FRANCE.

Another War Bulletin from King William.

Occupation of Orleans by the Prussians.

DE PALADINES' ARMY BADLY BEATEN.

The French Retreating Up the Loire.

The Prussians Inform Trochu of Their Victory.

KING WILLIAM'S REPORT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Despatch to Queen Augusta—Orleans Occupied by the Germans—Prussian Successes Near Rouen.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, 1870.

King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta, under date of Versailles, December 5:—

The city of Orleans was occupied by our forces last night without being stormed. The Third corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse.

The Eighth corps of the First Army on the 4th inst. beat the French in several conflicts northeast of Rouen, taking one gun and 400 prisoners. Our loss was only one killed and forty wounded.

WILHELM.

The Recent Battle at Orleans—De Paladines' Army Terribly Beaten.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, Via LONDON, Dec. 6—5 P. M.

The French were utterly defeated at Orleans. Ten thousand were made prisoners, and seventy-seven pieces of artillery, including several mitrailleuses, and four gunboats on the Loire were captured.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Courtesy—Paris Informed of De Paladines' Defeat—Ducrot's Position.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1870.

The Prussians have sent a flag into Paris announcing the capture of Orleans, the rout of the Army of the Loire, with thirty guns and thousands of prisoners, and the report of the death of General Ducrot. (?)

DUCROT'S POSITION.

A despatch from Brussels says that General Ducrot's army still holds the positions across the neck of the peninsula west of Champigny, but the main body of his army marched southwest to Cretell, where it occupies a position between the Seine and the Marne, protected by the guns of Fort Charenton. The whole loss of the Germans at Paris since the 28th exceeds 6,500 men.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Germans Approaching Blois—De Paladines' Army Retreating—Havre Threatened.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1870.

A telegram from Brussels reports that the Germans are approaching Blois along the railroad.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE RETREATING.

The Army of the Loire, 200,000 strong, is marching up the left bank of the Loire, to where they can meet the Army of the East, 60,000 strong, when the combined army will move towards Fontainebleau.

HAVRE THREATENED.

The object of General Manteuffel's occupation of Rouen is to push forward a column to Havre, in order to obtain supplies by sea.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

BISMARCK ON THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

The artistic gold pen, in imitation of a quill, which was recently mentioned in the HERALD as having been made by Herr Bissinger, jeweller, of Pforzheim, with a view to Count Bismarck signing the treaty of peace with it, has been presented to the Count, who, in acknowledging it, wrote:—"Your beautiful and artistic present has been delivered to me by Herr Jolly. I feel some difficulty in knowing how to express my thanks for it. At a time when the sword of the German nation has performed such illustrious feats you render the pen almost too much honor in making it so costly. I can only hope that the use to which you have destined the pen in the service of our country may conduce to its permanent welfare in a fortunate peace, and I can promise you that, with God's help, it shall in my hand subscribe nothing unworthy of German feeling and of the German sword."

CIVILIZING THE FRENCH TURCOS.

The *Suabian Mercury* gives some particulars of the Turcos at Ulm. On the 13th of November the ground being covered with snow, one of them asked incidentally whether the winter would now soon be over. They are as well accommodated as possible under the circumstances, but in the casemates of the fortress the night is long and the air thick. They are active at washing, and have a peculiar manner of ironing the clothes with the smooth back (cold) of a brush. In their cooking, which they do for themselves, they are also very cleanly, and they are quite resigned to their fate, partly through stoicism. They are thankful, too, for everything, although quite unaccustomed to many things. A wounded African in the hospital recently had, for the first time in his life, some good Suabian soup. He eat it patiently out of the plate, but remarked, on finishing it, that that coffee was not good and he did not wish for any more of it.

KING WILLIAM AND A PRIVATE SOLDIER—AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A Brunswick paper gives an anecdote illustrating the King of Prussia's kindheartedness. A soldier from Stargard, in Mecklenburg, is on outpost before Paris. Here he received a letter from home, and, as he had been a long time without news, he could not refrain from opening it immediately. In reading it he became so absorbed that he had no eye or ear for what passed around him. Suddenly he heard a noise, looked up and perceived the King and Crown Prince with their retinue. Startled, he let the letter fall and gave the customary salute. The King remarking his anxiety and confusion stepped up to him in a friendly way and asked, "Well, a letter from your sweetheart?" "No, your Majesty, from my father," he replied. "May I read the letter, or are there secrets in it?" asked the King. The soldier handed the letter to the King, who turned to his suite and read, *inter alia*, as follows:—"In a fortnight your sister's wedding comes off. We shall all greatly miss you on that day, and your old mother is most of all vexed at not seeing you here. It does not matter, however, only go to the French in earnest, so that the insatiable mouth of those fellows may be very soon stopped." The King returned the letter and rode on. No long time elapsed before the soldier was relieved from his post. He received fourteen days' furlough, and was able, at the King's expense, to make a journey to Mecklenburg and attend the wedding.

PLEASANT UNION OF CONTENDING SOLDIERS.

A letter from a Prussian guardsman, before Paris, published in a London paper, says:—"To-day we acted exceptionally as outposts at Stains, and if we always had such outposts we should like it very well. We slept, it is true, in the open air, and it was tolerably cold, but not a shot fell, and in the morning we received a visit from the French too. We could hardly believe our eyes when they advanced. We first saw them 400 or 500 paces off, when they stood on the road, took off their caps, showed us their brandy flasks and drank to us. We responded to their greeting, and motioned with handkerchiefs that they might come to us. After a quarter of an hour two officers, with a small white flag and fourteen men, came nearer, extending their hands and showing that they had no weapons, the officers only having their swords. About 200 paces off the fourteen men halted and the officers advanced further. Our officers and we went ten paces towards them and saluted them. They said they could not see why we should not mutually correspond and impart news. They were tired of the war and longed for peace. We promised not to fire on each other. The fourteen men, on seeing us taking with their officers, came up also and shook hands with us. Several more would have come, but their officers motioned them to remain where they were. We shared our cigars, cognac, &c., with which they were much pleased. We also allowed them a taste of our sausages, just cooked, which they thought capital. They told us the outposts were not suffering want, as they had pork or ass's flesh thrice a week; but in the city things were bad, and they wished there might soon be peace, for Paris could not hold out long. On our asking why they at first fired so often without hurting us, they replied that they wanted to frighten us. After remaining about an hour they turned back, shaking hands and thanking us repeatedly. On their way back they took off their caps to us several times.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA'S BIRTHDAY.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, replying to the congratulations of the municipal authorities of Berlin on his birthday, wrote:—"The representatives of my dear native town have, with true affection remembered my birthday, and by their friendly congratulations have laid me under the obligation of tendering them my sincere thanks. I could not, indeed, as formerly, spend the 18th of October in your midst and in my family circle. I celebrated it by the side of our King, in the heart of the hostile country, surrounded by a victorious army formed out of all parts of our great Fatherland. I perceive with especial gratitude that the experiences of the brave army which I have the pleasure of commanding meet with such joyful recognition. May the unity which our country won in war be firmly established by God's help in a speedy peace. The heavy sacrifices which our success demanded will not then have been made in vain."

LOSS OF A FRENCH IRON-CLAD BATTERY.

A letter from Toulon, dated November 18, reports the loss of one or two iron cased floating batteries, which were on their way to the mouth of the Rhone, in order to form part of the defences of Lyons. The vessels went down suddenly, head foremost, in seventy fathoms of water, and about fourteen leagues distant from the land. Happily no lives were lost, as the crew were all aboard the Rouanie, steamer, towing the battery; but the material loss is important, as the guns and ammunition were all on board.

HOW THE PRUSSIANS BEHAVE IN FRANCE.

A vivid idea, says the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, of the sufferings and sorrows that follow in the train of war is given in the following letter from an Alsatian lady to her son in this city. The writer is a resident of a village about five miles out of Strasbourg:—

HOCHFELDEN, BAS-RHIN, Nov. 13, 1870.

This is the third letter I have written to you since the commencement of this war, so unfortunate for our dear France. Have you received them? If so, why do you leave your old and deserted mother without answer? I have told you already of the miserable state of things now in our dear Alsace. Whole villages are burned down, and the inhabitants are living in the woods, having fled from their houses on the approach of the Prussians. Oh, how glad I am that you did not come home last spring, as you intended to do. Your fate would have been the same as that of all your schoolmates—either dead, made prisoner, or wounded, languishing under neglect in some hospital. And what would have become of your dear wife? You must know that those barbarian hordes never fail to ruin the virtue of wives and girls. Oh, what misery! what poverty! They stole all my wine in the cellar, and even the smoked pork out of the chimney, and the money out of the drawer. What could I do against all of them? For fear of being beaten or worse, I had to look on submissively. Oh, Joseph, you ought to see Strasbourg now! They capitulated the 28th of October, and as soon as the capitulation was known everybody got demoralized. Neighbors went to see each other, crying and embracing their friends. The soldiers broke their arms—sabres and guns—many a cannon was thrown into the river Ill. All broke out in imprecations against the renowned leader, Uhrich, who forbade his artillery to act against the besiegers with effect. On the 7th of October I ventured out in the town. What a heart-breaking view was offered to me! Whole streets burned completely down, presenting nothing more than a heap of ruins, remains of black and smoky walls, with the half-burned furniture scattered among them, and sometimes a whole house thrown into the street, obstructing the passage. The quarter between the gate of Kroutenburg and Steinstrasse, as well as the Finkmatt, are in ashes. The street of the Nave Pieuve, where you lived so long as a child, and where you knew every one of those magnificent buildings, is no more. After the fall of Strasbourg our courage was still kept alive. All our hopes turned towards the miserable Bazaine, and I believe you know already what a terrible page history will bestow upon him. All our hopes, our last hopes were turned towards him, and he, too, followed the example of his worthy master, the base man of our brave army of Sedan.

I think you know all the details. You cannot imagine what misery is here—everything eaten up, everything stolen and carried away; women are insulted and men beat in, and the same thing is repeated every day and every hour. Your adopted brother in the French army was at the battle of Sarbrueck. Since then nothing has been heard from him. I had fourteen soldiers to lodge and two wounded Franchmen. You can imagine how well they were cared for. I had to quarrel all the time with the Prussians, but finally got the best of them.

If you should come home now you would see nothing else but ruins, ashes and desolation and hunger and pain in every face. And what will we do, then, when those heavy snow storms come on, without food, without shelter, and constantly pursued by those barbarian Prussians, who sing profane songs and cry "down with the French!" as they did on the eve of the surrender of Strasbourg? There is never a kind word spoken to us poor country people; everything is demanded with the pistol or sabre in hand. They shot down pigeons as they would game in a great hunting expedition.

When the capitulation of Strasbourg took place almost all of you friends escaped from the Prussians while they were being conducted into Germany as war prisoners. Some of them rejoined the army again, some others are in the vosges, intercepting the Prussian communication. May the Lord bless them and give our poor France victory. We still hope that some day or other we will be freed from the brutal Prussians, and that we shall not be annexed to Germany. We are French, and we will all remain so. If only Paris does not surrender or be sold!

We do not receive papers or letters of any kind here except they have been opened by the Prussians. We have to make all our communications secretly, and, thank God, there are men courageous enough to undertake this dangerous branch of postal service. Without them I do not know what would become of us.

The Prussians even carried away mother's old watch, which he got on his wedding day. Oh, it is awful!

PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC IN ALGERIA.

The example set by General Trochu of an unequivocal adhesion to the republican form of government has been followed by another general. The following order of the day was issued at Philippeville, Algeria, by Brigadier General Faidherbe:—

OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—Disasters and humiliations accumulate in our unfortunate country. The honor of the French army is under a cloud. Let us who, detained in spite of ourselves in Algeria, had no part in the dark days of Sedan and Metz, raise our hearts to the height of events. Let us, together with all the citizens, who are taking arms for the defence of our native soil, form the nucleus of a regenerated army—or a national army which will redeem the cowardice and treason of the imperial armies. Let us swear to devote ourselves to the salvation of the country, to wipe out the stains on our flag and to prevent by all manner of means the restoration of that regime which in the space of twenty years allowed that demoralization of France and brought her to the brink of ruin. Let us swear fidelity to France and the republic.

General de Brigade, FAIDHERBE.

This proclamation of the republic by a military name which enjoyed high rank in the time of the empire is a remarkable symptom.

LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE.

Meeting of the French Democratic Club—Liberty versus King William.

The French Democratic Club met last evening at the Sixteenth Ward Court House, corner of Seventh avenue and twenty-second street. The meeting was largely attended, and those present manifested much enthusiasm. A committee, comprising M. E. A. Legrand, President of the club; M. L. Mercier, one of the editors of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, and others, submitted the following resolutions:—

Whereas France is the first great European Power that possesses a republican government, and has adopted the motto of liberty, equality and fraternity as the basis of her government; and

Whereas the people of this country are opposed to the oppressions practiced by monarchs, and ought, therefore, to give their moral support to all efforts that tend to propagate and establish republican institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That the French Democratic Club appeal to all citizens, without distinction of nationality, and invite them to join in a grand demonstration in favor of the French republic, as the terrible struggle in which she is now engaged has no other object than to insure her existence and to free the oppressed from the yoke of tyranny.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The day on which the grand demonstration is to take place will be previously announced by placards and in the papers. An address will also be prepared and transmitted to the government of national defence in France.

RUSSIA.

England's Humiliation in Face of the Gortchakoff Diplomacy.

Earl Granville's Retreat from His First Position.

The Czar Gains His Point and Then Approves of a Congress.

British Indignation and Queen Victoria's Personal Feeling.

Russian Explanation by Cabinet Circular.

Count Beust's Reply to Gortchakoff.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

England's Retreat and Humiliation—The British People Indignant—No "Fight" Now—Russia Firm in Her Demand—The Points of the Treaty of Paris which are Impugned—The Congress Plan and France—Queen Victoria's Feeling—Cabinet Decision.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

Much indignation is expressed by all classes of people here at the ignominious retreat of the British government from the positive position which was taken in Earl Granville's first note on the Eastern question, in which he said very clearly to Russia, recall your present act of abrogation of the Paris Treaty of 1856 or fight.

In all the documents which have been elicited so far by the agitation of this delicate and dangerous subject Russia maintains her determination to disregard the thirteenth and fourteenth clauses of the Treaty of Paris, the thirteenth clause particularly.

Of the articles of the treaty those which are essentially affected by the diplomacy of the Czar to-day are the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth, which read thus:—

ARTICLE 11. The Black Sea is neutralized; its waters and its ports, thrown open to the mercantile marine of every nation, are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to the flag of war, either of the Powers possessing its coasts, or of any other Power, with the exceptions mentioned in Articles 14 and 19 of the present treaty.

ART. 12. Free from any impediment, the commerce in the ports and waters of the Black Sea shall be subject only to regulations of health, customs and police framed in a spirit favorable to the development of commercial transactions. In order to afford to the commercial and maritime interests of every nation the security which is desired, Russia and the Sublime Porte will admit consuls into their ports situated upon the coast of the Black Sea in conformity with the principles of international law.

ART. 13. The Black Sea being neutralized according to the terms of article eleven, the maintenance or establishment upon its coast of military maritime arsenals becomes alike unnecessary and purposeless; in consequence, the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan engage not to establish or to maintain upon that coast any military maritime arsenal.

Russia considers the abrogation of the treaty as being already accomplished in fact, even while she does not oppose the project of a general conference.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PREJUDICES.

It is well known in London that Earl Granville's surrender of his first position was secured by the personal influence of Queen Victoria, who is too thoroughly German in sentiment to give her formal consent to a war which it is by no means certain even the humiliating of England can prevent after all, as it is probable Russia will commit some overt act in direct violation of the treaty pending the meeting of the congress.

FRENCH INTERESTS AND RUSSIAN HASTE.

It is now urged that England cannot with honor consent to the assemblage of a congress until France is properly represented therein.

It is certain, however, that Russia will brook no delay in carrying out her avowed intentions.

CABINET DIVISION.

A break in the English Cabinet is still imminent.

RUSSIAN EXPLANATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Circular Despatched to the Continental and Turkish Powers—What is "Essential" for Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 6, 1870.

The Russian government has forwarded despatches to the government at Vienna, Florence, Tours and Constantinople with regard to the Black Sea question.

They are similar to those addressed to Baron von Brunnow, the Russian representative at London. The general tenor of all these despatches is that the Russian demands are essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

COUNT BEUST'S REPLY TO PRINCE GORTCHAKOFF.

VIENNA, Nov. 24, 1870.

The reply of Count Beust to the circular of Prince Gortchakoff points out that there can be no doubt as to the mutual obligations involved by the Treaty of 1856, which cannot by one party be modified or annulled. It is merely in deference due to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg that Count Beust proceeds to an analysis of the arguments produced by Prince Gortchakoff. The fact that Turkey can maintain a fleet where Russia cannot could only warrant a desire for a revision of the treaty, but not its arbitrary dissolution. This argument only increases the gravity of the step taken by Russia, as such maxims endanger all existing and future treaties. Turkey is not responsible for the alleged breach of treaty by the union of the Danubian Principalities. Turkey does not demand the sanction of this breach of treaty, which infringes upon her rights and interests. The entry into the Black Sea of foreign men-of-war having princes on board was a harmless proceeding, of which Russia should have complained if deemed objectionable.

The Austro-Hungarian government learns with painful regret the resolve of Russia, and expresses its deep surprise thereat. It cannot but direct the serious attention of the government of St. Petersburg to the consequences of such a proceeding.

A further note of Count Beust, addressed to the Austrian Ambassador, Count Chotek, at St. Petersburg, refutes the allegation which imputed to Count Beust his having taken the initiative in this matter in January, 1867. At that time the Russian Imperial Chancellor himself deemed the action of Count Beust precipitate, as tending to excite the suspicions of the French government, and as no satisfactory result could be expected from a congress; besides, according to the proposals of Count Beust at that time, the different co-signatories, but not a single Power by itself, were to proceed to a revision of the treaty. At that time, too, the proposal of Count Beust was not of a nature to call forth dangerous consequences, while the present isolated proceeding of Russia creates serious misgivings, as the Christian populations of the East will think that Russia had deemed the moment opportune to take the solution of the Eastern question in hand.

IS HE KING OF COUNTERFEITERS?

An Arrest Which is Claimed to Be the Most Important in Many Years—The Prisoner Says It is Not, and Tells a Story of Blackmailing.

Rumors having been circulated about the city last evening that the most important arrest of counterfeiters made in years had just taken place, and that the parties were confined in Ludlow street jail, a HERALD reporter visited that prison at a late hour last night, and had, through the courteousness of Warden Tracy, a long interview with Mr. Brockway, the only prisoner yet made. Mr. Brockway gave the following statement of his case:—"I resided in Philadelphia in 1867, and was there arrested by a detective named Wood—Colonel Wood, as he called himself. He took me to Jersey City, and we stopped at Taylor's Hotel. From there I was taken six or seven times to Newark to be tried for counterfeiting. After a month's time no proof was brought forth and I was discharged. At the time we were stopping at Taylor's Wood stated to me that he could arrest and convict any man of any crime if he had never seen the man before. Mr. Gulies went my bail at the time for $12,000 or $20,000—I forget which.

About eighteen months ago

ONE OF WOOD'S DETECTIVES

came to me in New York, where I then was, and said he could save me some trouble if I

WOULD PAY HIM $1,000.

He said that parties in Buffalo intended to arrest me for passing counterfeit bonds on a man named Spaulding, of that city. I said I would think the matter over, and appointed a meeting with him. I then went to Commissioner Osborn and asked for a warrant for this man's arrest. Mr. Osborn advised me not to get a warrant or meddle with him, as he would arrest him if he could ascertain his whereabouts. He informed me that this man had outstanding warrants from him for the arrest of many persons, and had made no returns; that he was evidently using them for the purpose of blackmailing, &c. (Mr. Brockway here suggested that he might not be at liberty to give the above facts for the purpose of publication, as they might have been entrusted to him in confidence, and a violation of that confidence might influence the Commissioner against him. He added that Mr. Osborn had always treated him in a very courteous and gentlemanly manner, and he would be sorry to embarrass him in any way. The detective who came to me was a short time after arrested at Canandaigua, N. Y., for complicity in altering some bonds, and taken to Buffalo. This was, I think, in June, 1869. Six months after the interview above alluded to two officers came from Buffalo and arrested me on a charge of selling fraudulent bonds to Mr. Spaulding. I obtained bail and the officers returned to Buffalo. Before I had an examination they telegraphed here that I was not the man and I was discharged.

Six or eight months ago I met Colonel Wood in Tom Reeves' billiard saloon, where he called me one side and borrowed ten dollars of me. Then he gave me one of the pamphlets he had published (stating that Boutwell had offered him $25,000 to convict President Johnson, and that it did not matter how the evidence was obtained so long as he was convicted), and said that

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT

had used him so meanly that he would like to get square with it, and added, "If you will give me $5,000 I will show you how to counterfeit any note from the original by a chemical process, making a perfect *fac simile*. He said if I would go to Washington he would show me samples of heads and figures he had done. He claimed to have perfected the thing himself from experiments made by him and a well known engraver. He did not want to engage in the business himself, but

WOULD SELL THE SECRET.

I told him I took no interest in the matter, and would not either make use of such a secret, sell it, or have anything to do with it. I did not see him from that time till about a week ago. Judge Stewart wrote me a note asking me to call at his office if I had leisure on Thursday. I think it was on Thursday or last week I called there and found Wood with the Judge. After a conversation on general subjects Wood said that he came on to New York as a witness in the seventy-thirty case between the government and Jay Cooke, but they

DIDN'T WANT HIM

on the stand. He had one offer from a banker as a witness, and he didn't care a damn whether he was a witness for the government or the bankers. He was poor and he must have some money, he didn't care

A COTTON CURSE

where it came from. He also said the government people accused him of getting up some seven-thirty plates for the purpose of getting rewards from the government. I afterwards saw something to the same effect in the HERALD.

Finally I arose to go, and when leaving he asked if he would see me again before he left the city. I said I did not know.

A day or two later I called at Judge Stewart's, where I again met Wood. After some general conversation he asked me if "I could help him any?" I had no money, nor any way to help him. While we were sitting there a gentleman came in, who Wood said was Colonel Whitely, and Wood seemed

VERY MUCH AGITATED,

and said what is that ignorant s—of a b—in here a ter? I said I did not know, it was the first time I ever saw him. Hood said, "I would not have this happen for $500." A short time after I left for home, and did not see or hear anything more of or from Wood till yesterday it was in the early hours of this morning he was speaking), when he came to my house, with a gentleman whom he introduced as Mr. Robertson. He then said Mr. Robertson has a warrant for you. I said, all right, I will go with you anywhere. We then went to the United States Marshal's office. The Marshal was out, and we came here to Ludlow street jail, stopping a moment at Judge Stewart's office.

In conclusion, this redoubtable King of Counterfeiters, as he is called—the man who certain parties say makes all the plates for first class bogus bank notes, and who is a plain looking, quiet, gentlemanly person—said, "There is no person living and no one among the dead who can truthfully say that I ever did or was connected with an illegal or dishonest act in my life."

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Thursday, Dec. 8—11:35 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Bright o'clock Barometer.	Thermometer Fahrenheit.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Omaha	29.75	29	—	Calm.	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.25	2	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
St. Paul	29.95	25	E.	Gentle.	Snow.
Duluth	30.01	27	E.	Very brisk.	Snow.
St. Louis, Mo.	30.09	40	—	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.07	52	N. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.04	32	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.12	33	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	41	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	30.19	32	—	Calm.	Clear.
Montgomery	30.07	40	—	Calm.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.25	30	E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	30.16	25	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.10	28	N. E.	Just percep.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.17	24	S. E.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Lake City, Fla.	30.01	47	N.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Augusta, Ga.	30.36	39	W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	29.96	33	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.11	31	N. W.	Very gentle.	Snow.
Oswego, N. Y.	29.97	35	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Washington	30.50	36	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New York	29.88	40	N.	Very brisk.	Clear.
Boston	29.71	35	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

MRS. LANDER IN FLAMES.

A burning accident, which will probably result in the loss of life, occurred yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Baltic and Wyckoff avenues, Brooklyn. Mrs. Lander, who resides in a one story frame house at the above corner, used some kerosene to aid her in lighting the fire. The fire communicated to the can which she held in her hand and an explosion ensued, and immediately thereafter she was enveloped in flames. Her screams attracted the attention of two or three citizens, and although they did all in their power to extinguish the flames the clothing of the unfortunate woman was nearly all burned off before it could be accomplished. Mr. Edmonds and Mr. Adamson were both severely burned about the face and hands in rescuing the children. The building, together with the furniture, was destroyed, causing a loss of $3,000. Mrs. Lander's injuries are pronounced of a fatal character.

ANOTHER MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD HORROR.

In Newark, on Wednesday evening, while a master carpenter named Erastus L. Hughey, of the firm of Van Amburgh & Hughey, was crossing the track of the Morris and Essex Railroad at Nesbitt street, in a wagon, in which were also his partner and two other men, they were terror stricken at the near approach of a train, and all hands jumped from the wagon. Unfortunately Mr. Hughey's foot caught in the track and he was hurled some distance on the cowcatcher. The others and the horse and wagon escaped entirely. The injured man was removed to a surgeon's and his wounds, which appeared far from serious, dressed. He was placed on a stretcher, and while being taken into his house, through some means slipped off, striking heavily on the ground and died soon afterward. Regarding the first accident, it is stated by some that there was no flagman about, and by others that deceased was warned. Strange to say, the county physician, Dr. Dodd, has ordered an inquest, which was commenced yesterday and adjourned till Saturday, after viewing the body. The action of the county physician is regarded as strange, inasmuch as it is decidedly contrary to his custom in like cases.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

King Victor Emmanuel's Speech to the Italian Parliament.

The National "Edifice Crowned" and Charles Albert's Idea Fulfilled.

Italy Mediatory Towards the Warring Powers and Tolerant to the Head of the Church.

PRUSSIA ABOUT TO ANNEX LUXEMBOURG.

England Uneasy Over Grant's Canadian Policy.

Fatal Disaster on an English Railroad.

ITALY.

Parliament Opened by the King—The Speech from the Throne—"Crowning" of the National Edifice—Prussia and France—The Papal and Spanish Questions.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6, 1870.

Parliament was opened on Monday by King Victor Emmanuel.

The King, in his speech from the throne, declared that, with Rome as the capital, the national edifice, which was commenced by Charles Albert, was "crowned," and the freedom of Italy completed. It was now the task of the Chambers to make her great and happy.

While we are thus happy, he continued, two nations, glorious representatives of civilization, are engaged in a horrible struggle. We will persist in our efforts to induce them to end the conflict, and prove that united Italy is an element of order, liberty and peace in Europe.

In reference to the Pope his Majesty said it was the duty of the nation to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious offices and the maintenance of his relations with the Catholic world.

Improvements in the administration of the government and development of the military and educational system were promised.

In regard to the election of the Prince Amadeus to the throne of Spain the King said:—"A sister nation has invited our son to rule over its destinies. We rejoice in the great honor conferred on our dynasty, and hope that it will bring equivalent benefits to Spain."

The royal speech concluded with congratulations on the present condition, and hopes for the future career of the nation, and was received with enthusiastic cheers by the members.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

Prussian Efforts for the Annexation of the Territory—Lorraine Useless Without It—England's Hesitation in 1867 Reacting On Her Interests.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

The latest telegrams addressed to the HERALD from Brussels are dated in that city on the 6th inst., in the evening.

The correspondent writes:—I have good grounds for stating that Prussia contemplates the annexation of Luxembourg to the territory of the German confederation, without which the annexation of Lorraine is strategetically useless.

Lord Stanley having officially declared in the year 1867 that the guarantees of England for the neutralization of Luxembourg did not involve the necessity of defending the treaty by force of arms, Prussia believes to-day that England will not oppose the accomplishment of the act.

Prussian agents are busily engaged in canvassing the opinions of the inhabitants of the Duchy on the subject. They find that a majority of the people are opposed to annexation.

ENGLAND.

President Grant's Message—The Fisheries Question and Future of Canada.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

President Grant's Message, so far as it relates to the North American fisheries question, continues to produce and confirm an uneasy feeling in Great Britain.

England will refuse to stand by the Dominion of Canada except she obtains the very clearest evidence that she has right on her side in doing so.

The practice and statutes of the North American provinces with regard to the fisheries question are severely condemned in London.

A Railroad Collision with Fatal Consequences.

LONDON, Dec. 6, 1870.

A collision of railway trains occurred yesterday at Brockley Junction, near London, in which a passenger car filled with people was crushed. Five persons were killed outright and many were injured, some of whom are not expected to survive.

GERMANY.

The Imperial Purple for King William of Prussia.

BERLIN, Dec. 6, 1870.

The King of Wurtemberg has signified his concurrence with the King of Bavaria and other German sovereigns in the proposal that King William of Prussia assume the title of Emperor of Germany.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in the Argentine Confederation—Montevideo Besieged by the Rebels.

LISBON, Dec. 6, 1870.

The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here to-day, bringing dates from that city to the latter part of November. The Brazilian news was unimportant. The Buenos Ayres authorities were negotiating with Jordan. The city of Montevideo was closely besieged by the rebels.

NEW MEXICO.

Meeting of the Legislature—Its Legality Questioned—Fabulous Reports from the Silver Mines.

SANTA FE, Dec. 7, 1870.

Both houses of the New Mexican Legislature are in session, but they merely meet and adjourn from day to day, without transacting any business until it can be determined whether the session is legal or not. Some of the lawyers and nearly all the members of the Legislature hold that the first of the biennial sessions, provided for by the laws of Congress, can be held now, while others hold that the first of these sessions should not be held until December 1, 1871. Inquiries have been sent to Washington in regard to the dispute.

Considerable excitement has been created here by the arrival of parties from the Ralston and Silver City silver mines with immensely rich specimens of ore. In a rock of eighty pounds fifty ounces of silver were obtained. Another specimen yielded ten ounces from twenty-two pounds of rock, and many specimens are estimated as valuing $8,000 per ton. Quite a number of persons are getting ready to start for these mines.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money and the account. American securities easier. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 88¾; 1865, 88¼; 1867, 88¼; ten-forties, 87½. Stocks steady. Erie, 22¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed unchanged. Middling uplands, 6¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¼d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 8—4:30 P. M.—Tallow closed with a declining tendency. Linseed oil declining; closed at £3 15s. a £3 [illegible].

THE COAL STRIKERS.

The Pennsylvania Mines at a Standstill—Immense Overproduction of Coal—Mauch Chunk Workmen Satisfied—Thriftiness of the Miners—A Hard Winter for the Unemployed.

MAUCH CHUNK, Dec. 8, 1870.

The mines in Southeastern Pennsylvania are just now at a standstill. The only mines that are at present being worked, as far as I have found, are those of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, who own the mines at Hazleton, in the lower tier of Luzerne county. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, has its mines in Carbon county, and its superintendent, Mr. William Stearns, informed me to-day that in those three companies there were 8,500 men who had not discontinued work and will not discontinue, for the reason that the companies referred to, although they do not pay as high as $1 30 a car, allow their workmen to receive a basis rate of remuneration for their labor. I believe, however, that the Hazleton miners will receive the rates which the Luzerne company men have demanded, as it is a point with the coal operators in the Lehigh region to wait until the Luzerne county miners have struck, when they at once place a higher value on their coal; besides, there is a bad feeling between the miners of Lehigh and Carbon counties, and those who have discontinued work in Luzerne, as the latter refused to come out with the miners of the two former counties when they were on a strike a year ago at Jacksonville, Audenried, Eckley and Upper Lehigh, all of which places I have visited.

In the Hazleton district I find that the miners are working, but undecided what they shall do at the rate of $1 25 a car. At Mount Carmel (which I have not visited yet), in Schuylkill county, being further south, the miners have been working on half time for the past two weeks, and at Locust Dale, where there are a great number of miners, who were compelled to suspend work some time since, owing to the glut of coal in the market. The facts of the case are these: At present, there is a tremendous lot of coal lying around loose in Pennsylvania. Two hundred thousand one have been taken from the bowels of the anthracite region this year in excess of the amount taken last year. Lehigh coal brings only about a dollar and twenty-five cents a ton more than cost at the sales in New York, and the companies complain that this kind of business does not pay for the great outlay of capital invested here. In Mauch Chunk, a little town in a notch of mighty hills, I saw all the men coming out of the mines to-night, their faces blackened, little tin oil lamps attached to their caps, casks of oil strapped to their backs, and their clothes covered with a sediment of mixed coal dust and thick grease. They were, as I found them, quite well satisfied with the rates paid at present, but they did not feel like having their wages reduced to the standard which has been fixed by the Delaware and Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies. One workman said to me, "I can't help it if the companies have to pay two dollars and fifty cents a ton on freight from here to Hoboken, in Jersey; that is not our fault, but they have no right to charge us for the transportation of coal by docking us on our wages, which we have to work for so hard. I tell you, sir, some of these coal companies have no more heart than a stone. Why, look at the miners in Schuylkill county. There they don't take as good care of themselves as we do; there will be a good deal of crying for bread this winter in that county, and we will have to support them and give every man of them six dollars a week that's unmarried; but I suppose they will make it up with us when their coal is all out."

I have found a good deal of home comfort among the miners in the Lehigh Valley, even more than I saw in the Susquehanna or Wyoming valleys. Their houses are well furnished, and there are good sized flitches of bacon and sugar cured hams, and kegs of prepared minced meat and barrels of potatoes and flour, which indicate their thrift and good wholesome living up here among the mountains.

ALABAMA.

A Democratic State Senator Rescated—New Phase of the Quarrel of the Two Governors—Smith Preparing to Back Down.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 8, 1870.

In the House of Representatives to-day Davis, democrat, was seated without a dissenting vote.

The case of the Governorship was resumed to-day in court. Mr. Bear, who presided over the Senate before Lieutenant Governor Morris was inaugurated, and refused to count the votes for Governor, was on the stand as a witness. He swore that he was consulted beforehand and accepted the service only on a point of honor. He also swore that a bill was drawn in Winter's interest for Smith, was the complainant and he (Bear) swore to the allegations in the bill of complaint. The bill was afterward withdrawn.

At four o'clock the whole case assumed a new phase. Judge Rice, counsel for Smith, asked for a postponement until to-morrow morning, on the ground that by the morning the case could be settled. The counsel for Mr. Lindsey made the same statement, and asked for a postponement. It is generally thought now that Smith will cease all opposition and Lindsey quietly take possession to-morrow.

VIRGINIA.

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