PARIS.

The Herald's Special Report of Bazaine's Surrender.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPITULATION

Gambetta Declares the Event a Crime and Says the Authors Should be Outlawed.

THE SPOILS FOUND IN METZ.

A FRENCH FLEET LEAVES DUNKIRK.

Communication Between Amiens and Rouen Re-established.

Bismarck's Opinion of Lord Granville's Note.

THE SURRENDER OF METZ.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Bazaine's Situation and Army Necessities—His Soldiers Emaciated for Want of Food—Military Deputation to the Chief and a Desperate Request—The Marshal Announces the Negotiations for Capitulation—How the Result was Accomplished—What Prussia Gained—Terrible Condition of Affairs Inside the Fortress—Want of Food, Disease and Death—Result of the Surrender—Prussian Care for the Prisoners—How Can They be Transported to Germany?—Bazaine and Changarnier Likely to Visit Napoleon.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1870.

A special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD reports by telegraph from Saarbruck, under date of this day (29th), at eight o'clock in the morning, the following letter, which I transmit by the cable to New York just as received:—

The HERALD telegram writer says:—I have hastened to this place by travelling through a terrible storm of wind and rain, which swept everything almost before its violence, tearing up trees, destroying telegraph posts and causing the rivers to overflow their banks to a very dangerous extent.

Of news I must inform you that the surrender of Marshal Bazaine after capitulation at Metz has not taken any one by surprise. The result was certain ever since the departure of General Boyer on his mission to the Empress Eugénie. During several days preceding General Boyer's departure from the fortress, the French pickets had been drawn in by order of Bazaine and the firing had entirely ceased between the contending forces; first ceasing on the part of the garrison. The Germans had advanced their lines still more closely towards the place, and, in many instances, a friendly conversation was carried on between the soldiers on duty on either side, the Prussian troops frequently handing to the poor emaciated fellows of Bazaine's force a portion of their own daily rations.

THE SITUATION INSIDE.

It was well known and understood outside that the supply of food in the fortress was so nearly exhausted that the men had been placed on the very shortest supply of rations a week before. This condition, added to the exceedingly unfavorable state of the weather and the terribly rapid and fatal increase of sickness within the fortifications of Metz rendered the French army really desperate in its resolves.

A REGIMENTAL DEPUTATION.

A large delegation from the main body of the troops waited on Marshal Bazaine and addressed him. The men alleged that they were not insubordinate in the least degree, but that they desired to be led out to an assault *en masse* on the enemy, as they preferred to die in the field like men, rather than to starve to death cooped up as they now were.

Marshal Bazaine replied in kindly and really affectionate words. He declared that he himself was ready to die with the men anywhere, and at any time, and under any circumstances. He represented the actual hopelessness of their accomplishing anything decisive in the field in their present weakened condition. The army was almost destitute of horses for further transport, even if the soldiers did succeed in cutting through the German investing lines.

GOOD NEWS.

The Marshal then stated that the terms of an honorable capitulation of the fortress and garrison of Metz were being considered even at that very moment, and he hoped sincerely that he would soon be able by this means to relieve the brave men from the very terrible military situation in which they were placed.

This declaration quieted and soothed the entire force.

OVER TO THE ENEMY.

The rule of discipline had become so relaxed, however, before this that several small bodies of the Metz garrison force went over to the German lines and experienced no regimental opposition in doing so. There was really no disloyalty to France in the act. They were moved to it merely by physical necessity, and went with the hope of saving themselves from death by starvation, and also of enabling those of their comrades who remained in the fortress to subsist in life for a few days longer.

THE CRISIS.

On Tuesday, the 25th of October, it became known generally to the armies that a capitulation was about to take place.

After the exchange of a few preliminary messages between the Commanders-in-Chief on both sides General Changarnier, commissioned by Marshal Bazaine, and Major Von Stickle, acting on the part of Prince Frederick Karl of Prussia, met in order to arrange the terms of a surrender.

Having agreed on these, they were submitted to his Majesty King William and at once approved by him in due form.

Preparations for an immediate march inward were made almost simultaneously by a large portion of the investing army, as also for the forwarding of food supplies to the capitulating forces of France.

The latter action was absolutely necessary in order to prevent the horrors of actual starvation in Metz. The commissariat of the Germans themselves not being over well supplied at the moment, the amount of food given to the French was not just so large as the German commanders wished.

THE TERMS SIGNED.

The terms of capitulation were finally signed at the headquarters of the Prussian Prince.

CONSEQUENCES.

A great rush was made almost immediately to the Prussian commanders by persons with applications for permission to enter Metz. All these were positively refused, and the most strict prohibition with respect to the matter issued.

SPECIAL VISIT TO THE FRENCH.

I enjoyed an opportunity, notwithstanding all this, of entering Marshal Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many of his officers and men in the ranks.

I remarked one feature in their conversation at once. It was the expression of a certain feeling, general in extent among them, of dislike or opposition to the present provisional government of France. Many of them were very severe in their remarks respecting the Emperor Napoleon, but they were at the same moment just equally so against his successors in the executive.

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

WHAT WAS SUFFERED.

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

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

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

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

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

SPOILS OF WAR—FRANCE POWERLESS.

The capitulation of Metz places a very large amount of ammunition, as well as valuable firearms, in possession of the Germans.

It also renders a further resistance of France to the Prussian arms utterly hopeless.

PRUSSIANS LOOKING HOMEWARD.

A report prevails to the effect that the Prussian army will not be returned to Germany for a few days.

PEACE.

The prevalence of this report creates the impression that a final peace is looked for, perhaps at an early day, and that it is intended that it shall be accomplished through the agency of Bazaine, and it may be an imperial French regency.

POSSESSION.

Possession of the forts will be given to the German officers to-day.

FOOD SUPPLIES.

Heavy requisitions are being made on the inhabitants of the country surrounding Metz for a supply of food rations, and the material has been already forwarded in response.

Belgium also supplies a large quantity of provisions, and this is also being sent forward to the men.

A PRUDENT MARSHAL.

Marshal Leboeuf, of the French army, prefers to go to Germany as a prisoner, and refuses to accept a parole.

HEALTH OF THE GERMANS.

The health and sanitary condition of the German army is tolerably good.

TRANSPORT OF THE PRISONERS.

Prussia has made a formal application to the King and Cabinet of Belgium for permission to be allowed to transport the French prisoners through the territory of that country, provided it is deemed necessary to send them into Germany.

BAZAINE, CHANGARNIER AND NAPOLEON.

It is stated that Marshal Bazaine is about to proceed to Wilhelmshohe with General Changarnier, after having visited Versailles.

NECESSITY.

Looking at the condition of his army it is made positively certain that Marshal Bazaine could not have held out for three days longer in Metz.

Gambetta on Bazaine's Surrender—The Announcement at Wilhelmshohe—Dreadful Scenes Around Metz.

TOURS, Oct. 29, 1870.

Owing to the rumor of Marshal Bazaine's capitulation, Minister Gambetta has issued a circular to prefects, saying:—"I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which, in spite of all efforts, I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you have the opinion of the government on the matter. Such an event could be but the result of a crime, the authors of which should be outlawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise nothing can abate our courage in this epoch of rascally capitulations. There exists one thing which neither can nor will capitulate—that is, the French republic."

SCENES AROUND METZ—THE STORM.

The London *Times* this morning has a telegram describing the scenes around Metz at the time of the surrender. A frightful storm had raged for several days all over the north of France. The entire country was under water, and everything was literally drowned out. The telegraph lines were prostrated in every direction.

THE NEWS OF THE SURRENDER AT WILHELMSHOEHE

From Berlin it is ascertained that the news of the capitulation of Metz was communicated to the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe yesterday. The Emperor's household is in great suspense and consternation.

The Bonapartists in Despair Over the Fall of Metz—Rings and Those Who Compose Them—General Sheridan's Reticence—He Won't Speak Yet—En Route for Italy and the East.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29, 1870.

The capitulation of Metz has thrown the Bonapartists into despair. This city is the grand centre of their schemes. The dinners at the Countess Walewski's are regular agencies of political seduction. Pietri, Conti, President Devienne, Mesdames Bazaine and Canrobert, the Princess Metternich and the Princess Mathilde are all here. The latter has taken a splendid hotel at a rent of fifty thousand francs. The Brussels newspapers denounce the proceedings of this coterie.

I saw General Sheridan here yesterday. He maintains a rigid reserve as to the war. He says the time has not come for him to speak. The statements, views and opinions already published as coming from him are wholly unauthorized by him. He never wrote a line about the war except confidentially. He leaves this week for Italy, and perhaps Constantinople.

Suspicions Regarding Marshal Bazaine—He is Believed to Have Acted with Treachery—His Soldiers Indignant—A Horrid Story of Cruelty.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1870.

A correspondent at Ostend sends word that in Brussels it is generally believed that the capitulation of Metz was brought about by intrigue, and with an eye to ulterior political schemes. It is asserted by Belgian military men who know the country around Metz well, that there has been no time during the last fortnight when Marshal Bazaine, had he been so minded, might not have cut his way through the stretched and weakened Prussian lines and moved by Thionville and Montmedy upon Rheims, thereby compelling a complete change in the German plans and breaking the northern investment of Paris.

BAZAINE BELIEVED TO BE A TRAITOR.

Those who defend the Marshal from the charge of treachery do so on the ground that he was ignorant of the true state of affairs in Paris and in France; that he disbelieved in the republic and disliked General Trochu, and that he honestly believed it best for France to end the strife on the best terms she could get. What is certain is, that the reports to-day from the vicinity of Metz bring stories of the most desperate

INDIGNATION AMONG THE SOLDIERS

of the surrendered army. It is said that Marshal Bazaine had to be escorted by Prussian cavalry out of his headquarters in a close carriage to the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles. The worst feature of the case is the propagation by those who claim to be friends of the imperialists and of Marshal Bazaine of the most.

MONSTROUS STORIES TO JUSTIFY THE CAPITULATION.

A correspondent sends one such story received from his agent sent to Mercy le Haut, in the arrondissement of Briey and department of the Moselle. He sends it with his protest against accepting it as probably true, and expressly to illustrate the efforts making to explain the surrender of Marshal Bazaine.

DREADFUL STORY OF PRUSSIAN CRUELTY.

It is stated at Macy-le-Haut, on the authority of a staff officer of General Picard, of the Imperial Guard, who claims to have escaped through the Prussian lines on the day of the surrender of Metz, that on the day preceding, Wednesday, there took place the most awful scene ever witnessed in modern warfare. At two o'clock in the afternoon a compact mass of the unarmed people of Metz swarmed through the western gates of the city into the plain. They were of all ages and ranks in life, and of both sexes, and numbered nearly or quite ten thousand persons. At the head marched a man and a woman, the latter carrying a white flag. In the rear were hundreds of children all carrying little white flags behind them moved a strong body of French troops, pressing them forward into the plain. It is stated that these unhappy people were expelled because there was not food for them, and that they were thus moving forth solely to seek the means of saving themselves from death within the walls. As they approached a Prussian orderly was seen to ride to the front, ordering the outposts to fire on the mass. The people advanced still. When they came within range the Prussians fired upon them. Still the people moved on, the man and woman in the front with the white flag moving more rapidly. The man suddenly fell, struck by a bullet. The woman, waving her white flag, continued to advance, the children meanwhile screaming most piteously. The fire of the Prussians was kept up deliberately and steadily, as if upon an armed column. The woman fell with her flag. The man wavered, for a moment, then turned and fled in the most horrible disorder, struggling, falling and involved in an inextricable confusion of the dead and dying and the fugitives. Still the Prussian fire grew constantly hotter. The French troops advancing to the front closed around the helpless mass of the flying citizens, and a terrible fusilade began on both sides. The spectacle became devilish in its horror. The road was strewn with the bodies of women and children. The forts of Le Villeux and Les Bottes poured shells and shot upon the Prussians till the last fugitive had disappeared, and the French troops slowly fell back, the motly crowd hurrying in all directions around the city walls and in at the different gates. They trooped from all sides through the streets and flung themselves down, children carrying bundles, mothers frantic with the loss of their children in the Garde Place, where all night long they lay on the pavements in dumb despair to await their doom of famine, since averted by the capitulation.

THE SPOILS FROM METZ.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

What was Found in the Fortress.

LONDON, Oct. 29—Night.

A special telegram, addressed for the use of the HERALD, from Berlin reports that the Prussian spoils taken in Metz include three thousand guns, forty millions of French war funds and twenty millions of the French civil government department funds.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Army of the Loire—Work Near Rouen—Courville Evacuated—Amiens and Rouen in Communication—Telegraph Wires Cut—Prince Polignac Serving with Garibaldi—News by Balloon.

TOURS, Oct 29, 1870.

Nothing official has yet been received from the army of the Loire.

PURSUED BY FRENCH CAVALRY.

The Prefect of the Department of Rouen telegraphed to the Ministry at Tours to-day that the enemy, pursued by the French cavalry, had hastily retreated upon Beauvais and Congson.

COURVILLE EVACUATED BY THE PRUSSIANS.

A despatch just received from Nogent le Routron says the Prussians have evacuated Courville, in the Department of Eure et Loire, near Chartres, after engagement with the Mobiles and volunteers.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AMIENS AND ROUEN ALL RIGHT.

A despatch from Amiens, dated yesterday, received here, says that the Prussians were defeated at Formieres this morning by the troops of the line, the Mobiles and a small force of artillery. The village of Bouvisse was burned by the enemy's petroleum shells. The French still hold the railway from this place to Rouen, and communication between the two cities is perfect, notwithstanding the repeated attempts of the Prussians to destroy it.

PROTECTING RAILROAD TRAINS.

In nearly all the departments now held by the Prussians influential citizens are compelled to ride upon the locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, which, they say, is the only way to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by French noncombatants.

CUTTING THE WIRES.

The telegraph wires having been cut maliciously near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an additional tax upon the town by way of punishment.

PRINCE POLIGNAC'S COMMAND.

Prince Polignac, who served as a brigadier general in the Confederate army, has received the appointment to an important command in the army of General Garibaldi. He departs for the east at once. The journals announce that General Cambriels has been compelled to relinquish his command in the Army of the East because of the reopening of the wound he received at the battle of Sedan.

GARIBALDI ON THE OFFENSIVE.

Advices from the various departments in the East confirm the reports previously published of the retreat of the Prussians. General Garibaldi is still acting on the offensive. He will continue the attack so successfully begun.

BALLOON MAILS.

It is announced that a balloon from Paris descended within the French lines near Strasbourg day before yesterday. The letters and despatches, of which there was a great multitude, were duly forwarded for this city. They are expected to come to hand to-morrow.

A CALUMNY CONTRADICTED.

The statement extensively published in the Prussian and English journals that the government of France desired French officers who had been captured to break their paroles, is pronounced a calumny.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Germans here express great satisfaction with the decree lately issued whereby all offences against the press law are hereafter to be tried by jury.

A large number of Prussian prisoners were brought here to-day.

The force of Prussian cavalry estimated at 1,200 strong has also left Chateauneuf near Chartres.

Paris Quiet—Successful French Skirmish at Normerie—A French Fleet Again Moving—Railroad Cutting.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1870.

There is no confirmation of the rumored revolution in Paris or fighting at La Villette.

FRENCH SUCCESS AT NORMERIE.

There was a slight skirmish at Normerie yesterday, in which the French were successful. Some houses were burned from the artillery fire. The Prussians were at last driven from the field with the loss of one gun.

THE FRENCH FLEET AGAIN MOVING.

A despatch received here to-day from Bremen says that late yesterday afternoon the authorities of this city were notified by parties in Belgium that twelve French men-of-war had just left Dunkirk, going north. The river entrances and coasts in the North and Baltic seas will immediately be placed in a state of defence.

TIRED, BUT FAILED.

The Prussian force of 1,200, which tried to cut the Amiens and Rouen Railway at Formieres, were repulsed after a severe fight. The Mobiles from Nord and the National Guard retreated on Songeous. The Mobiles took one gun. The Prussians, retreating, fired the village with torches and petroleum.

FIGHTING IN PARIS.

The *Independence Belge*, of Brussels, of to day, denies directly the Prussian report of fighting in Paris on the 25th inst. It has the highest evidence of a perfect unity in the population.

THE LAST SUMMONS TO SURRENDER.

The *Kreuz Zeitung*, of Berlin, of to-day, says the last summons to surrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside the Paris fortifications. The bombardment of the city will begin early next week.

MAILS CLOSED.

The balloon post has ceased for more than a week.

VARIOUS WAR NOTES.

The French press is trying to persuade the people that there is extreme suffering in Prussia on account of the war.

Late advices from Algeria report that the rebellion has been suppressed and all is quiet again.

It is said that the interior of Paris shows less change than might be expected. Here and there a few large jewellers' and drapers' shops are closed. Beyond this nothing extraordinary is noticeable.

The Pomeranian division, heretofore before Metz, has gone to the siege of Paris.

General Trochu has written to King William in behalf of General Ducrot.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Movements of Thiers—The Orleanist Peace Party—How Deak Feels for the French Republic.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1870.

A despatch received here says that M. Thiers, accompanied by Count de Remusat, has arrived at Lyons. Both have safe conducts to enter Paris.

WHO ARE THE ORLEANIST LEADERS?

The Orleanist peace party counts as its leaders MM. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Montpayroux and Lefevre-Pontalis. Their new organ is to be named the *Constituante*.

M. DEAK AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

A despatch from Pesth to-day says that at a recent meeting of the Liberal Club of that city M. Deak, who is a member, refused to express sympathy for the French republic. His action has given rise to considerable comment.

Bismarck's View of Lord Granville's Note.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1870.

Information from an official source by cable was received here to-day to the effect that Count Bismarck does not consider Lord Granville's note as a proposition for an armistice. He thinks the proposition should come from France. M. Thiers will probably be permitted to go to Versailles, but there is uncertainty about his being allowed to enter Paris. Her Majesty's government have not yet received a reply to their suggestions from Prussia.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

King William's Imperial Reward.

LONDON, Oct. 29—Night.

It is specially announced by a HERALD telegram, dated in Berlin to-day, that the States of Germany—federated and Southern, it is said—have agreed to name his Majesty King William of Prussia Emperor of Germany.

MEETING OF FRENCH SYMPATHIZERS IN CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29, 1870.

At a meeting of French republican sympathizers, held to-night at James' Hall, several hundred attended. Very enthusiastic speeches were made and resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy for the French republic; asking of the German people to throw off the yoke of kingcraft and declare a republic; pledging support to President Grant in his efforts for a mediation leading to an early and honorable peace; securing the French republic and the ascendancy of republican ideas throughout Europe.

It was ordered to send a copy of these resolutions to the French Minister at Washington and to President Grant.

After the meeting several hundred dollars were contributed for aid to the French wounded, and a committee was appointed to secure additional subscriptions.

LITERATURE.

THE THEOLOGY OF CHRIST, FROM HIS OWN WORDS. By Joseph P. Thompson. New York: Charles Scribner & Co.

The author of this admirable work has endeavored to supply what was much needed in religious literature—a critical examination of the theology of Christ. His arguments are derived mainly from the Fourth Gospel, or, as it is better known, the Gospel of St. John, the genuineness of which he upholds and defends ably and convincingly. No attempt is made to delineate the life of Christ, the object being, to use Mr. Thompson's own language, "to evolve, directly and exclusively from His own words, the doctrine that He taught." Confining his attention to this most important subject, he has produced a work which analyzes, with noticeable clearness and perspicuity, those theological teachings which wrought so marvellous a revolution in the religious and social ideas of the world. Naturally enough, where there are so many theological systems, no work of a religious character can be expected to meet universal approval; but, as religious controversial literature never fails in the end to bring forth good results, no matter how intense and bitter be the contest over it at first, so doubtless will this work produce some good from whatever controversy it may engender. To our judgment it is an admirable production, and one which we can recommend to all who seek a critical explanation of the great truths which Christ taught and which he illustrated in his life.

A SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. From the Discovery of American to the year 1870. By David B. Scott. New York: Harper & Brothers.

We take pleasure in recommending this book. It is in all respects one of the best school histories of the United States, intended for the earlier studies of the scholar, now in print. Every prominent event, from the discovery of America to the accession of General Grant as President, is given in a clear, simple and concise style, which enables the learner to understand everything learned. Another admirable feature is to be found in the maps and illustrations, which are numerous and well executed. These increase the interest in the text and aid materially in the work of retaining in the mind all the conspicuous events whose occurrence is recorded. Another good feature, and one which cannot be too highly commended, is the absence of all political partisanship. Since the close of our civil war almost every history published has been a mere political treatise designed to fetter the minds of the young, and to fill them with the mere passions and prejudices of the hour, by the advocacy of the ideas which controlled republicans or democrats or Confederates. This kind of history, so suicidal to impartiality and after research, Mr. Scott has studiously avoided. He has confined himself to the simple narrative of facts, thus leaving the mind of the student free to form opinions at a maturer age, unbiased by the—in this respect—pernicious workings of an early impression.

GAZZAM'S TREATISE ON THE BANKRUPT LAWS FOR BUSINESS MEN. By Anthony W. Gazzam. New York: George T. Deller.

This work will be found invaluable to business men—both creditors and debtors alike. It is written in a clear, terse style, which places the whole subject of the bankrupt law before the reader in such a form that it ceases to be full of intricacies and becomes clear and unmistakable. It also contains "all the recent amendments to the bankrupt act and copious notes covering the latest English and American decisions." The book is not only valuable to the business community, but will aid many lawyers in unravelling knotty questions with accuracy and despatch.

We cannot wholly praise "A Condensed Etymology of the English Language." (New York: A S. Barnes & Co.) The work possesses merits of a decided character, but it seems to us too severe for beginners and too simple for advanced students. The study of Latin, French, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, &c., prefixes to English words, scarcely benefits the learner who is ignorant of those languages, whereas the student acquainted with Latin, Greek, &c., is necessarily aware from whence such prefixes are derived.

NEW YORK CITY.

Accidents, Arrests, Violent Deaths and Criminal Records from the Police Courts—Miscellaneous Metropolitan News Gossip.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1869.	1870.		1869.	1870.
3 A.M.	48	51	3 P.M.	51	59
6 A.M.	46	50	6 P.M.	51	54
9 A.M.	49	53	9 P.M.	48	55
12 M.	51	56	12 P.M.	45	47

Average temperature yesterday 53½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 48½

The deaths reported last week were 435, births, 292, and marriages, 123.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-one fires for the week ending October 29, at twelve o'clock noon. Loss estimated at $7,015; insurance, $33,000.

The arrests for last week were:—22d, 312; 23d, 224; 24th, 286; 25th, 247; 26th, 220; 27th, 195; 28th, 209; total, 1,692.

In attempting to escape parental chastisement Fernando Doran, aged seventeen, of 304 Second street, retreated to the roof, fell off, and was badly injured about the body.

Christ church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, has been sold to the vestry of St. Bartholomew's (Rev. Dr. Cooke) for $200,000, and will be taken possession of early in November.

The New York Medical College for Women will commence the winter session on Tuesday evening, November 1, with a reunion and the usual exercises in the college building, 187 Second avenue, corner of Twelfth street. The public generally are invited to witness the inaugural exercises.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon James O. Conway was held to answer on a charge of stealing from the boat Harriet, lying at pier No. 43 East river, twenty-five bags of wheat, of the value of seventy dollars, the property of William M. Gray, of Nos. 8 and 10 Water street.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday called to hold an inquest on the body of Ann Farrell, a girl twelve years of age, who was drowned or fatally injured by falling into an old well in the rear of premises corner of 103d street and Broadway. Ann was dead when removed from the well.

Margaret Hayes, an Irishwoman, forty years of age, died in the Penitentiary Hospital on Thursday night. Margaret, who was a domestic, on the 28th of July last was convicted of assault and battery by Judge Shandley, in the Court of Special Sessions, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

There will be a free lecture before the Temperance Society of the Washington square Methodist Episcopal church to-morrow evening, by Dr. J. B. F. Walker, of the *Daily Globe*. The lecture is a new one, and promises to be very interesting. Subject, "The Aristotlian and Baconian Systems of Philosophy."

James Donohue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending October 29:—Number of males applied for employment, 124; females, 718; male help required, 91; female, 780; situations procured for 74 males and 692 females. Total number of situations procured, 766.

William Wildemithger, of 309 Pearl street, was badly injured yesterday by the explosion of chemicals. James McDonald, of 26 Cherry street, while on the cathead of ship Huguenot, at pier 11 East river, was entangled in the chains, and received a compound fracture of one of his legs. Sent to city Park Hospital.

The steamer Relief left yesterday morning, under the control of the Marine Underwriters, for Key West. She is sent to ascertain the full losses of the various companies represented in this city from the wrecks of the past two weeks. She hopes, also, to unravel the mystery of the lost steamer Mariposa.

Detective Finn yesterday arrested Catharine Sweeney for having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at $85, and $11 in money, from Henry Morse, of 335 Market street, while both were together in the Grant House on Friday night. Catharine denied having taken the money and returned the watch and chain. Justice Dowling committed her for trial.

The Board of Trustees of the General Theological (Episcopal) Seminary, after balloting nine hours on Friday, elected Dr. P. K. Cady, Professor of Systematic Divinity, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Mohan, of Baltimore. The vote stood seven bishops and forty-two clergy and laity, and that of his opponent six bishops and thirty-four clergy and laity.

Minnie Schlessenger, a German woman, forty years of age, died yesterday afternoon at her residence, No. 135 Henry street, from the effects of a dose of poison which it was stated she had taken with suicidal intent. What prompted the act of self-destruction or the kind of poison used by deceased did not appear in the written report of Sergeant Slater sent to the Coroners' office. Coroner Keenan has charge of the case and will make an investigation.

John Hennessy, an Irish laborer, was almost instantly killed yesterday in the steam sawmill of Messrs. Nolan & Steers, 125th street and Harlem river. Hennessy, employed in the mill, was at work when a piece of wood, two feet in length, was thrown from the circular saw with great force and striking him in the chest caused almost instant death. The body was taken to the late home of deceased, 409 East 124th street, where Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest.

Justice Dowling yesterday held for trial Henry C. Marcer, a carpenter, residing in Brooklyn, on a charge of having stolen two pieces of dress goods, valued at ninety dollars, from the store of Victor S. Allien, 132 Duane street. Marcer entered the store with an unknown man, who pretended to be writing a letter while Marcer was engaged in putting the property into a carpet bag. The porter of the store, Stephen Arnold, saw the proceeding and caused Marcer's arrest.

Patrick Madden, a lad, who with some others was playing on the roof of some Harlem Railroad freight cars yesterday, was instantly killed by falling between the cars, the wheels of two of them passing over his body. The remains were picked up by Mr. d'Agastino, of trap-gun, burglar-killing notoriety, who was passing at the time. Madden resided in Fifteenth street, between avenues A and B. The driver of the car, Edward Brophy, was arrested to await the result of the inquest.

Information was given to the sergeant in charge of the Fourteenth precinct station house yesterday afternoon that a very aged woman, a Mrs. Lamb, said to be seventy years of age, and who lived in the rear basement of 180 Elizabeth street, had not been seen since the morning of the day before. Officers McSally and Darmistadler visited the basement in question and found the old lady lying dead on the floor. A broken kerosene lamp was found by her side, and her person was severely burned. It is supposed she died from the effects of an explosion.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday transferred Captain Ira S. Garland, of the First precinct, to the Twelfth (Harlem) precinct, vice Captain Joseph H. Petty, of the Twelfth, transferred to the First precinct. Sergeant John F. Maloney, Eighth precinct, was transferred from the Eighth to the Third, and Sergeant George F. Townes, of the Third, to the Eighth precinct. Doorman Wm. B. McMillan, of the Central Office, was dismissed. The thanks of the Board was tendered to Harper & Brothers for the donation of fifty-one volumes of books to the House of Detention, for the use of prisoners.

THE SUPPOSED GRAFTON BANK ROBBER.

The announcement was exclusively made in yesterday's HERALD that on the previous day Captain Edward Walsh, of the Spring street station house, had arrested a man on suspicion of participation in the robbery of the Grafton Bank last week, details of which were given. The prisoner, William Dunn, was yesterday taken to the Tombs, but remanded to Police Headquarters to await the arrival of persons who it was believed would recognize him. The gentlemen telegraphed for, one of whom is the proprietor of the hotel at Grafton, where the cracksmen put up, arrived late last evening, and were confronted with the prisoner. The hotelkeeper at once declared that Dunn was not one of the party, and he will to-day be arraigned at the Tombs before Justice Dowling, who will doubtless discharge him at once.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—LOSS $18,000.

Last evening a fire broke out in the basement of No. 310 Broadway, occupied by Meckler & Son as a restaurant. The loss to this firm was $2,000; insured fully. The building is damaged $1,000. The fire extended to the adjacent building, No. 77 Duane street, occupied by the Manufacturing Corporation. The loss by water is placed by the police at $15,000. It is insured for $25,000 in city companies. The cause of the fire is not known.

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish-American Peace Conference—Secretary Delano's Commission Signed—Finances of the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1870.

The Spanish-American Peace Conference.

A conference took place to-day at noon, at the Department of State, under the presidency of Secretary Fish. The Spanish, Peruvian and Chilean Ministers and the Envoy of Ecuador were present. The powers of the representatives were exchanged and found regular. The conference was opened by the reading of a memorandum, prepared by the Secretary of State, giving the history of the American mediation and the object to be attained, to wit:—The establishment of a permanent peace between the allied South American republics and Spain, the former having, several years ago, been engaged in actual war with Spain. After the reading of this document the representatives of three of the allied Powers observed they did not think they could proceed further without the presence of the Envoy of Bolivia, who has not yet reached this country. Thereupon the conference adjourned until his arrival, which will take place in two or three weeks.

The meeting was exceedingly harmonious, and the expression of feeling was altogether of a kind and friendly character. It is highly probable that when the conference shall meet again there will be an arrangement between Spain and the allied republics satisfactory and favorable to the commerce of neutral nations.

The National Banks.

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the city of New York at the close of business on Saturday, the 8th of October, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$167,969,157
Overdrafts	112,928
United States bonds to secure circulation	40,856,550
United States bonds to secure deposits	700,000
United States bonds and securities on hand	6,569,750
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	6,990,261
Due from other national banks	12,617,724
Due from State banks and bankers	2,472,529
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	7,833,189
Current expenses	1,282,525
Premiums	921,615
Checks and other cash items	2,322,083
Exchanges for Clearing House	62,533,329
Bills of other national banks	2,091,519
Bills of State banks	8,668
Fractional currency	331,076
Specie	13,135,649
Legal tender notes	17,648,577
Clearing House certificates	17,015,000
Three per cent certificates	11,140,000
Total	$375,152,133

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	73,435,000
Surplus fund	18,835,099
Undivided profits	10,039,181
National bank notes outstanding	32,945,080
State bank notes outstanding	235,959
Dividends unpaid	236,860
Individual deposits	167,019,366
United States deposits	241,962
Due to national banks	55,947,455
Due to State banks and bankers	16,225,168
Total	$375,152,133

Fractional Currency Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $522,000. The shipments were:—Notes, $1,836,256; fractional currency, $974,375.

Treasurer Spinner hold as security for circulation $344,696,550, and for public deposits $360,481,(5).

Mutilated notes burned during the week, $271,800. Total amount burned, $31,179,488.

Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $641,170. Total amount issued therefor, $30,482,635. Balance for mutilated notes, $636,833.

Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $301,899,359.

Fractional currency destroyed during the week, $333,516 40.

Secretary Cox.

Secretary Cox retired from the Interior Department to-day. The several heads of bureaus and the clerks and employés of the Department previously called upon him to pay their parting respects.

Secretary Delano's Commission.

The President to-day signed the commission of Columbus Delano as Secretary of the Interior from the 1st of November.

Appointments by the President.

Benjamin F. Farnham, of Massachusetts, Consul at Bombay; William H. Townsend, of Rhode Island, Consul at Cork; Frederick Hedd, of New York, Consul at Ghent; Arthur Livermore, of New Hampshire, Consul at Londonderry; Nathaniel Pope, of Illinois, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico; Edward H. Philtreplece, of Michigan, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL."—About the most admirably performed and sung opera since the opening of the season was that last night. Miss Rosa Hersee, as Arline, was excellent throughout, and was repeatedly encored. Her voice was in fine condition, and her acting, as usual, admirable. Mr. Seguin as Devilshoof and Mr. Drayton as Count Arnheim deserve the highest praise for the rendering of their parts, particularly Mr. Seguin, who played the devil-may-care gypsy to perfection. Mr. Bowler's singing was fine, but his acting was marred by imperfections which he seems wedded to. As the Gypsy Queen Miss Fannie Goodwin did well, but there is still ample room for improvement in both her singing and acting. She possesses decided merit, and after she has got over what appears to be the difficulties of a novice in opera she will make her mark on the lyric stage. On the whole we do not remember seeing "The Bohemian Girl" more acceptably rendered. It was a genuine success from beginning to end, and will, we trust, be repeated before the close of the season. The audience that attended the theatre last night was noticeably large and fashionable.

MLLE. NILSSON will sing in Monday's concert, which will be positively the last prior to her departure for Boston. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair"—Handel; "Casta Diva"—Norma; "Rigoletto," Quartetti; with Miss Carf, Brignoli and Verger.

THE CHICKASAW JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29, 1870.

At the Chickasaw Jockey Club races to-day, the selling race—a dash of two miles, for all ages, for a purse of $300—was won by Allie Hunt, beating Bob Shelton, second, and Bonita third. Time 3:43½. Allie Hunt sold for $750 and was the favorite.

The race for the Club Purse of $5.0, best three in five, for all ages, resulted as follows:—

Morgan Scout	3	1	3	1	1
Regent	1	2	1	3	3
Eveline	2	3	2	4	4
Alaska	4	4	4	2	2

Time, 1:49¼, 1:48¼, 1:50, 1:51¾, 1:53.

The betting was heavy owing to the split. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

For the