THE BATTLE OF LE MANS.

Herald Special Report of the Second Day's Struggle.

A FIERCE AND BLOODY ENCOUNTER.

Storming of the French Positions.

HOT ARTILLERY DUELS

Alternate Successes and Repulses of the Contending Armies.

FINAL DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.

Chanzy Retreating in Good Order.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, writing from the "Headquarters of the Second Army of the Loire, at Le Mans," at midnight on the 11th inst., gives the following particulars of the second day's battle between Chanzy's forces and the German army under Prince Frederick Charles. He writes:—

AN EVENTFUL DAY.

This has been one of the most eventful days in the history of France during the present war, and it is probable that one of the most eventful battles fought since the struggle began closed at nightfall of this day.

TAKING UP POSITIONS.

After the defeat of yesterday (January 10) General Chanzy, displaying much energy, rallied his broken columns, and, having received reinforcements, determined to strike another blow to retrieve his fortunes, knowing that the whole hope of France centred upon the ability of his army to break through the strong opposition of the Red Prince and advance to the relief of Paris. After a night of unceasing labor and anxiety daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first, respectively, under the command of Admiral Jourequiberry and Generals Colomb and Jouffroy. These corps averaged 50,000 men each, making an effective force of 150,000 men, the whole under the supreme control of General Chanzy. By ten o'clock in the morning Jourquiberry's corps had taken up a position on the right bank of the river Huisne, General Colomb's on the plateau of Auvours, and General Jouffroy's on the right, covering the village of Brette.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

The Prussians advanced along three roads and are said to have been under the command of Prince Frederick Charles himself. They were apparently 100,000 strong. Soon after ten o'clock sharp firing was opened by the Prussians from well-located batteries on the left of the French. It was replied to with spirit.

STORMING OF JOUREQUIBERRY'S POSITION.

Very soon a large force of German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Jourequiberry's position. The assaulting column was met by a fierce artillery fire from many guns, including a number of mitrailleuses of the new pattern. The struggle now became exceedingly severe, and was well contested. But although the Germans suffered heavy loss, they finally succeeded in driving back the French, capturing early two guns and taking andholding the important position near the river.

THE GERMANS CHECKED.

General Chanzy, perceiving the danger which threatened his position, moved forward his reserves of artillery to the support of Admiral Jourequiberry. These opened a terrific fire, which checked for a while the further advance of the Germans in that direction.

SEVERE ASSAULTS REPULSED.

Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans to secure further advantages, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tillere. The French, however, were strongly posted and fought with great courage and determination. Each assault was repulsed with serious loss to the Germans, the French also losing heavily.

SHARP FIGHTING ON THE CENTRE.

Meantime an equally fierce attack was made on the French line covering the railroad to Chartres and Paris. After two hours' desperate fighting the French centre was driven back. It retreated, however, slowly and in good order for a short distance only, to a position in rear of that first occupied, and where the rising ground afforded good facilities for the artillery. Here a heavy force of guns was parked, which, manned by the marines, opened a severe and well directed fire upon the advancing enemy. This not only checked the Germans, but compelled them to fall back in turn. A heavy counter fire soon opened from the German batteries, which, during the engagement, had advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railroad.

The superiority of the German guns in firing soon became apparent. After an unequal duel the French fire slackened, the Germans causing great loss to the French lines. Still the French infantry maintained their position heroically, and another attempt to dislodge signally failed.

A GERMAN FLANK MOVEMENT.

For some time the engagement had the character of an artillery duel; but when the German lines had taken the positions assigned them a more active attack commenced, evidently with a desire on the part of the Germans to capture the position on the right bank of the Huisne, in order to execute a flanking movement, with the object of cutting between the army and Le Mans, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.

At four o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed to be changed. A heavy massing of troops took place on the French right, under cover of the wood, near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prussian position, stretching for miles to the south-east of theplain between the road and villages, and were commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of the wood.

EFFORT TO DISLODGE THE GERMANS.

A sharp and precise needle-gun fire was opened on the French line and position left of the village of Brette, not more than 700 yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to long hold the position unless the Germans were dislodged. The heavy fire of artillery directed on the woods had apparently but little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced in good order across ——

[Here the despatch breaks off.]

Orderly Retreat of Chanzy—Passage of the Sarthe—The French Army Severed.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1871.

General Shanzy rallied his disordered troops near Le Mans and is retreating in good order.

PASSAGE OF THE SARTHE.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to his wife as follows:—"We advanced to-day north of Le Mans without fighting. Our vanguard has crossed the Sarthe."

THE FRENCH ARMY SEVERED.

Prince Frederick Charles announces that a portion of the army of the Loire is retreating on Alencon, and the rest towards Laval.

Prussian Captures at Le Mans—Chanzy Retreating in Good Order.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1871.

A Versailles despatch of the 13th inst. states that the Second Army took sixteen thousand of Chanzy's force prisoners from the 6th to the 12th inst. and captured twelve cannon and mitrailleuses.

CHANZY RETREATING IN GOOD ORDER.

A despatch from Laval to Bordeaux, dated Jan. 13, says:—"De Chanzy is retreating to new positions in excellent order. The corps of Janreziberry crossed the river Sarthe on Thursday, fighting all the time with three divisions of Mecklenburg's army."

PARIS BOMBARDED.

THE GERMAN FIRE SLACKENED.

The Parisians Still Undaunted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 14, 1871.

A Versailles despatch, dated Friday last, says that the Prussian fire has slackened. The French reply continues weak.

PARIS UNDAUNTED.

A Bordeaux telegram of the 14th states that advices from Paris to the 12th have been received. The bombardment continued. The population were undaunted.

A USELESS PROTEST.

The French Foreign Office has protested against the bombardment of Paris on the ground that it was commenced without the formal notification required by the usages of civilized warfare.

BOURBAKI'S ADVANCE.

THE FRENCH GAINING GROUND.

ST. MARIE AND ARCY STORMED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 14, 1871.

A despatch from General Bourbaki, at Onans, reports that the French have carried the villages of Arcy and St. Marie, and that his troops are gaining ground. Dijon, Gray, Lure and Vesoul have been reoccupied.

OPERATIONS NEAR HAVRE.

A SHARP FIGHT AT BOURNEVILLE

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVRE, Jan, 14, 1871.

The Prussians at Dieppe have exacted a requisition of 50,000 francs.

FIGHTING AT BOURNEVILLE.

The French force operating in the field for the defence of Havre had an encounter with the enemy at Bourneville, at the end of which they retired in good order.

ENGLAND.

Tory Opinion of Irish Political Action.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1871.

The tory and High Church newspaper organs are vastly exercised over the present aspect of the field of Irish politics.

The extreme tory organs assert the members of their party "deplore" the return of Mr. John Martin to the House of Commons, and regret the defeat of Mr. Plunkett in the county of Meath.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Destructive Fires in Newark Yesterday Morning—Loss About $28,000.

The fire fiend was busy in Newark throughout the early hours of yesterday morning at three different points, destroying property worth fully $28,000. Shortly before one o'clock a fire broke out in a part of Brock's brewery, on the hill. The fireman kept the flames from spreading, so that the tool house shed was only destroyed. The loss here was within $300. About half-past two o'clock the firemen had another run to the carpenter shop of Charles Roisser, on Jones street. The place, with everything in it, was destroyed. Loss $2,000; insured for $1,500 in Newark companies. This fire is charged as being the work of an incendiary, but no arrest has yet been made.

Again, shortly after nine o'clock, the drug store of George Caldwell, No. 671 Broad street, directly opposite Military Park, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly given and the firemen were soon on hand, but, owing to the inflammable character of the stock, their efforts to save the building proved abortive. The entire building, three stories high, was entirely gutted. The firemen succeeded in saving the buildings on either side, though the stocks of about a dozen different parties were more or less seriously damaged. Caldwell's loss is estimated at about $5000, probably fully covered by insurance in a New York company; De Camp & Crane, photographers, over the drug store, loss $3,000, insured one-half; Peshine's shoe store, No. 673, loss about $3,000 on building. $600 on stock, latter mostly carried out, fully insured; George Bauerger, fancy dry goods, loss on stock alone $5,000, insured; N. Gratta, cigar dealer, claims loss $8,000. The loss of other parties will not altogether run over $3,000.

An aged man named Dickerson and a woman but recently over her confinement narrowly escaped being burned up.

THE CATHOLIC ORPHANS IN JERSEY CITY.

The number of orphan children entrusted to the care of the good Sisters of the Poor in Jersey City having largely increased, a new wing was erected for the purpose of affording ample accommodation at the Institute on Jersey avenue. To enable the Sisters to defray the expenses of this institution a grand ball will be held on Wednesday evening of this week, at the Catholic Institute, in Jersey City. An unusually large number of tickets has been disposed of. It is expected that a handsome sum will be realized.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 15, 1871,

Battery F, Fourth United States artillery, left here at noon to-day on the steamer Lady of the Lake for Fort Foote, Md.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

Herald Special Report from Bordeaux.

Prince de Joinville in General Chanzy's Camp.

The Sword of the Bourbons Tendered to the Cause of French Democracy.

Gambetta Consulted and the Royal Recruit Refused.

Bubbling of the Throne Blood, Disobedience, Threat of Arrest and Final Exile of the Prince.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1871.

I received a special telegraph letter for the HERALD from France at an early hour this morning. The communication is dated at Bordeaux on the 12th inst. Its contents are of quite an interesting character. I proceed to transmit the letter by special cable telegram *verbatim* to New York for publication in your columns.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE IN CHANZY'S CAMP.

The HERALD special writer says:—The Prince de Joinville has just returned to France from his exile in England. Immediately after landing his Royal Highness went direct to the headquarters of the French army under General Chanzy. Finding the General with his staff, the Prince made himself known to him at once, and requested that he be assigned a command in the war of defence of France.

THE SWORD OF ORLEANS REFUSED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

General Chanzy welcomed the Prince in his own name and that of the country, and expressed his personal willingness, as well as the pleasure it would give him, to accede to his demand, had he complete power to do so. This he did not enjoy, however.

The General (Chanzy) telegraphed immediately to the executive here at Bordeaux, stating briefly the fact of the Prince's arrival in camp, his inclination and application.

M. Gambetta hesitated during a few minutes, next consulted with his colleagues, and replied at once by telegraph that the request was refused by the government of France, and the Prince de Joinville ordered to leave France immediately.

General Chanzy informed the Prince, in the most delicate yet decisive manner, both of the decision and order of the government in his case.

ROYAL REFUSAL AND RADICAL DISCIPLINE.

Prince de Joinville bowed, but replied that he declined to leave the country again. He said, "As I have been refused a command in the French army I will remain in France and serve in the ranks with my countrymen as a private soldier."

Here was a grave dilemma.

General Chanzy telegraphed a detail of the case to Gambetta and again asked for instructions.

M. Gambetta replied instantly by the telegraph in the following words:—"If Prince de Joinville refuses to leave as ordered arrest him instantly and forward him here as a prisoner."

Prince de Joinville having been informed of the contents of this order, in its very words, still persisted in his refusal to leave, exclaiming, "I shall see if the French people will sanction the arrest of one of their countrymen for the crime that he is willing to fight with them in the ranks of the army of the French nation."

General Chanzy heard him to the end, but affirmed in reply that if he "did not obey the order of the government his arrest would be accomplished immediately."

EXILE AGAIN.

The Prince de Joinville appeared to reconsider his position, and—perhaps having ascertained the full extent of its difficulty—observing the exact position in which his refusal to leave placed General Chanzy personally, as well as being moved by his sense of appreciation of the very respectful and really friendly treatment which he had just enjoyed at the hands of the General, left the headquarters, went again to sea, and returned to England.

BOURBONISM INCOG.

The Duke de Chartres is now in France.

His Royal Highness has assumed the name of Jissot.

A PARTY OF THE PAST.

The French Chargé d'Affaires in London has joined the Orleanist party, as have several of the leaders of the Bonaparte imperialist party.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

A majority of the papers of this city yesterday morning contained some "startling information in reference to the Nathan murder, in which it was asserted that a Chicago detective named Flicker had discovered the murderer, and had in his possession one of the diamond studs torn from the shirt bosom of Mr. Nathan; also a locket said to belong to the family. The reason assigned for not arresting the individual and handing him over to the officers of the law was fear on the part of this "expert" from Chicago that he would be defrauded out of his portion of the large reward offered. It was also charged that at a conversation with Superintendent Kelso the latter had demanded that all the detectives in his department should have an equal share of the reward. In a conversation with Superintendent Kelso yesterday, by a HERALD reporter, he stated he never made any such demand from the Chicago gentleman; but, on the contrary, informed him if he had any information that would lead to the arrest of the murderer to make it known at once and he would receive all the rewards that had been offered. He further stated that, in his opinion, the Chicago detective knew no more in reference to the murderer than does a windy personage who styles himself an "attorney and counsellor at law."

A CONTEST FOR AN ALDERMANIC SEAT IN BROOKLYN.

At the November election William Richardson and Tunis Van Pelt Talmage were candidates for Alderman in the Twenty-second ward of Brooklyn, the former running upon the republican and the latter upon the democratic ticket. When the vote was counted it was found that Mr. Richardson's majority was over sixty. Mr. Talmage then contested his right to the seat in the Board on the ground that he had not been a resident of Brooklyn. Three years ago Mr. Richardson was president of the Dry Dock Railroad Company, New York; and Mr. Talmage, who sent a protest to the Board against his taking the seat, proceeded to show the Common Council committee appointed to investigate the matter that Mr. Richardson had within three years voted in Harlem. The poll clerks of the Fifth district of the Twelfth ward, Harlem, were before the committee on Saturday, and the registry lists of 1870 showed that Mr. Richardson had voted both at the November and December elections. A deed of a house purchased by Mr. Richardson at Harlem was also produced, indicating that Mr. Richardson was not a resident of Brooklyn at the time he claimed he was.

The committee will submit their report to the Board of Aldermen a week from to-day.

FRANCE'S FUTURE.

Herald Special Report from London.

Eugenie's Ideas of a Bonaparte Restoration.

The Party of the Dynasty in England, Prussia and Russia.

Bismarck's Plan of Government After the Fall of Paris.

French Parliamentary Expression, Territorial Rearrangement in Belgium and Security for Russia in the East.

Will Treat with the People or the Empire.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 15, 1871.

I am enabled to announce by special cable telegram to the HERALD the following important intelligence on the subject of the Franco-Prussian war, its present diplomatic tendencies and immediately approaching territorial consequences after peace:—

The circumstance of M. Caumeau's recent special visit to the Empress Eugénie, at Chiselhurst, with reference to the subject of the restoration of the regency of government in France and the rehabilitation or reconstruction of the ancient form of Legislative Assembly for that country is much talked of in political circles and canvassed with very attentive earnestness both in France and England.

It is said that the idea of the restoration contemplates a close alliance between France and Prussia in the future, after the termination of the war.

BISMARCK'S PLAN OF GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE.

Count Bismarck was approached recently in a very skilful manner with reference to the highly important subject of the coming government for France.

The Prussian Premier refused at once and entirely to commit himself on the matter of a Bonaparte restoration.

Having made a few remarks Count Bismarck said:—"After Paris falls we shall find there a *de facto* French government. If that Power is willing to accept our plan of peace and to elect a constitutional government to confirm its terms we shall not interfere in the internal affairs of France. If, on the other hand, this temporary, yet *de facto* government, is inclined, wickedly inclined, to further prolong a wicked war, we will then be willing to treat the terms of peace and the remainder with the French empire which has not yet been constitutionally set aside."

RUSSO-GERMAN POINTS OF IMPERIAL ARRANGEMENT.

The governments of Prussia and Russia are, as I am assured to-day, willing to acknowledge the restoration of the French empire, based on the following plan:—

First—A modification of the commercial treaty of the year 1860 between France and England.

Second—That the Eastern question (Black Sea navigation, war and the rest) shall henceforth be regarded as one of secondary consideration in the executive policy and foreign diplomacy of France.

Third—That that portion of the territory of the kingdom of Belgium which is now known as French Flanders shall be detached from Belgian rule and annexed to France in lieu of the domain of Alsace, which shall, as well as Luxembourg, be united with Germany.

This last named proposition, with reference to Luxembourg, is embodied in the peace proposal plan of Prussia and Russia, with the view of satisfying the *amour propre* of the French nation and in order to reconcile the French people to the proposition of a restoration and the remainder of the changes, which are indicated alone, and their consequences.

FREE THOUGHT AMONG THE GERMANS.

Dr. Lilienthal on the Darwinian Theory.

Dr. F. W. Lilienthal, a German physician of this city, delivered a lecture on the Darwinian theory before the German Freethinkers' Union, at 101 Hester street, yesterday evening. This society is an association of Germans who discuss general topics from the standpoint of the most radical and absolute freedom. The Doctor said that things as they existed in nature were not created after a perfect pattern by a Divine Maker, as was generally believed, nor were they absolutely perfect. He selected the eye and the heart, which were commonly considered as the most wonderful organs of the human bony, to illustrate his opinion. He gave a short anatomical description of these two parts of the human body, and attempted in an ingenious manner to snow that these organs might in some respects be more perfect, and were capable of improvement. The lecturer stated that the physical man, as he appeared now, was not physically perfect, as could be seen from some minor parts of his organization, for which the physicians had not yet discovered any use or necessity. The lecturer then gave illustrations from the animal world, showing how they had improved from lower organizations to their present appearance. He concluded by saying that as man had been developed by ages of improvement under the process of natural selection from an inferior organization to his present high type, so in the future improvement was also possible and probable. The *genus homo* was still in a state of transition; and progress in the physical conformation of man had not, he believed, as yet ceased. It was an absurd error, in the light of advanced science, to believe, as the orthodox world inculcated, that we had been created after a fixed type or had at present attained a fixed type.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

The Police Mutual Aid Association, organized for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased members, reports a membership of 1,713 and twelve deaths in their ranks during the past three months. Their receipts for the quarter are stated at $8,772, and disbursements at the same amount as follows:—

To Mrs. Reeves, widow of James Reeves, Eleventh precinct	$900
To Ellen Clare, sister of Valentine Loftus, Twenty-second precinct	900
To Mrs. Christal, widow of Patrick Christal, Ninth precinct, $696—his daughter, $200	896
To Mrs. Quinn, widow of James Quinn, Fifth precinct, Brooklyn	896
To Mrs. Fitzpatrick, widow of Philip Fitzpatrick, Thirteenth precinct, New York	896
To Mrs. Jourdan, widow of Superintendent John J. Jourdan, C. O., New York	856
To Mrs. Tilton, widow of Charles Tilton, Sanitary Co., New York	856
To Mrs. Calvin, widow of James Calvin, Third precinct, New York	856
To Mrs. McNamara, widow of Matthew McNamara, Sixth precinct, New York	856
To Mrs. Thompson, widow of John J. Thompson, Ninth precinct, New York	856
Total	$8,772

The following is a synopsis of the financial report for the past year:—

Collected from members	$33,595
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Paid to the families of thirty-five deceased members	33,702
To the heirs of Hilaire Guischard (funeral expenses and monument to be deducted, in compliance with his wish)	897
Balance remaining as a contingent fund	$33,589

The number of deaths during the year was thirty-seven.

A MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer T. L. McGill Below Memphis.

Thirty Lives Supposed to Have Been Lost.

PARTICULARS OF THE CATASTROPHE.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 15, 1871.

The steamer T. L. McGill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, was burned on Shoo-Fly bar at nine o'clock last night. The fire broke out aft. Owing to a gale prevailing the flames spread rapidly and the passengers had barely time to rush to the bow and plunge into the water before the fire was upon them. To add to the horror of the scene the weather was intensely cold and many who plunged into the river were chilled and sunk to rise no more.

The survivors gave imperfect and conflicting reports. The boat had been aground for two days, and had unloaded 200 tons of her freight in order to get over the bar. She was laden with 900 tons of general merchandise, including pork and coal oil. Just as the passengers were preparing to retire an alarm of fire was raised and a general stampede ensued.

The steamers St. Francis and Ann White, which had passed her, were several miles above, but seeing the fire, turned back and arrived in time to render valuable assistance. The H. C. Yerger, lying near by, also rendered assistance. The Ann White brought up the following persons, picked up along the shore:—Oliver Cottrell, first engineer, St. Louis; Isaac Austin, stoker; Jerry, Larry and C. H. Crane, cooks; Pat Collins, deck sweeper, Moline, Ill.; William O'Brien, rouster, Chicago; David R. Jones, D. Sherman, Ohio; Frank Green, Belvidere, Wis.; Thomas Rogers, cabin boy, Vicksburg; John Black, cabin boy, New Orleans; Abe McFall, Cairo; and the following passengers:—W. S. Evill, St. Louis, Mo.; Peter McGiven, St. Louis, Mo.; D. A. French, Moscow, Ky.; Jerry Daily, St. Louis; A. J. M. Colwell, Hickman county, Ky.; Valentine Fox, St. Louis; William Johnson Coy, New Orleans; Mr. Shingiepreex, Milwaukee; C. L. Barnes, Bartlett, Iowa; Michael Kelly, St. Louis; and also the following colored roustabouts:—Dennis Lewis, George Malone, Port Jones, Alexander Johnson, Alfred Pethon, Charles Brown, Henry Hudson, Franze Nelson, Charles Brown (No. 2), Henry Clay, Moses Hill, Richard Hill and Samuel Whiting.

It was hoped that Captain Tompkins and William McFarland, the first clerk, were saved; but the arrival of the St. Francis to-night gives little encouragement to the thought that they still live. So confused and contradictory are the reports that it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of persons lost; but it is probable that thirty of those on board the steamer when the flames were first discovered are now dead, and that the number includes four women and three children.

Thomas F. Evans, a barber, of St. Louis, died soon after he was placed on board the St. Francis, from wounds and exposure.

In addition to Captain Tompkins and William McFarland, the first clerk, who are supposed to be lost, a German and his wife are missing; also a carpenter from St. Louis, who was bound for Greenville, Miss., two women, three children, the colored chambermaid and Philip Lock, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Everett, of St Louis, who came here on the St. Francis, says that a man and his wife, who were cabin passengers, floated past them, holding on to the stage plank. As they went by with the current the woman said to her husband, "I am freezing—let's die together." She then let go the plank, and her husband grasped her, but he was too exhausted to maintain her above the water, and both sank locked in each other's embrace.

Cottrell, the engineer, thinks that at least fifteen persons were lost. The pilots (Kelly and Murray) were saved, Kelly badly frozen; also William Woodruff, second clerk; John Groanig, steward, and George L. Russell, cook. The former was saved by the exertions of the officers of the St. Francis, and was badly chilled when found. Mr. Woodruff remained with the freight. Captain Tompkins and McFarland were last seen on the boat, using every exertion to save the passengers. It is feared they are lost, though hopes are entertained that they may have reached shore.

THE INDIANS.

A Relentless Winter Campaign to be Inaugurated by General Stoneman Against the Apache Indians in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15, 1871.

Three men, named Shimp, Carroll and Francis, were murdered by the Indians near Puscatt, Arizona, on January 6, and General Stoneman has issued the following order:—

It is the desire and intention of the Department Commander to inaugurate and prosecute a vigorous, persistent and relentless winter campaign against the Pinal and Tonto branches of the Apache tribe of Indians.

The order also causes to be established a depot of supplies near the centre of the Pinal country, and directs commanders of scouting expeditions to provide arms for civilians who desire to accompany them.

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Filkins, the Alleged Criminal, Again Heard From—The Wounded Man Getting Better.

ALBANY, Jan. 15, 1871.

The last heard of Filkins, accused of the express robbery, he was at Doe's Corners, seven miles northwest of Saratoga, where he dined Friday. His apprehension is hourly expected. Halpine, the victim, is able to sit up. Both balls are supposed to have passed from the head down into the stomach. It is the most remarkable case ever met with in the annals of American surgery.

A bridge on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, over Kenwood creek, was set on fire early this morning and totally destroyed. A temporary one has been put up.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Opens at half-past ten A. M.—Nos. 142, 143, 145, 148, 149, 150, 151, 155, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Before Judge Brady.—Opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 145, 229, 2799, 71, 165, 205, 267, 273, 61, 5, 81, 7, 9, 11, 15, 23, 1, 64, 259. Part 2.—Before Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1474, 276, 1814, 336, 1884, 1906, 248, 260, 258, 272, 24, 1752, 14, 18½, 172, 228, 256, 70½, 70, 72.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Sutherland.—Opens at ten A. M.—Calendar called at twelve A. M.—Third Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge McCunn.—Nos. 1173, 93, 1543, 97, 307, 475, 73, 171, 275, 451, 447, 163, 157, 279, 449, 193, 39, 313, 1232, 1236, 1238, 289. Part 2.—Before Judge Freedman.—Nos. 546, 570, 442, 146, 506, 576, 394, 1172, 594, 512, 384, 608, 350, 316, 322, 138, 414, 78, 388, 568, 112, 402, 262, 270, 260, 264, 295, 600, 170, 158, 328, 356, 610.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Before Judge Larremore.—Nos. 221, 163, 278, 49, 386, 448, 239, 207, 300, 35, 477, 461. Regular order of general calendar—489, 491.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1.—Before Judge Alker.—Nos. 3049, 4763½, 4842, 4844, 4806, 4815, 4825, 4826, 4839, 5198, 4856, 4857, 4858, 4859, 4860, 4597, 5373. Part 2.—Before Judge Gross.—Nos. 4627, 4671, 4706, 4791, 4747, 4530, 4713, 4736, 4757, 4820, 4812, 4848, 4849, 4850, 4851, 4852, 4853. Part 3.—Before Judge Joachimsen.—No. 4863.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE BILL—QUEENS COUNTY IN OPPOSITION.

The members of Assembly from Queens county are divided on the merits of the Blackwell's Island Bridge bill. Mr. Prince is opposed to its passage now, although in favor of it last year. Mr. Oakley favors the bill as being of incalculable benefit to Newtown. Mr. Prince has asked the Supervisors and people of Queens county to strengthen his opposition by holding meetings and making earnest protests. The matter will be discussed by the Supervisors on Tuesday.

THE BRIDGING OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1871.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening for the purpose of protesting against the work (which has already been commenced) of bridging Lake Champlain, near Ticonderoga, and a committee was appointed; and every legal measure possible will be resorted to to prevent the completion of the bridge.

THE HORNET.

Landing of the Cuban Privateer at Punta Brava—Her Cargo Immediately Captured—The Spanish Troops Kill Some of the Filibusters and Put the Others to Flight.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1871.

The steamer Hornet landed her cargo on the 12th at Punta Brava, near Manati.

The Spanish troops arrived shortly afterwards and captured her entire cargo. They killed several of the expeditionists and are in pursuit of the remainder.

The officers of the Hornet, seeing the state of affairs on the shore, immediately went to sea.

CUBA.

Proclamation of Loyalty—Excitement Attending It.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1871.

A large number of the most prominent, wealthy and educated natives of Cuba publish a long article in the *Voz de Cuba* to-day, proclaiming their unalterable adhesion to Spain and to the Spanish cause.

There is much excitement in this city in consequence of the publication of the article, and especially owing to the character of the signers, several of whom had been suspected to be in former days sympathizers with the revolution and hopeful of its success.

Death of a Prima Donna of Italian Opera.

HAVANA, Jan. 15, 1871.

Signora Rubini, *prima donna* of the Italian Opera at the Albisu theatre, died of yellow fever this evening.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, 1871.

Sugar—Sales unimportant. Nos. 10 to 12 quiet and nominally 9¼ a 10 reals per arroba. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 10,000 boxes and 1,700 hhds., of which 5,000 boxes were to the United States. Stock remaining in the warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 28,000 boxes, 3,500 hhds. Clayed molasses firm at 4¾ a 5 reals; muscovado, 5¼ a 8 reals. Freights dull; surplus of tonnage for all ports. Bacon dull at 16c. a 16½c. Butter dull at 29c. a 31c. Coal oil steady. Flour firmer at $12 75 a $14. Hams—Market supplied; American salted, 15c.; sugar cured, 21c. a 23c. Lard dull. Lumber—White pine and pitch pine declining, owing to large supply. Box shooks firm at 9½ a 10 reals; hogshead shooks in demand at $2 75 a $2 87½. Hoops—Long shaved in demand at $58. Potatoes steady. Tallow in demand at 13¼c. a 13½c. Wax firm. Exchange quiet and unchanged.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 14—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and the account. American securities firm. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90¼; 1865, 89¾; 1867, 88⅞; ten-forties, 88. Stocks—Erie firmer at 19; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—1:30 P.—Cotton has been strong and buoyant, and closed firm at an advance. Middling uplands, 8d.; mid ling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales of the day exceeded the estimate, reaching 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were for speculation and export. Cotton loading at Mobile sold at 8d. a 8⅛d. for middling Mobile. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report up to the 12th inst. amounted to 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Flour, Western, 27s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—1:30 P. M.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 9½d.; tallow, 43s. 3d.; spirits petroleum, 11½d.; spirits turpentine, 34s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 14—11:30 A. M.—Sugar, to arrive, 30s. a 31s.

ANTWERP PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 14.—Petroleum, 50½ for standard white.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

JANUARY 16.

1870—Terrible storm in the Red River Territory, British America, during which seven men were frozen to death.
1852—The town of Brandon, Miss., nearly destroyed by fire.....Francisco Guzman, Spanish Consul at Tampico, Mexico, killed in a duel with Lieutenant Pina, of the Mexican army.
1814—French frigates Alcmene and Iphigenia captured by the English frigate Venerable.
1811—Captain Barrett and crew of twenty-six men in merchant vessel Cumberland defeated four privateers and captured 170 prisoners.
1809—Battle of Corunna, Spain; Sir John Moore, the English commander, killed.
1794—Edward Gibson, the historian, died.
1599—Edmund Spenser, the poet, died.

All Concerning Henry Ward Beecher.

THE REV. HENRY P. CLINE, RUPTURE AND THE BEECHER LETTERS.

MR. R. SNIDER'S STATEMENT AND CURE OF RUPTURE.

EXTRACT FROM MR. BEECHER'S LETTER TO DR. SHERMAN.

DR. SHERMAN'S LETTER TO MR. BEECHER.

EVERY ONE SHOULD READ THESE CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

OPPENHEIM CENTRE, New York.

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN:—

DEAR SIR—I have no trouble from rupture whatever for some time, for the kind Lord has answered our prayers thus far.

I received your pamphlet of Henry Ward Beecher letters. If you wish me to help circulate them then please forward some, so I can put them up with tracts and religious papers, which we are circulating by mail, to benefit both soul and body of poor, erring, sinful creatures.

Your well wisher and friend in Christ,

HENRY P. CLINE.

Mr. Beecher inspired Mr. Snider to try Dr. Sherman.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24, 1870.

Friend Dr. SHERMAN:—

Yours of the 13th received. Very glad to hear from you. All of us that you have treated for rupture here are doing well. I think your skill superior to the many others whom I know engaged in selling trusses with great promises of curing rupture; indeed your appliance is as much superior to trusses as our first class railroad cars are over a common canal boat. I am already quite cured. If the ruptured would throw aside prejudice long enough to give your method a fair trial they would escape the punishment of those cobbled up machines called trusses. I do not notice any more inconvenience in wearing your appliance than I do from my elastic suspenders. My improvement convinces me that your treatment of cure is all and more than you represented to me. If you visit here soon again you will have many patients.

Yours truly,

A. SNIDER.

Extract from Mr. Beecher's great letter. Henry Ward Beecher wrote the following words in his letter to Dr. Sherman:—

"I AM IN SYMPATHY WITH YOU IN YOUR METHOD OF TREATING RUPTURE."

Was ever Mr. Beecher actuated by a purer strain of philanthropic emotions than when he traced out those words with his illuminated pen? Mr. Beecher knows rupture is a terrible affliction; that many suffer and die from it, and that he who is gifted with the faculty of relieving it should be esteemed as a benefactor.

Dr. Sherman to Henry Ward Beecher.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1870.

HENRY WARD BEECHER:—

DEAR SIR—Your great interest in my behalf is seen and felt all over the country. You are pronounced a most remarkable man for your conduct toward me. You have elevated me in the minds of others by your sage conclusions of esteem, your settled determination to excel in the walks of rectitude.

Your eulogies of me are evidently from your heart and prove most conclusively the depth of your feeling. Perhaps for what you wrote to Mr. Snider he feels doubly grateful towards me now for what I have done for him. He is a business man, understands something of human nature, and therefore must appreciate the cause and aim of your friendly information concerning me.

You have publicly expressed some anxiety for the Christian state of the late lamented Charles Dickens. His last letter is said to be proof of his mind touching that matter. Conceding this, can there be any doubt from your several letters touching your state?

You may feel assured, friend Beecher, that the fine feelings, zeal and integrity of Christian character developed in your several letters are fully appreciated.

Hoping that you may read the Bible understandingly and be governed by its divine precepts is the prayer of

J. A. SHERMAN,
Specialist in the Treatment of Rupture,
697 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Sherman's Pamphlets, with photographic likenesses of bad cases of rupture before and after cure, with other information, including the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher letters, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A. A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, &c., address McINTIRE, GREGORY & CO., at 216 Canal, 154 Chatham, 15 Sixth avenue, 94 Third avenue, 390 Seventh avenue, 195 East Houston, or 63 East Thirteenth, corner of Broadway.

A.—Balls and Parties.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the Best Hairdressing.— BURNETT'S KALLISTON is the Best Cosmetic.

Cow Milkers.—Complete; the Greatest Success. Secure a State. Strike for a fortune.
COLVIN BROTHERS, 494 Broadway.

Diamonds Bought and Sold and Money loaned on them. G. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

**"I Want to Do Something Useful and Prof