FRANCE.

PEACE PROSPECTS AGAIN BRIGHTENING.

Gambetta Abandons All Hope of Final Success.

He Asks the Prussians for an Armistice.

A National Assembly Alone Capable of Making Peace.

Flight of the French Government from Tours.

The Republican Capital Removed to Bordeaux.

Probable Restoration of the Empire and the Bonapartes.

Another Two Days' Battle on the Loire.

The French Defeated with Heavy Loss.

De Paladines Removed---Bourbaki and Chauzay in Command.

Address of General Ducrot to His Soldiers.

Preparations Making for Another Great Sortie from Paris.

THE END AT HAND.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Gambetta Surrenders the Cause—He Asks for an Armistice—No Hope of a Successful Defence—A National Assembly to Be Elected to Make Peace.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.

A despatch from Gambetta asks Laurier to announce that he (Gambetta) had asked for an armistice to enable the National Assembly to be elected, and requests that Favre be permitted to leave Paris to consult his colleagues and conduct the negotiations. He admits he has lost hope in prosecuting a successful struggle, and has no expectation to defend Tours. The Army of the Loire had been beaten in detail, and Gambetta declines the responsibility of a further struggle or of making peace. The Assembly, he says, must decide.

Gambetta Applies for an Armistice.

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1870.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* telegraphs from Tours, under date of the 8th inst., that he learns from good authority that M. Gambetta has made a formal application to the Prussian commanders at Versailles for an armistice, the duration of which is not stated.

The object of this request for a suspension of hostilities is to allow time for and to enable the authorities to hold an election for members of a National Assembly, which will meet and decide upon the question of peace and the future government of the country.

Confirmation of the Report—Negotiations Opened.

TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

The government has opened negotiations for an armistice, having secured the support of the neutral Powers.

More Rumors of the Armistice.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.

The rumors are repeated that an armistice is negotiating at Versailles.

When King William Will Return to Berlin—Terms of Peace to Be More Oppressive—Paris to Be Bombarded.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.

The London *Times* has received a telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, and forwarded specially for the NEW YORK HERALD, which says:—

WHEN KING WILLIAM WILL RETURN TO BERLIN.

King William will return to Berlin after the capitulation of Paris, even if the war is continued beyond that time. The German terms of peace are likely to be much more oppressive the longer the French hold out.

PARIS TO BE BOMBARDED.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin to-day telegraphs:—

Bismarck reiterates his denial that he opposes the bombardment of Paris. It is reported to-day that a council of war at Versailles has decided to bombard the city.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL REMOVED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Capital to Be Removed to Bordeaux—M. Gambetta to Go to the Army of the Loire—His Future Movements.

TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

It is said that the Tours government will go to Bordeaux, as the Prussians might risk the sending of a force to this city,

EXIT SOME OF THE OFFICIALS.

A portion of the *personnel* and officers go to-night, but M. Gambetta and the Ministry Bureaus will not leave until they are obliged to do so.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS—GAMBETTA'S PROGRAMME.

The official journal announces that the government has removed to Bordeaux. M. Gambetta will go to the Army of the Loire, which has been divided into two corps, with the supreme object of reaching Paris. He will then return here and remain with the archives.

THE BONAPARTE RESTORATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Peace Rumors—A Significant Reception—France Anxious for a Restoration of the Empire—The Republic Incompetent—Napoleon in Favor of Inaction.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

London clubs are full of rumors to-night of a speedy consummation of arrangements for peace and a restoration of the empire.

A SIGNIFICANT RECEPTION.

Great significance is attached to the manner in which the Empress was received by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR THE EMPIRE.

The feeling is strong that victory for France is hopeless under the republic. Private advices from all parts of France indicate a reaction everywhere in favor of a restoration of the Emperor. The people are contrasting the twenty years of order and prosperity with the present misery and anarchy. The Tours government have proved incompetent either to conduct the war or negotiate peace.

NAPOLEON FAVORS INACTION.

Napoleon refuses to give his sanction to any schemes for his restoration at present, saying that his part is silent inaction until the republicans either capitulate or are dispersed.

KING WILLIAM'S REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Despatch from the King—Severe Fighting Near Meung—German Successes—More Resistance Expected.

BERLIN, Dec. 8, 1870.

King William telegraphs, under date of to-day, to Queen Augusta:—

There was severe and successful fighting yesterday near Meung. More resistance is expected there. One gun, several mitrailleuses and one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

The sanitary condition of the army in the field has taken a very favorable turn. WILHELM.

ANOTHER BATTLE ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Despatch from the Battlefield—The French Defeated—German Losses Severe—Six Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken.

MEUNG, Dec. 8,
Via VERSAILLES, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg defeated the Third (?) French Army corps here to-day. The German losses are severe, but those of the French are still heavier. The Germans took six guns and 1,000 prisoners.

Scene of the Engagement.

The engagement referred to in the above despatch from King William is evidently the same reported from Tours. Meung-sur-Loire is a small town, about ten miles southwest of Orleans and about four miles northeast of Beaugency. Both places are on the right bank of the Loire, covering the railroad to Blois and Tours.

Another Battle—French Claim of Victory—The Germans Really Victorious.

TOURS, Dec. 9, 1870.

General Chauzay reports that he fought yesterday against the army of Frederick Charles and repulsed the enemy along the whole line.

FURTHER DETAILS—THE FRENCH BEATEN.

Yesterday the combat between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps of the French and the Thirteenth corps of the German and Wurtemburg division was renewed, ending in the repulse of the French, who, after inflicting severe loss to the enemy, retired toward Blois. The French fought persistently and bravely, but at the end of the day they were outnumbered.

Further Accounts of the Fighting—The French Beaten Near Glen—Account of the First Day's Battle Near Meung.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1870.

At Nevoy, a village northwest of Glen, the advance of the Prussian Third Army overtook and defeated the rear guard of the Army of the Loire, which was obliged in consequence to hasten its retreat.

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE NEAR MEUNG.

On Wednesday the Seventeenth Prussian division engaged the French west of Meung, and beat them after a sharp fight, in which the First Prussian corps participated. The French lost 260 prisoners, one gun and a mitrailleuse.

THE PRUSSIAN CAPTURES.

A telegram from Versailles dated the 9th inst. states that Beaumont, Massas and Beaugency have been evacuated by the French. The Germans have captured 1,100 prisoners and six guns.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS.

The *Staats Anzeiger* says:—The Duke of Mecklenburg on the right gained a position between Meung and Beaugency; the centre, with the cavalry, pushed in pursuit of the French to Salliris, and the left, with the Fifth corps in advance, obtained a decided success near Nevoy.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS AND PATRIOTISM.

A telegram from Versailles, dated the 9th, states that King William sent a telegram to the King of Wurtemburg congratulating him on the valor of the Wurtemburg troops, and expressing sorrow for the the great losses they have sustained. The King of Wurtemburg, in reply, telegraphed that he felt gratitude for and pride in the accomplishment of victory. He regretted the loss of life, but was consoled by the fact that it was for the great cause of Germany that this precious blood had been shed.

More Fighting on the Loire—The Army Divided—Bourbaki's Movements—De Paladines in Disgrace.

TOURS, Dec. 8, 1870.

It is reported there was fighting all day to-day along the left bank of the Loire between the French, under General Chauzay, and the forces repulsed by him yesterday. The reports add that he was again successful to-day.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE DIVIDED.

Official decrees have appeared appointing General Bourbaki to the command of the First army and General Chauzy to that of the Second army, into which the Army of the Loire has been divided.

MOVEMENTS OF BOURBAKI'S FORCES.

There is no news from General Bourbaki, who has a large force on the right bank of the Loire. It is rumored he is marching on Paris.

DE PALADINES IN DISGRACE.

General D'Aurelle de Paladines refuses the command of the military camp at Cherbourg, which has been offered him.

Alarm in Tours—The Government Calm—Trying to Unite the Army of the Loire—How De Paladines was Beaten—A Story of Military Blunders.

TOURS, Dec. 8, 1870.

The government is prepared for departure probably for Bordeaux, in anticipation of the occupation of Tours by the Germans, who are advancing from Orleans.

POPULAR ALARM—TRYING TO WINTER THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

There is much alarm among the citizens, but the government continues calm and resolved to continue its exertions to get the Army of the Loire together and to raise fresh armies in the south.

HOW DE PALADINES WAS BEATEN.

The official statements show that in the recent engagements the army was beaten in detail, each corps fighting separate battles.

At the beginning of the battles in front of Orleans the Army of the Loire occupied a semi-circular line through the forests of Orleans—the Sixteenth corps, Chauzay's command, and the Seventeenth, under Sonnes, forming the left wing at Meurrg; the Fifteenth corps, under Pendliérés, the centre, at Orleans, and the right wing, the Twentieth corps, under Crougat, and the Eighteenth, under Bourbaki, occupying Montargis.

AN ATTEMPT TO TURN THE GERMAN LEFT.

The first movement was an attempt to turn the German left, which was partially successful, the French carrying Guillonville, Terminier, Villepain and Faverolles.

THE BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS—FRENCH DEFEAT.

The next day the Germans advanced heavy forces against the Sixteenth corps. A desperate engagement ensued, which continued all day, for the possession of the village of Souzy, the French holding the place. Finally, on Saturday, the Fifteenth corps attacked Chevilly, and the Twentieth corps Chilleurs. Both were defeated, and, retreating, crossed the Loire, the Fifteenth corps proceeding to Orleans, and the Twentieth to Gargeau. The Eighteenth corps, being left alone, crossed the river at Sully.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Trochu's Reception of the News of De Paladines' Defeat.

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1870.

A telegram from the Versailles correspondent of the London *Times*, dated the 8th inst., and forwarded specially for the NEW YORK HERALD, says that General Trochu, on receiving the news of De Paladines' defeat near Orleans and the occupation of the city by the Germans, declined to accept the offer made to him by General Von Moltke to send an officer to Orleans to verify the statement of the Prussian successes.

Address of General Ducrot to His Troops—Why the Marne Was Recrossed—The Fighting Fruitless—Preparations for Another Great Sortie—German Losses in the Recent Battles—What the Parisians Gained.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

General Ducrot has issued the following order of the day to his command:—

VINCENNES, Dec. 4, 1870.

SOLDIERS—After two days of glorious battles you have recrossed the Marne, having found that your efforts were fruitless. When the enemy has not time to concentrate or to prepare to continue the vain sacrifice of life let us renew the contest with increased animation, and raise our hearts to the level of the sacrifice demanded by the holy cause, for which we must not hesitate to sacrifice our lives.

POSITION OF DUCROT'S FORCES.

General Ducrot's army is outside the walls, occupying positions between Mesly, Cretell and Charenton. Another grand attack will soon be made.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER GREAT SORTIE.

Preparations for great movements and fresh sorties are being made in Paris. No person is allowed to leave the city. Generals Trochu and Ducrot were both outside the walls on the 4th.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE RECENT BATTLES.

Private letters received in London from Versailles say the German losses before Paris and on the Loire since the 28th were immense. Correspondents are forbidden to communicate the truth. The publication of the official returns show the losses to be over 12,000, with many returns lacking.

WHAT THE PARISIANS GAINED.

Advices from Paris dated the 6th inst. say:—

The full accounts of the engagements commencing November 28 and ending the 3d inst. show that much more was accomplished than the authorities had expected. The discipline, steadiness and *élan* of the troops were a full match for the Germans. The result of the fighting in the large circle of investment in the east, south and southeast is that all the positions taken remain in the possession of the French, or under the command of their guns.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Rumored Occupation of Havre—Communications Restored—Abbeville Not Occupied—Gunboats to Defend St. Nazaire—Progress of the Siege of Belfort.

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1870.

A despatch from Brussels dated the 8th inst., and forwarded specially for the NEW YORK HERALD, states that a report had been received in that city of the occupation of Havre by the German forces under General Manteuffel. While this rumor has not been verified it is certain that great excitement prevailed in Havre on the 7th inst., owing to the rapid advance of the Germans upon that place. Troops were arriving in large numbers, however, and the general feeling was favorable to a vigorous defence of the city.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

A telegram from Lille, dated December 8, states that communications between that place and Havre have been restored.

ABBEVILLE NOT OCCUPIED.

A despatch from Lille, dated December 8, reports that Abbeville has not been occupied by the Prussians.

[At the time we expressed doubt of the reported occupation of the city. Abbeville is a strongly fortified town of 20,000 inhabitants, situated on the right bank of the river Somme, about twenty-five miles northwest of Amiens and about half that distance from the mouth of the river. By means of a canal eight miles long vessels of three hundred tons can go to the city.]

FRENCH GUNBOATS TO DEFEND ST. NAZAIRE.

A squadron of French gunboats has been sent to protect shipping entering the port of St. Nazaire and the mouth of the Loire.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF BELFORT.

A despatch from Montbeliard, dated December 6, states that Belfort is making a splendid defence. The Prussians at one time occupied Danjontez, but were driven out with great loss. They acknowledge that this siege has cost them more than any other during the war.

WAR NOTES.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN PARIS.

The following is a list of the prices of provisions in Paris, forwarded to us by a "Besieged Resident," November 23:—Onions, 25 sous. the litre; chicoree, 60c. the litre; French beans, 2f. 25c. the litre; cauliflower, 1f. 25c. each; potatoes, 7f. the bushel; eggs, 50c. each; fat poulet, 20f.; butter, fresh, 45f. the pound; butter, salt, 14f. the pound; a goose, 25f.; turkey, 65f.; rabbit, 18f.; a carp, 20f.; a plate of gudgeons, 6f.; donkey flesh, 6f. the pound; sausage of Lyons, 32f. the pound; smoked hams, 16f. the pound.

THE RAMPARTS OF PARIS.

Places of shelter have been erected on the ramparts of Paris at short intervals for the National Guards on duty. These places have fires and are protected overhead by a sloping roof of iron bars, strong enough to resist the fall of a shell. Several fatal accidents to the National Guards on duty are reported in the journals, in most cases caused by falling down the steep fasces of the earthworks.

PRUSSIAN REPLY TO THE BRITISH CABINET ARGUMENT.

The *North German Gazette*, commenting on the speeches at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London—recently reported in the HERALD by cable—remarks that the declarations of the English Ministry, "that they could not have acted otherwise than they actually did," are unconvincing in the face of notorious facts. Their accepting the diplomatic representation of French interests in Germany, even under the first impression of the wanton declaration of war, could only be construed as an approval of the French cause. The Lord Chancellor's assertion that England had most loyally discharged the duties of neutrality is rebutted by the axiom of the German jurist Heffter, that circumstances under which only one belligerent can make use of what a neutral concedes to both belligerents, are inconsistent with true neutrality. The English jurist, Sir R. Phillimore, also holds that the neutral should do nothing whereby the position of one party is improved or strengthened, but should adhere to the maxim, *hostem esse qui faciat quod hosti placet*. Both these opinions are based on Grotius, and they clearly apply to the supply of the French, through their geographical situation and powerful fleet, with weapons, ammunition and coals. The intimation given by the English government to the captain of a ship chartered by the North German Consul for the purpose of warning German vessels that he would be infringing neutrality and could not be protected if captured by French men-of-war would not be justified by any jurist besides the Lord Chancellor. As to the complaint that the German press expected unreasonable things of England, they only expected real neutrality, and the *Gazette* cannot imagine in what German paper Mr. Gladstone found the desire that England should take part in the war.

THE PARIS BALLOON SERVICE.

There exists in Paris two private companies formed for working the balloon postal service. The director of one of these companies was, until lately, the well known M. Nadar, but, he having resigned, two other æronauts, MM. Dartois and Yon, have become the managers. The other company is under the management of MM. Jules and Eugene Godard. A third company was started for the conveyance of passengers by balloon, but the scheme seems to have been abandoned. It is stated in the Paris papers that M. Godard is constructing a balloon of silk with a cubic measurement of 6,000 metres, and capable of conveying twenty persons. The charge for each passenger will be 2,000 francs. One gentleman had arranged with M. Godard to send off a few days since a balloon which had been used in London to make captive ascents. The object was to enable some wealthy foreigners to leave Paris, they having offered large sums of money for the opportunity. All was prepared, the money paid and the passengers had assembled, when, by some mismanagement, the balloon was overturned by a gust of wind, and, slipping from the net which enclosed it, ascended by itself, and was totally lost to Paris and its owners, falling eventually into the hands of the enemy.

TAKING "MY HAT" AWAY FROM FRANCE.

Victorious in arms and in science, Germany seeks new fields of conquest. The world has submitted too long to the dictation of Paris in matters of taste. It is the firm opinion of Berlin that, even on such minor points, the capital of Geist is far superior to the beautiful rival city on the Seine. Even at the commencement of the war the Teuton dames began to lay aside the *modes* which owed their origin to the corrupted taste of the imperial court or the daring eccentricities of the Rue de Breda. And now German artists have attempted a task from which as yet the entire world has recoiled defeated and dismayed. Germany, to which we owe the easy Tyrolese hat, intends to reform the chimney pot of fashionable society. Eighty representatives of the leading hat manufacturers of the Fatherland met last week in solemn conclave for this purpose. Fourteen models were presented to the meeting, from which three were chosen by a jury of ten experts. All three came from the workshops of Berlin, and after long deliberation one of the three was finally selected as the hat which every gentleman of fashion among the forty millions of the future empire must wear, under penalty of forfeiting every claim to such a title.

THE PIGEON POST.

"No pigeon," writes a correspondent, "has come into Paris since the 28th October—that is a fortnight ago. What keeps them back? Some say Prussians shoot them; others believe that hawks have been let loose upon them, for many hawks, unknown before, have lately been seen about Paris; and the general opinion is that the pigeons will not fly at this time of year. The birds have peculiar ways. They refuse to fly late in the afternoon, and at this time of year they are unwilling to travel, especially against the wind. However this be, it is a fact that two dozen balloons (not counting the one which carries this) have been started from Paris: that 173 pigeons have gone off in these balloons; that only twenty-two have returned, and not one in the last fortnight, in which the weather has been exceptionally bad. So we are given over to guesses and rumors of what is being done in the provinces; and this dreadful ignorance aggravates the indecision which prevails. We are distracted, morning, noon and night, with rumors which are first timidly asserted, then denied, then repeated, then confirmed, then doubted, then disbelieved, then revived, then crossed with other rumors, then finally shelved."

MARSHAL BAZAINE IN MEXICO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Marshal Bazaine, during his recent interview with a HERALD correspondent, attempts to establish a reputation for honesty and patriotism at the expense of the late Emperor Maximilian. This attempt is in perfect keeping with the Marshal's antecedents, and his statements must be taken *cum grano salis*. A few facts connected with the last days of the Mexican empire, heretofore unpublished, will show the animus of the Marshal towards Maximilian and the plottings to secure his downfall.

Two incidents will fully explain Bazaine's duplicity. After the departure of the Empress Carlota for Europe a series of reverses to the imperial army rendered the condition of the empire so desperate that Maximilian began to think of abdicating. About the first Sunday in September, 1866—the exact date is forgotten—the writer received a notification to attend a council at Chepultepec, at which important business would be discussed. A number of the wealthier residents and principal business men of the capital received similar notification. About fifty gentlemen assembled at the Castle, and were informed that the Emperor was in special council with Marshal Bazaine, the Council of State and a few members of the former "Junta of Notables," and that the result of their deliberations would be laid before the citizens present. In addition to the gentlemen named as being present at the special council, were Captain Eduardo Pierron, Secretary to the Emperor, and who communicated to the writer the proceedings of the council. The Emperor, after feelingly stating the alarming aspect of public affairs, said he asked the advice of the council upon three propositions, which he would submit to them. The Empress' mission to France had proved a failure. Those three fatal words, "*Todos es falta*" (all is lost), telegraphed by her after the first interview with Napoleon, showed no help could be expected from France. In view, therefore, of the apparent hopelessness of his cause, he proposed:—

First—To abdicate unconditionally; or,

Second—To order an election throughout the country and submit to the Mexican people the subject of an empire or republic; or,

Third—To ask the immediate withdrawal of the French troops and himself to assume command, in person, of the Mexican army.

Bazaine was prepared for the first and second propositions, but the third took him by surprise. However, suppressing his astonishment and indignation, he formally protested against all these propositions as being insulting to France. He contended that French honor demanded their withdrawal. Said he:—

Sire, my master can never submit to such terms. French arms have conquered this country and when they retire no menace or intimidation can be permitted. So long as French troops remain on Mexican soil so long will your Majesty's throne be upheld. Abdication cannot be thought of. France is powerful and with France as an ally your Majesty's throne is safe. French soldiers will die to sustain your Majesty in power.

General Viduarri remarked that the arms of France alone could not save the empire. Commerce and immigration could effect what arms failed to do—the pacification and pacification of Mexico.

General Mejia, a descendant of the ancient kings of Mexico, who was present by special request of the Emperor, said Mexico was not old enough to become a republic. The attempt had been tried and failed. The people were ignorant and required an emperor to rule them. Arbitrary, one man power alone could save his country.

General Uraga, Mexico's best soldier, a man of enlarged views, on being appealed to, quietly remarked, perhaps the council might yet be called upon to decide between emperors, not modes of government. French intervention was a source of weakness, not strength. If the emperor was to be sustained, he must look to Mexicans for his support.

This pointed allusion to Bazaine's well known aspirations for the imperial crown called down upon him the Marshal's indignation. He was denounced as a traitor, and to save his life the Emperor despatched him as special envoy to accompany her Majesty on her expected return to Mexico.

Bazaine's powerful will finally overcame all opposition, and the Emperor withdrew the three propositions. The council of citizens, which had been anxiously awaiting the result of the deliberations, upon learning what had occurred, were almost unanimous that had either the second or third propositions been accepted the Emperor's cause would have been strengthened, and that the second would certainly have brought peace to the country.

Affairs continued to grow worse; the Emperor found his powers being continually circumscribed, the army giving him no support, until suddenly he determined to abdicate. His personal effects were sent to Vera Cruz and placed on board the Austrian frigate, and in October Maximilian left the capital. After remaining a few days in Vera Cruz he reconsidered his determination, and returned to Orizaba, where he finally acquiesced to the urgent entreaties of the Church party, and in December reassumed his crown.

In the meantime the foreign troops were called in from all parts of Mexico, and the Austrians and Belgians embarked for Europe, the French remaining in the capital, Bazaine working every scheme to compel the Emperor to leave the country. Early in December nearly 40,000 Mexican troops had concentrated within one hundred miles of the city. Rodarigues was near Apazaco with 10,000 men; an equal force was near Pachuca, and Porfirio Diaz was holding the south with an army 20,000 strong. Bazaine, fearing the return of the Emperor, let it be known to the liberals that only 2,500 Mexican infantry guarded the city, and that he had issued orders to the French troops, in case the liberal army made its appearance, to retire to the citadel and in no case to assist in preventing the capture of the capital. Their orders were imperative not to offer resistance unless attacked. The Marshal said it would not do for him to inform the liberal commanders of these facts, "but doubtless if they were made known in the city Roderigues or Porfirio Diaz would soon hear them." As he intended, the intelligence was *en route* to the liberal camps before it was published in the city, Captain Santiago Smith, an American, formerly on President Juarez's staff, being the medium of communication. This treachery failed of accomplishment solely through the dissensions among the liberal commanders.

ART NOTES.

Sculpture.

Mr. Schuberth has added to the many valuable services rendered by him to music during his long residence in New York. He has profited by the approaching centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven as a well-chosen occasion for importing a colossal bust and a colossal medallion of the great composer—the former by Albrecht and the latter by Dielman; a life-size bust of him in 1808, by Krauer, another life-size by an unknown artist, and a one-third life-size, copied from the celebrated bust in the Berlin Museum. These fine works were exhibited Saturday at 820 Broadway, together with a colossal medallion of Mendelssohn and busts in different sizes of him and Mozart, Meyerbeer, Von Weber, Liszt, Franz Schubert, Spohr, Von Buelon, Handel, Robert and Clara Schumann (medallion from life by Ritchel), as well as busts of Von Humboldt, Schiller, Goethe and Shakspeare. This collection of portrait busts and medallions forms a very interesting exhibition.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY

would be well worth a prolonged visit if it offered to the study and admiration of the spectators who daily throng it no other masterpieces than "The Education of a Prince," by Zamaçois, and a recent picture by Vibert, in which the latter artist has surpassed himself. This picture simply represents a lady reclining upon a sofa and reading. But by superior treatment the subject is fairly lifted into a high sphere of art. The vermillion of the sofa, the flesh-color and the blue of the lady's dress and slippers, and the gray of the superb lion's hide at her foot, compose a most harmonious symphony. Zamaçois has never painted anything finer than "The Education of a Prince." The keen satire conveyed by so early a lesson in the royal art of war gives to the picture a political significance which was particularly appropriate when it was first exhibited. Nearly all the Parisian journals were then repeating what was said in the *salons*, as well as the workshops and the street, about the miniature camp of the Prince Imperial, his toy soldiers and artillery, and the other means employed to impart to his boyish mind an exclusive taste for military studies and pursuits. Whatever criticism may be passed on the figures of the child and the nurse, the other figures must be admired as being excellent in *pose*, grouping and variety of expression and as extremely life-like. The central group of courtiers surrounding the king presents to the eye a scale of colors very extensive, rich and harmonious. The splendid costumes are mostly such as were worn in Spain about fifty years ago. A striking characteristic of this great painting is the perfection of the aerial perspective. Each figure stands well in its own atmosphere. At a short distance the canvass is invisible to the spectator who looks, as it were, through plate glass directly into the room where the scene is passing. A third picture at Goupil's merits special notice. It represents a woman putting on a glove. With great refinement of treatment and depth of tone, its exquisite lines and marvellous transparency of shadows makes this one of the best examples of Bouguereau which we have seen.

BOGARDUS' GALLERY

has been enriched by such a picture of woodland scenery as could have been painted only by Durand, who bears the same relation to American painting as Bryant to American poetry. No other artist renders the characteristic individuality of American trees more faithfully than this ex-President of the National Academy of Design. Two peculiar pictures by S. H. Blashfield, who has been studying abroad for some years, represent "Pages Playing Chess," and arrest attention. The costumes are those of the fifteenth century. Excellent marines by W. J. Richards and by De Haas are also among the more noticeable pictures on exhibition.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

at their monthly art exhibition on Thursday last, offered a large number of capital pictures. Among the more conspicuous were "A Grandmother," by Gray; "A Swiss Lake," by Casilear; "A Winter Evening on Hudson River," by James S. Hart; "Sunset at Venice," by S. R. Gifford; "Autumn," by McEntee; "Afternoon," by Durand; "Seashore," by W. J. Richards; "Puget Sound," by Bierstadt; "Florence by Night" and "Lake Maggiore," by Professor Robert W. Weir; "An Interior," by E. L. Henry; "Little Mischief," by J. G. Brown; "His First Appearance in Public," by C. C. Ward, together with landscapes by A. W. Thompson, Bradford, Breevost, Shattuck, Robbins and Cropsey, and portraits by Hicks and Le Clear.

AVERY'S COLLECTION

has lost Gérome's "Bashi Bazouck," which was sold and sent away on Thursday. But it retains Boughton's notable picture of "Indifference," "Court Lackeys Gossiping," by Zamaçois; "The Independent Critic," by Saal, whose recent death was hastened by his expulsion from Paris shortly after the outbreak of the war between Prussia and France; and a "Roman Betrothal," by Leroux, who was lately wounded, after engaging, like so many other artists, in the same war. Among the American pictures are a portrait of Alston, by himself, at the age of twenty-five, and "An Italian Mother and Her Child," painted by him in 1816; "The Drawing Room of Keith, afterwards Graeme Park Lodge, near Philadelphia," which was built in 1722, and is still standing. This interior view of one of the oldest buildings in this country, the residence of Sir William Keith, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania from 1717 to 1726, is by E. L. Henry, and "A View Off Atlantic City, N. J.," by W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia. This last picture is remarkably good. Few painters would have dared to attempt so faithful a rendering of sky and water and beach. The blending of grays and greens is particularly happy. The reflections from the sky are transparent. You see just where the bar is over which the surf is breaking, and the sand, the trees and fallen branches are rendered with great fidelity and force.

MR. T. C. FARRER

has returned to New York and opened a studio at 845 Broadway, where a large number of pictures and sketches, the result of his two years' travel and study in Europe, attest both the diligence and the success with which he has conscientiously worked during his absence. Mr. Farrer has not only accomplished the main purpose of his visit to Europe by making and bringing home superb copies of several great pictures by Turner, but he has also come back with many new pictures of his own and a bewildering variety of sketches, illustrating foreign skies and lands. His portfolios are full of reminiscences of England, Wales, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy, abundant and invaluable material for future pictures.

SOMERVILLE'S ART GALLERY

was opened last Thursday for the very interesting and successful exhibition of William Bradford's "Stereopticon Views" of Arctic Scenery. Of these and the interesting accompanying lecture of Dr. Hays, the famous Arctic explorer, we have already given a full account. This gallery would be a convenient place for the approaching exhibition of the Derby collection, which we announced the other day.

All the artists whose studios are in the Somerville Art Gallery Building have returned from their summer and autumn wanderings, and are fairly at work. Robinson has brought back an interesting novelty in a series of "Types in the Adirondacks"—all marked by the fidelity of portraits taken from life and in open daylight. Fitch has a multitude of excellent studies of mountain and woodland scenery in the Adirondacks and in the White Mountains. Terry is painting trout and also cattle. Beard has finished his large picture of the "Alexander Farm," in the Blue Grass region. Painted in the open sunlight it gives faithful portraits of the two brothers Alexander, the eldest of whom died some time ago, and also of several of the finest specimens of the "stock" of their great farm—the famous racers Asteroid, Lexington, Planet, Australian, Bay Leaf and the rest, with Durham bulls, Alderney cows and choice breeds of sheep in the foreground. Beard has on his easel a strong portrait of the proprietors of a well known New York Hotel. Martinez is chiefly occupied with portraits; so is Wust, and so is Le Vasseur, the remarkable delicacy of finish in whose "Profils Artistiques" has made them very popular. Lumley has finished the most difficult and perhaps the very best of his wood cuts—"The Rival Schools"—which is sure to make a sensation as soon as it shall appear in *Harper's Weekly*.

RUSSIA.

Republican France Likely to Improve or Ruin the Congress Plan.

England Denounced by the Russo-German Press.

Russian Diplomacy Pressing on the Sultan.

Turkish Opinion of the Czar's Movement Against the Treaty.

BRITISH REPORT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russia Hostile in Sentiment and Expression—Fear of Overt Acts—Strategy of the Press.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Russo-Prussian newspaper organs in Berlin and St. Petersburg publish strong denunciations of England.

Russia is almost certain to follow the notice for the abrogation of the treaty of Paris by overt acts—as already intimated—pending the assemblage of the Congress in London.

The newspaper organs of the British government are still insolent in their tone towards the United States. They maintain this tone in order to divert public attention from the humiliating capitulation of England on the Russian question.

RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Minister of the Czar Still Pressing on the Sultan.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

A telegram dated at Pera on the 7th inst. says:—General Ignatieff, the Russian Minister, assumes a very decided attitude in his diplomacy on the Eastern question.

ITALY TO THE CZAR.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Cabinet Reply to the Gortchakoff Note.

FLORENCE, Dec. 9, 1870.

Minister Venosta has replied to Prince Gortchakoff's note. He "observes with satisfaction that Russia has no desire to revive the entire Eastern question; but before any change whatever can be made in the provisions of the treaty by which that controversy was settled the agreement of the cosignatary Powers is indispensable."

REPUBLICAN FRANCE AND THE CONGRESS.

A Tours Plan of an Extended Programme.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 1870.

It is said that the French government will endeavor to enlarge the scope of the conference on the Black Sea question, but the attempt is discountenanced by the London and St. Petersburg Cabinets, on the ground that it would endanger the assemblage of the conference.

TURKEY IN PREPARATION.

Imperial Estimates of the Power for War.

VIENNA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Sublime Porte has called for immediate returns of the number of irregular troops each district can furnish, and has also summoned the reserves. The Sultan has called a naval council to increase the strength of the fleet.

Turkish Opinion of Gortchakoff—What Was Said of the Note in Constantinople.

[From the Levant Times (Constantinople), Nov. 19.]

We are informed that the Russian note disclaims any intention of renouncing the Treaty of 1856, but "simply" (!) proposes the abrogation of the clauses neutralizing the Black Sea and interdicting the erection of arsenals on its shores. Three reasons are assigned for this demand:—First, that many of the stipulations of the treaty have been set aside and violated; second, that the restriction upon Russia with regard to the number of vessels she shall keep in the Black Sea is an encroachment on her sovereign rights and puts her in a position of not being mistress on her own coasts, and, lastly, that it puts her at the mercy of Turkey, which can have any naval force she likes at the very mouth of the Black Sea—i. e., at Buyukdéré or even Buyuk-Liman.

There is only one thing which could possibly surpass *the impudence of this proposition*, and that would be the folly of acceding to it. We wish we could believe that Russia is really afraid of an aggression on the part of Turkey. If she were, it would be highly politic to keep her in such a salutary state of apprehension. No one, however, could be such an arrant simpleton as to believe that it is either from fear of Turkey or from respect of her own legitimate "sovereign rights" that Russia wants to get rid of the condition which it cost England and France so much blood and treasure to impose upon her as a security against a sudden attack upon Constantinople. As it is, Russia is an uncomfortable and dangerous enough neighbor; let her, in these days of steamships, have the right of cruising about the Black Sea with an unlimited number of iron-clads and transports, and it is as sure as fate that some misty morning she will try to slip into the Bosphorus. We never doubted but that our own country, at all events, would, at any cost, oppose such preposterous pretensions. It remains to be seen whether Russia, in face of the firm refusal her very polite and pacific proposition has encountered, will draw in her horns; but, in any case, one thing is clear, that she has put on record a demand which means war, sooner or later, against Turkey.

MISSOURI.

Fires in St. Louis—Two Men Injured.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11, 1870.

The large wholesale drug house of Wetzel & Co., Nos. 104 and 106 North Main street, was totally destroyed by fire this forenoon. The stock, valued at $100,000, and the building, owned by the same parties and valued at from $25,000 to $30,000, were insured for from $70,000 to $80,000, but in what companies cannot be stated, as the policies are in the safe which is buried in the ruins.

The extensive hardware house of Adolphus Meier & Co., adjoining Wetzel's, on the south, was damaged $1,500 on the building by the fire, and $25,000 on the stock by the water. Both are fully insured, but the names could not be ascertained.

Two men named George Loehr and William Hagemann were burned in Blank Brothers' candy store this A. M. The insurances on Blanks' establishment as far as known is $10,000; Franklin, of St. Louis, $5,000, and San Jamanon, of Springfield, Ill., $5,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 9—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money opened and closed at 92; for the account opened at 92 and closed at 92¼. American securities opened and closed quiet:—Five-twenties, 1862, closed at 88¾; do., 1865, old, 88; do., 1867, 90¼; ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks have been flat and nominal and closed quiet. Erie Railway shares, 20¼; Illinois, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

FRANKFORT BOURSE—FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—United States five-twenties closed at 94¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—4:30 P. M.—Sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were for export and 4,000 bales for speculation. Receipts of the week, 43,000 bales; of which 26,000 bales are American. Stock on hand, 371,000 bales; of which 92,000 bales are American. Stock cotton afloat for Liverpool, 376,000 bales; of which 276,000 bales are American. The cotton market to-day opened dull, at 1:30 P. M. was firmer, and at the close steady, with middling uplands 8⅝d. a 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d. Sales of the day, 12,000 bales; of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER, Dec. 9.—Yarns and fabrics are firmer