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THE RUSSIAN DEMAND.

BARON BRUNNOW'S INSTRUCTIONS.

THE TREATY OF PARIS NO LONGER RESPECTED—RUSSIA DISCLAIMS ALL DESIGNS AGAINST THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

The following is the dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnow, communicated by Brunnow to Earl Granville on the 9th of November, referred to in the first paragraph of Granville's note:

TZARKO-SELO, 20th October.

BARON: In making the communication to the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, presented to you by the orders of His Majesty the Emperor, you will be good enough to make its import and object clearly understood.

When, at the commencement of the year 1866, conferences were talked of for the purpose of preventing the war then imminent in Germany by the assembling of a Congress, in discussing the basis of it with Earl Russell, you were able to point out to him the compensation and the guarantees of which certain eventualities, of a nature to modify the *status quo* existing in the East, would render necessary to Russia. This was recognized by Earl Russell with the utmost fairness. He did not deny that every alteration effected in the text and the spirit of the treaty of 1856, must lead to the revision of that document. Although these eventualities have not been realized, Lord Granville will not deny that that treaty has suffered grave modifications in one of its essential parts.

What cannot but impress Russia in those modifications, is not the factitious hostile tendency towards her of which they bear the stamp; it is not the consequences that may result to a great country from the establishment on her frontier of a small, quasi-independent State; it is, above all, the facility with which, barely ten years after its conclusion, a solemn transaction, invested with a European guarantee, can be infringed in its letter and its spirit, under the eyes of the very Powers which ought to be its guardians.

In presence of such a precedent, what value can Russia attach to the efficacy of this agreement and to the guarantee of security that she believed she had found in the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea? The equilibrium established in the East by the treaty of 1856 is therefore destroyed, to the detriment of Russia. The resolution taken by our august master has no other object than to reëstablish it.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government would never consent to leave the security of its coasts to the mercy of an agreement which is no longer respected. It is too just not to recognize that we have the same duties and the same rights. But what we especially desire to establish is, that this decision implies no change in the policy which His Majesty the Emperor follows in the East.

You have several times already been made to enter into explanations with the Cabinet of London upon the general views which the two Governments hold upon this important question, and to point out a conformity of principles and of interests which we have noted with much satisfaction. We have deduced, therefore, that it is neither from England nor Russia that the dangers can come which could threaten the Ottoman Empire; that the two Cabinets have an equal desire to maintain its existence as long as possible, by the settlement and conciliation of the differences between the Porte and the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and that in case a decisive crisis should occur notwithstanding these efforts, both are equally resolved to ask the solution, above all, in a general agreement of the great Powers of Europe.

We have not ceased to entertain these views. We believe that their complete analogy renders a serious misunderstanding possible between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and ours. We attach the utmost value to it, as the best guarantee for preserving the peace and the equilibrium of Europe from the dangers which may result from the complications in the East.

By order of His Majesty the Emperor, your Excellency is authorized to reiterate the assurance of this to Lord Granville. We sincerely congratulate ourselves if the frankness of these explanations should contribute to it, by removing all possibility of misunderstanding between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and us.

I am, &c., GORTSCHAKOFF.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS

RUSSIAN TROOPS MASSED ON THE RIVER VISTULA—ARMED VESSELS ON THE BLACK SEA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin telegraphs this day: "It is stated upon diplomatic authority from St. Petersburg that Russia has large bodies of troops massed on the Vistula and further South; and armed vessels, built, on the Black Sea."

SHALL THERE BE WAR OR PEACE?

AUSTRIA ASSURED OF RUSSIA'S PEACEFUL INTENTIONS—THE VIOLATIONS OF THE TREATY COMPLAINED OF BY RUSSIA—SPECULATIONS CONCERNING THE SPECIAL MISSION TO VERSAILLES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

It is stated that when the Russian Minister at Vienna communicated Prince Gortschakoff's note to Baron Von Beust, he accompanied it with assurances of the most peaceful intentions on the part of his Government. It is said that the particular violations of the Paris treaty of 1856, which Russia has complained of are as follows:

"The cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English frigate; a similar trip subsequently by Lord Bulwer-Lytton; the appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there; and lastly, the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate. The Russian Envoy at Constantinople protested against this latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

The Pall Mall Gazette, referring to Mr. Odo Russell's special mission to Versailles, believes the Under-Secretary will return within 24 hours with a disavowal on the part of Prussia of sympathy with Russia's pretensions, or will leave behind assurances that an unsatisfactory reply will be considered equivalent to complicity.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* declares that Russia will not prove unwilling to submit her demand to a Congress, if it can be held immediately. It denies that the Russian note meant the abrogation of the entire treaty. Turkey, it says, is threatened with internal dangers, and intervention is necessary now.

The feeling to-day in financial circles is somewhat quieter. *The Times* this morning remarks that Russia has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

English officers are volunteering for service in the Turkish army.

The opposition party in the Hungarian Diet continue to urge a decided course on the Government in the matter of the Russian demand.

A dispatch has been received by the Italian Cabinet from Ali Pasha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, protesting in eloquent and energetic terms against Russia's proposed violation of her treaty obligations. Photiades Bey was in close consultation with the foreign envoys in Florence to-day.

SECRETARY FISH ON WAR QUESTIONS.

HIS OPINIONS ON BUTLER AND SCHURZ.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Secretary Fish said to-day that the recent news from Europe indicates that Russia is really in earnest in her endeavors to abrogate the provisions of the Treaty of 1856, which relates to the neutrality of the Black Sea, but thinks war will not inevitably follow. He thinks it possible and quite probable that the result will be a Peace Congress of all the Great Powers of Europe, at which not only the Eastern Question, but possibly the Prussian and French War Question, may be settled. Under existing circumstances, however, the future of Europe is purely problematical, and there may be occult influences at work which may produce astonishing and unexpected results.

In the event of a Peace Congress, it is not certain that the existing Government in France will be disturbed or destroyed. The strength of the new Republic lies with the people themselves, and a fortuitous peace, without cession of territory, will be equivalent to a guarantee of its future existence. The Empire is at an end, and the only Government that can follow the Republic is a kingdom.

Our communications with France are at present very brief. Minister Berthemy is recognized here as the legitimate and only responsible representative of the French Government. Minister Washburne has been used by our Government as a medium of communication for important matters, but, not notwithstanding the length of the war, there have been but few subjects of importance requiring his mediation. His recognition of the French Republic was not premature, but was in pursuance of orders, and his present course is thoroughly in accordance with the wishes of the Administration. The election of the Duke of Aosta to be King of Spain will not materially alter our Cuban policy. Spain, though slow in diplomacy, in other respects is quick to accept war, and the future of Cuba is not worth a war to us.

The policy of England toward her Provinces has always been just, and continues to be honorable. Gen. Butler's scheme for the annexation of Canada as an incident to the settlement of the Alabama Claims, as detailed in the Lowell letter to THE TRIBUNE, simply means war; for England would not submit to it without a struggle. The Alabama Claims must and will be settled at the proper time—perhaps very soon. The main objection to the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty was that private claims were included in the protocol. The Alabama Claims are held by us to be of higher importance and more grave dignity than private claims, because they involve important questions of international law, which cannot be settled by an ordinary Convention, or a mixed Claim Commission, such as is required for the adjustment of the latter.

In regard to the threatened rupture in the Republican party, the Secretary said, the "Revenue Reformers" claim more than they can prove, and the reduction of the public debt, together with the reduction of taxation, will satisfy the people better than the glittering promises which investigation shows cannot be fulfilled. Senator Schurz is an able man, but if he still professes to be a supporter of the Administration, he certainly has a strange way of showing it.

WASHINGTON.

A BRIEF CABINET SESSION—COMMISSIONER WILSON'S INTEGRITY NOT "SUSPICIOUS"—THE SENATORIAL QUESTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND KANSAS — EMIGRATION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

The Cabinet session to-day was very brief, all the members being present except Secretary Delano, who is absent in Georgia. It is understood that the session was consumed in discussion on the forthcoming reports of the Secretaries.

Friends of Commissioner Wilson of the General Land Office have lately been endeavoring to obtain from the President an explanation of his remark in his letter to Secretary Cox, to the effect that he had "grown suspicious of Wilson." Contrary to reports, no letter has been written by Mr. Wilson to the President. A verbal message, however, was sent through a mutual friend, to which the President replied that he had no suspicion of Wilson which would affect his official integrity. He had nothing further to say. Mr. Wilson adheres to his determination not to resign.

The South Carolina Senatorship is a matter of some interest here, and the friends of Senator Robertson do not appear sanguine of his reëlection. There is a jealousy between the partisans of Senator Sawyer and those of Gov. Scott, which, unless reconciled, will create an alarming division in the Republican party. Should Mr. Bowen be "counted out," he will be pressed for the Senatorship, and will have considerable strength. There is also a spirited contest between Mr. Neagle, the Controller, and Mr. Cardozo (colored), Secretary of State, both of whom are aspirants. But, in reference to Mr. Cardozo, it is urged that the colored element ought to be satisfied with three Congressmen, a Secretary of State, and Lieutenant-Governor. The multiplicity of candidates, it is believed, will force the presentation of a compromise Senator, and Attorney-General Chamberlin and Chief-Justice Moses are named in that connection, with the chances in favor of the latter.

Representative Sidney Clarke of Kansas has been here for several days. He is in doubt as to the result of the election soon to occur for a successor to Senator Ross. He is himself a candidate, and the contest seems to be between him and Mr. Ross, although there are many other candidates, possessing more or less strength. Other accounts which reach here indicate the probable election of Ross, by the fusion of the Conservative men in both branches of the Legislature and the votes of his personal supporters.

Some days since a large number of the white citizens of North Carolina passed through Baltimore, on their way to Ohio and other Western States, with a view of settling there, they being generally of the laboring classes. The colored people of that State are also emigrating in the same direction, a company of 30 having passed through Baltimore yesterday on their way to Ohio. They stated that they came from North Carolina to Norfolk by rail, and from thence by steamer, intending to take rail here for their destination. They said that in their old homes money was scarce and so was labor, and that numbers of whites were also leaving on account of hard times. The party seemed to be in good health and spirits. The men wore the butternut colored cloth, with which the war made all familiar. The women were bundled up in every imaginable kind of cloaks, shawls and wrappers, and had taken precautions to make themselves comfortable. Most of the party had never been ten miles away from the plantations on which they were born, and the new scenes into which they had so suddenly been plunged had completely bewildered them.

As Secretary Boutwell has not ordered, and does not know when he will order, the issue of the new bonds, it is believed he is waiting for further legislation upon the subject by Congress.

The members of the old Army of the Cumberland will hold their annual meeting at Cumberland, Ohio, on the 24th and 25th inst. Gen. Palmer, Governor of Illinois, will deliver the annual address, and Gen. Garfield will deliver an oration on the late Gen. George H. Thomas. Gen. Sherman says that, by general consent, there will be no meeting of the army of the Tennessee this year, but that the reunion will probably be called for April 6 and 7, 1871, at Cincinnati. Gen. Sherman and Adjt-Gen. Whipple will be present at the meeting in Cumberland.

FINE SAILING OF THE COLORADO—AN ENGLISH CLIPPER BEATEN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—Capt. Geo. H. Cooper, commanding the U. S. Steamer Colorado, the flag ship of Commodore Rogers, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, in speaking of the fine sailing qualities of his vessel, says:

"She handles beautifully, from a light royal breeze to a good stiff single-reef topsail wind. She will stay like a yacht; and her sailing qualities are excellent and no mistake. She rolls deep but easy. We had some noble green seas to try her in while doubling the Cape, and with but one exception, we made every sail ahead, and this was an English clipper bound to Sydney. We were under moderate sail in the vicinity of the Cape, owing to thick weather, and the clipper coming up under our lee quarter her crew cheered. This was a banter. I got the band up and gave them "God Save the Queen" and then "Shoo Fly." We then made sail to staysails, and gradually stole away from our friend, much to her surprise.

The German patriotic subscriptions received by the North German Consul-General at this port during the past week amounted to $16,180 57, including $11,162 49 from a fair at Cincinnati. Total receipts, $248,818 71; remittance made to the Central Sanitary Commission at Berlin yesterday, $14,000 gold; total remittances, $210,000 gold.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE SITUATION AT ORLEANS—POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES—A GREAT BATTLE IMPENDING—A PRUSSIAN VICTORY AT DREUX—SORTIES FROM LA FERE AND MEZIERES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

Advices have been received here from Orleans down to the evening of last Monday. The Prussians have retired to the Northward beyond Artenay. The French had constructed heavy earthworks in front of the railway junction just outside of Orleans. Ten thousand men had been employed at the work. The French army under Gen. D'Aurelles de Paladines was massed between Orleans and Artenay. The cavalry of the French is badly managed, which seriously interfered with their success. A large number of boats had been collected at Orleans, which were to be used to cross the army to the southern bank of the Loire, in case of a defeat in the impending battle. The requisitions made by the Prussians at Orleans amounted to two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Some skirmishing had already been reported at the French outposts.

The King to-day telegraphed to Queen Augusta, at Berlin, that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg yesterday repulsed the enemy along the whole line, near Dreux. Gen. Treskow at the same time captured Dreux. Many prisoners were taken. The enemy were pursued in the direction of Le Mans.

The garrison of La Fere made a brilliant sortie yesterday, and relieved the neighboring town of Tergnier, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. The besiegers lost several hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners. A sortie from Mézières was repulsed by the First Prussian infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE PARISIANS TIRED OF WAR—ANOTHER GERMAN VESSEL CAPTURED—THOMAS CARLYLE ON PRUSSIAN POLICY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

Advices from Paris, by way of Belgium, represent that the citizens are tired of the war, and that they condemn the Government for rejecting an armistice, and demand the convocation of a National Assembly. M. Renan, in the *Journal des Debats*, writes that in spite of hostilities the delegates can be brought together within eight days, and the press and the people are urging the authorities to take action to this end.

The Bremen ship Magdalene, Capt. Wencke, which sailed from New-York Oct. 15 for Bremen, has been captured by a French cruiser and taken into Brest.

Thomas Carlyle writes at great length to *The Times* this morning on the subject of the war between France and Prussia. He claims that France, after an experience of four centuries, is sure to do again what she did before, when she recovers from the effects of the war, and therefore praises the policy pursued by Prussia, which he says is founded on solid and practical prudence.

Earl Russell has written a pamphlet on the situation. He proposes a joint armed resistance of the Powers if Prussia demands more than Alsace and a part of Lorraine; and urges England to form a strong military reserve based on the militia, and to place a strong garrison at Quebec, under an able commander.

The French gunboat Senard is repairing and coaling at Yarmouth.

The press of Berlin endeavor to demonstrate from Napoleon's secret correspondence discovered at St. Cloud, that an anti-Prussian war was decided upon long before the Hohenzollern incident. Two letters to that purport were found dated in June—a month before the declaration of war.

THE NAVAL DUEL OFF HAVANA.

FULL DETAILS OF THE FIGHT—THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA ACTS AS UMPIRE—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA.

The New-Orleans Times of Monday last contains the following account of the recent naval duel off Havana:

By the steamship Cuba which has just arrived in port, we learn that an immense amount of excitement has been produced in Havana in consequence of a naval duel which took place in sight of the city on the 9th, between two monitors bearing the French and Prussian colors. These vessels, the Bouvet (French) and Meteor (Prussian) had, after cruising through the Caribbean Sea, accidentally found themselves together in the same port a few days preceding the fight, and as all parties, officers and men on board of the steamers were impatient for the fray, the impending fight was no secret in the streets of Havana preceding the encounter, and large bets were in consequence made as to the result.

In the first maneuvering with a view to the settlement of this question, the Meteor left port with a tacit understanding that she would be followed outside, but returned the same day, to find that her rival had been detained to wait the 24 hours demanded in such cases by neutral Governments. The Frenchman, on the 8th, sailed from port with a view to the settlement of the question, and waited nine miles from port for the expiration of the limit agreed upon by law. While so awaiting on the morning of the 9th, the steamship Cuba, from Baltimore, was entering port, and, in accordance with the usage of war, was called upon by a shot from the Bouvet to show her colors. The Cuba not having answered the demand in any great haste, a second shot followed, which passed within about 30 feet of the stern of the vessel. The American flag was thereupon displayed, and shortly after an officer of the Bouvet came on board to apologize for what he claimed was a necessary precaution.

To return, however, to the Meteor, which had been awaiting the prescribed delay. One o'clock had been fixed upon as the time for leaving port, and at that hour the flat-roofed houses of Havana were covered with thousands of spectators of both sexes, armed with field and opera-glasses. The Meteor started out of the long, narrow harbor of Havana punctually to the minute, and was followed by the Spanish man-of-war, the Herman Cortes, having on board Captain-General De Rodas and staff, the Commandante of the Marine, the Civil Governor, three medical authorities, and a large number of other guests. The Spanish Canonero El Centenela was also on hand ready to render all the assistance necessary, and doubtless also to see the fight.

The Bouvet was already in waiting lying off the eastern coast, and at 1:37 the Meteor passed the Moro (whose towers were all crowded with spectators), and steered directly for her expectant enemy. She was followed by the Cortes, and her direction was north-east by north. The Bouvet thereupon bore down upon her advancing enemy with her prow naturally turned in the direction of port. In quickness and readiness in maneuvering, the French vessel was now discovered to be slightly superior, drawing nine feet of water to the Meteor's six, which latter consideration gave her a superiority in steadiness of motion and accuracy of fire. She had also a superiority of 10 men, or 70 to 60. The sky was cloudy, but the sea was smooth, and every other consideration favored a fair test of naval prowess.

As soon as the two monitors came in sight, the Meteor put on steam and the Bouvet commenced tacking, the latter pointing her prow toward Moro Castle. At 2 o'clock the Meteor took in sail, and this movement was imitated by the Bouvet. Ten minutes after the Meteor passed beyond neutral waters, and at 2:35 the Bouvet opened fire and hoisted three battle-flags. The Meteor thereafter ran up colors to its prow and mast. Three shots were fired by the Frenchman, or, according to some accounts, two, the last passing over the top of the Meteor. The latter then fired a shot which passed to the stern. The two vessels passing by each other, an attempt was made by the Frenchman to grapple, though without success. The two monitors thereupon rounded to, and the same movements were repeated without cessation of the firing. In the second passage of arms the two vessels brushed by each other, scarcely stopping, the Frenchman, however, making desperate efforts to grapple, and at the same time throwing on board eight or nine hand-grenades. One of these, in exploding, tore off the top of the head of a Prussian marine.

The Bouvet was again unable to grapple, either owing to the speed at which she was sailing, or to the giving away of the rigging of the Meteor. Be that as it may, the masts of the Prussian were completely cut off, and her colors temporarily lowered. At the same moment, however, just as the vessels were colliding, the Meteor succeeded in inflicting a blow which more than counterbalanced this disadvantage. This was by a well-directed 24-pounder shot, which penetrated the Bouvet amidships, tearing a hole through the steam-drum sufficiently large to introduce a man's head. By this accident one man was badly scalded, and two others slightly—a third being disabled by the splintering of a piece of wood.

The Bouvet being thus disabled and her machinery useless, beside losing her foretopmast by the collision, gracefully abandoned the field; that is to say, she immediately set all sail and continued on in the direction in which she was then moving—to the port of Havana. Three guns were subsequently fired at the Bouvet (which were replied to, according to some accounts) though without any effect. The wheel of the Meteor had, meanwhile, been so incumbered by the rigging, which went over her sides, that she was for half an hour prevented from following.

The loss to the Meteor was three men killed and one wounded. No damage was sustained in the hull or machinery. The firing, which had lasted an hour, was ended at 3:30, by the firing of a gun from the Herman Cortes, as a signal that the Bouvet had passed into waters subject to the jurisdiction of Spain. The armaments of the two monitors were given in the morning papers of Havana as—one 60-pounder and two 30-pounders for the Bouvet, and one 80-pounder and two 30-pounders for the Meteor.

It need hardly be said that the fight was discussed in Havana during the following evening with the greatest excitement, and that various opinions were expressed as to the details and actual results of the engagement. All, however, agreed that the fight had been conducted with great gallantry, and that in the combat which will doubtless follow in a short time between the two vessels, that the chances are evenly divided.

At the sailing of the Cuba, which brought the news, the wounded had been sent to the city hospitals, and the two monitors were lying at different extremities of the harbor.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THIERS AND A PRUSSIAN OFFICER.

M. Thiers, on leaving Versailles for Paris, on the 30th, had some conversation with the Prussian outpost commander, the substance of which published by the German papers is given by *The London Times* as follows:

The officer's sympathizing manner apparently led the aged statesman, who likes so much to hear himself talk, into a full outpouring of his pent-up feelings. He referred to his efforts to avert the war, and described the sitting of the Corps Législatif in which prophetically, as he himself believed, he predicted the defeat of France, though the clenched fists of 40 Bonapartes were directed toward him. Not without betraying a painful satisfaction at his own foresight, he dwelt on the tumultuous scenes which occurred in front of his usually quiet house on the evening of the 16th of July. He appeared to forget that he only opposed the war as inopportune, and that since 1866 he had by constant speeches against Germany fanned the flame and stirred the fire. The Prussian officer ventured to remind him that in 1840 he advocated war against Germany. "Ah," replied Thiers, "the thing was quite different then. At that time we were obviously, incontestably, in the right. The quadruple alliance had secretly intrigued against us, and wished to make *faits accomplis* which we could not submit to. The object then was to prevent Syria falling to Egypt; we were not then unprepared, had excellent generals, and the prospects of success were altogether in our favor. This time everything was the reverse. The Emperor desired the war, but at bottom he only followed the Empress's impulse. Both were in the highest sense incompetent to guide the destinies of the country, and my fellow-countrymen must to-day pay a heavy price for having so long put up with the rule of such a charlatan as Napoleon III." M. Thiers knew of the fall of Metz, but was far from condemning Bazaine. He deemed him, on the contrary, the ablest French General, and in his enthusiasm went so far as to describe his private character and reputation in France as thoroughly spotless. He did not, indeed, place Bazaine as a man on the same level as MacMahon, whom he styled a perfect gentleman, a modern *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*.

He (Thiers) was from the first opposed to the hazardous movement which ended with the disaster of Sedan. He warned, but in vain. He had been indeed almost a Cassandra, but hoped people would now be more disposed to listen to him. He now sincerely desired peace. To save France from its present desperate position it was necessary above all things to extricate it from the *pronunciamento* in which it was sticking fast. A Constituent Assembly, chosen by universal suffrage, was, therefore, necessary. He did not, however, conceal that it would be very difficult to handle such questions with the Paris Government, which was not free from illusions, and to convince it of the unavoidableness of making sacrifices. Turning to the German troops, he termed Count Moltke indisputably the greatest strategist of the age, and expressed respect for the Prussian officers. He, however, by no means likes the Prussian system, of the people in arms. The French army, he thought, became first thoroughly disorganized through the half measures of Napoleon III., whom he throughout judged very harshly. His ideal is still a paid army with five years' service. France had certainly taken up arms at an unfavorable time, and when Lebeuf declared himself in the Chamber "*archiprêt*," he (Thiers) knew full well that the War Minister was deceiving himself. The officer went with him to the bridge, and there gave the little man his hand, that he might get out of the carriage with less difficulty. On seeing Paris before him his eyes became moist, a nervous tremor came over him, and quickly turning away he exclaimed, "Oh! how pained I am to see the capital thus!" According to another account his words were: "Oh, gentlemen, I never knew before how much I loved my unfortunate native city! What a terrible position to find it in." When greeted in a friendly manner by the Duke of Saxe Coburg at Versailles, he said, "How frightful are the circumstances under which I have the honor to meet you again," and burst into tears. M. Rémusat, his companion, who conversed with other officers, tried to convince them that Germany, having shown herself to be stronger than France, could not require a cession of territory.

WAR NOTES.

The following-named renowned Sanscrit scholars are at present in the German army: Thibaut, Goldschmidt, Von Thiel, Mann, Goeke, and Kiepert.

The hotel proprietors of Germany, in no less than 30 cities, have formed a coöperative society, who agree to receive, free of charge, into their hotels, convalescent soldiers, who need further time for recuperation.

Private Kuhn, a one year volunteer, who shot the leader of a band of Jägers patrolling with his men, mistaking him for one of the enemy, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in the Fortress of Weichselmunde.

All the French teachers have been dismissed from the military schools of Constantinople. The Mussulman doubtless reasons according to a Christian precept, "By their fruits ye shall know them." And his inference is: That nations who are unsuccessful in war are not likely to furnish the best military teachers!

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The Troy Press prints the following letter, not heretofore published, from President Lincoln to the parents of Col. Ellsworth. The letter bears Mr. Lincoln's frank, and is post-marked "Washington, May 27, 1861:"

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25, 1861.

To the Father and Mother of Col. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH—MY DEAR SIR AND MADAM: In the untimely loss of your noble son, our affliction here is scarcely less than your own. So much of promised usefulness to one's country, and of bright hopes for one's self and friends, have never been so suddenly dashed as in his fall. In size, in years, and in youthful appearance a boy only, his power to command men was surpassingly great. This power, combined with a fine intellect and indomitable energy, and a taste altogether military, constituted in him, as seemed to me, the best natural talent in that department I ever knew. And yet he was singularly modest and deferential in social intercourse. My acquaintance with him began less than two years ago; yet, through the latter half of the intervening period, it was as intense as the disparity of our ages, and my engrossing engagements, would permit. To me he appeared to have no indulgences or pastimes, and I never heard him utter a profane or an intemperate word. What was conclusive of his good heart, he never forgot his parents. The honors he labored for so laudably, and, in the sad end, so gallantly gave his life, he meant for them no less than for himself.

In the hope that it may be no intrusion upon the sacredness of your sorrow, I have ventured to address you this tribute to the memory of my young friend and your brave and early fallen son.

May God give you the consolation which is beyond all earthly power. Sincerely your friend in a common affliction, A. LINCOLN.

TROTTING ON THE FLEETWOOD PARK COURSE.

Three trots took place yesterday on the above Course, notwithstanding the dull, unpleasant weather. The first was for a stake of $300, mile heats, in harness, between S. Doremus's r. h. Saltpetre, J. Cohen's blk. g. Tapioca, and W. Kimmy's blk. g. Willie; the latter, however, was drawn. The betting was even, and Tapioca won in three straight heats; time—2:32; 2:49; 2:49. The second race was a match between D. Mace's b. m. Pownal mare, and M. Roden's s. m. Josephine, for $1,000, mile heats, in harness. These horses had trotted to wagons the previous day, the Pownal mare winning, and the present match, in harness, was made directly afterward. The betting was $100 to $40 on the Pownal mare, who won the first heat, after a close struggle, by a length. The odds now rose to $140 to $20, but Josephine won the second heat by half a length. Still the odds continued $100 to $50 on the favorite Pownal mare, who won the third and fourth heats and the race easily. Time—2:34½; 2:31; 2:37½; 2:36.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES BY TELEGRAPH.

....The Hyde Park (Mass.) Woolen Mill was damaged by fire, on Thursday, to the extent of $30,000; fully insured.

....A fire in Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, destroyed the barn and house of C. P. Williams, with five horses, tenement, twenty tons of hay and other property.

....George Pratt, an inspector in the mechanical department of the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison, has been arrested for secretly carrying letters between convicts and their friends.

....Milo H. Dommick, who was arrested in St. Louis for fraudulently obtaining a policy of life insurance from the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago, has absconded and forfeited his bail.

....While conductor John C. Smith was ejecting two colored men from a train on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad, because of their refusal to pay their fare, one of them fired several shots at the conductor, seriously wounding him in the hip. The colored men were arrested.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

A COMMITTEE TO PRESENT THE CROWN TO THE DUKE OF AOSTA—HOW THE ELECTION IS RECEIVED BY THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

A committee consisting of fifteen members of the Constituent Cortes, has been appointed to proceed to Florence to present the Spanish crown to the Duke of Aosta. The election of Aosta is highly popular throughout the Provinces. No disorders have followed his proclamation, though the Government had reason to believe that, as the candidature was unpopular in certain quarters, there might be demonstrations of disapproval. The services of the troops have not been necessary anywhere. In all the large cities, cannon have been fired in honor of the event.

The Duke of Aosta arrived in Florence yesterday, from Naples. He was enthusiastically received. The President of the Council, the Spanish Minister to Italy, and other notables, subsequently called upon him and congratulated him.

GERMANY.

DEFEAT OF DR. JACOBI FOR PARLIAMENT—THE UNION MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

Dr. Jacobi, who was recently imprisoned at Loetzen, on account of his violent opposition to the Government's war measures, was not reëlected to Parliament at the late elections. His known opposition to the project for annexing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany contributed to his defeat.

The treaty between the North German Confederation and the States of Baden and Hesse has been signed. The treaty with Würtemberg has been concluded, but is not yet signed.

ITALY.

MAKING READY THE NEW CAPITAL—SIGNS OF THE NEW LIFE—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ROME, Oct. 24.—La Marmora and his four assistants are hard at work applying Italian laws, and preparing for the transfer of the capital. This Provisional Government is intended to last about two months, that being the time judged necessary to make out the electoral lists and hold the Municipal and Parliamentary elections. It is not yet decided whether the fourteen Roman Deputies shall be sent to the existing Chamber, or whether that shall be dissolved, and general elections be held through the country. The Cabinet appears to be divided upon this point.

Meanwhile, Rome is being quietly and steadily revolutionized. No corner of her that does not already feel the stir of that marvelous new life that came to her when the Italian *Bersaglieri* scaled the breach at Porta Pia. She must be made ready for her new honors, and one great necessity is to prepare apartments enough for Court, Cabinet, and Parliament, as well as for the thousands of employés who will follow them. Speculators from other parts of Italy, and even from abroad, are here, eager to begin building at once. One serious obstacle is found in the vast amount of property owned by the numerous religious associations, and Parliament will probably soon take measures to appropriate vast convents now thinly occupied by monks. Some of the latter have already been drafted as soldiers, and will presently have to exchange gown and cowl for knapsack and gun. An English Company offers to put up in a year houses enough to accommodate the new Administration. A new plan of the city is being devised, and practical improvements of various kinds are on foot. Perhaps a score of papers have been started, and the Corso rings with cries of "*La Libertà!*" "*Il Tiempo!*" "*La Nuova Roma!*" "*Il Capitale!*" and so forth. A line of omnibuses is among the promised conveniences.

Various associations are organizing, such as a "Society for Mutual Aid among the workmen of different trades," "Society of the Fine Arts," "Lawyers' Society," and the like. The Roman students have also organized an association under the name of *Circolo Universitario Romano*, —"Roman University Club." Brioschi, the new head of Education, has decided to open the new schools of the city by the middle of next November. They will include Elementary and Technical schools, a technical institute, a gymnasium, a *Liceo*, or college, and the old University, modified by the addition of several new chairs in the departments of Law and Medicine. The Jesuits have just asked permission of La Marmora to reopen their schools. He sends reply that their request "shall be considered."

The first Provisional Giunta (Rome has had two within these five weeks) decreed a bronze medal, representing the Roman fasces crossed, an escutcheon in the center with the Roman coat of arms—the Wolf and Twins—and the legend: *Roma Rivendicata ai suoi Liberatori*—"Avenged Rome to her Liberators." This decoration is to be conferred on all officers and soldiers who have taken part in the military operations of the Campagna up to the 20th of September, 1870; also on all who by signal acts of valor or patriotism have worked for the liberation of Rome, from 1849 to 1870. The first medal struck, a gold one, will be offered to Victor Emanuel, as King and Head of the National Party. One of silver is to be placed upon the tomb of Cavour at Santerra, and another presented to Garibaldi. The same Giunta also appropriated the sum of 50,000 francs for distribution to political exiles, natives of Rome and worthy of assistance, who would return to their homes. The Court of the Quirinal is daily crowded with hundreds of these men, gaunt, hungry-eyed claimants of their country's bounty. For Rome is not ungrateful, but generously mindful of the children that have suffered for her.

The new Municipal Administration has been raising some excitement among the Government employés by its savage encroachments on their old life. Formerly the day's work began at 10 in the morning, they left for lunch at 11½, returned at 1, and were shortly dismissed for the day. Now these gentlemen have received strict orders to come at 8 o'clock in the morning, and not leave their duties until 3. This summary leap from two hours to seven must shake them like a galvanic shock out of their old courses. Many are in despair, particularly those who, by reason of slender emoluments, did a slight private business outside of their official functions; also, numerous individuals of elegant leisure, whom this new *modus vivendi* will forever deprive of the comfortable sinecure they have been receiving under the seal of Saint Peter's keys. It is only another of the many symptoms that Rome has done with petrifactions, and will work henceforth on real bone and muscle.

Some dissatisfaction is reported in the lately annexed provinces with recent decrees, making of several of their larger towns mere dependencies, deprived of their separate Prefectures. This act has somewhat dashed the enthusiasm of those districts for their union to the Kingdom of Italy, and they threaten in revenge to send to Parliament Opposition Deputies. It seems that the Government had been intending, as an economical measure, to reduce the number of Prefectures in the Kingdom, and profits by the occasion to begin the change with them. It might have been more politic had it deferred striking this blow at Viterbo, and three or four other cities, until after the elections, but it certainly shows more honesty in not deceiving those communities, in order to get Moderate Deputies and then stripping them of their old rights, and it must have lost more prestige by such a course than it has now. This is probably only meant as a precedent which other older cities will be later compelled to follow. The entire population of the ex-Papal States numbers barely 700,000 souls. If the new system of restriction must be adopted, it would have been unwise to let Provinces of 100,000 inhabitants continue to exist, when there are many old ones that exceed five times that number, and some that reach 1,000,000.

CHINA.

ARREST OF THE LEADER IN THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE—CHARGES AGAINST MINISTER LOW.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1870.

A dispatch has just been received here from Macao, dated Nov. 1, which states that the instigator of the Tien-Tsin massacre has been arrested, and will be speedily brought to justice.

The Shanghai *News Letter* accuses Minister Low of gross neglect and wanton disregard of duty in the matter of the Tien-Tsin massacre.

JAPAN.

HONORS TO EX-SECRETARY SEWARD—HE IS GRANTED AN INTERVIEW BY THE MIKADO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Mr. Seward's visit to Japan was the event of the past month. He was the guest of Minister De Long at Yokohama, and Consul Shepard at Yeddo. The first interview ever given to a private individual by the Mikado was given to Mr. Seward. The only persons present were Messrs. De Long and Shepard, and the Acting Secretary of the American Legation.

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES.

....The United States steamer Plymouth has left London for Lisbon.

....Mr. Vernon Harcourt has been appointed to succeed Sir Colman O'Loghlin as Judge-Advocate General.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Ex-Judge Edwards Pierrepont yesterday stated, in reply to inquiries with reference to the rumors of the probable resignation of Collector Murphy, and of his own appointment as Collector—"I had read the announcement by the Washington correspondent of THE TRIBUNE of the rumors that Collector Murphy was about to resign and that I was to be appointed in his place. The name of Gen. Pleasonton was also mentioned in connection with the office. On reading this, I wrote to Mr. Murphy a note, saying that I did not know whether he intended to resign or not, and that I had not the slightest idea of accepting the office, if appointed. There has been some further talk, however, about Mr. Murphy's resignation. I took some pains to ascertain from a friend of mine at Washington whether any such idea was entertained by the authorities there, and, also from Collector Murphy whether he intended to resign. The response in both cases was No! I had taken some pains to have it understood that I did not want the office, and would not take it under any consideration whatsoever, and for that reason I wished to have no talk about the matter. It is annoying to an office-holder to read that any one wants or is expecting his office.

"I do not want the office. It is not in my line. It is a very high and important position, and the most powerful political office in the country. Nothing would induce me to take it. I am entirely satisfied that Mr. Murphy has no intention of resigning, and that there is no intention of asking him to do so. I have received a good many letters in regard to the matter, and