"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office---Corner of Texas and Spring Streets.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

THOS. McINTYRE, of New Orleans, is our only duly authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in that city.

Mr. JOHN C. LOYE, Minden, La., is duly authorized to receipt for subscriptions.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR STATE AUDITOR.
ALLEN JUMEL.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
JAMES D. BLAIR.

FOR CONGRESS—FOURTH DISTRICT,
MICHAEL RYAN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.
J. S. WISE,
J. C. MONCURE,
ALECK BOARMAN.

FOR PARISH JUDGE.
DAVID CRESWELL.

FOR SHERIFF.
T. R. VAUGHN.

FOR CORONER.
J. W. ARNOLD.

DEPARTURES TO-DAY.—Those two excellent boats, the Lotawanna and Era No. 10, whose departure we yesterday announced, were unavoidably detained, but will leave to-day. We have so often spoken words of commendation of these boats and their officers, that it is needless to say more.

We hear conflicting accounts of yellow fever in New Orleans. Some of the passengers by the latest boats up assert that it is epidemic, while others maintain the reverse. The Picayune of the 15th says there is no yellow fever there to speak of, and that the physicians do not regard an epidemic as "beyond the bounds of possibility." There has been, we see by the same dates, a quarantine established at New Iberia.

It will be seen by our dispatches that there were fifty-two deaths for the week ending on the 18th, against nineteen for the week preceding, but yet it is not pronounced epidemic.

See advertisement of Messrs. Martin & Ford. They have a very heavy stock on hand, among which are a large lot of very handsome and superior wagons.

RETURNED.—Our friend, Dr. T. P. Hotchkiss, came up on the Lotawanna, and it is gratifying to state that he returns vastly improved in health. A western trip certainly has a marvelous effect upon some constitutions. The Doctor left as grey (with all deference we say it) as a badger, but returns with whiskers dark as the raven's wing.

Messrs. Hoss & Durham the other day forwarded a bale of new cotton to the St. Louis Fair, for Messrs. Ward & Co., of Marshall.

We notice with profound regret the announcement in the Mansfield Times of the 17th, of the death of Mrs. Lizzie Lee Stuart, wife of Rev. Chas. B. Stuart, President of the Mansfield Female College. She died in Natchitoches on the 15th inst. of apoplexy. We had heard of her serious illness, but had been led to hope that she would recover, and again take her position in the college which she had so satisfactorily filled for several years. The Times truly says: "The college has sustained a serious loss as well as her family and friends."

Messrs. Martin & Ford yesterday paid a premium of $25 to Mr. J. F. Garrison, of Mt. Enterprise, offered by Messrs. Converse, Duxbury & Co., commission merchants of New Orleans, for the first bale of new cotton shipped to their house from Rusk county.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS, MACHINERY, &c.—Mr. Geo. Page was the original inventor of the first Circular Saw Mill ever successfully used for sawing lumber from the log. Thirty years of experience has enabled the firm of George Page & Co., of Baltimore, to perfect the original design, and to present to the world the most complete Portable Saw Mill ever known. The recent improvements, "Patent Friction Feed" and "Independent and Simultaneous Patent Ratchett Head-blocks," place the Page Mills beyond competition.

The large number of these machines in use all over the country sufficiently attest their value.

Messrs. Page & Co. are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Boilers, Grist Mills, Wood-working Machinery, and general machine work of every description. We refer with pleasure to their advertisement in another column.

We invite attention to the card of Pete Bonner, denying affiliation with the Radical party. Although Pete is a colored man we always had too good an opinion of him to believe that he would associate himself with such a party.

THE MANSFIELD FEMALE COLLEGE.—We learn from Mr. Wemple, of Mansfield, that the exercises of this institution will open on the 28th, and that over department will be filled with accomplished instructors. President Stuart gives assurance to the patrons that every effort will be made to maintain the high character which has been hitherto awarded to the College.

We beg leave to extend to the bereaved gentlemen our heartfelt sympathy in the irreparable loss of his accomplished wife—a loss not alone to him but to the institution and to the public.

We are requested to state that Dr. Angell, Dental Surgeon, will leave Shreveport during the coming week, and we would advise all persons who desire his services that they will do well to give him a call immediately.

A WORD IN SEASON.—A word in time now may prevent incalculable mischief. Both parties are organizing. The start in a political race is even more important than the same thing on the turf. It is specially the duty of our farmers to confer with their laborers, and explain to them the great issue between the parties of to-day—economy, honesty and a reduction of taxes, against the loose, unprincipled, extravagant and corrupt legislation of the Radical party.

DUTY.—When you pay a man for his labor, you wish to get his time and industry—you object to any unnecessary interference that will disturb him. Very well; but there are higher considerations than those merely selfish ones of personal profit and loss, and if you wish to be left alone, you will be held responsible for the duty that others are willing and able to perform. You must consider the interests of the State. We are speaking to our friends, the tillers of the soil. Temporary inconvenience now may result in permanent good in the future. Louisiana expects every man to do his duty!

MYSTERIOUS.—A Hallville correspondent of the Harrison Flag says that on the 6th of this month a wagon and two horses were found about three and a half miles this side of Camden, and the supposition is that the owner was murdered, though it is also conjectured that he may have gone to Hallville, taken the train, and left the country, adopting this as a ruse. The articles are described as follows:

The wagon is an iron axle with a new bed; two horses, one a clay-bank, the other a bay, both old, and the bay blind and branded U.S; the clay-bank branded with F.T., or some such brand. I wish you could publish this and oblige your friend.

Principles, Not Men.

It occasions us no slight degree of regret to witness a feeling of dissatisfaction at the nomination of Judge Ryan. At this time, the mere man is absolutely nothing—the principle is everything. Whatever prejudices may be entertained against Judge Ryan, his ability is unquestioned, and his election, if he be admitted to his seat, will materially strenghten the Democratic party in Congress, and, of course, weaken the Radical party correspondingly. The people in this portion of the district had no special favorite, and their dissatisfaction, therefore, has origin in no personal disappointment. Even if, as is the opinion of some, this nomination may have been made by political tricksters, still this is no time for dissensions. A man may petulently refuse to accept the ticket, but does not such a course injure himself as much as it does any one else? Men are prone to act somewhat ike children in this regard. They have a vague sort of idea that they will spite somebody by not voting for their principles, if the candidate should not exactly suit them. If one is firmly impressed with the correctness of his political principles, certainly he should have enough manliness of character to refuse to be driven into the ranks of the enemy by the action of any clique whatever.

In the language of the "late lamented," we will tell an anecdote, appropriate, as we conceive, to the occasion: In the old days, when party spirit in Kentucky ran high as a kite, Leslie Combs was a candidate for Congress. Then, as now, candidates did not consider it beneath their dignity to stand about the polls, smiling graciously upon this sovereign, and grasping warmly by the hand that horny-fisted son of toil. On the day of the election in question, a man came forward to vote, between whom and Combs there had existed a bitter animosity of many years standing. As all know, they vote in Kentucky, *viva voce*. The man stepped up and gave his name, when the sheriff asked: "Who do you vote for?" "For Leslie Combs," was the prompt reply. Combs was agreeably surprised at this, and in his peculiarly elegant manner held out his hand, thanking him for his support. But the sturdy old fellow was not to be so conciliated. Drawing himself up to his full height, he thus emphatically expressed himself: "Leslie Combs, go to h—l, d—n you. I was voting for the whig party, and wouldn't vote for you for dog-pelter"

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—It appears that on Monday evening at a meeting, in caucus, Judge A. Bailey was nominated for Congress from the Third District, and Hon. M. Ryan from the Fourth. The following appears in the proceedings of the convention on the next day:

The question was asked by Mr. Boarman, of Caddo, wherein lay the authority of Col. C. C. Henderson to cast the vote of Bossier parish, only being authorized by a letter from Capt. Carter, who said he was a member of the last convention. The convention was asked if these credentials were good.

Mr. B. complained that there was a caucus in the evening, at which he was not present, but whereat Col. C. C. Henderson voted. There they nominated Mr. Ryan for Congress, and Col. C. C. Henderson cast the vote of Bossier parish. He was in favor of purity in politics, and protested against it. He moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting the report of the Committee on Credentials.

The chairman of the Committee on Credentials stated that they were informed by Col. Hendrson that Mr. Carter was a delegate, and desired him (Henderson), to serve as his proxy. His credentials were accepted solely on his own statement.

Col. Henderson then in effect said, let the gentleman use what language he pleased, he has impeached my honor, and it is the first time my honor has been impeached in forty years. Capt. Carter, one of the leaders of the Democratic party, informed me he was a delegate, and asked me to serve as his proxy. Col. Snyder, another delegate, passed through the city two days ago and asked me to be his proxy, telling me whom to vote for. He then denied showing anything but a perfectly fair disposition in the caucus.

Mr. Preston opposed the reconsideration of the report of the committee, on the ground that it would open the way for unlimited debate.

The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE NOMINEES.—While the nomination of Col. Blair, as Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, must give general satisfaction throughout the northern portion of the State, and indeed for aught we know to the contrary, throughout the entire State, we cannot say that the nomination of Judge Ryan has been received with universal favor. Though while we say this in all candor, we must believe that no one will permit his fancies, or prejudices, if you will, to prevent his giving the entire ticket his hearty support. It is not a question of personal preference, but one of redemption from the thraldom of a party which is sucking the very life-blood from Southern prosperity.

Mr. Jumel, nominee for State Auditor, is not generally known in this portion of the State, but we are satisfied from what we can learn of him, that he "will do" eminently well.

THE CROPS.—The planters are busily engaged picking cotton, for which they have had a favorable week. There seems to be no question but the caterpillar is in most of the fields, in some in a more advanced stage than in others. Their development will depend greatly upon the weather. The crop is from three to four weeks later than it was last year and if the worm should be as forward, of course they will inflict greater injury. We notice from the Mansfield Times of the 10th that their ravages are painfully evident in some sections of DeSoto parish. All things considered, it is by no means probable that the present crop in this and adjoining parishes will be so good as that of last season. Too much rain has injured the bottom crop, and caused the weed to joint too long. Moreover, we cannot hope for so remarkable a fall for gathering as the last.

The corn crops, though much better than an average, we fear will deceive the very sanguine, to some extent. The frequent rains made it go largely to shuck.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO FACTORY.—We refer with special pleasure to the advertisement of the Great Southern Piano Manufactory of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore. This manufactory is now one of the largest in the world, employing three hundred and fifty hands, and turning out over forty instruments per week.

The Knabe Piano has by its superiority not only well nigh driven those of Northern manufacture from the home market, but also enjoys a large sale in New York, Philadelphia and throughout the entire North and West, besides their largely increased Southern trade. They have received no less than sixty-five first premiums, among which we note those at the fairs at New Orleans, Jackson, Memphis, Wilmington, Richmond, Macon, etc., received this season. For durability we would specially recommend them as being made in a Southern city, with special view to trying changes of Southern climate.

PANICS.—While it is universally admitted that no soldier fights more furiously than he of the French army, it is true that none is so addicted to uncontrollable panic. Correspondents from the field of Forbach state that the troops fought with splendid desperation, until they found that their valor was useless and their enemy unconquerable; then they gave up hope, threw down their arms, and fled pell mell. The loss on that "bloody Saturday" in killed and wounded and missing, probably amounted to 25,000 of as brave and faithful troops as ever obeyed the bugle. The French officers and soldiers who participated in the fight, while dwelling upon the odds against them, and upon their own pluck, admitted, also, that at the end of the last day their retreat had not one feature to redeem it from a scene of utter demoralization. Arms were thrown away, canteens glistened along the road side, hats were missing, and many had lost both shoes and coat. "The poor fellows," says one correspondent, "had been knawing the potatoes which they dug out of the fields; they were parched with thirst, devoured with hunger, and beside themselves with terror and chagrin." He thus concludes:

I had heard of this state of things but never dreamed of its extent. Here, I am told, such panics, routs and demoralization after a defeat, or even after a victory, is nothing new or strange, but it was to me both new and strange. They tell me it is a venerable French incident of war, but I confess it is something that appalls the eye of a neutral looker on, and somewhat modifies his preconceived opinions of the vaunted military discipline of continental armies.

MR. A. A. ROLAND has placed us under renewed obligations for a full file of Western dates—St. Paul, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. We judge from a large packet yesterday received from him that he has not yet left Minnesota for Red river.

Editorial Brevities.

Old Horace Greeley is said to have lately experienced a change of hat, for the third time since he was a boy.

Colfax smiles his adieus to public life and the public, equally well pleased at the separation, smiles forcibly in return.

The census returns give New Orleans proper a population of 178,828; Jefferson City 10,860. In 1860 the total was 178,782.

The Southern planters are going to make an effort to colonize English sparrows in the cotton growing sections of the country.

The State Senatorial convention which was held at Minden on the 15th, unanimously nominated Mr. S. M. Thomas as a candidate for the Senate.

It is announced that a cataract has been lately discovered in Africa which completely dwarfs Niagara. We fancy that cataract is all in our eye.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 20th ult., notices the departure of fifty carpenters from Maysville, Kentucky, *en route* for the Red River country, to follow their trade.

The Mansfield Reporter says an effort will be made at the next session of the Legislature to have a new parish formed from portions of DeSoto, Bienville and Natchitoches.

Our readers will pardon us for again and again urging upon them the importance of registering. They will surely accomplish their own disfranchisement by failing to do so.

We at first supposed that the hail storm which visited "the region round about," on Thursday morning, was a rather small affair, but have since learned that very considerable damage was done to the cotton.

We learn that the Radicals here have made the following nominations: For the legislature, Bill Harper and S. H, Smothers, colored, and C. W. Keeting; for sheriff, M. Fenwick, and for Parish Judge, Jonas Robeson.

The Germans say the French were so sure of victory at the opening of the campaign that they made no arrangements to save their baggage in case of retreat, hence they were compelled to abandon it in great quantities.

A friend was vastly amused the other day by overhearing a freedman remark to another that he (our friend) was "the best slow pay in town." Query—Did the darkey intend it as a compliment, and if so, what kind of one?

We are gratified to learn from the Harrison Flag that Capt. R. H. Martin, well-known on Red River, from source to mouth, has been appointed mayor of Marshall. Our only regret is that the office is not a more lucrative one.

Recent letters from Sedan state that insubordination in the French army before the surrender was so great that the lives of its officers were in danger, and the Emperor was insulted, and capitulation was necessary to his personal safety.

The value of the French crown jewels, said to have been secretly sent to London to the care of Rothschild, in 1771 was estimated at 23,000,000 francs, and the celebrated Regent diamond at 12,000,000. Their present value is treble that.

The Associated Press reporter (a sharp fellow,) frequently sends us notices of the nomination of aldermen in small towns in the West, but failed to telegraph so unimportant an item as the nominations of the recent Democratic State Convention.

There is nothing more easy of accomplishment than the work of self-deception, and only a knowledge of this phase of human nature explains the facility with which such papers as the New Orleans Republican fall into the error of believing that there could possibly exist any honesty in themselves or their party.

The New York Commercial Bulletin says: "The new Republic of France has the best wishes of the Republic of America; but we so much fear the rule of visionaries, egotists and demagogues, that we can imagine the possibility of the French being willing to receive back Napoleon III for the sake of stability."

Prussian soldiers praise the bravery of the French highly. They relate that a company of troops of the line—not the fantastical, windy Turcos—were reduced to fifteen men at the battle of Weisenburg, and when asked to surrender, replied with a volley into the German ranks. The next moment saw every man of that heroic band stretched bleeding to the ground.

While tendering our acknowledgments to our cotemporary of the Clarksville Standard, for his complimentary notice of this paper, we would correct a slight error into which he has fallen. Col. H. J. G. Battle, now associated with Dr. Lacy in the Gazette, of which paper he was for a number of years editor and proprietor, was never editor of the South-Western.

The New Orleans Times' special from the Salt Lake controversialists represented Orson Pratt as being rubbed down with opodeldoc and curry-combs by his six wives, while a brass band played "Shoo Fly" under his window; and Newman, stretched out on a ladder in front of the Salt Lake Hotel, was having his backbone filed down and his ears riveted back by a Gentile blacksmith.

The Chicago Republican, in commenting on the late disastrous fire in that city, says that the conflagration settled the verdict of popular opinion against the further construction of Mensard roofs. They are generally filled with combustible matter, catch fire easily, burn readily, and falling in, bury the stories below it in such a sea of fire that it is impossible to extinguish it. Besides, they are usually so high that they are beyond the reach of the engines.

Some one professing to know assumes that Napoleon precipitated war to cover up frauds that had been practiced by his orders upon the military service of France. It is asserted that immense sums were required for his private purse, wherewith to buy friends, and in order to supply these means the military fund was appropriated and the fraud concealed by false returns. The theory is that the only way to avoid exposure was in the confusion incident to war. This story is more than problematical.

A correspondent from the seat of war writes that the manner in which the French skirmishers are fighting is the same as that of 1859, which occasioned so much needless cruelty. They have a manner of throwing themselves on the ground and then shamming death. When a hostile skirmisher passes them they jump up behind and plunge a knife or short sword in his back. The Austrian skirmishers in Italy tried to foil this trick by plunging their bayonet into every body they came across, thus causing great suffering to the poor wounded.

The New York Tribune says, the Republican party, North, cannot afford to shoulder the iniquities of the Louisiana Legislature. Greeley, unlike his carpet-bag representatives, South, has some regard to public decency. He, at least, is ashamed of the turpitude of a body whose immaculate but peculiar integrity is the pride of his confrere of the New Orleans Republican. That pair of apples swim together beautifully. And right here we would suggest that it is passing strange that Southern men, with some pretensions to decency, are amiable enough (is that a good word?) to tolerate a party at the South whose Northern allies scorn as unfit for association with gentlemen. Is there not a slight discrepancy here?

The regular armies of the Prussians overwhelmingly outnumber the French. They have to-day, in spite of losses in battle, a larger force than that with which they entered France. All the regiments which fought at Woerth and Metz have been filled up from their ordinary reserves. No sooner were the losses of each regiment known than the proper numbers of reserves were forwarded from the camps on the frontier. Two new armies of reserves have taken up positions along the line of communications, and a third has joined the Crown Prince. The failure of the French expedition by sea relieved 58,000 men under Gen. Falkenstein on the Elbe, and these have also been sent to the French frontier. The French estimate, that 600,000 Prussians are upon the territory of France, is not, therefore, greatly exaggerated.

THE CATERPILLAR.—The complaints of this miserable pest are coming in thick and fast. We met an old-time friend from Greenwood yesterday and he actually had a couple on his hat. He says it is getting dangerous to go into the field now with any article of cotton clothing on whatever—he might come out with nothing but wristbands and shirt collar.

The Real Estate Bulletin says: "Is it not a little strange, in all the descriptions of Mrs. President Grant, we hear nothing of the rich and rare old laces she captured, among other things, at Holly Springs, Miss, in the year of our Lord, 1863?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

For the South-Western.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 20, noon.—Consols opened at 92⅝. Bonds 90½.

LATER—Consols 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20, noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9⅞ and Orleans 9⅞d.; estimated sales 10,000 bales.

LATER—Sales of cotton wont exceed 8000 bales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, noon.—Stocks dull. Gold 113⅝@113¾. Money 5@6 ct. Sterling—long 109⅞ and short 110½. Cotton dull; uplands 18¾ and Orleans 19¼c.; sales 500 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Corn dull and lower; mixed 85 and white 88c. Oats dull and lower; St. Louis 50@52c. Bran 95c.@$1. Pork—mess $27 50. Coffee—fair 16½@16½ and prime 17½@17½c. Others unchanged. Cotton—demand fair; sales 800 bales; good ordinary 15½, low middling 16¾@17 and middling 17¼c.; receipts 679 bales. Texas cattle—1st quality $30@40 and 2nd quality $20@30. Sheep $4@5. Yearlings $7 50; calves $5 50. Sterling 124½@125. Sight exchange ⅝ pct. premium. Gold 113⅝.

NEW YORK Sept. 20, evening.—Money easy at 5@6 pct. Sterling very dull, 109⅝@109¾. Gold 113⅝@113¾c. Louisiana's, old 71 and new 62; levee 6's 64 and 8's 86.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20, evening.—Cotton quiet; Orleans 9¾d.; sales 8000 bales, of which for speculation and export 1000.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The village of Bazilles, near Sedan, has been destroyed by the Prussians because some of the wounded fugitives from the German army were massacred in its streets.

The Shipping Gazette anticipates that there will be too much cotton and too little corn from the Southern States. Cotton prices are low and there is much activity in Lancashire.

A Canadian writes to the Birmingham Gazette that the present liberal government of the colony will drive Canada to annexation to the United States, or independence of Great Britain.

The stock market is improving under reports of peace negotiations; making discounts low.

The Globe comments severely on the supiness of the Parisians in permitting the Prussians to repair the roads and replace the bridges on the line of their advance without interruption.

The journals have no telegraphic news to-day from Paris. Mail advices indicate that the besieged and besiegers at Metz suffer greatly from disease and casualties.

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.—The shipments of cotton to date since last report is 7000 bales.

BREMEN, Sept. 19.—The north Lloyd's line of steamers will commence running regularly again between Bremen and the United States ports on to first of October.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—The city is quiet to dullness. The boulevards are crowded with soldiers. No symptoms of disturbance are observable.

Prussia explains that she will be fully prepared to treat for peace, only when France presents a government sufficiently stable to enforce a treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Prussians cite Napoleon's precedent as authority for employing prisoners on public works.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—The Ministry publish the following: The enemy have evacuated and are going to Bartheim and Evesheim.

Official Paris advices, to the evening of the 18th, say the Prussians made a reconnoisance near Joinville, and had an engagement with the French sharpshooters on the opposite bank of the Marne and the Prussians were driven off. The German uhlans occupied Versailles.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—There has been a skirmish near Juery and Chatile, towns on the outskirts of Paris.

The Prussians now occupy Clarmont, Meudan, Villenoure, Vannes, and Fortenay.

The Crown Prince is near Fontainebleau.

The Prussians crossed the Seine a few miles above its confluence with the Marne.

Advices from Strasbourg up to Monday say the garrison has nearly quit. Gen. Uhlric is badly wounded; his headquarters have been removed to a cellar. The people voted by a large majority to continue the defense.

Italian news is meagre. Rome is still unoccupied. Times correspondent from Saarbruck, Monday, says a sortie from Metz was ordered, but was subsequently countermanded. The French peasants in that neighborhood continue to murder the German officers by picking them off with rifles. They have also inflicted damage on the enemy by cutting the telegraphs.

In order to avoid complications with other nations, France has declined the services of the Polish volunteer legion.

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.—Negotiations for a delay at Rome failed. Some talk about forcing the gates of Rome. Feeble resistance is anticipated.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The latest Berlin advices state that the King will receive Favre to-morrow to hear his peace propositions.

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.—Herr Aurim writes to Cadonna announcing his failure to prevent resistence to Italian occupation. Foreign legionaries defy the Pope's wishes. Italians must take by force what they cannot obtain by diplomacy. The Italians are in force on all sides of the city except the eastward. Preparations for defense provide for protection of property, venerable monuments, and the lives of those not combatants.

TOURS, Sept. 20.—It is reported as the result of the meeting between Favre and the King that hopes of a speedy peace is not abandoned.

Prussia is not indisposed to an armistice, but if there is to be one at all, it must be settled immediately.

Thiers left here this afternoon, after an interview with Cremeaux.

England received Thiers' explanations favorably, and is prepared to act with Russia and Austria, if they also accept Thiers' proposition.

Advices from Orleans say they attach great importance to the action at Lissons. Yesterday the Prussians suffered much from artillery hidden in the woods. The battle lasted nearly all day, when the Prussians were compelled to retire. It is reported that the Prussians were badly repulsed in an attempt to storm Fort Du Mont Vallerien, on the west side.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The North German Goverment officially notifies the great powers that though the blockade is raised, navigation in the North and Baltic seas is dangerous on account of the absence of lights and buoys.

HAGUE, Sept. 20.—The King opened the Chambers by assuring the deputies of the maintenance of peace. The finances of the Kingdom were in every respect satisfactory.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Prussians have a large police force throughout Alsace and Lorraine.

The outbreak at Nice and Mentone are entirely suppressed.

Steinmetz has been relieved, so as to leave Frederick Charles the sole credit of reducing Metz. Steinmetz has been appointed Governor of Polsen, in Silesia.

Bictrie, formerly Prefect of Police of Paris, writes from Wilhelm's Hote that it was impossible for the Emperor to conceal the court extravagance by reinforcement of the civil list; and that it is also untrue that the Emperor has ten millions safely invested at Amsterdam, and it is untrue that the Emperor borrowed two thousand thalers at Sedan. Bictrie says his master's misfortunes should protect him from such outrageous publications.

Granville's messenger to Lord Lyons was obliged to travel in a post-chaise from Rouen. The mail service from Paris is cut in all directions.

Prussia is intensely disgusted with England, especially in its publication of confidential memoranda.

The French have constructed earthworks near St. Dennis and Claremont.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The Czar writes the Prussian Queen, extolling the wonderful ability of her soldiers.

Numerous Prussians congratulate the Queen on the many victories, desiring William to only treat with Napoleon, and to hold all occupied territory until a stable government guarantees a treaty.

Letters from Bismarck say that all may rest assured that the safety of Germany is being properly secured, and the peace of the world assured. No obstacles will be placed on the part of Germany in the way of a speedy termination of the war into which she was unwillingly drawn; but from which she will never retire until the legitimate aspirations of her children are realised, and the integrity of the Fatherland secured, and the people of Germany rendered safe from future cruel and unnecessary conflicts; the slaughter resulting from which we cannot look upon without horror.

A private letter from Cassels says Napoleon has formally revoked the decree whereby Eugenie assumed the regency.

NICE, Sept. 20.—Contrary to Prussian reports, Nice and Nenton are perfectly tranquil.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Two trains collided near here; there were eleven killed, including M. Duval, editor of the Journal des Debats. Fifteen were hurt.

The enormous quantities of stores and munitions gathered here have been ordered farther south.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Special to the Herald—PARIS, Sept. 19.—It is reported that 400 Uhlans yesterday occupied Versailles.

Postal service has been suspended, and service by messengers will be organized.

Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by the Garde Mobile and French Tireurs in the vicinity of Paris.

Special to the Times.—The Times London correspondent, writing from Paris under date of the 17th, says: Gen. Viney, with 30,000 troops of the line, was sent last night to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne.

The advance of the enemy yesterday was not great; their troops are massed near Seine ready to cross at any moment. They are crossing the Seine at Killonoir and St. George. They will pass in the vicinity of Longumeil to the rear of Versailles; established there they will push forward by the woods of Menden to plant batteries on the heights of Clarmont, and if the city is bombarded will open fire upon the vanguard. From that point they can greatly damage the city as far as the Boulevards.

Leonfer and Montparannasse, of the northern army, are marching on St. Dennis.

An announcement was made that a Socialists' meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Piatt would be present to protest against the moderation of the Government. The meeting will probably be suppressed. The Reds are struggling hard for the supremacy.

Since morning the enemy has made some progress towards Versailles. There has been fighting at Guvisy and Athos. A saw a dozen wounded men carried to Valde Grace.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Havana private dispatches say the aggregate yellow fever deaths in that city for the week ending Saturday, was five hundred and sixty.

It is understood that the Prussians will make Versailles permanent headquarters. The Garde Mobile are killing many German scouts around Paris.

The Government has decided to erect a complete system of barricades in Paris.

Rochefort has charge of the army at Lyons. He is incorporating in it African recruits. The organization is progressing rapidly. This army is intended to operate in the department of the East. Detachments have already gone forward to Bisancon and Vosges.

The Prussians threaten death to those caught repairing railroads which they destroy.

The Constitutionel gives the following as the answer from the King to the mediation effort: "Whereas, the great powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, Prussia now demands her right to treat directly with France; but, as France has no regular government, Prussia can have no guarantee that the conditions of a treaty would be fulfilled." To settle this point Favre, himself, has gone to the King's headquarters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A special telegram from London says a great spirit animates the soldiers on the Paris ramparts. Sorties are made every day.

Twelve hundred volunteers for the French army were arrested on the steamer Lafayette, on United States warrants issued upon the complaint of the North German Consul. The steamer was on the point of sailing when the arrests were made. The steamer will wait the result of the examination to-morrow.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have elected the following: Fred. D. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., Grand Sire; Jas. L. Ridgely, of Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Josiah VanZandt, of Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The Panama and West India cable was opened to the public to Jamaica this morning. The tariff from the United States to Cuba is $2 50 and to Jamaica $5 for ten words; every additional word to Cuba twenty-five cents and to Jamaica fifty cents.

Bentena is reported to have surrendered.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—One hundred and twenty-three deaths from cholera in this city yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Two hundred recruits have been ordered to New Orleans from Cincinnati.

Belknap returns here to morrow. Boutwell returns in about ten days.

A full Cabinet will be here by the end of the month.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—Departed for Red river—Era No. 9.

Eight deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours to 6 o'clock P.M. yesterday. Four were natives of Italy, two of France, one of Nova Scotia and one unknown.

[Dispatches from Tuesday's Daily.]

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—It is said that Bismarck has asked an explanation from the Belgium Government for having allowed 12,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unchecked. The Independence Belge, in this connection, says it fears Belgium has already leaned too sharply to Prussia.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Gen. Ulrich has telegraphed to the War Department that the situation of the city of Strasbourg is growing desperate, necessitating an early capitulation.

The French iron-clads have been recalled from the Baltic and North seas to protect Cherbourg, Havre and other ports from an attack by the Prussians.

Fourcheon, Minister of Marine, is at Havre.

There was a grand Republican demonstration at Marseilles recently. Esquires made strong discourses in honor of the United States, asserting that the Empire was a friend of the Southern rebellion, and that the Republicans of France favored the Union. Price, the American Consulate, also made a speech sympathizing with the new government.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A correspondent of the Globe, writing from Paris, says the Red Republicans are now more dangerous to the safety of the city than the Prussians. Some are already urging the erection of the guillotine.

The Observer says, in official type, that the prospects of peace are now better than any time since the war began. Has de Legru is conducting negotiations between Jules Favre and Bismarck, and it is said an armistice has already been arranged.

TOURS, Sept. 17.—The following news is promulgated through the office of the French Secretary of the Interior. All service of northern railways are suspended. The Prussians have fired into passing trains at Abbon, and burnt the depot.

They have crossed the Seine with fifty cannons. The Prussian cavalry now occupy Soissons.

A dispatch from the sub-Prefect at Mulhause announces that the enemy now occupies that town and Cernay, and seem to be seeking a new route to Paris.

It is reported that the advance guard of the Prussians had been defeated near Mulhause and Toolmar.

At a demonstration, made in Bordeaux in favor of the Republic, the American Consul was loudly cheered.

MENDELSHON, Sept. 17.—It is officially reported that Strasbourg works facing Lunettes Nos. 52 and 53, are completed. The garrison exploded the mines destroying the earth works protecting the besiegers, but they have since been repaired.

Colmar and Mulhouse are occupied by Baden troops.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—A telegram from Prussian headquarters makes great reduction in the number of prisoners surrendered at Sedan. There was only 30,000, and killed and wounded 20,000.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Latest Paris advices say the Pope and the Diplomatic Corps have taken refuge in the Castle of Strangeto, and the capitulation of the city is hourly expected.

Advices from Tours, now the actual seat of the French Government, complain of the interruption and delay of telegraphic and mail communication with Paris and England.

Mercier, the French minister at Madrid, announces his recall, and took formal leave of the regent.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—On Saturday the Prussians were seen in front of Colmar and Mulhousen, moving towards Thons.

The Prussians crossed the Seine at Athis, but were beaten back on Friday night.

Cannonading is now heard in the direction of Bictrie.

The King refuses to recognize the provisional government, and will only recognize the Emperor or Bazaine.

A committee of German workmen have made a protest against the war.

The ministers of England, Austria, Italy and Turkey have left Paris.

A balloon has arrived from Metz with letters.

Paris cavalry are waiting for the enemy.

Fort Vincennes has been evacuated and the guns have been brought within the walls.

FLORENCE, Sept. 17.—An official dispatch from Monteturdo Saturday, says Baron Von Areni and Gen. Cabarnos, were at headquarters by order of the Pope, to explain that foreign military for the moment ruled Rome and the Pope was unable to prevent resistance. The Pope wished to know what course Cabarnos intended to take. Cabarnos replied that his purpose was fully set forth in the Royal proclamation; but the King's patience has been tried by resistance on the part of the foreign troops. Baron Von Areni asked twenty-four hours delay, that he might bring additional influence to bear on the Pope. Cabarnos yielded so far as not to attack Rome for twenty-four hours, but reserved the right to move his troops which now encircle Rome.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Gen. Viney made a reconnoissance and found 30,000 Prussians at Cretiel, had a skirmish, in which there were eleven killed and thirty wounded. Two hours cannonading followed. Cannonading is heard in the direction of forts Juory and Charnton.

The French Institute, in the name of civilization, protests against the possible destruction, by bombardment, of the libraries, observatories and galleries of Paris.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—Vomito at Barcelona. Ten deaths, including the health officer.

TOURS, Sept. 18.—Diplomats have arrived to-day. A number of volunteers passed northward this morning.

It is reported that Gen. Ducrat, with eight thousand troops, occupy the woods of Clamart and Moulen. There was a fight yesterday, between the Prussians and three regiments of the line, some battalions Mobile Garde, and a battery of artillery. The Prussians retired.

Diplomats left Paris hastily last night, being informed of a heavy attack and hard fighting yesterday and to day around Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Journal de Republique publishes Jules Favre's circular. It contains the following point regarding the election of the Constitutional Assembly, which occurs on the 2d instead of the 15th of October. Some objection being made regarding the character of the present government, Favre admits irregularity, but argues the urgency of the case. The defense of the integrity of the soil and the national honor is involved. We must return the delegated power to the people; nothing is to be expected from Prussia. Her supreme will and exultation, from success is irreconcilable with calm impartiality and statesmanship. Two hundred thousand souls have already been sacrificed to her ambition, and it is certain she will exact terms from France which the present government should not accept; hence, we convoke an Assembly freely chosen, to decide. What we ask now, is to give France our hearts and our blood; then let France decide. It is not our transient authority, but immortal France, rising itself, to confront Prussia. France releasing itself from the winding sheet of the Empire, frank and generous, ready to immolate itself for right and liberty—disavowing all those exalted political ideas of the old government, France has now no ambition but to remain mistress of herself, to develop her material and moral resources. For this she asks for a cessation of hostilities; but she will prefer a thousand fold of disasters to dishonor. Favre adds: Mankind must admire the noble spirit of Paris, without looking right, left or backwards is defending its firesides and its freedom.

Continuous fighting around Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The steamer Jerome Napoleon, with Thiers aboard, has gone to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Prussians say distinctly that they do not recognize the French Government, either Imperial or Republican, and that they are reluctant to make peace at present.

Only a handful escaped from Metz. The siege of Toul is being vigorously prosecuted. Military experts say the place cannot hold out long. Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls of the city.

Favre set out for Meaux on a safe guard from Prussian headquarters. His official reception is still doubtful.

China advices are more unfavorable to peace. The Governor of Nankin was assassinated on account of his sympathy for foreigners.

The Russian Government has transferred forty million rubles, lately deposited in the Bank of France, to England.

The varioloid is raging among the French prisoners at Madgebourg.

Gen. Failly is not dead. Failly and staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence. Prussia provides sumptuously for the French captured.

The French officers are allowed the choice of towers as residences, and receive the same pay and rations as when at home.

The Countess Counly had a long interview with the Emperor in behalf of the Empress.

The Post says a balloon, with five thousand letters, from Metz was captured.

Bazaine writes that he is full well supplied with everything. The French were victorious in every fight up to the 31st.

The correspondent of the Daily News says Bismarck is determined to starve out the forts unless Metz and Strasbourg surrender.

The Germans laugh at Bazaine's hopes of escape from Metz.

Rome is still unoccupied, though