

In a phase of cruelty to animals that has not yet, we believe, been called to the attention of Mr. Burgh. But perhaps the subject would more properly come before the Board of Health, as it is manifest that the beating of live stock facilitates the progress of disease in meats, if it be not entirely the original cause. At any rate, the matter is worth looking into if we would have our markets supplied with wholesome meats.

DEFEATED FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles.

Favre Appeals to the Emperor to Pity the Starving Parisians.

Dismounting of the Guns on the Enceinte.

Exposed Condition of Fort Mont du Valerien.

Rejoicings Among the German Soldiers.

Generous Feelings Exhibited Toward the French.

Favre's Emotion While With Bismarck.

Threat to Remove Gambetta if He Disobeyed the Paris Government.

FEARS FOR TROCHUS'S LIFE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 1, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Versailles telegraphs me, under date of to-day, as follows:—

FEEDING THE PARISIANS.

As you have been already informed, the food supply in Paris was so low that the Germans had to feed the famishing Parisians with their rations. M. Jules Favre appealed to the Emperor of Germany for pity toward Paris, confessing that the provisional government had overestimated the amount of provisions by nine days. The Emperor William, in reply, immediately ordered 6,000,000 of rations and 15,000 head of cattle sent in.

DISARMING THE ENCEINTE.

The work of dismounting the guns on the enceinte is proceeding actively. Meanwhile the Prussian line around the city is being constituted with despatch and will be held by a strong force until the enceinte is completely disarmed.

CONDITION OF FORT VALERIEU.

A close inspection of Fort Mont Valerien shows that there were no casemates, no bomb-proofs nor any kind of shelter for the men if the Prussians had opened a heavy fire on the fort during the siege.

RESTRICTIONS.

No person will be permitted to go in or out of Paris until after the terms of peace are arranged, or until the expiration of the armistice, when, if the war is resumed, the Germans will take military possession of the city.

REJOICINGS AMONG THE GERMANS.

Great rejoicings are held in the camps of the Germans around the line of investment. The men fall to share the apprehensions of their leaders in a renewal of hostilities. In many instances they are already securing mementoes of the scenes of war at Versailles and getting them together to take home.

A GENEROUS FEELING.

A resumption of hostilities after the termination of the armistice, through the heavy demands of Germany, will be decidedly unpopular with the Germans. In the army here a more generous feeling toward their French enemy is daily exhibited by the soldiers in a thousand ways. Intercourse between the German troops and the French citizens about Versailles is constant and friendly.

FAVRE'S EMOTION.

In his last interview with Count Bismarck M. Jules Favre showed deep feeling. His spirits were much broken. During the conversation between the two, and particularly on the subject of the food in Paris, Favre was greatly agitated and frequently burst into tears.

CONCERNING GAMBETTA.

During the interview Count Bismarck expressed a doubt regarding the course that would be pursued by M. Gambetta and his associates at Bordeaux, who are comparatively exempt from the horrors of war, and suggested the probability of their refusing to yield to the orders of the Paris government. M. Favre replied that the powers held by Gambetta were only delegated. The authority of the government of the National Defence, he said, was not confined to Paris, but extended throughout France. He did not believe that Gambetta would claim the power to act in opposition to the orders of the government of Paris, and if he did so his removal would take place immediately.

FEARS FOR TROCHUS.

Favre stated to Bismarck that General Trochu was in a terrible state of sorrow and distress, arising from the necessity of surrendering Paris. He added, "Je tremble pour sa vie." (I tremble for his life.)

DESTRUCTION IN ST. DENIS.

The destruction in St. Denis during the short period of the bombardment of that place

by the Germans, at the close of the siege of Paris, was much greater than was at first believed.

Most of the forts were found in bad condition. The sanitary regulations had been badly neglected by the French.

The German engineer corps are already at work strengthening their positions. This is evidently a precautionary measure in case the last hopes of peace should be disappointed.

Since the conclusion of the armistice a flood of applications has been received by the German authorities, from correspondents and others, requesting permission to pass in and out of the capital, but in no case is it granted yet. Only those in charge of provisions are allowed to pass the lines.

Whispers are current of heavy speculations by German traders, in collusion with the commissariat department charged with revictualing the city. It is said that immense stores are accumulated by such harpies and sold to the Parisians at enormous profits. This may, however, be only a camp rumor.

PARIS.

A PROVISION BUREAU AT DIEPPE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1871.

I am enabled to state, for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD, that a bureau for receiving and forwarding provisions to Paris has been established at Dieppe. Supplies from all quarters are invited.

The postal service re-established. Odo Russell telegraphs on the 31st from Versailles that postal service has been re-established from Paris and Versailles to Havre and Dieppe, which ports are now in communication by steamship with England.

Open letters for the provinces and abroad can now be posted in Paris; but the transmission of sealed letters is forbidden.

The French do not wish foreigners to enter Paris until the city has been revictualled, and no exception will be made to the regulation to that effect, which has been made by the German authorities.

Military Operations Concluded in Southern France.

Bismarck Sick—He is Visited by the Emperor William.

William to Remain at Versailles—A Queer Alliance—The Bordeaux Municipality Denounced—Programme of a Paris Radical Society—Preparing for the Elections.

Considerable doubt is expressed here whether the armistice and elections for members of the Constituent Assembly will be productive of ultimate peace.

The Parisian government, in its own most urgent interest, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a fresh outbreak of the war, and so utilizing the armistice to secure a real peace.

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A special despatch to the London Times, dated Versailles, says Bismarck is indisposed and was visited yesterday by the Emperor.

Italy and Rome.

The Transfer of the Capital Approved by Parliament.

Telegrams dated in Florence yesterday have just been received in this city reporting that on that day the Italian Legislative Chamber declared the transfer of the national capital from Florence to Rome by 292 to 29 votes, thus endorsing the royal movement toward the occupation of the Holy City.

England.

The Flow of American Cotton.

Arrived, ship Glendower, from New Orleans December 19, with 3,885 bales of cotton, and bark Valencia, from Savannah December 20, with 887 bales of cotton.

Portugal.

The Cabinet Crisis Terminated.

I have reports by telegram from Lisbon, dated in that city yesterday evening, which announce that the ministerial crisis had terminated, and the Marquis de Avila succeeded in the work of reconstructing the Cabinet.

The Pacific Coast.

An Infamous Land Swindle—Indian Outrages in Arizona—Grened Fire in Virginia City—Two Men Burned to Death.

The Evening Bulletin asserts editorially that the pretensions of the various parties to portions of the Prussia military reservation rest solely on an assignment of the claim of one Felix Argenti, who bought State school land warrants and located them on their reservation, and at they have not the shadow of a title or equitable claim, the whole affair being a fraud, and that the proposition in Congress to give them the property, which is now of immense value, is denounced by everybody as an infamous swindle.

The Apache Indians in Arizona are growing bolder, and make daily raids into the Pima and Gila reservations, which hitherto had been considered safe. More troops are urgently called for. The most destructive fire in Virginia City, Nev., for years occurred this morning. The flames crossed D street and swept two-thirds of the east side of the street, from Union to Sutton avenues. At one time the station of McKay, corner of D and Union streets, were on fire, and the work of tearing down the building to save Piper's Opera House was commenced, but by the exertions of the firemen it was saved. Although D street, on the east and west sides, the destruction was sweeping. The losses and insurances have not yet been ascertained. Fat Lyons and a bookbinder known as "Smorkey," who were sleeping in Mrs. Sherman's house, were not awakened in time to escape and perished in the flames.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Acceptance of the Armistice by All the French Departments.

REACTION IN FAVOR OF THE EMPIRE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM TO REMAIN IN VERSAILLES PENDING NEGOTIATIONS.

THE PARISIAN GOVERNMENT IN ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY.

FRENCH DENUNCIATION OF THE BORDEAUX MUNICIPALITY.

PROGRAMME OF A PARIS RADICAL SOCIETY.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1871.

The correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD at Versailles telegraphs me to-day the following intelligence. He writes:—

ACCEPTANCE OF THE ARMISTICE. The terms of the armistice between France and Germany have been accepted by all the French departments, with a single exception—that of the Department of Bouches du Rhone, which has rejected it. At Marseilles the elections for members of the National Assembly are to be immediately proceeded with.

A DOUBT. Considerable doubt is expressed here whether the armistice and elections for members of the Constituent Assembly will be productive of ultimate peace.

THE PARIS "REDS" ACTIVE. Political news from inside of Paris is scarce. The Reds are active in their efforts to secure the ascendancy.

A PEACE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY EXPECTED. There is reason to believe that a large majority of the people in Paris and throughout the country will elect representatives in favor of peace on almost any bearable terms. Among the people here exists a strong reactionary feeling in favor of the empire.

A FRENCH OPINION. Last night a convalescent officer at the chateau assured me that among his division of National Guards the universal feeling was that the republicans had forced the war on the Emperor by intrigues in the name of loyalty, and that the bad discipline of the army was mainly responsible for the disastrous results.

WILLIAM TO REMAIN AT VERSAILLES—A QUEER ALLIANCE—THE BORDEAUX MUNICIPALITY DENOUNCED—PROGRAMME OF A PARIS RADICAL SOCIETY—PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS.

I am enabled to inform the NEW YORK HERALD, by means of a telegram from Berlin dated yesterday, that the Provincial Correspondence of that day states positively that the Emperor of Germany will remain at Versailles during the armistice, on account of the pending negotiations for peace.

A QUEER ALLIANCE. The Parisian government, in its own most urgent interest, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a fresh outbreak of the war, and so utilizing the armistice to secure a real peace.

DENOUNCING THE BORDEAUX MUNICIPALITY. A despatch from Lille, dated to-day, reports that the Echo du Nord is in favor of peace. It calls the appeals for resistance made by the municipality of Bordeaux encroachments upon the powers of the Constituent Assembly.

PROGRAMME OF A PARIS RADICAL SOCIETY. Le Progrès (newspaper), of Lyons, publishes the programme of the Radical Society in Paris, founded by Rollin, Delescluze and Peyrouton. It pronounces for the republic with one assembly; an executive, to be chosen and recalled by the assembly; the suppression of the standing army and substitution thereof of a militia comprising all citizens; the reduction of the budget, and the abolition of the titles and privileges of nobility. It repudiates for ever all wars for purposes of conquest, and concludes with the demand that no negotiations be made with the Prussians while they remain on French soil.

PREPARING FOR THE ELECTIONS. A telegram from Lille, dated to-day, reports that meetings are being called in the Northern Departments to nominate candidates for the Assembly.

CUBA. Arrival at Havana of the Captured Cargo of the Hornet.

The steamer Maist arrived here to-day, bringing the captured cargo of the filibuster steamer Hornet.

FIRE IN PATERSON. The barn of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company at Paterson was destroyed by fire about ten o'clock yesterday morning, together with its contents, consisting of ten tons of hay, three mowing machines and a lot of farming utensils. The loss was about \$800, on which there was no insurance. The place, it is believed, was set on fire by a lunatic, who was seen prowling about the vicinity, and who had threatened to burn all the buildings in the neighborhood.

THE ICE ON THE HUDSON. The Rhinebeck and Newburg ferries are running regularly, but the ferry at this place is closed. The ice is from seven to nine inches thick. There are no signs of a breaking up, nor is there a freshet. The weather is growing colder.

CLINCHART'S ARMY.

Escape of One Corps from Manteuffel's Grasp.

Many Men and Guns Captured by the Germans.

THE REMAINDER OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN SWITZERLAND.

A CONVENTION CONCLUDED WITH THE SWISS AUTHORITIES.

MANTEUFFEL CONTINUING HOSTILITIES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1871.

I have received information for the NEW YORK HERALD, dated at Zurich, Switzerland, on yesterday, to the effect that the Twenty-fourth French corps, forming a portion of the Army of the East, has escaped the grasp of the Germans under General Manteuffel and moved towards Lyons.

MANTEUFFEL CONTINUING HOSTILITIES. A despatch from Bordeaux, dated yesterday, states that it was reported there that General Manteuffel had refused to recognize the armistice, and disregarding the protests of the French commander has continued hostilities by which he has forced the French Army of the East to surrender or retreat into Switzerland.

A CONVENTION WITH THE SWISS AUTHORITIES. General Clinchart, who now commands the Army of the East, lately under Bourbaki, has concluded a convention with the Swiss authorities, represented by General Herzog, and crosses into Switzerland with his whole army to-day. General Billot covers the retreat.

[NOTE.—It should be borne in mind that the armistice did not go into effect in the Department of the East until February 1.]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GERMAN OPERATIONS. A despatch from Versailles, dated to-day, states that General Manteuffel reports that the Fourteenth division of his army captured ten guns and seven mitrailleuses and took two generals and 4,000 men prisoners at Chaffais and Sombacourt, west of Pontarlier. The Seventh brigade, coming up on the south the next day, captured two eagles and 2,000 more prisoners at Frasnay, half way on the road between Champagnole and Pontarlier. Our losses were light. The roads to Pontarlier were strewn with material abandoned by the retreating French. Every avenue of escape for the latter is closed on French soil.

THE CHARITY BALL. The Academy of Music never before held a more brilliant assemblage of beautiful and richly, yet tastefully dressed women than that which last evening graced its walls to aid the noble charity in aid of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. There seems to be a conspiracy among the fairest and gentlest of the aristocracy of New York to make this ball a pronounced success, and no one who looked down from the boxes last evening on the carnival of fine faces and brilliant costumes that covered the floor of the Academy could fail to believe they had succeeded. For once there was a total absence of the rowdy political element, with its accompaniment of paste diamonds and outrageous colors in silks and satins. Last night at the Charity Ball there were ladies whose families might vie with the best in the land who were attracted quite plainly in simple white costumes that sat well on such fair faces and elegant figures. When diamonds were shown one could tell, as they sparkled in a meretricious splendor. The orchestra, of thirty-four pieces, was led by Lander, while a band of sixty pieces followed in the rear with musical precision. The supper was arranged to suit every one by Delmonico, and the greatest enjoyment was manifested by the 4,000 persons present. Among them were A. Oakley Hall, C. P. Kirkland, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, General McDowell, Admiral Godon, C. B. Stoughton, S. L. M. Barlow and lady, C. P. Flako, John Jacob Astor, Theodore Moser and lady, Aaron J. Vanderpool and lady, Pierpont Edwards, Victor Place, Ogden Boreman, G. Groswood Gray, David Dudley Field, Henry Clews, Roscoe Conkling, Geo. Hunt, Edward Deland, Jr.; Clarence Seward, C. Godfrey Gunther, Lester Walack, General F. C. Barlow, John Fyfe, Cornelius Du Bois, George Francis Train and lady, and numerous others well known in the fashionable world. James Fisk was permitted to go on the floor.

CRIME IN MICHIGAN. A Child Whipped to Death by His Father. DETROIT, Feb. 2, 1871.

Information has just reached this city of a murder, which took place on Monday last in the township of Wayland, Allegany county, Michigan. Joseph Wheaton, a well known desperate character, lost his wife about six years ago. They had a son about one year old, whom Wheaton gave to Mr. Baird, who kept the child without interference until last fall. Since then Wheaton three times took possession of the child, and on Monday last, because the boy would not return to his father's family, he was whipped to death. The excitement in the neighborhood is very great, and the people have armed themselves and are hunting for the murderer.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Feb. 1-4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93 1/2 for both money and the account. American securities dull. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 90 1/2; 1865, 89 1/2; 1870, 88; ten-forties, 87. Stocks dull.—Erie Railway share, 18 1/2; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 80.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1-4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed irregular. Middling uplands, 7 1/2; middling Orleans, 8 1/2. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,500 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton on ship named to sail from Savannah on Charleston January of February at 7 1/2 for middling uplands, and one ship named to sail from New Orleans February or March at 8 1/2 for middling Orleans.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—Evening.—Spirits petroleum firmer at 1s. 6d per gallon; turpentine, 2s. 6d per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Feb. 2.—Petroleum closed yesterday firm at 50 1/2 for Standard white.

HEALTH OF MISS NILSSON. CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1871.

Miss Nilsson is decidedly better to-day and the physicians expect she will speedily recover.

THE ICE ON THE HUDSON. The Rhinebeck and Newburg ferries are running regularly, but the ferry at this place is closed. The ice is from seven to nine inches thick. There are no signs of a breaking up, nor is there a freshet. The weather is growing colder.

GENERAL BUTLER AND "JOHN BULL."

Herald Special Report from London.

British Opinion of the American Congressional Welcome to the Fenians.

What the English Say of the Butler Resolutions and the Republican Party.

A "Discreditable Game" to "Catch the Irish Vote."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1871.

The resolution which was offered by Major General Butler in Congress on the 30th of January, tendering a national parliamentary American welcome to the Fenian exiles from Ireland, and which was adopted by the House of Representatives, has been fully reported by cable telegrams from New York in this city.

This legislative movement on the part of General Butler and his political friends is regarded by the English press, the people at large and in more the aristocratic of the city clubs, as constituting one of the most unprecedented acts which has occurred in the history of the proceedings of the American Congress of late year. It is accepted, in the first place, as an assurance of the sympathy of the American republicans with the Fenian cause, and in the second, is taken as an act of avowed hostility to Great Britain, sent forth by a numerous section of the American people.

This universal public comment has been elicited by the complete knowledge of the fact that General Butler, as a republican leader and hailing from Massachusetts, moved the following joint resolution in Congress, on the 30th ult.:

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States, in the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, give to J. O'Donovan Rossa, Thomas Clark Luby, John O'Leary, Thomas F. Burke, Charles Underwood O'Connell and their associates, Irish exiles and patriots, a cordial welcome to the capital, also the country, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to them by the President of the United States.

The English people were still more astonished to learn that the rules were suspended and the joint resolution passed by a vote of 172 to 21.

People here assert that the resolution was copied from the old Kosuth reception resolution, and they were still more and more surprised at its acceptance in the present instance.

The members of the more educated classes of society in London, with those of the Carlton and other conservative clubs, regard the Butler resolution as forming part of a discreditable party game, pursued by unscrupulous politicians, who are anxious to reduce the dignity of the American system of representative government, and who are desirous to secure the Irish vote in America for ulterior uses, as they may direct.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL IN CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1871.

The trial of Rev. Charles Edward Cheney by the Ecclesiastical Court was resumed this morning. A letter from Mr. Cheney to Bishop Whitehouse, dated June, 1869, in which he says that, after deliberate and prayerful consideration, he came to no other conclusion in the differences between them than that which he had expressed in conversation with the Bishop, was introduced and read.

The defence objected, and, after argument, the Court decided to receive the letter.

Rev. Dr. Rylance, of St. James' church; Bryan Phillip, a member of Mr. Cheney's church, and others, occupied the remainder of the day in giving testimony.

VIEW OF THE PAST. FEBRUARY 3.

1864—The Danes defeated by the Prussians at Over-Seik, Holstein.

1863—The National Assembly of Greece declared Prince Alfred of England, the choice of the people for king.

1859—James Stephens executed for poisoning his wife at the Tombs.

1856—Packet ship Josephine lost by colliding with the steamer Mauger in the English Channel; severely persons perished.

1852—Battle between the British African troops and the allied forces of Brazil and the Argentine Republic; the former defeated and the Dictator Moss compelled to flee from the country.

1844—French frigate Terpsichore captured by English frigate Majaestic.

1801—The American frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured by the Tripolitans, was destroyed by an explosion under Lieutenant Decatur.

1761—Queen's Nash died.

1690—Charles X., of Sweden, died.

1329—John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, died.

1014—King Sweyn, of England, died.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 53 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair. Most People regard it as such. It is a cold may turn to consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold now, then it is, take Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is the well known and reliable remedy for Coughs, Croup, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary complaints, and your only safeguard against a protracted illness. Sold by all druggists.

Arctic and India Rubber, White Satin and Kid Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., Union square.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume. I LOVE YOU. PHALON'S NEW PERFUME. I LOVE YOU. PHALON'S NEW PERFUME. I LOVE YOU.

A.—Royal Havana Supplementary. Determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, see address MCINTIRE, GIBSON & CO., at 316 Canal, 14 Chatham.

A.—For Black Heads, Flesh Worms and Pimples Eruptions use FERRIS' COMEDONE AND PILE REMEDY. Sold by druggists. Depot 45 Bond street, New York.

Bachelors' Hair Ointment.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 100 Bond street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold. GEORGE C. ALLEN. 812 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.—Superior to all others in Hygiene and means of Cure and Recovery. B. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Lee & Perrin's Sauce. A set with fish, soup, joints, game, &c. JOHN B. NICHOLS & SONS, Special Agents, Union square and 30 South William street.

Mailed Fees for 25 Cents.—Dr. Kahn's Lectures on Nervous Diseases; Marriage, its obligations and impediments, and diseases arising from incontinence, with course from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kahn's Museum, 74 Broadway, New York.

One of the Largest and Most Complete Drug Emporiums in the world is thrown open this week at No. 224 Broadway, extending to Crosby street, a distance of 300 feet. The public are invited to inspect both wholesale and retail departments of the proprietor, Dr. H. F. BROADBENT, Living's Pass.

Whitman's Golden Rule for the Throat.—They are superior to all at H. D. DUFFY & Co. and other leading druggists. No. 409.