NEW NORTH-WEST.

DEER LODGE CITY, FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

Saturday's Dispatches.

General News.

London, September 30—There is no abatement in the military preparations of Russia. At the arsenal at Kier 800 percussion muskets are daily turned into breech loaders.

A telegram just received from Tours contains the following news: There is considerable insubordination in the French army. Officers are apparently unable to prevent disorder and violence among the raw and undisciplined soldiers. Severe examples have been made.

The Prussians have not yet arrived at Orleans. They have desisted from their westward march, and seem to be concentrating around Paris. The reported movement of Prussians on Lyons is also untrue.

The French say the Prussian losses since the war began, and particularly at the investment of Paris, have been so immense that the German authorities have taken care to conceal facts from the newspapers.

The *Times* correspondent writing from Luxemburg says, Metzeres is very strong, but it was not thought it could hold out.

The French prisoners of war have been set at work constructing canals in Hanover.

Later advices from Paris announce the construction of barricades is vigorously pushed under the supervision of Henri Rochefort and Gustave Fleurens. The mobiles have been armed with a new and dreadfully destructive engine. The invention has just been made and is kept a profound secret. Greater results are expected from this weapon than from the famous mitrailleur.

At Tours the firemen are being enrolled.

A large number of breech loaders have been distributed to such of the garden national as had interior arms.

Tours, 30th—Later advices from Paris mention a series of successful engagements around the city. The ardor of the besieged has been much increased by these victories.

The new breech loading cannon has been placed on the ramparts. There are no signs of the enemy in this direction.

Lyons 29 via Tours 30—The political excitement has entirely subsided. A few additional arrest of Gambetta's adherents have been made.

Rouen 29 via Tours 30—Another balloon from Paris landed near Nantes to-day. The courier, with a multitude of letters and packages, has gone forward to Tours.

London, 30th—The Prussians have occupied Rambouillet, 17 miles southwest of Versailles.

Confidence is returning in Paris.

The Prussians have occupied Bourdon, 18 miles southwest of Versailles, and it is reported they have also reached Thiurnal and Grigonine, in the Department of the Seine and Oise.

St Petersburg, 30—The *Journal* of this city, official organ, emphatically denies the report of the Russian purchase of new iron clad steamers from the United States, and formally denies the stories of the concentration of Russian troops on the Turkish frontier and the recall of Gen Ignatieff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople. "The Russian policy is one of peace and justice."

Vienna, 29th—The naturalization treaty with the United States has been signed by the Austrian government.

Tours, 30th—A report is received that Gen Beauregard is in the French service. It is stated he first accepted a Colonel's commission, but has since been appointed General and is at present organizing troops in the south of France.

Rome, 30th—The victorious Italians here begin to show strong sympathy for French Republicans.

Madrid, 30th—Admiral Topete and other Senors who protest against a call of the Constitutional Cortes, are extremely unpopular here.

Brussels, 30—The *Independence Belge* says the new French government has imposed a special tax of 4 centimes per number on all newspapers, domestic and foreign.

A Peep Into Old Letters.

Tours, 30th—A great number of private documents belonging to the Emperor, which were recently seized at the Tuileries by officers of the new government, have just been made public here in the columns of the official journals. Many noted persons under the old regime are implicated in the scandals. The provisional government at Paris have already dismissed Devlewies, President of Cour de Cassation, he having been shown to be mixed up in the scandalous transactions of the ex-Emperor and Marguerite Bellager-Jecker. Correspondence in relation to Mexico was unearthed, which implicates Duc de Morney and others high in the Emperor's confidence. There were found letters from Presligney to Napoleon, proving the existence of a black tribunal, and another from the Queen of Holland, written directly after the battle of Sadowa, warning the Emperor of the very events now occurring. Altogether the disclosures thus far made in regard to the private life of Napoleon have substantiated all charges that the opposition ever made, and it is thought the next lot, soon to be published, will be more scandalous.

Tours, 30th—Arrangements have been made which, if successfully carried out, will give us news from Paris every day.

Domestic.

Criminal Docket—French Blockade—Jersey Sausages—James Gordon Bennett, Sr.—The Farragut Funeral—Tremendous Freshet in Virginia.

New York, Sept. 30.

Arrests were made to-day of a gang of three counterfeiters in actual prosecution of their business. The prisoners are Russians. They were were at work on counterfeit 50 cent stamps. A number of half finished notes were captured with plates and machinery.

Farragut's funeral ceremonies to-day were very imposing, though a heavy rain fell since morning. President Grant, Secretaries Robeson and Belknap, Admirals Porter, Pitcher and Smith, Gen. Meade, and many of the most distinguished military and naval officers and civilians were in attendance. Business was nearly suspended, and nearly all public business and institutions closed. The procession was one of the finest military displays ever seen in the city.

Horrible revelations come up from Jersey city about the manufacture of sausages. It is now certain that dogs, cats, horses and diseased hogs are chopped up for sausage meat in large establishments in that suburb.

Weather rainy and unpropitious for the Farragut obsequies, though the arrangements are complete. The public schools are dismissed for to-day. The stock board closed, and business in good part suspended. Thousands of flags are at half mast, all the public buildings draped and nearly every house on Broadway and other streets where the procession is to move are festooned in black. Among the mottoes displayed are the following: "One of the few mortal names that was not born to die;" "We mourn the loss of this pillar which has fallen from the old temple of liberty." The streets are full of soldiers moving into position, and crowds are collecting, notwithstanding the storm, to witness the solemnities.

The French gunboats Bouscet, Captain Franequet, and the Tabouche, Captain Treville, are lying off the battery blockading the Hamburg and Bremen steamers. Both are screw propellers making from ten to fourteen knots an hour under full head of steam. Their armaments are 8-pounder howitzers and one rifled 60-pound deck gun each. The German steamer Frankfort, which was to have sailed yesterday, didn't do so, in consequence of the French gunboats.

Washington, September 29th—It is not probable that Senator Morton, new Minister to England, will be able to sail for London before the 1st or 10th of November. He went to the mineral springs in Michigan, last night, where he will remain a few days, when he will return to Indiana, and make a few speeches, remaining there until at the election, which occurs on the 11th of Oct. He will then visit Washington.

Chicago, September 30th—A New York special says James Gordon Bennett, Sr., is lying dangerously ill at his residence at Washington Heights, and is not expected to recover.

The State Fair of Illinois, at Decatur, and that of Wisconsin, at Milwaukee, this week, are largely attended notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, and exhibitions at both exceed those of any former year. Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, delivered an address at Milwaukee yesterday.

Richmond, September 30th—There is an unprecedented freshet at Lynchburg. The bridge across the James river, a quarter of a mile long, is washed away. The depots of the Orange and Alexandria railroad is submerged; also, canal boats are drifting through the lower streets of the city. The main gas pipe washed out last night, and Lynchburg was left in total darkness. A large number of employees are on the south side of the railroad, water bound on the island below the city. Telegraph lines are down in all directions. Numerous buildings were swept away, including the gas and water works. Houses from the country above have been floating by all night. A dispatch states the North Anne river is flooding all the surrounding country. Horses, cattle, etc., are floating down stream this morning.

San Francisco, September 30th—A severe gale and light rain last night. A number of vessels put back. Schooner Stringer went ashore near Ocean Cliff, and probably a total loss.

Toronto, September 30th—Christopher Jones has been arrested for robbing the London and Country Bank, in England of 11,000 pounds, seven years ago.

Washington, September 30th—Commissioner Delano to day resumedle official duties.

President Grant is not expected to reach here till Monday.

The United Steamer Narragansett is preparing for sea at Portsmouth. It is understood she will go to Brazil.

Secretary Boutwell, in a circular issued to-day to the various chiefs of his department, instructs them in making estimates of expenditures for the next fiscal year, to make them in accordance with law. Estimates for delinquencies must be made with great care in this regard. No estimate for any increase of salary must be included in the regular book of estimates, but all such must be submitted in separate form for the consideration of the Secretary, and must be determined accordingly to the circumstances governing each case.

Syracuse, New York, October 1st—Geo. D. Cary, convicted of the murder of Geo. Johnson, last April, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 25th of November.

Boston, October 1st—By the loss of the British brig Nancy, the captain's wife and child, crew, and also a mother and seven children, passengers from Cape Breton for New York, all perished. The captain was picked up after being 36 hours on a plank.

Wheeling, W. Va., October 1st—Dispatches from Harper's Ferry, via Sandy Hook, Md., state that a great flood is at a thousand-ish river. The lower portion of the town is very nearly submerged. Over 50 lives have been lost, and a great many are in peril, without the possibility of help reaching them.

WAR NEWS.

London, 30th—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the whole subject of the European situation underwent discussion. The meeting was fully attended. Bruet, Home Secretary, urged the importance of action on the part of England, who should associate with Russia in the pacification of Europe, painting the danger of leaving entirely the intervention of what he described as an inevitable interference, to a power which had much interest in depressing and none in enlarging the influence of Great Britain. Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign affairs, and McArdwell, Secretary of War, were not indisposed to this view, but represented the impossibility of action without recognizing the French Republic, which they maintained existed only in the irresponsible act of the galleries of the legislative body. Duke Argyle secretary for India, objected: that the Republic had been recognized formally by the United States government; that it would be a sort of constructive discourtesy to assume that a government which existed sufficiently and with sufficient warrant to command American recognition, had no sufficient standing. The fact is to justify treating with and through it for so great an object as the settlement of Europe. Duke Argyle dwelt particularly upon the danger of abandoning the settlement of such a question in Europe to Russia, whose policy in Asia was of so much consequence to the present and future of Great Britain. Gladstone inclined to the sentiment of the majority of his colleagues, which is believed to be the sentiment of Her Majesty—that no government exists in France which can properly be recognized by England. Advices from the British Minister at Paris, Lord Lyons, were urged in a contrary sense, but the course of the government could not be determined by reference of any agent, no matter how well entitled to the confidence and respect of the government.

The final decision arrived at, was that nothing could be done, as it was not expedient to recognize the only government which any one could at present establish in France. This result has created great excitement throughout London, and new demonstrations are looked for, of a more serious character than those already transpired.

London, Oct 1st—Later reports say no fighting took place before Tours Wednesday and Thursday.

Gen Bourbaki, who escaped from Metz, arrived in England yesterday, and has gone to Hastings to visit the Empress. It is supposed he bears dispatches from Bazaine.

The Prussians now surrounding Paris are said to have received orders to keep outside the range of the French guns. The French are clamorous to be led on a sortie.

A dispatch from Bombay, dated Sept 23, just received, has the following: "Tien-Tsin advices report that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French, and are preparing for war. The French are waiting orders from the home government before proceeding to extremities.

Tours, October 1st—Advices from Paris on the 27th say the Prussian officers demanded the surrender of Fort Delivry on the south-east of the city. The commandant promptly refused.

A messenger of the Government from Tours succeeded in entering Paris. The Prussians seem disinclined to attack the city. They still occupy the heights at a respectful distance from the French forts. Which they use as outposts or reconnoissances, they open fire with shot and shell. They have constructed an entrenched camp at Versailles, and seem to have gone into winter quarters there.

Pithiviers, September 30th, via Tours, October 1st—Two hundred Prussians occupy this town.

An engagement occurred near Rouen, yesterday, between a body of French sharpshooters and Prussian scouts. The latter were driven off. Beauvais has been occupied by the Prussians.

London, October 30th—War bulletins signed by Gambetta are published extensively this morning, announcing that the Prussians had been routed; that Vincennes and Versailles had been retaken with 6,000 prisoners; including a Prussian staff officer and much artillery; that communication between Paris and Rouen was restored. The dispatch is generally thought to be spurious.

London 30.—Our Berlin correspd't writes, 28th: While writing the streets are enlivened with flags waving on houses, caused by the news of capitulation of Strassburg, which is regarded as another step towards the termination of the strife in France against manifest destiny. We would not be surprised to hear of the early surrender of Metz, though Bazaine is reported to have 33 cavalry regiments and 62 fixed batteries—in all 30,000 horses. It is reported the unsuccessful sorties have had a depressing effect upon the spirit of the garrison. Conflicting rumors are current in regard to the amount of provisions on hand. It is hardly credible that the magazines contain forage enough for so large a number of horses, although some horses have been killed. Bazaine will be compelled to make a final effort to break through the Prussian line. With the loss of his artillery teams, his last hope is gone. The voluntary surrender of the Marshal is considered, here, unlikely from his known gallantry and ambitious character.

Ostend, 30th.—Intense excitement was caused here this evening by the arrival of a special messenger from Valencennes, bringing news of a great battle fought on the 27th, which resulted in a complete defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia, under the guns of Mount Valerien. The victory was followed by the evacuation of Versailles and Rambouillet, and a rupture in the German line of investment, the Prince rapidly retreating northward on the army of the King at Meaux.

Saisons.—Unofficial telegrams from Berlin, via Brussels, contradict this news, but it is certain that communications between Paris, Rouen, Amiens and Valenciles has been partially re-opened, and that an official proclamation of victory Wednesday, signed by Gambetta, and has been received in the latter city.

Monday's Dispatches.

Napoleon.

Wilhelmshohe, Oct 1—This is the rendezvous of the distinguished guests of the Emperor. The hotel in the vicinity is crowded. The Emperor seems in perfect health, and makes daily excursions on foot and in carriage, accompanied by his several adjutants on horseback. I recently addressed a polite note to the Emperor requesting the favor of an interview. Considering the peculiar and delicate situation of the imperial prisoner, I was not surprised in receiving the following reply:

"Sir—The Emperor received your letter of the 19th, and was much affected at the sentiments of sympathy therein expressed. His Majesty has charged me to convey his thanks, and tell you how much he regrets that circumstances will not permit him to receive you. Please accept,"

The War News.

Tours, October 2—Morning—An engagement is now going on near St Germain, on the road to Beauvais.

Besiegers have hitherto kept themselves carefully beyond the range of the guns of the capital, and the defenders are impatient at their delay.

The commander of Fort Issy declares he will not surrender on any terms.

The national guard, now in active service at Paris, now numbers 375,000 men. This force is rapidly consuming the supplies of food.

In the fight of the 23d 8,000 Prussians were engaged. A dispatch from Toul says, for three days cannonading has been heard in the direction of Point-a-Mousson. It was reported Gen Bourbaki had made a successful sortie from Metz, and the Prussian loss in killed was very heavy.

It is understood the national guard at Metz will undertake to defend the place if Bazaine succeeds in cutting his way out.

London, 2d—The Germans before Paris will probably receive their siege train to-day.

The Royal headquarters have been moved to a point nearer the city walls. The King of Prussia has sent 5,000 thalers to the relief of the inhabitants of Strasburg.

The *Echo du Nord*, of Lille, reports the Duke of Nassau and his Secretary were shot and killed by the "France Tirreurs" while passing through the country in a carriage.

C his dispatches report Bazaine yesterday a m surprised the Prussians and gained a great success.

Chancellor Delbruck officially reports he has concluded satisfactory preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the North and South German boundaries.

Tours, 2d—Gen Ulrich arrived here last night. He was met at the city gates by the Ministers and crowds of people, and escorted to the Arch Episcopal Palace, where he is installed as a public guest.

Berlin, 2d—A Royal decree is issued ordering those districts of France occupied by the armies of Germany, not included in the jurisdiction of the governments of Alsace and Lorraine, to submit to Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin as Governor.

London, 2d—A correspondent telegraps from Berlin 30th that on the Queen's birthday a grand serenade was given Her Majesty by 600 singers and musicians.

On Wednesday there was heavy fighting at Metz.

Spain.

Madrid, October 2d—The Spanish government is officially advised of the promulgation of the emancipation law in Cuba.

Great Flood in Virginia.

Immense Loss of Life and Property.

Washington, Oct. 1—Much damage has been done by the freshet along the river front. The planking to most of the wharves has been lifted. At 4 o'clock to-day the highest water point was reached, when the flood began to subside. The long bridge has been damaged for about 100 feet; the causeway is swept away, and both spans north and south of the drive broken. 800 or 900 feet of the Washington and Alexandria railroad track is destroyed and a large portion of the trestle work under the railroad bridge carried off. The estimated damage to railroads centering at Alexandria with other southern points, will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. It is believed the damage to the aqueduct will amount to several million dollars.

On the Shenandoah, mills and houses are washed away and many lives lost. One family, six members, and their houses were swept away and all but the head of the family drowned.

Richmond, Oct. 1—[illegible] families in the lower portion of the city are homeless, and are camping on the hillsides. The canal is filled with boats, many of which have been washed from their moorings. The water in the canal is [illegible] feet deep. The canal locks are all gone. The James river is [illegible] feet deep. The canal locks are all gone. The James river is [illegible] feet deep. The canal locks are all gone. The James river