

Helena Weekly Herald.

H. E. FINK, Editor. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

A short time since—or, to be more specific, in April and May last, the New York World was energetically pitching into the Tweed dynasty in New York, denouncing it as corrupt and greedy beyond all precedent...

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

At the Horticultural and Pomological Fair, lately held at San Francisco, a single exhibitor had specimens of one hundred and eighteen varieties of grapes. Another has experimented with one hundred and forty varieties...

Under the head of "Montana Romance," the Rocky Mountain (Denver) News, copies several extracts from Surveyor General Washburn's Yellowstone Report...

The Missouri census takers report only 21,000 "Colonels." There were more, but most of them have been rated to "Generals."

We are in receipt from Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, of a pamphlet embracing the full instructions of the Department...

The New York Dispatch says that any man can get work in that city between now and election—plenty of work and "lashings" of whisky.

WEST SIDE CORRESPONDENCE.

DEER LODGE, M. T., October 13th, 1870.

A visit to the "West Side" has, more lately, become the absorbing topic with many on the other side of the Range. It was so with myself. I had heard much of the celebrated Bitter Root Valley...

On Monday, the 10th, I began my journey on horseback up the Bitter Root Valley. It is not like any other valley that I have seen in the Territory...

I held services with the people, both in the upper part of the valley, at "Corvalls," and at Stevensville, with as fine and generous a people as I expect to find anywhere...

Our city is not altogether a stranger to the influences which this reform is radiating. Its work has begun in good earnest, causing no little talk and excitement...

A happy thing for our young land would it be, were our doctors, lawyers, judges, jurors, and even editors, all, to put shoulders to the wheel, in moving on the car of necessary reform...

MARSHAL WEEKER'S "West Side Notes," recently published in the HERALD, are being extensively copied in our exchanges...

A Few days since, says the National Republican, the United States Treasury was replenished to the extent of five hundred dollars through the instrumentality of the "silent monitor" within the breast of an individual at Louisville, Kentucky.

HON. A. K. McCLELLAN, one of Pennsylvania's most illustrious sons, has our thanks for his admirable address, entitled "Life; the Ideal and the Actual," delivered in August last, before the Literary Societies of Washington and Jefferson college.

Buck, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Minnesota, makes such queer speeches that the St. Paul Press publishes a verbatim report as a Republican campaign document.

SURGEON GEORGE E. COOPER has been ordered from Fortress Monroe to Portland, Oregon, where he will act as medical director. Surgeon John E. Summers, of St. Paul, goes to Fortress Monroe in the place made vacant by this change.

TELEGRAMS.

REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE HELENA HERALD.

Statement of the German Forces in France.

Bismarck's Propositions for Peace.

The terms upon which Bazaine offers to Capitulate.

The Prussians Moving on Tours.

FRANCE.

Tours, Oct. 19.—The following is published by the Minister of War:

Vendôme, Oct. 19.—Chateaudun was captured last night by the Prussians, after a siege lasting from noon till ten o'clock at night. It was defended by national guards and nine hundred franc-tireurs...

Tours is filled with French troops just arrived, and a band of Irish and American volunteers has just reached here. They are now marching through the streets carrying the American and French flags.

Meun was occupied by the franc-tireurs on the 17th, after defeating the Prussian detachment which was in possession of the town.

The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Orléans-sur-Meuse, in the department of the Vosges, near Epinal, and threatening the towns with destruction in case of refusal.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the south of France on their way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire.

New York, Oct. 19.—A correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Tours on the 17th: I have just returned from Bois; no engagement has yet taken place. The French are daily receiving reinforcements, and a battle was expected on Tuesday on the left bank of the river near Lathure. Bourbaki arrived yesterday at Bois and took command of the army.

The Prussians have destroyed the railroad bridge at Beaugency, their left having crossed the Loire in several places.

The World's special from London 18th, says: A letter from Paris dated 14th, has been received by balloon, which says that the squares and pleasure grounds are planted with ratholes and castles. There is no anxiety to make peace.

The battle of Bagnone resulted in such severe losses to the Prussians that they asked six hours armistice to bury the dead.

Bismarck's proposals for peace, through Burnside, were the payment of an indemnity of £80,000,000 sterling; Alsace and Lorraine to be neutral territory for ten years; and then to decide by a plebiscite their future status.

The Prussians to enter Paris and sign a peace there. The Parisians indignantly refused these terms.

London, Oct. 18.—An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday, near the castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created; the gates of the town were closed, drawbridges drawn up, and the guards recalled to the castle. It was thought an attack had been made on the town. Order was soon restored, however, when it was found that three Bavarians had been killed by the explosion, and a great number injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoky pipe.

London, Oct. 19.—The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours of the day, the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already ruined. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars are received.

At Etampes yesterday, a force of 3,800 Germans encountered 8,000 French, mainly mobiles, and after a short combat the French were defeated and driven off. The Germans are now fed from the supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans.

Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored, and provisions are now coming forward from Germany.

The Gaulois admits that the Prussians are passive and humane, desiring to avoid useless bloodshed, and believes that they count on making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position; besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally.

Tours, October 19.—The journals to day publish the details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussian army. The requisitions were enormous, not only in money and provisions, but all guns and horses in the city were taken. The soldiers, who were quartered upon the inhabitants, ate greedily, drank the best wines, and wasted what they could not use. Bishop Dupanloup constantly interceded in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander to obtain mitigation of the exorbitant requisitions. It thus he was entirely unsuccessful. The correspondents of the journals in their details, say the Prussians were well provided for and seemed to be comfortable. The victors were seen studying the maps of the country carefully. The strength of the Prussians was calculated at 95,000. It is understood that the Germans have almost entirely evacuated the left bank of the Loire to concentrate on the right bank. At Orleans there are many German tobacconists, bakers, and provision merchants, but these men were not disturbed. The jewelers have just cause of complaint. The richer inhabitants were shot, and the soldiers quartered upon them willfully ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences in the city were gutted. The greatest indignation exists among the citizens. It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating towards Paris, seemingly to avoid a combat with the French force gathered on the right bank of the Loire.

It is reported that the Americans now in Paris, at the request of Minister Washburne, will be allowed to leave the city.

The news from Versailles is unfavorable. A dispatch from Belfort announces a successful sortie of the garrison of Neubrisach, and the withdrawal of the Prussians from

the positions they held after considerable losses in killed and wounded.

The garrison of Montigny made another sortie, in which they surprised the Prussians, taking 400 prisoners, capturing a military chest with 20,000 francs, and two wagons loaded with clover-seeds. On the following day they attacked an artillery train and captured a number of cannon.

General Pailhous, commander of the army of the Loire, has issued an order of the day, declaring that he will shoot soldiers guilty of insubordination, and asking his men to shoot him if he fails in duty.

The dispatches from Paris are full of details of measures taken by the authorities to ensure a lasting supply of food. Cattle and sheep are well sheltered, and many horses are killed daily and their flesh salted. Care is taken to keep up the supply of vegetables. The stock of potatoes is enormous. The fortresses keep up a continued fire, destroying the batteries of the Prussians as fast as they are erected within range.

Garibaldi has arrived at Belfort, where he is received with enthusiasm by soldiers and citizens.

Advices from Paris of the 14th confirm the report that the Prussians asked for an armistice for the burial of the dead. This shows how effective the last sortie was.

A dispatch from Mort, in the department of Denzavins, says that 70 delegates from 14 departments of Western France met there and resolved by 66 to 4 to recognize no authority but that of the government of Paris and Tours.

The statement that Bourbaki accepted the command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. His intention and apparent task was to guard the high frontier. It is rumored that he despairs of a reversal of the fortunes of France, and favors peace upon the best terms obtainable, as the only prudent course.

Alexander Dumas is at Depeyding of paralysis.

New York, October 19.—A special to the Herald says: A correspondent who visited Bazailles on October 8th, states that not a single house was left standing, and eighty of the inhabitants perished in the flames, kindled, the Germans say, by exasperated Bavarians, who were fired upon. Some of the people who linger in the ruins declare that its destruction was entirely unprovoked. They are supported with food by Belgium philanthropists.

Tours, Oct. 19.—The credit of one hundred thousand francs have been opened by the government for balloon services. Railway companies have been ordered to organize for the special service of removing troops.

Tours, Oct. 20.—The Prussians are returning towards Paris without seeking battle with the French forces on the right bank of the Loire. They are still in peaceful occupation of Orléans. Owing to their great losses at Chateau Dun, the Prussians nearly destroyed the town by setting it on fire. At Chateau Neuf, where the Prussians attacked and were beaten off, they took revenge by exacting heavy contributions. The inhabitants paid 150,000 francs; the Germans then evacuated the place, but threatened to return soon and collect the balance or burn the town. Official reports say that after the battle the best Paris on the 13th the Prussians demanded five hours to bury their dead. Letters received from Paris dated the 15th state that the citizens and troops are still in the best of spirits and more hopeful. Owing to daily sorties and the great loss inflicted upon the Prussians, they have not been able to erect any batteries.

A dispatch received from Roeray announces that a balloon from Paris had arrived.

New York, Oct. 20.—A World's cable says: A squadron of German Hussars were surprised while asleep at Athys and 100 killed. The Prussians compelled Orleans to pay a requisition of 2,000,000 francs, and seized all the funds in the bank and in private hands. Dupanloup was confined, by order of the German commander, in his own house and guarded.

Tours, October 20.—The movements of the enemy south of the Loire are much commented upon in the journals. Some fear a rapid movement is in progress for the surprise of Tours. Assurances are given that the government will not leave until an attack is certain to be made.

Mr. Dubost, a delegate from the government of Paris to Tours, who landed in a balloon at Roeray yesterday, brings news of another engagement near Paris. It began in the morning at Hautes-Brunes and lasted for three hours. It was resumed in the afternoon and terminated after three hours more fighting. The Prussians, who attacked in both actions, were repulsed with heavy loss. The dispatch from Roeray which contains the above intelligence does not give the date of the affair.

According to the latest advices from Paris, Trochu was giving way to the increasing demands of the national guards. He has given his consent to their organization in mobilized regiments as an active force for sorties and service behind the walls. He also announces that he has a plan for a general attack on the besiegers, which, when matured, will be carried out on a formidable scale. In the meanwhile he will accept volunteers for sorties and night surprises.

The Paris official journal of the 15th, positively declares that General Burnside had no mission from the Prussian authorities when he visited Paris. He was merely an agent.

A number of Americans in Paris who had obtained passes from Prussian authorities outside of the city, found it impossible to leave. The Prussians explained, that owing to certain strategical reasons Americans would not be permitted to leave by any of the usual roads. The Prussians advised the Americans to leave by boat going down the Seine, and promised their protection by that route. Minister Washburne has informed Jules Favre that he will remain in Paris as long as the government authorities.

It is announced that the supply of flour in Paris is sufficient for five months.

Dispatches from Rouen, Lille, Belfort, and other places, show that the determination to resist the Prussians is as strong as ever.

A large French force has assembled at Beaucou. General Garibaldi has issued a stirring address to the Franc-tireurs.

The government here gives no information as to the movements of a large French force on the banks of the Loire.

A dispatch from Lyons dated the 19th, says that two deputations of the national guards left that city to-day. One went to Besancon and the other to Tours. The latter delegation goes to request the presence of Gambetta in this city.

A dispatch from Versailles dated the 19th

says: Immense pacific manifestations were made to-day. Many thousands of unarmed citizens collected before the office of the Prefect of the department, and requested that Esquiros be reinstated as administrator of the department. The crowd at length dispersed without disorder.

A dispatch from Toulon says: Three regiments of infantry, zouaves and tirailleurs, have arrived since Monday. Great numbers of horses and large quantities of war material have also been collected from the neighboring country. The troops are at once to be sent to the frontier.

ROUEN, October 20.—A copy of the Paris official journal, just received here contains the answer of Favre to the circular of Bismarck, on their conference at Ferrières. It is well, says Favre, that France should know the extent of the ambition of Prussia. It does not stop at the conquest of two of our provinces. It seeks our destruction. France must have no illusions. Her existence is at stake. She was offered dishonor and she refused. They propose to punish her by annihilation. This is the exact situation. I prefer our peril and our sufferings to the gratification of the exorbitant ambition of our enemy. Even if vanquished France will be greater in her misfortune, and will have the admiration and sympathy of the world. France, perhaps, needed this supreme trial from which she will issue transformed.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The Herald's special says: Minister Washburne had been charged with a mission to mediate, but only on the most honorable terms.

The first models for the great effigy of the Republic are finished, and the bust will be completed in a few days.

Five soldiers who deserted at the battle of Chantillon, were sentenced to be shot. The people are grumbling at the Government lack of activity.

Parties are urging Trochu's departure for the provinces to raise an army to relieve Paris. Others however, insist he should remain in the Capital.

The firemen are manufacturing metal-loures. Large orders are also given for class-pots.

Some Americans offer ten thousand francs to leave Paris.

Tours, Oct. 21.—The Papal Nuncio and Columbian Ministers are unable to leave here owing to the refusal of the Prussians to permit any passage beyond their lines.

Reports from Paris say that iron leaders are now being made in that city, and the people are subscribing freely for the defense of the Capital.

Tours, October 21.—Contradictory rumors are flying around concerning the movements of hostile armies on the Loire, but the general impression is, that the Prussians are no longer coming this way, and that a large force of the enemy is marching on Normandy, where there are fewer troops to oppose them. The French army of the Loire in camp are improving daily. The officers are extremely rigorous in enforcing discipline, and a number of soldiers have been shot for disobedience of orders.

It is positively asserted that the Prussians fired the chateau of St. Cloud to conceal their degradations. Citizens of St. Cloud charge that all the valuables had disappeared before the fire broke out.

It is positively contradicted by the French government that Boyer's mission to the Prussian King related to the capitulation of Bazaine, and it is now stated that his object was to urge permission to remove the women, children, and invalids from Metz, for the sake of humanity, which request was positively refused.

Gambetta urges the strongest arbitrary measures against disaffected political persons who are agitating Lyons, Rouen, Tours, and other places.

VERSAILLES, October 20.—All last night the Parisians kept up a steady fire on the Prussian outposts. The latter were well protected and suffered no loss.

On the 18th a German detachment occupied Mont Dider, capturing four officers and eighteen guards.

The Prussian commander of Steyry was forced to retire from the town, on the 11th, by a sortie from Montigny.

LYONS, October 20.—Orders have been issued to supply this city with provisions for 75,000 men for two months.

NEW YORK, October 21.—A special correspondent of the Tribune before Metz, telegraphs to-day that negotiations for the surrender of Metz have failed and the Envoy has returned to the beleaguered town. Gen. Bazaine proposed to surrender all of his own army on the same terms as the garrison of Sedan, except that the regular garrison of Metz should continue to hold the fortresses, thus releasing at least one-half of the investing army. General Moltke refused these terms, because the reduced garrison could hold out longer. The entire surrender is expected soon.

Bischoff was yesterday invested by 8,000 men, with heavy guns from Strasbourg, and the siege will be pushed.

ENGLAND.

London, Oct. 19.—It is asserted that Napoleon has ten million francs secured on the real estate agency of Brown Bros. of New York.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, says that Jules Favre, on hearing the Prussian conditions of peace through Gen. Burnside, thought they were reasonable, and their rejection is consequently unacceptable.

Messrs. Lucevo and Metternich had an audience with the King of Wurttemberg, and subsequently proceeded to Versailles.

Gen. Borier with a flag of truce from Bazaine had an interview with Bismarck, who reported to the King. The result is not known.

The New York World's London special says: The Queen has been advised by a representative from the Prussian Court to take an active part in urging her ministers to make an effort at securing a truce of peace between France and Germany. The Crown Princess of Prussia has addressed a letter to her mother on the subject which moved the Queen to intervene with Earl Granville and Gladstone.

The Prussian Minister at Brussels sent dispatches yesterday to Count Bernstorff, which led to an interview with the English foreign Minister. Similar requests were addressed to Granville by representatives of France, Austria, Russia, Belgium and Holland. In response Granville to-day saw all the foreign Ministers.

On Sunday a fresh attack was made on the Germans on the south of Paris. The Bavarians, who still held Bagnone and La Hay, were taken by surprise in the morning by