exhibition in Galveston which contains over 300 large bolls.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Academy of Music.*—In addition to the artistic old performances which have for the past three weeks, gratuitously attracted crowded houses, Mr. Bidwell placed upon the stage last night, with all the adjuncts of beautiful costumes, scenery and pleasant music, the charming burlesque spectacular burlesque, "Sinbad, the Sailor, or the Valley of Diamonds." It was certainly well put on the stage, and the large audience were highly entertained. The programmes now presented at the Academy are really worth seeing. Go and see for yourself.

*Economy With a Vengeance—How the City is Swindled.*—The Workhouse of the city was once a useful and almost paying institution. The worthless, lazy and filthy pests of the community picked up daily in the various purlieus of the city, and arraigned before the Recorders, were sent there to expiate their offenses against society by being compelled to labor, and by the means they were but a little tax upon the city. How is it now, however? What is done with the lousehouse set that all the dirt of the courts each morning? Why are they sent to the Parish Prison, where they are kept in comparatively idleness? And why is this done by our economical City Administrators when it costs some $600 or $10,000 a month, or nearly $100,000 in a year? For it is well known that one dollar is exacted for the mere admittance of each culprit, and also one dollar for the turning of the key that releases him. In addition to this, the city is subjected to a payment of fifty cents a day for each prisoner's rations. Again, we ask, why is all this?

*Payment of Police.*—Yesterday there was a run on Administrator Walton by numbers of persons who drew pay in the Police Department. The Administrator, however, refused to pay, at present, all those who are not actually on *bent duty*. The Superintendent, the Captains, Sergeants, Detectives, Sweats, etc., consequently, will have to wait until the patrolmen performing actual beat duty are first paid. The whole force, this time, will receive payment at the City Treasury in currency, and not certificates, thus stretching a few of the little wheels the enterprise brokers have been running with other people's grease for some time.

*Public Schools.*—But few of the public schools have been opened since the usual summer vacation. This is a sad state of affairs. It is well known that strong efforts have been made by a few extreme white Radicals and several Creole colored men, who could boast of being nearer white than black, and were proud, to adhere, or claim to be considered, as the aristocratic offspring, to enforce the law to mix the white and black schools. The whites as well as blacks having authority, know that an attempt to carry out this law will prove ruinous our whole public school system, and may eventually lead to violence and bloodshed. Consequently, the Radical leaders are evidently have determined to await the result of the coming election before taking further measures in the matter. The real African—those who were slaves before the war—do not want "mixed" schools, nor any peculiar social equality. Those who boast of being nearer white than black, and once owned slaves themselves, are the most active agents in upsetting our social system.

*How It Done*—John C. Weaver, Assistant Supervisor of Registration in the Tenth Ward, was arraigned Wednesday before Mr. Pitkin, Commissioner J. R. Weller, charged with illegally establishing Thomas Kelly, a naturalized citizen. J. Beckwith, counsel, waived examination until a regular hearing can be had, which takes place about the time the election comes off. This is we may say, upon the principle of hanging a man first and trying him afterwards. Is this state of things to exist always?

*Miscellaneous*—Administrator Delassize has determined to run the pumping engines of the West End Water Works as well as day during the present dry weather. Two hundred tons of water-pipes have recently been received from Europe. Mr. Delassize states that the assistance of the employees in the Water Works under the old City Council amounted in the yearly aggregate to the sum of $24,240, while under the present *regime* they aggregate only the amount of $6,000, being a difference in favor of the new city administration of $14,000 a year. This statement is a good showing upon its face, but is the amount paid to be saved, used to extend the facilities of the Water Works and cheaper water, or is it swallowed by the numerous hungry and mysterious system of administration?

Thomas J. Semmes, Esq., the distinguished attorney at law of this city, has returned to the field of his labors in fine health, after several months sojourn in Canada, and among the mountains of Virginia.

Rumors are current that Gen. Beauregard is in France commanding a corps of the French army. These rumors are confounded with Gen. Beauregard is at Alleghany Springs, Virginia.

*Christian Republican Convention.*—This Convention met yesterday at 12 o'clock, at the Druids' Company Hall, corner of Bienville and Exchange Alley.

The body was called to order by J. A. Walsh, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and R. J. Cromwell was requested to act as President pro tem.

Rev. T. Satchel, colored, delivered a prayer, and a hymn was sung by the delegates.

L. A. Stephens was appointed Secretary pro tem., and A. Mitchel Sergeant-at-Arms.

The following Committee on Credentials were appointed: T. Lipsitt, C. C. Morgan, A. Badlisque, F. Christof and S. L. Rodriguez.

Dr. J. P. Brozen offered a set of resolutions, as the platform of the "Christian Republican Association of Louisiana," which were adopted. The first resolution was a congratulation on the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and a demand for an equal distribution of spoils thereunder. The second represents economy. The third to expunge all clauses enacted to the injury of the people of the State. The fourth demands equal guarantees for the rights and public privileges of all, and free schools in accordance with the Constitution indeed. The fifth demands an equal distribution of the spoils among Republicans, and all the remaining four requires laws for protection of the lives and property of every body, and the observance of the Sabbath.

*Mortuary Report.*—The following are the interments made in the various cemeteries during the twenty-four hours ending at sunset last Wednesday evening:

Bronchitis, 1; cancer, 1; congestion, 1; chronic dysentery, 1; drowned, 1; Fevers—pernicious, 1; puerperal, 1; yellow, 13; pneumonia, 1; stillborn, 1; tubes mesenteria, Total, 24.

The following list of yellow fever:

Joseph Eschey, Dumaine street, aged 30 years, native of Germany.

Robert D. Bauman, No. 48 Baronne street, 33 years, Ireland.

Fred. P. Vogts, Bartholomew street, 21 years, Germany.

Ellen Swift, not stated, 10 years, Louisiana.

Manoco Cassalonne, Charity Hospital, 25 years, France.

John Ryan, Charity Hospital, 21 years, Ireland.

Diana Bode, Charity Hospital 27 years, Germany.

Hugh Black, Charity Hospital, 28 years, Maine.

Chas. Parker, Charity Hospital, 26 years, Maine.

Edmund T. Carpenter, Charity Hospital, 35 years, France.

Stephen Janin, Charity Hospital, 26 years, Germany.

Valentine Schaffer, Charity Hospital, 30 years, Germany.

Jacob Marks, Charity Hospital, 26 years, Germany.

*Fire.*—A frame house in Greton, belonging to Thos. Dickinson, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The building was uninsured and the fire originated from a defective stove pipe.

*Fourth District Murder.*—Dennis Donnelly was arraigned before Recorder Weber yesterday, charged with the murder of a man named Callaghan. The evidence taken was similar to that produced before the Coroner. Both were engaged in the charcoal trade, and a rivalry and an ill feeling had existed between them for some time. The case was continued over until to-day at 2 p.m.

*First District Court.*—James Harlan was found guilty of larceny, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

Philip Kane, charged with assault and battery, was discharged on a *nol. pros.*

The case of officer Casey, charged with false imprisonment, was continued.

*Casualty.*—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Charles Dreson was thrown from his milk wagon on the corner of St. Denis and Fourth streets, and severely injured. He was partially intoxicated, and falling against the planking of the crossing fractured his skull. He was removed to his residence, and a physician called in to attend him.

*Felonious Entering.*—Some unknown persons entered the residence of Mr. J. C. Parker, on Franklin street, between Clio and Erato, Wednesday afternoon, and robbed it of two silver napkin rings and twelve dollars in currency.

*Schooner Lost.*—The schooner Juana, loaded with 700 barrels charcoal, in a leaky condition, was swamped Wednesday night, about 10 o'clock, in the Lake, near the end of the New Canal.

*Recorder Stace's Court.*—Jacob Bayerdorfer was arraigned on a charge of assaulting Gustave Reimer and breaking his arm, corner of Marais and Customhouse streets. The accused was sent before the First District Court.

Wm. McCarthy was sent before the same tribunal as a dangerous and suspicious character.

Geo. Louis, charged with cutting Caleb McGrew with a razor, on the night of the 26th ult., on Franklin street, between Conti and Bienville streets, was required to give bonds to appear before the First District Court.

There is an old turtle at Amesia, New York, which has painted on its back the dates 1841, 1844, 1866 and 1870.

The Paris newspapers now coming to this country are considerably reduced in size, on account of the scarcity of paper there.

The colored ladies of Montgomery City, Missouri, have started a Sorosis.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Adherents of the Emperor Quite Active in England.

Prussia Not Averse to Movements in Favor of Napoleon.

Indemnity Demanded by Both Belligerents.

Prussians Defeated Near Soissons by the Garrison.

Reported Construction of Steam Mitrailleuses.

Balloon Letters Received from Paris.

Increased Exportation of Arms from England to France.

HOME NEWS.

Alabama to be Made a Separate Military District.

Proceedings of the Commercial Convention.

The Northern Ohio Fair.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Tours*, Oct. 6.—General Rigan drove the Prussians three hours march beyond Tours. The Prussian force consisted of Bavarians and Prussians. The Prussian Rigan captured a drove of cattle. He also captured some guns at the village of Chapres.

*Chapires*, Oct. 5, via *Tours*, Oct. 6.—Commanding commenced this morning near Manteuon.

*St. Quentin*, Oct. 5, via *Tours*, Oct. 6.—A conflagration took place yesterday morning, in which the Prussians two regiments under the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin were quartered by the garrison.

General Rigan reports that the French troops under his command achieved a brilliant success yesterday. This report was forwarded to Gambetta.

*Tours*, Oct. 6.—It is asserted that an armorer at Lyons has constructed steam mitrailleuses, the most formidably yet known.

No news from Paris.

*London*, Oct. 6.—The adherents of the French Emperor are very active. Rouher and Baron Jérôme Duval, who lives here, visit the Empress often.

It is rumored Prussia is not averse to the movements in favor of Napoleon.

There are some who assert that Bismarck furnished part of the funds for the Sedan campaign, and that the relative of the Empress is a Prussian.

*London*, Oct. 6.—One of the cable is injured near Newfoundland. It is hoped it will be repaired in a few days.

*Tours*, Oct. 6.—Señor Sella has remitted the Papal 50,000 francs, the amount of his civil list for the current month.

*Berlin*, Oct. 6.—King William sanctions the demand of the Germans who were expelled from France for indemnity. The German marine also demand indemnity for the sojourn of ships at home and abroad, by the blockade of French ports. Inland navigation also asked for the opposition on the part of France to progress and civilization in seizing private property on the highways. This indemnity is asked to prepare the way for the universal recognition of the sanctity of private property during war.

FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Oct. 6.—Special to the *World*: *London*, Oct. 5.—The *Standard* is to-morrow will contain an article written in anticipation of the death of Gen. Lee represents the Photograph to be lying at the point of death in Virginia.

The article says: "A country which has given birth to such a man as Robt. E. Lee may look the present nation, in that the chivalric period of the history of Europe, fearlessly in the face; for no race has in it more noble blood, more scholar, more christian, gentleman and man than the heroic Virginian captain.

*London*, Oct. 6.—There is a French tribunal sitting in the chamber.

A French battalion commanded by Duke Fitz James is mentioned as having distinguished itself before Soissons.

Recent travellers from Strasburg report that the Cathedral suffered severely.

*New York*, Oct. 6.—Special to the *Evening Telegram*:

*Washington*, Oct. 6.—Private and diplomatic dispatches received here represent the condition of Paris good. Metz has been reinforced. King William will be disappointed in his expectation of finding anarchy at Paris. The French are arming new troops very rapidly.

*New York*, Oct. 6.—*Times'* special dated Brussels, 6:

I have had accounts of the doings of the nest of Imperialists at Jersey. They are spending their money freely and boasting that they can do through certain political connections in England.

Rothwell has been to Le L'Huys and Marshal LeBeuf visited the island at night in a small boat. This makes quite an excitement here.

Mrs. Washburne is in Brussels. She receives letters frequently from her husband by balloon express.

It is stated in Berlin that the cold language of the German press regarding the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine expires Bismarck's displeasure. If this is correct we may hope for peace.

The following was received by balloon from Paris, dated Sept. 29th, addressed on an open card to E. Dwyer, 15 Baxter Lane, N. Y.; by son George: Tell my family I am in no danger. There are plenty of provisions here. The terrible stories manufactured by Bismarck regarding internal dissentions here are utterly false. The troops are in excellent condition.

By the same balloon, an open card from Wm. Dwyer, No. 15 E. Dwyer, in Fayette street, Baltimore: "Our boys are occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of a famine for three months to come. The city is quiet and very orderly. There is no noise."

Several letters up to 3d of October confirm the above.

*New York*, Oct. 6.—*World's* special:

*London*, Oct. 5.—The export of arms and munition of war from England to France has greatly increased during the last fortnight. Orders have been received in the past few days of such magnitude that it is impossible to execute them. They are for arms of every description for Prussian use for cartridges and caps. Enormous quantities are already send forward and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from England.

The publication of Prussian protest against supplying France with these articles has aroused great indignation among the English people, and is producing an effect dramatically opposite to that which was expected. The English Government has been alarmed but no longer leads English opinion, and it was a great mistake to imagine it could do so.

[Special to the *Times*.]

*London*, Oct. 5.—A messenger reached here to-day with dates of from the 20th to the 24th.

The *Le Temps* makes the loss on Friday 500 wounded and 400 killed. The object of the sortie was to blow up the bridge of the Seine, to arouse the courage of the Prussians by a success where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end was attained, consequently the Prussians are much elated.

Rochefort has issued a poster begging the citizens not to contract private barricades. He says there must be a unity in the system of internal defences.

The *Rappel* says Ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections to-morrow, because they hope the Government intends to yield.

The Prefect of Police is actively engaged in an effort to disarm the Republican Parties periodical plots against the Empire. Documents have been discovered that show most of these plots were of Imperial Police, and that Petrie, La Grange and Tassier were the prime movers.

It is certain that Bedlot received twenty thousand francs for his services as conspirator.

Dr. Evans, leader of American ambulances, has departed.

There are two hundred and fifty Americans in Paris, including forty women.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Oct. 6.—The President will see no visitors on Tuesdays or Fridays, and only before 10 o'clock on other days.

Alabama is to constitute a separate military district in the Department of the South, Brig. G. W. Crawford commanding. It is also stated that ten additional companies will be sent there.

*Washington*, Oct. 6.—The naval corps of officers appointed by the Department for the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua surveying expeditions is now about organized, and will sail for Tehuantepec about Monday, October 17th. The officers composing the party, intending to operate in the interior sail on the Pacific coast, consists of Lieutenant Commanders G. C. Remey, J. R. Bartlett and P. H. Cooper, Hydrographers; Surgeon, J. C. Spear; Naturalist, Capt. Bartlett, United States Marines; Photographer, Master Carmen; Hydrographer, E. A. Fuentes, Chief Engineer; Assistant Civil Engineer, C. W. Roe, who has accompanied Assistant Engineer in the navy, and Mr. Sommers, Draughtsman.

The vessels comprising this squadron, the officers of which are to do the hydrography work on the Atlantic side, are the Kansas, Lieut. Commander Faigher, commanding, and the Mayflower, Lieut. Handall, commanding.

Capt. R. U. Shufeldt is in command of the expedition, and will go out in the Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Cincinnati*, Oct. 6.—COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—The report of the committee on direct trade between Europe and the Southern ports favoring aid to American shipping was adopted.

The Committee on the Southern Pacific road reported, favoring aid by Congress to the road over the 32d parallel, with branches to Vicksburg, Memphis and Orleans. Adopted.

The report on navigable rivers is very long. The resolution declares they belong to the people, and should not be obstructed by bridges for individual or corporate interests. Adopted.

The report of the Committee on Free Trade and Currency is pending.

*Louisville*, Oct. 6.—At an annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, held yesterday, the following named directors were elected: H. D. Newcomb, R. A. Robinson, G. W. Norton, Thomas W. Martin, N. H. Caldwell, W. H. Smith and James Whitworth. The gross earnings for the last fiscal year were $2,954,638 80, against $2,281,188 15 gross earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, an increase of $673,526 25 gross earnings. The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $1,142,161 81, against $1,010,676 76 for the year ending June 30, 1869, an increase of net earnings over the previous year of $131,456 27. Seven per cent dividends have been declared upon the stock of the Company during the fiscal year.

Matt Conner, a young man 21 years old, committed suicide last night by taking arsenic. He had been married only four weeks, and shortly after the wedding told his wife he intended to poison himself, giving as a reason that he was unable to make money sufficient to support her as he desired.

*Augusta, Ga.*, Oct. 6.—The Fifth District Republican Congressional Convention held in this city yesterday, nominated Col. Adam E. Fannin, of Morgan county, for the long term and Jas. P. Beard unfordsl, of Richmond county, for the short term. The Convention was very inharmonious.

*Quincy*, Oct. 6.—The Republicans of the 3d district of Iowa yesterday nominated A. R. Colton Speaker of the State House of Representatives for the full Congressional term and Wesley Redfield for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Wm. Smyth.

On Friday evening last a boiler in a soap factory at Homewood, Ill., exploded, instantly killing L. Trautor, J. Hegnan, Wm. Hornbers and F. Rose.

Gen. Beauregard's presence in France is denied.

[Special Dispatches N. O. Times.]

*New York*, Oct. 6.—Special report dissatisfaction in the French ministry as to the expediency of a further continuation of the war.—M. Favre, in the minority, favoring peace.

The Prussian Krupp siege guns are reported up and ready to open on Paris.

The North German steamship Westphalia slipped out to sea yesterday.

Five new cases of yellow fever developed yesterday in the Governor's Island garrison, but there is now no apprehension for the city.

The steamers Mississippi and George Washington, from New Orleans, are quarantined here.

**Flight of the Empress from Paris.**

A correspondent who signs "Voyageur" writes to the *London Telegraph* of the 5th of September thus: "I have just returned from Paris, where I had special opportunities for observing the stirring events of Sunday, and I give you what I know to be the true story of her Majesty's escape. The deposition of the Napoleon dynasty was effected in the palace, she would rather be treated as was Marie Antoinette by the mob than to seek safety unworthily. For a time she stood firm, but it was useless, but at length her Majesty's mood calmed somewhat, and she saw the utter uselessness for resistance.

"Attended only by the two companions we have named the Empress fled through the long gallery of the Louvre, but suddenly her courage failed her, and she hurried down the stairs, and through the locked door. The little party could distinctly hear the shouts of the crowds who were invading the private gardens of the Tuileries. M. de Metz, who had accompanied her, proposed that he should go out on the terrace and get the soldiers on guard to hold back the people for a few minutes, while in addition he would delay the crowds by addressing them. The Empress at first hesitated, but at last, yielding, Madame de Breton found the key, opened the door that had obstructed her progress, and there seemed no longer any pro, accompanied only by her trusty friend, she hurried into the street at the bottom of the Louvre. There they hurriedly entered a common fiacre, and, without any attention on the spot, for a *gamin de Paris*, not more than twelve years old, shouted "Vive l'Impératrice!" the coachman of the Boulevard de Malesherbes. Here the Empress sat until she was joined by M. de Metternich, who did what he could to facilitate her departure from the city. Later in the evening the Empress still accompanied by Madame le Breton, drove to the West End, where, escaped all detection—thanks to the thick veil, which she wore—and at seven o'clock rolled safely and unexpected away to the Belgian frontier."

RUSSIA MAKING READY.

**Preparations for War—National Feeling Toward Prussia and France.**

A letter in the *Baltic Gazette*, written in Warsaw on the 26th of August, says:

In Russia military preparations are actively progressing, though they are done quietly. A great number of horses intended to complete the artillery stud are already bought and shipped. Count Holmark, a merchant of St. Petersburg, has just completed a contract for the delivery of 300,000 poudes (a poude is a weight equal to about forty-five pounds avoirdupois).

Mr. Nobel's factory at St. Petersburg has received an order for 100 mitrailleuses to be delivered on the 1st of October.

The Ultra-Russian journals expect that Prussia will demand the cession of Alsace and Lorraine as the conquest of Germany, and they declare themselves opposed to consenting to any aggrandizement of Germany, but they fear that the Russian armies will not be able to prevent the giving back of provinces once German. In the event of that territory being made, they demand a suitable compensation for Russia, without indicating in any distinct way what they mean by that. In order more effectually to enforce their claim, the Russian army ought to be mobilized promptly. The letter states that the German victories have produced great depression among the Polish nobility, whose sympathies are altogether devoted to France.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated in tust., says that the Russian press continues, with few exceptions, to advocate the cause of France. The Moscow journals, the *Golos* and the *Exchange Gazette* are full of articles in this sense, and the Revel one even urges Russian intervention to enter upon an armed intervention on the French side. The St. Petersburg News is neutral, but the *Gazette* demands an alliance with Prussia on the conclusion of an agreement on the Eastern question.

The *Golos* also hints at a similar agreement, and there is little doubt that the other philo-French papers would also be disposed to sink their Prussian antipathies if Russia could by other means pay in the East as a price but her neutrality in the West. As for the German Petersburg *Gazette*, it is ultra-Prussian, even more so than the *Kreuzzeitung* of Berlin. It advocates the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, and the coronation of King William as Emperor of Germany. As the only semi-official paper it is evident that strong Prussian influences are still at work in government circles, which, of course, is only natural, seeing that the highest places in the administration and a court are filled by Germans.

JULES FAVRE'S CIRCULAR IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of September 9 discusses M. Jules Favre's circular in an article of which the following is an extract:

"The French government is too cunning when even for the sake of a peace that would put an end to a war of extirpation, it refuses to sacrifice Lorraine, which not prevented Paris being gripped by siege. Germany has seen that M. Jules Favre was not able to prevent war when the nation enthusiastically demanded it, and he will now probably require a lasting guarantee for the results of her heroic virtues. In conclusion, we must say we do not understand how right and justice can ever be said to be on the side of France when M. Jules Favre maintained the opposite a month ago. We trust Europe will possess sufficient influence to secure a lasting peace."

The *Gazette* of St. Petersburg says of the French Republic:

"The new Government will, doubtless, do all that is humanely possible to save the country, or at least, to bring it with honor from the frightful situation in which it finds itself to-day