

FIRST EDITION

Government Reports.

The Southern Military Division.

The Educational Bureau.

THE ARMY IN THE SOUTH.

Annual Report of Major-General Halleck, Commander of the Military Division of the South.

The annual report of General Halleck, as Commander of the Military Division of the South, will accompany the report of General Belknap, Secretary of War. The report is dated October 24, and after giving the limits of the division and the troops therein, states that Georgia on the 14th of January last was reannexed to the condition of a military district, and General Terry was placed in command.

As he was specially instructed from the War Department and by the President, General Halleck did not deem himself authorized to interfere with General Terry, and he says his administration of civil affairs has in no way been subject to his directions.

He says, in regard to Texas, that, with the exception of the Indian troubles, the State has been remarkably quiet and prosperous. He says the discipline of the troops during the year has been excellent, and that their supplies were satisfactory except clothing, which is almost universally complained of.

It will be seen by the reports of the Department Commanders that but few cases had occurred where the military have been required to interfere in civil matters, except to assist revenue officers in the performance of their duties. I respectfully repeat the recommendation of my last annual report that military officers should not be called into local civil troubles, unless when called out in the manner prescribed by law, and that the requisition of revenue officers should be accompanied by affidavits, or some other proof that the case comes within the provisions of the law authorizing or requiring military interference.

In the District of Columbia the public schools can accommodate about one-third of the white school population, and the colored public school about one-half of the colored school population.

Over the vast territorial domain of 1,619,353 square miles, already supposed to be occupied by a population of 405,510 whites and 318,042 Indians, the National Government has, in education as in other matters, exclusive responsibility.

A statement, revised in the Indian Bureau, is to the effect that the first Indian appropriations for educational purposes were made in 1806. Since that time \$8,000,000 have been expended for the education of the Indians.

The Superintendent of Public Schools in the Cherokee Nation, for the year ending July 15, 1870, reports 45 schools for Cherokee children, 3 for colored children, with 973 males and 955 females.

The report closes as follows:—Although no very important military operations have transpired in the division during the past year, the industry and capacity of the Department Commanders have been severely taxed in executing the laws of Congress and settling apparent conflicts of authority between militia and civil officers.

EDUCATION. Report of the Commissioner of Education—Facts of Great Importance Collected for the First Time.

Less than eight months ago the present Commissioner of Education entered upon the duties of his office, then with a working force of only two clerks, but now having three clerks at increased salaries.

As the present opportunities of the bureau are utterly unreciprocated by the State, the Commissioner recommends, first, to increase the clerical force of the bureau, to enable it to extend, subdivide, and systematize its work, so that the correspondence, specially and foreign, and the collection of statistics, may each be in charge of a person specifically fitted for the same.

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SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Army of the Loire.

Its Utter Destruction.

The Last Hope of France

Early Surrender of Paris

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

FROM EUROPE.

A Bullion Lost at Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A M. A. balloon, probably from Paris, was seen last evening over the English Channel. It seemed to be trying to make a landing on one of the Scilly Islands. A violent east wind prevailed at the time, and it was carried out to sea. It was unquestionably lost in the Atlantic.

Conditions of Peace.

A Versailles despatch of this morning says that the acceptance of Prussian conditions of peace by the Paris branch of the French Government will be required before the capitulation of the city will be received.

Destruction of Thionville.

About one-third of the town of Thionville was destroyed by fire during the bombardment by the Prussians.

The Army of the Loire

Its present position and numbers are unknown. A reported French success. Advice has been received here of a battle between the French under Blyand and the Prussians at Etrepigny, in which the Prussians were beaten with severe loss.

Negotiations for a Conference.

The Times of this morning has a special telegram from Versailles announcing that the negotiations are progressing.

The Bremen Steamship Disaster.

All the passengers of the Bremen steamship Union, which recently went ashore off the coast of Scotland, have been safely landed.

Feeling that the War is Drawing to a Close.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Telegraph of this morning says the feeling is becoming universal throughout England that the French war is rapidly drawing to a close.

The Recent Terrible Fighting.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Times' correspondent telegraphs that the last and most enormous fighting in the south and west of Paris was a feat to distract attention from a serious sortie on the Saxo and Wagram fronts.

The Army of the North.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The French army in the north has abandoned the project of joining the Army of the Loire, and is retiring on Lille without even holding Arras.

Women Elected for School Officers in London.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—From partial returns received for the School Board of London, it is shown that Miss Garrett is chosen to represent the Marylebone district by 47,000; Professor Huxley, next by 18,000. Five others are chosen by 8000 to 12,000 votes each.

Life at Wilhelmshoehe—Interview with Napoleon.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The special correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs as follows from Wilhelmshoehe:—

MARSHAL BAZAINE AT HOME.

There has been a tea party at the temporary residence of Marshal Bazaine. Seated in a small, pleasant parlor in his newly-rented dwelling, situated in Carthagen avenue, Bazaine was surrounded by a few intimate friends.

MEXICO—REMINISCENCES OF THE EXPEDITION.

Marshal Bazaine said the Emperor Maximilian offered him one million of money, with the title of duke. I told his Majesty in the presence of my officers that a Marshal of France could accept such gifts from his own sovereign only.

PITULATIONS.

A rumor being current here to the effect that as soon as Paris capitulates all the French Generals who are held prisoners by the Prussians will be conveyed to Wilhelmshoehe.

RUEBINE.

The report of the intended journey of the Empress Eugenie to France and towards Paris is not contradicted here at Wilhelmshoehe.

I was talking to General Castelnau on Monday. I learn from him that the Emperor has just said,

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

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

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LONDON, Dec. 1.—(Special to D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—The excitement on the Exchange on rumors that Paris is to be surrendered is considerable, and the report is generally credited. Prussia is known to desire peace.

The British Cabinet Crisis.

The Cabinet is in extraordinary session, discussing the Russian question. Granville remains firm, and declares that Gortschakoff's note admits of no concession. It is reported that the Ministry will resign and Parliament be convened.

Dissolution of the Ministry Inevitable.

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Granville remains immovable in his determination to the basis of a Congress, and Gortschakoff's note will not admit of this concession. Not for many years has the Government of England been in so critical a situation, and the greatest anxiety is everywhere visible on the faces of the governing classes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Refusal of the Treasury to Cash Railway Special Dispatch to Cash Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Erevious statements having been made about the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in refusing to cash warrants for the Pacific Railroad Company, the Secretary today caused the following to be made public:—The question whether the Treasury Department can reserve for interest due from the railroad, the securities of bonds have been granted the entire amount payable for mails and transportation, has been submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney-General. Pending the decision of that question, payments to railroads for such services are delayed at the Treasury.

Wholesale Order.

The Secretary of War has issued an order that hereafter fifty dollars will be charged against the pay of any soldier who has been through court-martial, or disposed of any breach-loading market of the Sharpe or Remington pattern.

Members of Congress.

There is already in the city a quorum of members of Congress. It is expected that the President to-day to pay their respects.

The President's Message.

The President talks quite freely to Senators about the leading points in his message. It appears that the prominent topic relates to foreign affairs. With regard to the war between France and Prussia the message was merely allusive, without indicating any feeling on either side. He will sustain the course of Mr. Washburne, Minister to Paris.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Fishery Troubles—Trial Before the Admiralty Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The following is a special despatch to the Boston Herald:—

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

True Bills.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader. The Grand Jury this morning presented the following true bills:—

Execution Fraud.

The case tried to-day was that of the United States vs. Frank Lee, charged with fraudulently registering and attempting to register at the last election, a certain member of Congress to be voted for at the election held on the 23d of October, 1870.

THE BOHEM HOMICIDE.

The trial of George Blakely for the murder of George F. Bohm, at Baldwin's locomotive works, in September, 1869, was resumed to-day. The defense alleged that when the prisoner followed the deceased into the hammer-room the latter turned and dealt him a heavy blow and was about following him in self-defense; that Bohm was drunk, wild, and savage, and a very powerful, dangerous man. The case is yet on trial.

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