

FIRST EDITION

Paris and the Republic.

Violation of Neutrality Laws.

The Venezuela Revolution.

The Darien Expedition.

Fresh Red River Troubles.

A Winnipeg Reign of Terror.

Sec., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PARIS AND THE REPUBLIC.

Hence and Fears of a Parliament.

The following passages are from a private letter just received from Paris, from a merchant there who had but lately returned on a visit to Paris, his native city, from this country when the war broke out. The letter is interesting as it puts in a few words the difficulties which threaten the Republic should it outlive the war.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—In presence of the succeeding disastrous reverses brought upon our armies by the incapacity of most of our chief officers, I have decided to remain in France until the war is over, judging that in the critical state of things every man must perform his duty by giving the help he is capable of to the defense of his country.

This war, my dear friend, has been from the beginning an awful butchery. Our soldiers, who did not number beyond 300,000, have had to contend with a force from five to ten times their strength.

VIOLATED NEUTRALITY.

Seizure of the Steamer Hornet for Alleged Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

Webster and Craig, the counsel for the Spanish Government, having through their agents obtained such information as warranted them to believe that the steamer Hornet, a vessel of the United States, was engaged in the seizure and detention of the Hornet, filed a libel against her in the United States District Court, seeking her condemnation for an alleged attempt to violate the neutrality laws.

THE KANSAS FRAUD.

An Internal Revenue Officer's Deficit of From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has received official reports from District Attorney Barian and Collector Anthony of the Kansas Territory, relative to the case of John Speer, ex-Collector of that State, and of John Van Horn and W. W. Barrick, his deputy.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS COMPARED.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Mail writes:—Owing to the enormous amount of transportation of war material which has been sent to these few German railroads to the utmost, we were obliged to be at the depot an hour before the train started for the front.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Census Complete.—The Population

After much careful revision, says the New York Tribune of this morning, and delays for proper correction, the census of the Empire City, only seven districts being uncounted. While the number is not quite what was expected, it is certainly as high as the more liberal amount was expected.

WHAT THE WAR COSTS.—The New York Express

of last evening gives an idea of Associated Press enterprise in the following paragraph:—In two months of the present French and Prussian war the Associated Press and four of the New York city members have paid the Cable companies, French and Anglo-American, now combined into one, \$100,000 for general and special telegrams passing over the cable wires.

RED RIVER.

Reign of Terror at Winnipeg.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Press thus writes in relation to the reported new troubles that have arisen in the Territory of Manitoba:—The political complications in the Red River settlements seem to be deepening every day, and it now bids fair to turn out that last winter's proceedings were but the opening acts of the drama. A spirit of vengeance seems to pervade the Canadian ranks, and from present indications the Governor of Manitoba, who is powerless in his efforts to restore order and maintain peace. No security exists for life or property. Any scalawag having a private grudge against any person has but to point him out to the half-breed mob, and, like a flash, he is a Riel sympathizer, and he is, without further inquiry, made the victim of the most wicked assaults.

There seems now to be two parties in the settlement, viz: the Hudson Bay Company and Governor Archibald, supported by the truly loyal people, who are intent on preserving peace; the Canadian party, led by Dr. Schultz, who seem determined on vengeance first, and next to drive Governor Archibald out of the country, who, they claim, is a low Canadian appointee and partisan; then to break up the Hudson Bay Company's influence, destroy their trade, and drive them from the country; then, by pursuing a course of petty tyranny, drive out all the half-breeds, and lastly, establish a Canadian paradise, with Dr. Schultz at the head, guarded by seraphim and cherubim. But some adventurous Yankee should step in, disturb their dream, and give them the right man.

Dr. Schultz has already commenced the publication of a Free Press sheet, singing the song of the defunct 'Nor' Wester', and points sufficiently clear to his pet schemes. Some copies of this sheet are sent to you herewith.

What the half-breeds intend I am unable to even guess at, but indications point to trouble.

In reference to the Goulet tragedy but little can be learned. Major H. W. Robinson, recognizing the deceased as an American citizen, caused a search to be made for his body, which was found shortly after having swum when he reached deep water, quite near shore. One of the men who helped to recover the body is now here, and states positively that the cuts and bruises on his right temple indicate that he was knocked overboard by stones while trying to save himself by swimming.

The reign of terror which exists there is apparent from the fact that, at the coroner's inquest, not one person could be found who dared to testify to a close acquaintance with the deceased, the physicians, consulting their own personal safety, failed to find any marks of violence on the body.

The American Consul was threatened with personal violence because he dared to institute a search for the body, and the rites of burial ceremony to be performed.

Furthermore, a Canadian Vigilance Committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the projects of private vengeance originated by the Schultz party, and they openly declare that no American citizen shall live in Winnipeg or the Northwest territory.

VENEZUELA.

Triumph of the Revolution—Settlement of the Holland Difficulty.

PORTO CABELLO, Sept. 12.—After a long struggle, the revolution seems to be at length triumphant. With the exception of Maracaibo and Coro, the whole country has given in its adhesion to the Government of Guzman Blanco, which has also been recognized by the foreign ministers in Venezuela; and nothing is now left for the party in power to accomplish in the completion of those reforms which are the central power at Caracas. To accomplish this, a naval and military expedition, consisting of three armed schooners and several hundred men, was sent out at the request of the personal direction of Guzman Blanco, assisted by General Pulgar, is about to be despatched to Maracaibo in aid of the forces now operating against that town.

The difficulty with the Government of Holland has been settled, the Dutch steamer Hornet and the schooner Sarah having been delivered up by the Venezuelan Government which has agreed to make full indemnity for the losses sustained through the seizure and detention of those vessels, and in return has declined, however, to continue in diplomatic intercourse with Holland.

A French war steamer, the Tallman, has just visited Porto Cabello. She reports having captured a German brig from Hamburg, bound for Caracas. Her prize was taken to the island of Martinique.

Business continues comparatively dull, owing to the war in Europe. Several German vessels are detained here, although cargoes are ready to be shipped. The steamer Sarah, laden with coffee and other products have sailed for Bordeaux and Havre.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Fighting in the Vosges.

The Result Undecided.

The Siege of Paris.

The Roman Plebiscitum

The Vote for Italian Unity

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Nice and Savoy.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The following details collected from various sources are published here to-day:—The Italian Government has formally repudiated any design looking to the reannexation of Nice and Savoy.

The Result of the Plebiscitum in the Roman States is officially published as follows:—For Italian unity, 13,305, against unity, 1507.

Fighting in the Vosges. A despatch from Epinal, dated last evening, reports sharp fighting as having occurred yesterday between Raon l'Etape and Bruyeres, in the department of the Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about nine thousand men. The French force was not so large, and had much less artillery than the German.

The fighting lasted all day, and when night put an end to the conflict the event was undecided. The French retained the position which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. General Dupre, the French commander, was slightly wounded in the engagement.

The Prussians have arrived before New Breisach, and skirmishing has already commenced. Paris and the Siege. George Saunders writes from Paris that the city is good for a six months' siege.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a correspondent there who writes in a similar strain. Another despatch, however, says that Paris is now at the mercy of Prussian guns on the heights of Villejuif.

General Movements. TOURS, Oct. 8.—There are no Prussians in the department of the Aube. The Prussians again threaten Gisors, where they were repulsed by the National Guards a few days ago.

General Burnside, who is in Paris, writes to a friend that the people are calm, and the general appearance of the city much as usual. He has had a conference with Jules Favre. The latter was hourly expecting a visit from Bismarck.

French Position Abandoned. The redoubt of Pierrefitte, near St. Denis, has been abandoned by the French, the position being untenable.

Summary Punishment. Two Frenchmen who were caught cutting the telegraph wires were immediately shot by the Prussians.

Cheering Intelligence. TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Government announces cheering intelligence from every quarter of France. The peasants are prepared to rise and crush the invaders.

The army reorganization proceeds rapidly. Gambetta up in a Balloon. It is reported that M. Gambetta recently left Paris in a balloon and landed safely outside of the Prussian lines. It is said that he is now on his way to Tours.

The following despatch is just made public by the Government:—BELLEGAARD, Oct. 7.—There has been no serious engagements since those at Thoury. Plithiviers is now occupied by the French.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 8.—11 3/4 A. M.—Consols opened at 92 1/2 for money and 92 1/2 for account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 91 1/2; of 1865, 90 1/2; of 1867, 89 1/2; 10-40s, 88. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 15; Illinois Central, 11 1/2; Great Western, 2 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—11 30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet. Middling uplands, 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4; middling Orleans, 5 1/2. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

FROM THE WEST.

Fatal shooting case. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Dr. W. H. Jones, a prominent physician residing on the west side of the city, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Dr. Gallentine, for the alleged seduction of his wife. Gallentine immediately surrendered himself to the police, and is now under arrest awaiting examination.

New York Stock and Money Market. NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5 1/2 per cent. Gold, 113 1/2; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112 1/2; do, 1864, do, 113 1/2; do, 1865, do, 113 1/2; do, 1867, 110 1/2; do, 1868, 110 1/2; 10-40s, 88; Virginia, 60; Missouri, 60; Canton, 60; Cumberland preferred, 82; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 83 1/2; Erie, 15; Reading, 23 1/2; Adams Express, 40; Michigan Central, 15 1/2; Michigan Southern, 9 1/2; Illinois Central, 12 1/2; Cleveland and Piquette, 10 1/2; Chicago and Rock Island, 11 1/2; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 9 1/2; Western Union Telegraph, 8 1/2.

The passion with which the French soldier respects his flag is vividly revealed in a story of Sedan. At the moment of capitulation, a captain, a lieutenant of Zouaves, and a brave sergeant, resolved that the flag which had been left in their keeping should not fall into the hands of the Prussians. So they took the emblem of France to pieces, one concealing the banner under his uniform, the other putting the balls into his pocket, and the third keeping the eagle. After the capitulation, it was agreed that all the relics should be confided to the care of the sergeant, who, being an Alsatian, could speak German. The brave sergeant then managed to escape from his captors, to don the guise of a peasant, and to obtain a basket, in which he placed the memorials of French glory. He then covered the precious relics with a mass of tobacco, which he had got from the willing peasants, and thus guarded against detection he managed to pass through all the German lines and to reach Paris.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The Forthcoming Official Report.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser gives the following as the principal points of the official report, which is being prepared by the expedition which was sent out by our Government, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, to ascertain whether an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien was practicable. The report is being prepared by the expedition which was sent out by our Government, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, to ascertain whether an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien was practicable. The report is being prepared by the expedition which was sent out by our Government, under Commander T. O. Selfridge, to ascertain whether an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien was practicable.

These preliminary explorations failed to show signs of a pass, and the line up the Aglazanigua river, thence over the mountains, giving the lowest average level, was selected as the one to be surveyed. A line of levels was carried from the area over a riding range at an altitude of 1200 feet and down the mountain to the level of about three miles below its sources, where an altitude of 500 feet, was evidence sufficient that no pass below that altitude existed in the divide.

This river with its tributaries, the Napsadi and the Arato, drains a large portion of the country, which its bed must necessarily represent the lowest level. Careful observations with the mercurial barometer were made down the Sucubi to its junction with the Chucunagua, at which point the altitude of 150 feet. Ten miles down the Chucunagua an altitude of 90 feet was obtained.

All hope of finding a pass was abandoned, and the only remaining question was what length of tunnel would be necessary. It was found that the favorable route for the proposed interoceanic canal on the Atlantic slope, to a corresponding point of the Pacific slope, beneath the heights of the Sucubi, would be needed. Another survey in the vicinity of the Sasserdi river, 10 miles north of the previous survey, showed that a tunnel of 1000 feet would be sufficient to connect the two. Still another route was surveyed from the Gulf of San Blas, where the Isthmus is but 30 miles wide. The line of levels was carried up the Mandinga, the largest river emptying into the Atlantic, yet not far from the mouth of the Arato, and crossed the divide at an altitude of 1000 feet. It was continued in a S. E. direction down the Pacific slope, till at a distance run by level of 23 miles from the sea, it met at the junction of the Varrool and San Jose rivers, with the survey of Kelly's in 1864, whose engineers ran a line of levels from the Pacific up the Marmon to this point.

The result showed a mountain area of ten miles that would require to be tunneled. The other portions of this route present the most favorable conditions for the interoceanic canal. Still another route was surveyed from the Gulf of San Blas, where the Isthmus is but 30 miles wide. The line of levels was carried up the Mandinga, the largest river emptying into the Atlantic, yet not far from the mouth of the Arato, and crossed the divide at an altitude of 1000 feet. It was continued in a S. E. direction down the Pacific slope, till at a distance run by level of 23 miles from the sea, it met at the junction of the Varrool and San Jose rivers, with the survey of Kelly's in 1864, whose engineers ran a line of levels from the Pacific up the Marmon to this point.

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presses his satisfaction by a sort of meowing, which is followed by a growl indicative of his readiness to eat up more Prussians if they are forthcoming, and the elegant and edifying performance is finished.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Registry Law—It Falls to Give a Remedy.

The Registry Law—It Falls to Give a Remedy. Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Ludlow. This morning Messrs. Dallas and Barger, representing the Democratic cause, came into court, and complaining that just immediately before their final adjournment the canvassers in certain divisions had wrongfully stricken off a number of names, asked for a mandamus to compel them to restore those names. But after a very full argument and serious reflection, the judges both said they doubted not the wrong, if they had been correctly informed of the facts, but they had searched in vain for an equitable remedy; the common law remedy of an action for damages was inadequate, and the equitable remedy of a mandamus was impracticable. "This," said Judge Ludlow, "was the result of a glaring defect of the Registry Law." And the judges likewise expressed a doubt as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress requiring the appointment of election watchers.

To the Election Officers.

The Court gave the following answers to questions put them for the guidance of election officers:—The registry is prima facie evidence of the residence of a voter, but removal from the district within ten days of the election disfranchises the registered citizen, and if his vote be challenged for non-residence parol evidence may be taken at the poll.

Every citizen of foreign birth shall produce at the poll his certificate of naturalization, to be stamped "voted," unless he shall have been a resident of the division for ten years, in which case he is not required to produce his certificate.

Admission to the Bar.

On motion of William B. Mann, Esq., Mr. Eliza W. Davis was admitted as a practicing attorney of this court.

The Richmond Coal Wharves Question—A Decision in Favor of the Messrs. Aundersfeldt.

The Richmond Coal Wharves Question—A Decision in Favor of the Messrs. Aundersfeldt. Supreme Court at New York. In the case of Aundersfeldt vs. The Prince and Heading Railroad Company, the following decision has been rendered. It will be remembered that the railroad company refused to extend to the plaintiffs the same wharfage as was allowed to other shippers, and the proceedings were instituted in this court for the purpose of obtaining redress for the wrong. An injunction was awarded to restrain the defendants from depriving plaintiffs of their wharfage, and now plaintiffs complain that the injunction was not complied with. After an investigation of this complaint Judge Read this morning gave the following opinion:—I have read carefully all the testimony taken before the master, under the order of the 1st of September last, the points indicated by the defendants' counsel as to which the master was requested to report his conclusions of fact, and the report of the master. The report is very clear and lucid and gives an accurate and distinct view of the facts elicited by the evidence. I have, however, a very simple question to decide, and that is, whether, in my judgment, I am of opinion that under the terms of the injunction the plaintiffs were entitled to an allotment of wharf room amounting to 6950 tons, and such allotment should have been made by the defendants.

The defendants made an allotment of 4750 tons of wharf room as rated on the company's books, or a measurement capacity of a little over 4500 tons, or a practical capacity of 3500 tons, which the defendants refused in any way to increase, and is, therefore, a direct breach of the injunction.

With regard to the fines imposed on the plaintiffs, if they were the results of the defendants' breach of the injunction, then they should be refunded. The master, under the order of the 1st of September last, reported that he was unable to decide, and it must be left for future adjustment. The costs of the reference are to be borne and paid equally by the parties.

The following is the decree entered:—"In the case of Aundersfeldt vs. The Prince and Heading Railroad Company, Equity, January Term, 1870. And now, October 8, 1870, the Court adjudge that the injunction directed by the order of the 1st of April, 1870, has not been complied with by the defendants, and that the plaintiffs are entitled to at least 6950 tons of wharf room as rated on the company's books, and the Court do now order that the said injunction be renewed, and that the plaintiffs be allowed additional wharf room equal to two thousand two hundred tons, the difference between the amount already furnished and the amount to which they are entitled, and that the costs of the reference to the master be equally divided between the parties."

One of the captured French mitrailleuses has been placed in the Industrial Exhibition at Cassel. It ought to be labelled "L'Empire est vaincu."

The Germans are just now saying to each other, "Napoleon's humiliation is Wilhelmshöhe." Wilhelmshöhe in German signifies Wilhelm's exaltation, or William's height.

The German soldiers have a joke about the battle of Mare-la-Tour. They call it the battle of "Mare-la-Redoute." If Mare-la-Redoute means anything, it means a march backwards.

The reply of Abd-el-Kader to Count Bismarck, declining the position offered him in the Prussian army, and which was published in the "Mare-la-Redoute," is, "Mare-la-Redoute means anything, it means a march backwards."

When the loud shouts of the German soldiers proclaimed the German victory at Sedan, a Prussian soldier of herculean frame, who lay on the ground, unable to rise, and in unconsciousness, suddenly revived, and comprehending the situation, by a superhuman exertion rose bolt upright and joined his voice to those of his comrades, and then as suddenly sank down again, falling over the body of a dead Frenchman, with the last life-blood gushing from a wound in his side.

Lately an Englishman who served with the Germans in the campaign of 1866 made a friendly call on General Moltke at that veteran's headquarters. In the course of the conversation he remarked in a sympathizing tone:—"This campaign will probably injure your health, General." "Oh," replied Von Moltke, with a sly twinkle of the eye and his usual half smile, "we can stand anything as long as we are young, you know." The General is seventy-two years old.

The congratulatory despatches from Cincinnati and Philadelphia are published in full in the German papers, which also acknowledge similar communications from the Germans of Tiflis; from the North German Embassy and the German inhabitants of Brussels; the German auxiliary corps for wounded soldiers at Berlin; a thousand Berlin citizens assembled under the Arch of Victory, and a popular meeting at Posen; the merchants and representatives of the city of Potsdam; the inhabitants of Copenhagen; the town of Freienwalde in Pomerania; patriots in Jarocin, Posen; the German sea-captains at Portsmouth; the merchants and corporation of Königsberg; the merchants of Stettin; the inhabitants of Danneberg, Hanover; the citizens of Bremen, and from the North German ships lying at Riga.

Baltimore Frodoes Market.