The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,206.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUPOUR & CINET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of its subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half yearly, $6; quarterly, $3. Price of the paper—Singles, 10 cents.

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

Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, standard advertisements, each insertion, $3 per square.

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

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

Regular advertisements, whose advertisements shall be allowed such discount from the above named standard rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

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

Standard advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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, NOV. 4, 1870.

Mr. Laurent Lacassagne is authorized to receive subscriptions for the BEE and make collections for our account in the interior Parishes of Louisiana, whither he is about to go on a business tour. We commend Mr. Lacassagne to the courtesy of our friends in the country.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE REASING NAMES FROM REGISTRATION LISTS.

Innumerable Frauds By Them.

The Radicals are exceedingly industrious in their search for frauds which they wish to impute to voters attached to the Democratic Party. Failing to discover them, there are many instances wherein they have assumed that fraud has been committed and have proceeded upon such assumption, without notice to him, to erase the name of the party thus accused, from the registration list. This tremendous power it seems is given to any white or black Metropolitan policeman, whether an ignoramus or not. Any police officer of this city, selected by our Radical rulers for this vile work of deciding according to his judgment or rather under the instructions of his masters, may pass upon the right of citizens to vote at the coming election. Can any one wonder at the apathy and the indifference of many of our citizens towards elections and their determined abstention from the registration offices and the polls?

We are informed that Metropolitans are now engaged in canvassing the city for the pretended purpose of detecting false or erroneous statements made by voters to the Registrars, as if it were possible in the short time remaining from now to the election, to revise the work done of the law authorized it. Statements have been made to us by responsible parties that the police officers, are actually erasing names from the registration lists, and on the merest pretexts. For instance, if they on inquiry find that John Smith is registered as living at 171 Canal street, is not known there, they strike off his name without further ado. John Smith may actually live on Canal street, although 171 be not his number. The mistake may not be John Smith's, but that of the Registrar, or some blundering servant may give the police officer an erroneous answer. That is nothing—his name is once disappears from the list. Now is that not a tremendous power to lodge in the hands of one man, and he an ignorant police officer, perhaps a negro?

Here is the law under which this is done. Section 49, of Act No. 100, session 1870, provides:

That the Supervisors of Registration in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson shall, during registration and at least within 15 days preceding any general election, furnish to the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners a copy of the lists of registered voters in each precinct in said parishes.

Section 50 of same act provides:

That the Board of Police Commissioners shall forthwith proceed, by means of the police, by inquiry into and report to the Supervisors the names of all persons falsely, fraudulently or improperly registered; and to this end the Police Commissioners shall divide each ward into convenient subdivisions or blocks, and shall assign to each subdivision one or more police officers, whom they shall direct and cause to examine the names of the actual residents of said subdivisions or blocks, with the names of the registered voters thereof, and to report to the Commissioners of all persons whom they shall find to be falsely, fraudulently or improperly registered, and the Police Commissioners shall report the same in an alphabetical list, with the names and residences thereof, as ascertained, to the Supervisor of Registration of said parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, respectively, who shall immediately make publication thereof in the official journal of the State, with notice to such persons to appear forthwith at the office of the Supervisor of Registration of said parishes, respectively, and show cause why their names should not be struck from the registry list. If any such person shall appear and show to the satisfaction of the Supervisor of Registration that he has been unjustly reported falsely, fraudulently, or improperly registered, or show good sufficient cause why his name should remain on the register, the name shall not be erased. *Provided, that the Supervisor of Registration shall keep all names so reported to be erased from the registry list, and any person whose name is so erased shall vote at all elections.*"

We are not objecting to the detection and punishment of frauds upon the Registrars, but we say that the law does not direct any revision to be made during the nine days preceding the day of election, because *such a revision would be simply an impossibility.* Time does not allow. Frauds must be detected before the registration has closed. Such we believe to be the meaning of the law.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH CORNERED.

He Refuses To Say How He Made His Money.

Governor Warmoth's organs here and elsewhere boast of the success which attended his labors in attempting to win converts to the Republican party in Louisiana during his late visit to that part of the State.

Perhaps the result of the following colloquy which occurred at a public meeting held at Mundeu, Claiborne parish, between Gov. Warmoth and Hon. W. P. Blackman, member of the Senate, is regarded as an instance of that success:

Mr. Blackman enquiring of Gov. Warmoth whether he was willing to respond to certain interrogatories which he desired to put to him, and receiving an affirmative answer, the following questions were put to His Excellency and replies made:

Question—Are you worth at the present time two hundred thousand dollars and upwards?

Answer—I am.

Question—Were you worth two thousand dollars when you became Governor of the State of Louisiana?

Answer—I was not.

Question—Have you, during the time you have been Governor of Louisiana, been engaged in any other occupation or calling?

Answer—I have not.

Question—Will you be kind enough to explain to this audience by what means you have amassed two hundred thousand dollars, on a salary of eight thousand dollars as Governor?

Answer—I decline to explain.

We had the pleasure of listening, on Monday evening last, to the eloquent address delivered by Col. E. Wagemann, at the Lee Monumental meeting in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Without wishing to depreciate the addresses of the other speakers, we think Col. Wagemann's was regarded by the audience judging from their applause as striking more nearly the keynote of their sentiments. The apostrophe with which he closed his address was both beautiful and appropriate, and was also powerfully and feelingly uttered.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, NEW STYLES.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Pierson & Hews, 13 and 15 Camp street, who are noted for the excellent quality and fashionable cut of their ready made clothing. This firm is also distinguished for the spirit of accommodation and politeness which characterizes its members and employés.

The President of the Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, Mr. Newton Richards, gives notice through our advertising columns to-day of the removal of the office of the company to the stone yard, 162 Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

We had the pleasure yesterday of greeting our friend, W. E. McNary, Esq., a member of the bar of our city, who has just returned from Europe. His office is still at No. 68 Tonlouse street, near Royal.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—A Washington correspondent says:

Chief Justice Chase has written to the Clerk of the Supreme Court that he will not take his seat upon the bench before January, and that he notified Mr. Justice Nelson he would be required to preside. Those best informed do not believe the Chief Justice will ever resume his official duties.

Negroes Colonized by the Radicals for Election Purposes.

The following report has been made to the Democratic Parish Committee by one of the inspectors of registration and election, appointed by the judge of the United States Circuit Court:

To the Honorable Parish Committee of the Democratic Party:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, United States Inspector for the Democratic party of the 11th ward of this city, would respectfully offer the following report: The schedules marked A and B contain the names of 57 negroes who registered on the last day of registration in the 11th ward and are not now to be found at the places given by them as their dwellings. In the opinion of the inspector a large majority never lived in this ward, but were imported for election purposes. I have made a canvass with two other gentlemen, and we are willing to make affidavit that the names of the negroes on these schedules do not live where they claim to live.

(Signed) DONALD GORDON,
Inspector for the Democratic Party.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 2, 1870.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,580, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with a total variation in time of only 25 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

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

New York, July 30th 1870. 3m

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

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

3m

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for Diarrhœa &c. No children will suffer if mothers will be nothing or other causes, is the safest and best remedy.

$1000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery, for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all scrofulous, lingering Coughs, Lower Complaint or Biliousness, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Boils. Sold by druggists. Pamphlets sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. ow.fr.sun&tu.sw

The Condition of Metz at the Time of Capitulation.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* now in France was permitted by the Prussians to enter Metz after its capitulation and reports to that paper as follows upon its condition:

Of news I must inform you that the surrender of Marshal Bazaine after the capitulation of Metz has not taken any one by surprise. The result was certain ever since the departure of General Boyer on his missionary to the Empress Eugenie. During several days preceding General Boyer's departure from the fortress, the French pickets had been drawn in by order of Bazaine and the firing had entirely ceased between the contending forces; first ceasing on the part of the prisoner. The Germans had advanced their lines unmolested to within a few yards of the French pickets, and, in many instances, a friendly conversation was carried on between the soldiers on duty on either side. The Prussian troops, particularly those of the Prussian emancipated fellows of Bazaine's force a portion of their own daily rations. It was well known and understood outside that the supply of food in the fortresses was so nearly exhausted that the men had been reduced on the very shortest supply of rations a week before. This combination, added to the exceedingly unfavorable state of the weather and the terribly rapid and fatal progress of the sickness in the fortifications of Metz rendered the French army really desperate in its resolves.

A large deputation from the main body of the troops waited on Marshal Bazaine and addressed him in a body. It is alleged that they were not insubordinate in the least degree, but that they desired to be led out to an assault *en masse* on the Germans, as they preferred to die sword-in-hand rather than to starve to death cooped up as they now were. Marshal Bazaine replied in a few, but very heartening words. He declared that he himself was ready to die with the men anywhere, and any time, but under any circumstances. He repeated the actual hopelessness of their accomplishing anything decisive in their field in their present weakened condition. The army was absolutely destitute of horses for further transport, even if the horses could succeed in cutting through the German cavalry. He also Marshal then stated that the terms of an honorable capitulation of the fortress and garrison of Metz were now considered even at that very moment, and he hoped sincerely that he would soon be able by this means to relieve the army from the very terrible military situation in which they were placed. This declaration quieted and soothed the entire force. The rule of discipline had become so relaxed, however, before this that several small bodies of the Metz garrison force went over to the Germans in detachments, experienced no regimental opposition in doing so. There was really no disloyalty to France in the act. They were driven to it merely by physical necessity, and even with the hope of saving themselves from death by starvation, and also of enabling those of their comrades who remained in the fortress to assist in life for a few days longer.

On Tuesday, the 25th of October, it became known officially to the army that a capitulation was about to take place. After the exchange of a few preliminary messages between the Commanders-in-Chief on both sides, Gen. Changarnier, commissioned by Marshal Bazaine, and Major Von Stiehle, acting on the part of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, met in order to arrange the terms of a surrender. Having agreed on those, they were submitted to Prussian Majesty King William and will equal it in the cure of all scrofulous, lingering Coughs, Lower Complaint or Biliousness, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Boils. Sold by druggists. Pamphlets sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y. ow.fr.sun&tu.sw

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Political Processions Prohibited—There was a special meeting of the Council last evening, at which an ordinance presented by Administrator Walton, was adopted, prohibiting political procession till after the election and authorizing the police to enforce the ordinance.

The ordinance is as follows:

WHEREAS, A number of persons attached to the several political parties organized or existing in the city of New Orleans contemplate having processions in this city prior to the election to be held on the seventh of November, 1870;

And whereas a large number of good citizens attached to all political parties are apprehensive that public processions of the said parties, or of persons connected therewith, or acting in the interest thereof, are calculated at the present time to lead to disorder, tumult and bloodshed, thereby subjecting the property and lives of the people to great risk of damage and loss.

Be it therefore ordained by the Council of the city of New Orleans:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, any and all clubs organizations, or bodies of men of a political character, are forbidden and prohibited from marching in procession through the public streets of the city.

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Superintendent of Police be and is hereby required to take proper measures for the enforcement of this ordinance; and all good citizens are earnestly requested to lend their countenance and assistance for the preservation of the public peace.

Sec. 3. Be it further ordained, etc., That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage, and continue to have full force and effect until the eighth day of November, 1870.

Arrest of Mr. Fuller.—James M. Fuller, Esq., the attorney who was in company with Bertin, when arrested on White street, with a quantity of the valuable papers stolen from Messrs. A. Rochereau & Co. in his possession, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Recorder Staes on a charge of being accessory, after the fact to the robbery.

He was released on bonds of $600, furnished by Judge Thomas and some other friends. The affidavit was made by Special Officer Dumas, at the instance of Col. Basjer, Superintendent of Police. Mr. Rochereau himself being absent. Mr. Fuller claims to have been acting simply as the counsel for Bertin.

The Fever.—There were but four deaths of yellow fever during the last twenty-four hours reported by the Board of Health.

Found Drowned.—Yesterday evening the body of a colored man named Edward Kerr was found floating in the river, at the head of Canal street. He had been accidentally knocked overboard from the steamer Natchez and drowned on the 29th instant.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. H. D. Elam, near the corner of Constance street and Louisiana Avenue, was entered at a late hour Wednesday night by unknown persons, and robbed of valuables amounting to over a hundred dollars. An entrance was effected by breaking open a rear gate to the premises.

Kidnapping.—A warrant has been issued from the Recorder's court for the arrest of Mrs. Sarah Bladon, charged by William Cruise with kidnapping a young girl fourteen years of age, and taking her away had an improper life. The woman says that the girl is her niece.

Condition of Mr. Bleriau.—It is reported from the Charity Hospital this morning that Mr. Erskin Bleriau, so grievously wounded last Wednesday night, is much better. There are now strong hopes by his physicians that he will recover. The ball, it is believed, did not penetrate the brain, and in that case can be extracted.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.—Martin Lynch has been arrested by special officer Corra, on a warrant from the First District Court, charged by Thomas Lynne with falsely and fraudulently representing himself as a voter in the Fourth Ward, contrary to section 20, approved March 16th, 1870. He was brought before the court and released on bonds to appear when called for. The accused is a butcher in the Poydras Market.

Recorder Staes's Court.—Joe Paul, a young colored boy, who was charged with having, on the 18th October, two pair knives and forks, valued at $10, stolen from the store of Mrs. John Gaudie, 105 Chartres street, in his possession, was sent before the First District Court. He was arrested by Special Officer Dumas, who found him in the act of offering the goods for sale.

Arthur Levy, charged by Simon Herman with assaulting, battering and threatening him, in his own store, No. 40 Old Levee street, all this on Wednesday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, was released on $300 bail to appear.

Peter Dorgan and Marie Dorgan, charged with breach of the peace by Josephine Larralde, gave $100 bonds to appear when notified.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A TRAMP THROUGH THE ATTAKAPAS PRAIRIES.

[CONTINUED.]

The Great Sulphur Mine.

On the western bank of the river, opposite to Lake Charles, and at a distance of about 12 miles, is found the great sulphur mine. It covers a tract of country where it could not have been suspected from the appearance of the surface. It is on one of the islands, of which, in this area, the growth on which, however, is different from that surrounding it. It consists of sweet grass, cane, magnolia, hickory, sassafrax, mulberry, etc., on a body of rich and fertile land, entirely different from the pure pine lands and prairies adjoining. The sulphur mine was discovered accidentally in boring an artesian well for petroleum, which was not found in any paying quantity, and in fact, what was found was rather sulphur, or asphaltum, than petroleum oil, although the oil can be obtained from it by distillation. The bitumen contains a large proportion of thick oil suitable for lubricating, and also a large proportion of paraffine; it is found oozing slowly from small holes in the ground in many places, and over some extent of country. It was in a place where one of these springs were oozing that the well was sunk. The first 150 feet were through a stratum of clay, the next a stratum of sand of about the same thickness, then came a stratum of compact limestone of a few feet in thickness, from which water mixed with a small portion of oil flowed out the surface; after shutting this out by tubing a stratum of crumbling limestone was traversed, under which lay a bed of crystalized sulphur of over one hundred feet in thickness; afterwards, to a depth of 1200 feet occurs smaller strata of sulphur mixed with gypsum, insufficient to make sulphuric acid, combined with lime to form the sulphate of lime, or gypsum, was found in considerable quantity. The consequence is that one has been formed at the expense of the other. Either the sulphur was formed from the gypsum, or the gypsum formed from the sulphur. The sulphuric acid is 82. 03, that is, two equivalents of sulphur and three of oxygen. In what state the sulphur existed for the formation of sulphuric acid is more than we can say. Sulphur, in its amorphous state, by the action of fire, or what is called stick sulphur, is an amorphous crystalization. If when melted it is allowed to cool gradually, it crystalizes into octahedral prisms, but they were at the same moment just equally as against his successors in the executive.

There was some complaint of Marshal Bazaine not massing his men at an early period of the siege and then cutting his way out of Metz at any convenient point; but Marshal Bazaine remains very popular with the army, and these remarks were not long continued or very great severity, considering the actual circumstances that then existing.

The French officers recited a terrible and soul-harrowing account of the sufferings of the army, garrison and inhabitants of Metz and the surrounding villages particularly. During very many days previous to the capitulation there were only four ounces of bread a day for each man, and even this amount many days previous had failed to get, during some one entire day. Horseflesh cut up in small quantities was distributed at intervals, but only at intervals. This latter kind of food was, it was believed, particularly unwholesome, owing to the emaciated condition of the horses.

Indeed, its use produced an alarming amount of sickness. One of my informants, who had been inside of the town of Metz the day before, declared that the men and children were dying in fearful numbers from the actual want of food and nourishment.

A large army, in number, of sick and wounded men were left not only without food or medical appliances, but without shelter even.

The supplying remains of the dead horses, which were scattered here and there through the place, formed a deadly and great nuisance. These were consumed by fire in some instances, with the view of preventing contagion.

Looking at the wretchedly emaciated conditions of the men who were classified as "healthy," it became truly wonderful how the place held out for such a length of time.

COUNT BISMARCK ON REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.—The London *Daily Telegraph* giving a synopsis of the remarks made by Count Bismarck to Mr. Motley, the British Secretary of the Legation at Paris. After expressing his well-known views on the possession of Strasburg and Metz, Count Bismarck said:

"What I fear is the effect of a Republic in France upon Germany itself. That is what I fear. The King and I most fear; for no one knows so well as we do what has been the influence of American Republicanism upon Germany. If the French fight us with a presidential Republic, they will do us far more harm than they can do us by force of arms."

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Interview Between King William and M. Thiers.

An Armistice Agreed Upon.

Supplemental Agreement to the Capitulation of Metz.

Treason of Bazaine Undoubted.

Garibaldi's Order of the Day.

Favre's Address at Hotel de Ville.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Nov. 3.—The government has received nothing from Thiers, and nothing from the army of the Loire.

The news from Marseilles is very unfavorable. Reports received in regard to the conduct of the people state that gross excesses have been committed, and it is said that a newly appointed administrator was shot at on the occasion of his reception of the municipal council.

The authorities of Lyons have published a resolution that it would be better to submit to any hardship than surrender the town. Lyons shall be defended to death. None shall leave the place in safety, even of a struggle, save the woman and children and old men, all others who escape, or seek to escape shall be considered traitors and death wit as traitors.

The journals of Tours declare that more facts in regard to the surrender of Metz have become known, and the more, it is evident, Bazaine's course was treasonable. Much stress is laid on the manner in which the officers and men were deceived in regard to the condition of Metz, and in regard to the condition of France, and the fact that 60,000,000 francs and enormous quantities of munitions of war were delivered to the enemy is also dwelt upon with bitterness.

Tours, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Laflache, dated yesterday, says a balloon passing on the town dropped a copy of the Paris *Journal Officiel* containing the following intelligence: The Government had issued a decree declaring the capitulation of Metz null and void.

Bazaine is now at Frederic Charles' headquarters.

M. Thiers has arrived in Paris.

The capitulation of Metz, on the 30th, announced Metz had capitulated.

An immense meeting was held this morning at the Hotel de Ville. The Ministers of Public Works, Jules Simon, Etoise, Semet-Marne, and Oise were present. Jules Favre made a patriotic address. He was hoarse and inconvenienced, was determined to carry on the war to the last. The army would soon attack the besieging Prussians through their lines, and join hands with the troops from the provinces.

Jules Ferry also spoke in the same strain.

Tours, Nov. 3.—The *Journal Officiel* of Paris understands that the Paris government had decided to accept the armistice.

The crowds who awaited a pretext raised a riot. The Hotel de Ville was invaded and Trochu, Artigo and Terry freed from the hands of the Rioters by a battalion of National Guard.

Sayre, Garnier, Pagès, Simon and Fourichon were released from prisoners. The riot was not quelled until two o'clock in the morning.

Prince Dorgan and Marie Dorgan, charged with breach of the peace by Josephine Larralde, gave $100 bonds to appear when notified.

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From officers of high rank, who escaped from Metz the *Independance Belge* learns that a protest relative to magazines and mines was dictated by fears of some sort of disposition, such as followed the surrender of Laon.

The soldiers insisted on fighting either for escape or for a continuation of the siege, and Gens. Deligny and Clinch desired to make a sortie, even after the surrender was known, but could not manage sufficient organized forces.

London, Nov. 3.—It is reported that food for Bazaine's army for four months has been found in Metz.

The Prussians were stubbornly resisted at Dijon.

It is alleged that Russia is apprehensive of a revival of Polish Nationality under Prussian protection.

The wreck of the steamer Cambria lies in the course of vessels following the Irish coast through the North Channel, and is pronounced a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

London, Nov. 3.—The *Figaro* this evening publishes the version of the Emperor William's pamphlet against the war of 1866, and the causes which led to the capitulation at Sedan. The Emperor reveals the minute manifesto issued just after the declaration of war, and the misgivings with which he listened to the cry of all Berlin.

He says his plan was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 10,000 at Strasburg and 50,000 at Chalons, and to cross the Rhine near Hagenau with a large force in order to separate Southern Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first great battle and secure the alliance of Austria and Italy with France in imposing neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemberg. Defeat in the French military system and the delay in bringing up the men and material defeated the plan.

He enumerates the difficulties encountered, but acquits the War office of any blame. He remains having had ample time to lead their forces into the field. The French were outnumbered and put on the defensive. A new plan was necessary, involving the retreat on Chalons. This the Regency disapproved as discounting to the public, and the Emperor was forced into assuming the offensive. Yielding his convictions, McMahon's advice and plans were adopted.

He alludes to the situation after he had given up the command of the army and when his name and authority were ignored at Paris as exceedingly painful. He acquiesced in the march for the relief of Metz, though conscious of the danger of the enterprise. He describes the operations and battles in the Ardennes which preceded the surrender at Sedan by eyewitnesses of his interview with Bismarck after the battle of Sedan, and gives an account of his interview with Bismarck and the King of Prussia.

The pamphlet concludes with the declaration that the German successes are due to the superiority of numbers, improved artillery, the great discipline respect for authority, and the military and patriotic spirit of the people, which absorbs all other interests and opinions.

It renounces the loose habits introduced by the African warfare which the French regular troops have been engaged. The efficiency of the army was weakened by the excesses of the opposition Corps Legislatif and of the Republicans press introducing into it a spirit of criticism and insubordination.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 4.—The *Times* tomorrow will contain the report of an interview with Dr. Sims, late Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Ambulances, which does such good services in France.

Dr. Sims says that the beginning of Bazaine, battle of Sedan and surrender of the Emperor; also, accompanied Marshal McMahon after the wound was received.

He describes the equipment of the French troops as wretched; saw whole regiments of cavalry brought from the field of Sedan while the battle was raging, because there was no ammunition.

The condition of the French army in all its branches was deplorable. They were poorly equipped, and, however, as an opinion, in favor of entering Bazaine's line and conversing Napoleon's with Bismarck, but states they soon began to lose all confidence in their generals, and that complete ruin was brought on from want of generalization among them. The consequence has no general capable of commanding 200,000 men. He states that from the very outset the commissariat was universally inadequate. He saw French troops skinning horses and eating raw meat.

The equipment of the Prussian army and all its appurtenances he describes as perfect in every respect. He talks in terms of admiration of Prussian officers.

He says the French loss in killed and wounded at Sedan was 18,000. In that battle, the Prussians lost heavily, and threatening him, in his own story. No. 40 Old Levee street, all this on Wednesday morning, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, was released on $300 bail to appear.

Peter Dorgan and Marie Dorgan, charged with breach of the peace by Josephine Larralde, gave $100 bonds to appear when notified.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A TRAMP THROUGH THE ATTAKAPAS PRAIRIES.

[CONTINUED.]

The Great Sulphur Mine.

On the western bank of the river, opposite to Lake Charles, and at a distance of about 12 miles, is found the great sulphur mine. It covers a tract of country where it could not have been suspected from the appearance of the surface. It is on one of the islands, of which, in this area, the growth on which, however, is different from that surrounding it. It consists of sweet grass, cane, magnolia, hickory, sassafrax, mulberry, etc., on a body of rich and fertile land, entirely different from the pure pine lands and prairies adjoining. The sulphur mine was discovered accidentally in boring an artesian well for petroleum, which was not found in any paying quantity, and in fact, what was found was rather sulphur, or asphaltum, than petroleum oil, although the oil can be obtained from it by distillation. The bitumen contains a large proportion of thick oil suitable for lubricating, and also a large proportion of paraffine; it is found oozing slowly from small holes in the ground in many places, and over some extent of country. It was in a place where one of these springs were oozing that the well was sunk. The first 150 feet were through a stratum of clay, the next a stratum of sand of about the same thickness, then came a stratum of compact limestone of a few feet in thickness, from which water mixed with a small portion of oil flowed out the surface; after shutting this out by tubing a stratum of crumbling limestone was traversed, under which lay a bed of crystalized sulphur of over one hundred feet in thickness; afterwards, to a depth of 1200 feet occurs smaller strata of sulphur mixed with gypsum, insufficient to make sulphuric acid, combined with lime to form the sulphate of lime, or gypsum, was found in considerable quantity. The consequence is that one has been formed at the expense of the other. Either the sulphur was formed from the gypsum, or the gypsum formed from the sulphur. The sulphuric acid is 82. 03, that is, two equivalents of sulphur and three of oxygen. In what state the sulphur existed for the formation of sulphuric acid is more than we can say. Sulphur, in its amorphous state, by the action of fire, or what is called stick sulphur, is an amorphous crystalization. If when melted it is allowed to cool gradually, it crystalizes into octahedral prisms, but they were at the same moment just equally as against his successors in the executive.

There was some complaint of Marshal Bazaine not massing his men at an early period of the siege and then cutting his way out of Metz at any convenient point; but Marshal Bazaine remains very popular with the army, and these remarks were not long continued or very great severity, considering the actual circumstances that then existing.

The French officers recited a terrible and soul-harrowing account of the sufferings of the army, garrison and inhabitants of Metz and the surrounding villages particularly. During very many days previous to the capitulation there were only four ounces of bread a day for each man, and even this amount many days previous had failed to get, during some one entire day. Horseflesh cut up in small quantities was distributed at intervals, but only at intervals. This latter kind of food was, it was believed, particularly unwholesome, owing to the emaciated condition of the horses.

Indeed, its use produced an alarming amount of sickness. One of my informants, who had been inside of the town of Metz the day before, declared that the men and children were dying in fearful numbers from the actual want of food and nourishment.

A large army, in number, of sick and wounded men were left not only without food or medical appliances, but without shelter even.

The supplying remains of the dead horses, which were scattered here and there through the place, formed a deadly and great nuisance. These were consumed by fire in some instances, with the view of preventing contagion.

Looking at the wretchedly emaciated conditions of the men who were classified as "healthy," it became truly wonderful how the place held out for such a length of time.

COUNT BISMARCK ON REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.—The London *Daily Telegraph* giving a synopsis of the remarks made by Count Bismarck to Mr. Motley, the British Secretary of the Legation at Paris. After expressing his well-known views on the possession of Strasburg and Metz, Count Bismarck said:

"What I most fear is the effect of a Republic in France upon Germany itself. That is what I fear. The King and I most fear; for no one knows so well as we do what has been the influence of American Republicanism upon Germany. If the French fight us with a presidential Republic, they will do us far more harm than they can do us by force of arms."

LITTLE THINGS.—The preciousness of little things was never more beautifully expressed than by B. F. Taylor in the following: "Little words are the sweetest to hear; little charities go farthest, and stay longest on the wing; little lakes are the stillest; little hearts are the fullest, and little farms are best tilled. Little books are the most read and little songs make anything especially rare and beautiful, makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dews."

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 3.—Evening.—Bonds closed quiet and steady: Bar Silver 59 d.

Specie in the Bank of England has decreased £126,000 since the last report.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 3.—The chief topic in money circles to-day was the speculative stimulus and improvement in London stock exchange, causing the decline of gold. Bonds also facilitated in sympathy with gold. Government stocks favorably affected and advanced. Money closed very easy.

[illegible]

Tennessees 69; new, 68; Virginias, 67; new, 68; Louisiana's, 70; new, 69; Lavees, 75; Missouri's, 90; Alabama's, 65; Georgia's, 93; Ga. 8's, 85; North Carolinas, 18; new, 27; South Carolinas, 68; new, 68.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—A ministerial crisis exists in Holland, and Fock and Van Bosse are forming a new ministry.

London, Nov. 3.—Refugees from Paris say that the Parisians are rather pleased at the attitude the Germans have taken in regard to the Pope's order establishing the national worship from the city. The opinion that the French remains outside the walls.

While the Pope's political influence has lessened, near and hereafter his temporal power is gone, the Italian Government will not consider sovereign prerogatives. He will have special postal and telegraph service, and a special treasury will be opened in the Vatican. The Pope will be independent of Rome and abroad, by the guarantee of the temporal and authority of all other sovereigns. All prelates, cardinals, bishops, ecclesiastical bodies and ecclesiastical dignitaries will freely communicate with the Pope, without the intervention of the Italian Government. The