

BISMARCK'S RUSSIAN COUP.

Herald Special Report from Paris.

Germany Fooling Russia by the Versailles Treaty.

German Astuteness Building Aerial Castles for Gortchakoff.

Russia Now Where France Was in 1866.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at Paris:—

PARIS, Sept. 11, 1871.

The following are the principal conditions of the treaty which was made between Russia and Prussia, through their representatives, at Versailles early in the present year. The facts contained in the document have, until today, been most scrupulously withheld from the public, although the announcement of the completion of the arrangements between the two governments is several months old. It is now clearly shown that this treaty had for its object the prevention of any interference on the part of Russia in the war between France and Germany, and that since the conquest of the former country Bismarck's policy has been but too clearly seen by the Czar, who now finds himself in the same position that Napoleon the Third was after the battle of Sadowa:—

WHAT BISMARCK PROPOSED TO RUSSIA.

The first stipulation of the treaty was that, should a crisis arise and a war be declared involving the intervention of Austria (or if Austria should become a direct agent in proposing any measures which might produce a rupture in Europe), Russia, it was to be distinctly understood, would participate in the war, her army acting in conjunction with the armies of Germany for conquest.

HOODWINKING GORTCHAKOFF.

In the body of the treaty Bismarck made a grand coup. By adroitly pretending to Prince Gortchakoff that it was absolutely necessary that Russia should furnish a number of ships-of-war—which were specified—armed, equipped and provisioned for the purpose of providing Prussia with the means of resisting an enemy at sea, and for the defence of their seaports, the Russian Premier consented to supply the ships-of-war, which were to be under the direction of the councils at Berlin and St. Petersburg. In addition it was also specified that Russia should supply a large, well-disciplined, trained army to take the field under general orders.

AUSTRIA WAS TO BE CUT UP AND SHARED.

These two Powers, supposing their combined strength should place them before the world as victors, were to make peace only on the following terms—viz., that Austria should renounce forever in favor of Germany the whole of the Bohemian territory, all Moravia, the province of Silesia and the duchy of Salzburg.

Austria was also to renounce in favor of Russia the entire provinces of Gallacia and Dalmatia.

RUSSIAN TERRITORY AND THE SEAPORTS THE NEXT SLICE FOR GERMANY.

When the fortunes of war had decided in their favor, all the arrangements named in the treaty completed, and all these changes should be an accomplished fact, the further stipulations of the document provided that Russia should then cede to Germany five of her principal seaport towns on the Baltic coast, with their harbors, fortresses and lines of defence. She was also to cede to Germany a part of the province of Courland, of which Wilna would be the chief town.

BISMARCK OVERTHROWING THE TREATY OF PARIS.

Prussia, in making these overtures to Russia, has violated the Treaty of Paris, which it thereby regarded as null and void, by pledging an armed participation in the conquests in the East, and agreeing to supply a force and the subsequent partition of the conquered territory.

THE SCALDS TAKEN FROM GORTCHAKOFF'S EYES.

Prince Gortchakoff, having waited until the war between France and Germany had ended, finds from the manner in which the affairs have been managed recently between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, that Russia has been as completely fooled by the machinations of Bismarck in relation to this treaty and its conditions the same as France was, when, in 1866, under a similar secret treaty with Prussia, Bismarck agreed to give Luxembourg and other territory to Napoleon on condition that he abstained from aiding Austria on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

HUNGARY.

Francis Joseph of Austria Rebuking the Episcopacy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PESTH, Sept. 11, 1871.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has written a letter expressing disapproval of the attitude of the Episcopacy on the promulgation of the decree of Papal Infallibility. Bishop Jekelfaus has accordingly announced his submission to his sovereign's command.

THE INTERNATIONAL DOOMED.

Herald Special Despatch from Berlin.

Germany and Austria Want It Routed Out.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at the German capital:—

BERLIN, Sept. 11, 1871.

The Ministers of Austria and Germany are now engaged at Salzburg endeavoring to arrive at some settled basis on which their respective governments shall be able to deal with the members of the International Society on German soil.

Both courts regard its influence as being of the most unhealthy character, morally and politically; consider it as the great social evil of the age, and its principles contrary to the progressive tendencies of the civilized nations of the world. They intend to adopt measures on which they can both act in common for its suppression and final extirpation.

FRANCE.

Evacuation of the Forts Around Paris—A Vacation for the Assembly—President Thiers Giving a Banquet to Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador.

PARIS, September 11, 1871. President Thiers proposes that the Assembly take a recess from the 17th instant to the 1st of November.

EVACUATION OF THE FRENCH PORTS.

It is now decided that the evacuation shall commence at Fort Charenton, which will be first delivered up to the French by the German Commander.

The evacuation of the four departments contiguous to Paris will be completed on the 13th inst.

Negotiations have commenced in relation to the evacuation of the whole of France.

Banquet to the Italian Ambassador.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 11, 1871.

M. Thiers gave a dinner to-day in honor of the Italian Ambassador, the Chevalier Nigra, at which all the representatives of foreign nations were present, with the exception of Prince Meternich of Austria, and Dr Kern of Switzerland.

ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria Recovered—Manoeuvres by the Military at Aldershot—Accident to Lord Elio—Miners' Strike—Napoleon's Reception at Torquay.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1871.

Queen Victoria has entirely recovered from her attack of indisposition.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES AT ALDERSHOT.

The military manoeuvres at Aldershot are progressing, and the reports from the camp speak favorably of their character and the results thus far obtained.

General John G. Barnard and Major Sumner, of the United States Army, are in attendance as representatives of the American government.

Lord Elio, commander of the London Scottish rifle volunteers, has been injured by the bursting of a musket.

THE WELSH MINERS ON STRIKE.

The Welsh miners refuse to continue work unless the strangers recently imported to supply the places of strikers are dismissed from the mines.

A serious disturbance is apprehended at Ferndale.

THE TIMES SIDING WITH THE NEWCASTLE MINERS.

The Times of to-day, in an editorial censuring the importation of foreign workmen, gives its support, on both moral and military grounds to the British strikers in their movement for the reduction of their term of daily labor to nine hours.

The strike in Newcastle has virtually been defeated. At least half of the usual number of operatives are now at work, and a full complement will be obtained within a fortnight.

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMSHIP RACER AGROUND AT RYDE.

Her Majesty's steamship Racer, used as a training ship for apprentices for the navy, is aground at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

LORD HATHERLEY AT THE READING GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Reading Grammar School, the memorial stone of which was laid by the Prince of Wales last summer, was opened yesterday, the Lord Chancellor (Lord Hatherley) officiating at the ceremony.

NAPOLEON ENTHUSIASTICALLY GREETED AT TORQUAY.

Napoleon arrived at Torquay this morning, and was received with much enthusiasm by the people.

MR. SANTIAGI ABOUT TO VISIT AMERICA.

Mr. Santiago gave a farewell concert at St. James Hall to-night. This was his last appearance prior to his departure for America and the hall was crowded. He was assisted by Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. W. H. Cummings, members of the concert troupe about to visit the United States.

POTATO DISEASE IN ENGLAND.

The potato disease is spreading in Lancashire.

CATTLE DISEASE IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

The foot and mouth disease is increasing alarmingly in Leicestershire.

GERMANY.

The Frankfurt Peace Negotiations Between France and Germany.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1871.

The press of Frankfurt deny that the negotiations for peace between Germany and France have been transferred to Versailles, and assert that Count Von Arnim and the other negotiators will soon return to Frankfurt and resume their conferences, now that certain questions of principle have been settled.

SPAIN.

King Amadeus Indisposed.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 11, 1871.

King Amadeus is indisposed, and his journey through the provinces has been stopped.

MADRID, Sept. 11—Evening.

King Amadeus has recovered from his illness.

PORTUGAL.

Resignation of the Ministry.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBOA, Sept. 11, 1871.

The Portuguese Ministry has resigned. Efforts are making to form a new Cabinet.

BRAZIL.

The Emancipation Bill Under Discussion in the Brazilian Legislature.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 11, 1871.

Latest advices from Rio Janeiro show that the discussion in the Brazilian Legislature on the clauses of the Emancipation bill had terminated, but that the measure would not probably become a law during the present session, owing to strong opposition to its passage.

ANOTHER ROTTEN BOILER.

Terrific Explosion in a Newburyport (Mass.) Hat Factory—Six Men Killed and Mangled and a Number Fatally Wounded.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 11, 1871.

A most terrific boiler explosion, accompanied with fearful and melancholy results, occurred in Curtis' hat manufactory, in this city, about seven o'clock this morning. The boiler house was completely shattered and the main building badly damaged.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

As usual in such cases, is frightful. Half a dozen dead bodies have already been taken from the ruins, and as there are a number missing it is feared the casualties will be still further increased. Those whose bodies have been already recovered are as follows:—

Charles Boyle, of Newburyport, thirty years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

Nicholas Furell, of Newburyport, twenty-two years old.

Reuben Mace, of Newburyport, thirty years old.

James L. Jackson, of Newburyport, nineteen years old.

George Etheridge, of Lawrence, who leaves a wife and family.

Albert L. Page, of Newburyport, twenty-two years old, who had been married to a young lady in the city on Wednesday.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

Charles Randall, was badly scalded, but it is not thought he is fatally injured.

A son of Nathaniel Perkins is very badly scalded, and there is but little, if any, hope that he can live more than a short time.

DAMAGE TO THE FACTORY.

The west side of the factory, where the boiler house is located, was badly destroyed, and the machinery is among the ruins. The loss to the hat company will probably exceed \$5,000.

THE BOILER.

Was a tubular one, built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, and has been in use but fourteen months. It had a guarantee of 160 pounds pressure, and it has not been run at more than half that pressure on the average. The fireman says there were two gauges of water in the boiler a moment before the explosion.

It burst nearly at one-third its length, separating the sheets of iron were riveted together as clearly as though they had been cut with a cold chisel. The fireman commenced firing up at six o'clock, and had just stepped into the engine room when the explosion took place. When he left the boiler house the steam was at a pressure of about seventy pounds on the boiler.

AN INVESTIGATION.

A jury has been summoned by Coroner E. W. Reed, composed of Mr. G. W. Jackson, Jr., Foreman; Rev. Dr. Spalding, Messrs. Amos Noyes, E. F. Tibbels, W. J. Oressey and Calvin Martin, who will take testimony and thoroughly investigate the affair to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of highest barometer, has extended south-east and eastward, and now covers the Lakes, the Middle and East Atlantic States. The barometer has risen also in the Southern and Gulf States. Cloudy and hazy weather has prevailed over the Middle States and Ohio valley, with smoke on the lower lakes. The clouds and light rain in Florida are now clearing away, but continue in Louisiana, where the pressure is now the lowest. Clear weather prevails on Lakes Michigan and Superior. The temperature has fallen in the Southeast, but is elsewhere very stationary. Light northeasterly winds are now reported from the South Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River; local and variable winds north of this region.

Probabilities.

Cloudy weather probable for Thursday in Texas and Mississippi, with increasing easterly winds and possibly light rain and partially cloudy and clear weather for the rest of the country east of the Mississippi River, except from Virginia to New York, where cloudy weather will probably continue.

Personal Intelligence.

M. Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister, yesterday arrived at the Albemarle.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is domiciled at the Brevoort.

Judge T. Noble Jones, of Savannah, is registered at the New York Hotel.

Judge A. E. Swing, of Nashville, is staying at the Metropolitan.

Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State, is at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge Caton, of Illinois, is again at the St. Nicholas.

Captain Kennedy, of the steamer City of Brussels, is at the New York Hotel.

General E. J. Underwood, of Richmond, has quarters at the Grand Central.

Judge J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, yesterday arrived at the Astor House.

The Countess De Balignal is among the late arrivals at the Hoffman.

General J. N. Coop, of Louisville, is quartered at the Southern Hotel.

Baron Alvensleben, Secretary of the North German Legation, is at the Brevoort House.

Baltazzi Efendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation, is domiciled at the Albemarle.

Generals E. L. Vize and A. J. Alexander, of the United States Army, are staying at the Glenham Hotel.

General O. A. Hadley, of Arkansas, has quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman W. C. Smith, of Vermont, is among the late arrivals at the Brevoort.

B. H. Wheeler, of South Carolina, yesterday arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Professor James Woodrow, of South Carolina, is at the Everett House.

Dr. L. M. Eastman, of Baltimore, is domiciled at the Grand Central Hotel.

Governor McCormick, of Arizona, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Commodore Le Roy, of the United States Navy, is again at the New York Hotel.

SECRETARY ROBESON.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 11, 1871.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robeson, arrived here this afternoon, and is the guest of Commandant Pennock, of the Navy Yard. Senators Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Cattell, of New Jersey, are also here, and Senator Cragin and Naval Contractor Hanson are expected this evening. A grand dress official reception distinguished guests will be held at the yard on Tuesday morning.

HENDERSON'S PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 11, 1871.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Chicago, who has spent the greater part of the summer here engaged in painting a portrait of General Grant for the Chicago Historical Association, has completed the same, and presented it to the President and his friends for inspection this morning.

KENTUCKY KU KLUX.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11, 1871.

In Russell county, Ky., on the night of the 7th, Deputy United States Marshal Jackson and a party of soldiers made a raid on a Ku Klux camp. A soldier named Crooze was killed and Sergeant Strider wounded. A man named Caffrey was arrested as the leader of the party, and another dressed official received distinguished guests will be held at the yard on Tuesday morning.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republicans Carry the Slate by About 5,000 Majority.

PERHAM ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Democratic Gains on the Vote of 1870.

General Apathy of the Campaign.

Republicans Reserving Their Strength for Grant in 1872.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11, 1871.

Maine has again gone republican by a majority of from four to five thousand votes say the leading men of both parties to-night, and I must confess a careful examination of the returns thus far brought in warrants them in coming to such a conclusion. Towns wherein last year great gains were made for the democratic party have to-day gone almost over-whelmingly the other way, and similar inexplicable turnabouts are shown in some of the returns from the republican strongholds. The cities, more particularly, have exhibited great change. Portland shows this year about 100 democratic gain, and Bangor exhibits a democratic loss in much larger figures. Augusta, Belfast and Waldoboro, which are counted upon as almost sure for big democratic majorities, have gone contrary to the predictions of the knowing ones, and Lewiston even has gone back to its democratic record of 1870.

"A gain of twenty-four in each of the small towns," said the democratic candidate for Governor, "would give us the State." But it takes a great many such to offset a loss of one thousand or two in the large cities; and such really appears to be the condition of affairs. Every half hour a despatch is received at the democratic headquarters announcing an aggregate gain of 100 votes in a couple or so of back country hamlets; but these despatches do not come fast enough to wipe away the big figures placed on file by their more populous and pretentious associates who boast the dignity of a Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Even the most sanguine of the democrats, bitter as all hearts to take, have given up all hopes of victory. They are busy figuring down the majority against them, and assert that, notwithstanding the fact that they are "about to be elected," the margin will be only during the past three years. This statement they attempt to substantiate by the following figures:—

The republican majority in 1868 was 12,000; in 1870 was 18,000; in 1872 was 18,000; in 1874 was 18,000; in 1876 was 18,000; in 1878 was 18,000; in 1880 was 18,000; in 1882 was 18,000; in 1884 was 18,000; in 1886 was 18,000; in 1888 was 18,000; in 1890 was 18,000; in 1892 was 18,000; in 1894 was 18,000; in 1896 was 18,000; in 1898 was 18,000; in 1900 was 18,000; in 1902 was 18,000; in 1904 was 18,000; in 1906 was 18,000; in 1908 was 18,000; in 1910 was 18,000; in 1912 was 18,000; in 1914 was 18,000; in 1916 was 18,000; in 1918 was 18,000; in 1920 was 18,000; in 1922 was 18,000; in 1924 was 18,000; in 1926 was 18,000; in 1928 was 18,000; in 1930 was 18,000; in 1932 was 18,000; in 1934 was 18,000; in 1936 was 18,000; in 1938 was 18,000; in 1940 was 18,000; in 1942 was 18,000; in 1944 was 18,000; in 1946 was 18,000; in 1948 was 18,000; in 1950 was 18,000; in 1952 was 18,000; in 1954 was 18,000; in 1956 was 18,000; in 1958 was 18,000; in 1960 was 18,000; in 1962 was 18,000; in 1964 was 18,000; in 1966 was 18,000; in 1968 was 18,000; in 1970 was 18,000; in 1972 was 18,000; in 1974 was 18,000; in 1976 was 18,000; in 1978 was 18,000; in 1980 was 18,000; in 1982 was 18,000; in 1984 was 18,000; in 1986 was 18,000; in 1988 was 18,000; in 1990 was 18,000; in 1992 was 18,000; in 1994 was 18,000; in 1996 was 18,000; in 1998 was 18,000; in 2000 was 18,000; in 2002 was 18,000; in 2004 was 18,000; in 2006 was 18,000; in 2008 was 18,000; in 2010 was 18,000; in 2012 was 18,000; in 2014 was 18,000; in 2016 was 18,000; in 2018 was 18,000; in 2020 was 18,000; in 2022 was 18,000; in 2024 was 18,000; in 2026 was 18,000; in 2028 was 18,000; in 2030 was 18,000; in 2032 was 18,000; in 2034 was 18,000; in 2036 was 18,000; in 2038 was 18,000; in 2040 was 18,000; in 2042 was 18,000; in 2044 was 18,000; in 2046 was 18,000; in 2048 was 18,000; in 2050 was 18,000; in 2052 was 18,000; in 2054 was 18,000; in 2056 was 18,000; in 2058 was 18,000; in 2060 was 18,000; in 2062 was 18,000; in 2064 was 18,000; in 2066 was 18,000; in 2068 was 18,000; in 2070 was 18,000; in 2072 was 18,000; in 2074 was 18,000; in 2076 was 18,000; in 2078 was 18,000; in 2080 was 18,000; in 2082 was 18,000; in 2084 was 18,000; in 2086 was 18,000; in 2088 was 18,000; in 2090 was 18,000; in 2092 was 18,000; in 2094 was 18,000; in 2096 was 18,000; in 2098 was 18,000; in 2100 was 18,000.

THE CANVASS.

During the campaign has been unexciting. The republicans, feeling sure of the success of their cause, held very few meetings of importance, and exerted little effort to preserve their supremacy. So little, in fact, was thought about the matter that the leading magnates permitted Governor Perham, their standard bearer, to trot himself around at agricultural fairs in neighboring States, and mania for the country with the worst of the crop and the hope at home. Mr. Speaker Blaine, also, who is the brains of the republican party here, absented himself from active service during the campaign, and there was a general feeling of apathy everywhere manifested. Perhaps the reason for this may have been expressed in the remark of a leading member of the opposition, "The want of a grand contest, even if the republicans won the majority must necessarily be very small. In response to an inquiry as to why the republicans were not more active, he said: "We are sure of a republican victory in this State at any time, and it makes little difference what opposition we have to contend with here. We hold our votes in reserve. If we carry this State by five thousand majority this year, we shall have a margin of three thousand votes when compared with the result of 1870, we are still sure of holding what we've got, and in 1872 when the republicans are elected in full blast, we will poll our full vote and show the country what will look like a big republican gain. Maine strikes the keynote for the elections next year, although Vermont probably will give us a State that is always a foregone conclusion, and what Maine does this will be of infinitely more importance to us than Vermont. Its results one week ago, the consequences affect the vote in other States on national issues." Such is understood to have been the cause of the lack of enthusiasm in the republican ranks. The democrats, however, have been as busy as bees, although their operations have, for the most part, been confined to the more quiet and unobtrusive expenditure of a comparatively small amount of moneyed capital. Every school district and every doubtful town in the State has been carefully gone through with, and the opinions of every voter have been brought to the test. Probably there has never been so thorough a canvass of the State as this year. The result one week ago, caused the issue of the following letter from the office of the democratic candidate for Governor, which was sent to the hands of every democratic voter in the State:—

PORTLAND, Sept. 6, 1871.

(Private and Personal.)

MY DEAR SIR:—As I have consulted fully as to that with the general apathy prevailing in the ranks of the radical party in Maine it is safe to assume that you will not throw more than a few thousand votes this fall. We have in Maine not less than sixty thousand democratic voters. In 1868 we polled fifty-six and fifty-seven thousand votes; hence it is plain to see that we have only to quietly bring our vote up to that number to secure a victory. Victory is certainly within our reach, and I appeal to you personally to assist us in this our common cause. I shall to withe and energetic democrats in Maine (down in the State), to quietly and cautiously adopt means to make our vote up to that number, and to do so at the polls. I need not remind you that a victory in Maine at this time would mean the election of a republican President over our beloved country of Maine, Pennsylvania and Ohio in October, as well as glorious success