THE TELEGRAPH:
Published every Saturday,
At Monroe, Ouachita Parish, La.
G. W. McCRANIE,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following rates of subscription will be rigidly adhered to in all cases: One copy one year, $3. One copy six months, $2. Single copies, ten cents.

The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VI. MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870. NUMBER 15.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

Dr. Thos. Y. Aby,

MONROE, LA. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law office.
February 19, 1870. n22:1y*

Dr. T. P. Richardson,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician. Office at Dr. Calderwood's old stand. Special attention given to Chronic Surgical Cases. n20:1y

Dr. J. Calderwood

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. Office over Surghnor & Mullin's, Grand Street, where he can be found at all hours of the day and night, when not professionally engaged. February 5, 1870. n20¶

Dr. R. C. Strother

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and vicinity. Office over the store of Surghnor & Mullin, Grand Street. At night, can be found at the residence of Mrs. Warfield. Feb. 5, 1870. n20¶

Dental Notice.

HAVING determined to settle permanently in Monroe, for the purpose of practicing my profession, I can be found at my office, opposite the southeast corner of the Public Square, in the house lately occupied by the Land Office, at all hours. My family will live in the same building. Having had a very large experience in all the different branches of my profession—the treatment of children's teeth, and all the diseases of the teeth of adults, and the extracting of teeth and arranging artificial teeth—I feel justified in saying that I am prepared to do anything in any department of my profession as well as can be done anywhere, and at reasonable prices.
Jan. 6, 1869. n15tf N. F. McCRAW.

J. D. MILES & J. B. ASKEW,

DENTISTS,

No. 127 Washington Street,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

July 2, 1870. n41:1y

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

R. RICHARDSON. JAS. D. M'ENERY.

Richardson & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n19:tf

ISAIAH GARRETT. FRANKLIN GARRETT.

Garrett & Garrett,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, corner Wood and St. John Streets, (opposite Recorder's office), Monroe, La. Jan. 1, 1870. 1y

JOHN M'ENERY. S. D. M'ENERY.

J. & S. D. McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n17tf

R. RICHARDSON. JAS. D. M'ENERY.

Richardson & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Monroe, La., practice in all the parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government.
dec12—43m

C. H. MORRISON. W. W. FARMER.

Morrison & Farmer,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin and Caldwell, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts. Will also attend to all business intrusted to them in the State and Federal Land Offices. n41v3

F. P. STUBBS. R. G. COBB.

Stubbs & Cobb,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the 12th Judicial District, composed of the Parishes of Morehouse, Ouachita, Caldwell, Catahoula and Franklin; also in the Parishes of Jackson and Union. v1n32

A. L. Slack,

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to collections in North Louisiana. Aug. 26, 68.5:tf

Jas. C. Drew,

COLLECTING AGENT. Office, Monroe, La., with A. L. Slack, Esq.; Trenton, La., with Standifer & McGuire.
January 17, 1870. n19:1y

Frank Moore,

PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La.
August 6, 1870.

HOTELS.

LEWIS HOUSE,

Opp. Catholic Church and Female Academy,

MONROE, LA.

M. J. Lewis, Proprietor.

This house is under the efficient management of Mr. Wm. Lewis, who has twenty-five years' continuous experience in the business. Well-regulated, neatly kept, and supplied with excellent beds and table-fare, the Lewis House, located near the wharf and passed going and coming by the Shreveport stages, is confidently recommended to the travelling public as a model hotel.
October 1, 1870. n24:1y

OUACHITA HOUSE.
Cor. DeSiard and Third Sts., Monroe, La.

J. L. Hunsicker, Proprietor.

The above named Hotel, so long and favorably known throughout the country has been refitted and newly furnished, and is now complete in every department. The Proprietor pledges himself to spare no effort to make all comfortable who may favor him with their patronage. April 21, 69. 1y

LAND OFFICE.

Persons wishing to secure homesteads or enter swamp lands, without incurring the expense of going to New Orleans, can have the same attended to by applying either in person or by letter to
CHARLES DELERY, Monroe, La.
Oct. 1, 1870. n26m

BUSINESS CARDS.

DARBS' SALOON,

Grand St., between Grammont and DeSiard,

MONROE, LA.

This is an entirely new saloon, conveniently located, and furnished entire with new bar-fixtures. The best brands of liquors and cigars kept for customers, and polite attention guaranteed. Oct. 8, 70. 3:1y

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE FACTORY.

The undersigned takes pleasure in making known that he is now as well prepared as before the war, if not better, to do all kinds of work, either in

Manufacturing or Repairing

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HACKS, ETC.

Ready made work kept on hand; specimens of which may be seen by calling at the Factory. He will also carry on a general Blacksmith shop, arranged to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Terms reasonable.
April 26, 1866. n30-¶ FR. ENDOM.

THOMAS NAUGHTON,
Dealer in Stoves, Tinware, Burial Cases, &c., Monroe, La., has constantly on hand, for sale, every variety of cooking and heating stoves, received direct from the factories; also, every description of tinware; also Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases, varying in size and style to meet any given order. All orders for repairs promptly attended to, and wholesale orders for tinware filled at New Orleans prices, with freight added.
June 18, 1870. 1y

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES

FOR SALE.

J. L. Hunsicker

Has, at his Carriage Factory, on DeSiard Street, a fine stock of handsome Buggies and carriages made to order, especially for this market, *cheap for cash.* He is also receiving

A complete assortment of

PLANTATION WAGONS,

And wishes all in want of anything in this line to call on him before completing their purchase.

GEORGE KIEHLER,
Gunsmith, Monroe, La. Dealer in
GUNS, PISTOLS, CAPS, TUBES,
CARTRIDGES, POWDER FLASKS,
PATENT ELASTIC GUN WADS.
Repairing of all kinds neatly done, at 25 per cent. below former prices, and work guaranteed. June 18, 1870. 1y

OUACHITA LIVERY

AND SALE STABLE,

H. G. DOBSON, PROPRIETOR,

Cor. Third and DeSiard Streets, Monroe, La.

Horses, buggies and hacks kept for hire. Horses and mules bought and sold. Good lots for drovers connected with the stable.

SHREVEPORT STAGE OFFICE AT THIS STABLE.
October 15, 1870. n4:1y

GEORGIA HOME

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

of Columbus, Ga.

Established 1859.....Assets over $475,000.

J. M. BOZEMAN, President.
D. F. WILLCOX, Secretary.

Insures at low rates, and pays all losses promptly.

BEHEN BROS., *Agents,*
Monroe, La.
November 5, 1870. 7-1y

E. J. HART & CO.,
Wholesale dealers, importers and commission merchants in Groceries and Drug, Nos. 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans, La. We keep constantly on hand Liquors, Teas, Tobacco, Segars, Sugar, Coffee, Provisions, and all descriptions of Groceries, Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass and Patent Medicines. January 1, 1870. n15¶

TYPE AND PRINTING MATERIAL.

Branch of the Johnson Type Foundry.

FRANKLIN

TYPE, STEREOTYPE AND ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY,

168 Vine Street, between Fourth and Fifth,

CINCINNATI.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

BOOK AND NEWS TYPE, AND PRINTING MATERIALS,

Of every description.

Stereotyping and electrotyping, in all their various branches. Wood engraving and pattern letters for founders.
October 8, 1870. n31y

FREDERICKSON & HARTE,

Dealers in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.,

130 Canal Street, New Orleans, La.
Sept. 10, 1870 n5:1y

ST. LOUIS TYPE FOUNDRY CO.,

115 Pine Street, Manufacture and Furnish

PRINTING MATERIALS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Plain and Ornamental Type, Borders, Rules, Cases, Chases, Sticks, Galleys, &c. Machine and Hand Printing Presses, Paper and Card Cutters.

NEWS AND BOOK PAPER.

Also Colored and Manilla Papers, various sizes and qualities. St. Louis and Ivanhoe Mills Papers; Note, Letter, Cap, Flat Cap, Commercial, Packet and Folio Post, Demy and Medium. Cards and Card Boards of every description.

PRINTING INKS,

News, Book, Black and Colored; Varnish, Gold Size, Bronze, Flock, &c. Lithographic Inks and Varnishes, all qualities.
October 1, 1870. n21y

REMEMBER the Wagons at Surghnor & Mullin's are guaranteed. 9-tf

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
LAW DEPARTMENT.
The annual Course of Lectures in this department will begin on the second Monday of November, 1870, and continue until commencement day in the ensuing Spring. Students of law desirous to matriculate will apply to C. ROSELIUS, *Dean of Faculty,*
80 Customhouse St., New Orleans.
July 22, 1870. n14:3m

OUACHITA FEMALE ACADEMY,

MONROE, LA.,

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Under the charge of

Rev. T. B. Lawson, M. A.,

Assisted by a corps of efficient Teachers, will be opened for the reception of pupils on the third Monday of September. For further information apply to
Sept. 3, 70. n36:3m T. B. LAWSON.

MALE ACADEMY,

VIENNA, LA.

The Fall session of this Academy opened on the 12th of September, under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Calhoun, A. B., graduate of Homer College.

Prof. Calhoun is a thorough scholar, and a man of untiring energy and perseverance, and we are confident that he will give entire satisfaction to those who wish instruction either in the English branches, Greek, Latin or Mathematics. He teaches seven and a half hours each day, and administers strict discipline.

Rates of Tuition per Month:—Primary, $3.00; Academic, $4.00; Classic, $5.00.

Board can be had near the school in private *families.* A. C. SIMONTON, *Pres't B. T.*
A. G. Conn, Sec'y. Oct 1, 1870. n26m

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MONROE, LA.,

Rev. Charles F. Evans, Principal.

Will open with a full and competent corps of teachers, in the new brick Methodist Church in Monroe, on

Monday, January 16th, 1871.

The latest and most improved methods of instruction will be pursued, and thorough and impartial discipline enforced.

A limited number of boys, under ten years of age will be received, and taught in a separate apartment.

As no personal application will be made, the Principal takes this method of soliciting the patronage of his friends in this and adjoining communities.

Rates of Tuition, for term of 13 Weeks:

Primary Class	$ 9 00
Intermediate	12 00
Academic	15 00
Music	15 00
Incidental fee	50

One-half in advance, balance at the end of the term.

For further information apply to
C. F. EVANS,
dec24'70 n14-3f Parsonage, Monroe, La.

TRENTON HIGH SCHOOL.

TRENTON, LA.

Rev. J. Lane Borden, Principal.

The Exercises of this School will Commence on the Third day of October next.

The Board of Directors take this method of informing the Public that a new and commodious School House is now being erected, and will be ready for the opening of the School.

They have secured the services of Rev. J. Lane Borden, as Principal, who has a well-earned reputation for proficiency, energy and enterprise as a teacher. The Principal has engaged Miss Mary Clisby, late of the Presbyterian Synodical Institute, Talladega, Ala., who will take charge of the Female Department. Possessing a thorough education, having had many years' experience as a Teacher in the best schools of the country, and bringing testimonials of the highest character, she is certainly well qualified for the position.

The Scholastic Year consists of three terms, of thirteen weeks each. Pupils charged from time of entry to end of term. No deductions made except in cases of protracted sickness.

Tuition payable one-half in advance, and one-half at the end of the term.

RATES OF TUITION:

For term of thirteen weeks: Primary class, $9; Intermediate class, $12; Academic class, $15; Music, $15; Incidental fee, 50 cts.

Board can be secured in private families at $15 per month.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. F. Flournoy, President, E. B. Blocker, Secretary, B. D. Sheppard, John Drago, T. McGuire, Jethro Moore, S. O. Larche.
Trenton, La., Sept. 24, 1870. n1-tf

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY,

(Name changed from La. State Seminary.)

BATON ROUGE, LA.

FOUNDED AND SUPPORTED BY THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

NINTH SESSION.

Now in progress, will close in June, 1870. The next session will begin first Monday in September next, and will continue ten months.

ACADEMIC BOARD

Consists of a full corps of able Instructors in all branches of Literature and Science, usually taught in the best Colleges and Universities.

COURSE OF STUDY

Embraces a Preparatory and Academic Department, including a Literary, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special School of Civil Engineering and a Commercial School.

LIBRARY, APPARATUS AND CABINETS

Well selected and valuable. The Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets, etc., the largest and most complete in the South, embracing the extensive collections of the late Col. Wailes, of Mississippi, and the Cabinets of the Topographical, Geological and Botanical Survey of Louisiana.

ADMISSION

Granted to Cadets not under fifteen years of age, who know Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

EXPENSES

Of every kind, for ten months, $750; $250 payable in advance, balance February 1st, or by accepted Draft, at 8 per ct., for ninety days. Payments may be made through the Canal or Citizens' Bank.

Cadets received at any time during the session and charged from date of entrance.

DISCIPLINE,

Military, with daily drill. A battery of four guns will afford facilities for instruction in Artillery. Uniform of Cadet-gray Cloth, to be had at the Institution at a cost of $25 per suit.

For further information, address
D. F. BOYD, *Superintendent,*
Baton Rouge, La.

Office of the University, in New Orleans at Swarbrick & Co.'s, 59 Camp Street.

* Until the rebuilding of the College Edifice, lately destroyed by fire, near Alexandria, the Institution is temporarily located at Baton Rouge, in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Location very healthy, and accommodations ample for a large number of Cadets. Number this session, 170.
May 28, 1870. n36-1y

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Special to the Ouachita Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—*House*—A further consideration of amnesty has been postponed to January 11th.

Butler's programme appears to be to have the amendments defeated and then have the bill recommitted, which will defeat amnesty for this session.—Amendments will be voted on to-morrow.

Senate.—Edmunds asked for the reading of the San Domingo resolutions, and said there was no objection to them, as they only called for information. He was opposed to the acquisition of San Domingo, but desired the information called for.

Sumner and Morton came into a sharp collision to-day.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 21.—Steamer Nick Wall, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, struck a snag Sunday night at Grand Lake. The cabin fell in and floated four miles. She is a total loss. The hull was tied up at Maryland landing. The freight is badly damaged. One hundred and twenty-five deck and fifteen cabin passengers were aboard. Seventeen dead bodies were recovered. Many others are supposed lost. Charley McClure drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Paris advices to the 17th state that the army and citizens are still calm, resolute and confident. Provisions are plenty and no disorders whatever. The German victory at Nuits is exaggerated. They captured 600 instead of 6000.

News from the German army of the North is important. The Germans are again marching on Havre; this time with a much larger force. The French have taken measures to resist. An engagement is already reported at Babec, 17 miles from Havre, in which the French were victorious, and the Prussian advance checked.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Both Houses adjourned until the 4th of January.

Colfax called at the White House before seven this morning to inform the President that the San Domingo resolution had passed by a vote of 38 to 9. Many Senators called during the day and congratulated the President.

The President, in replying, said he believed the annexation policy wise and prudent, and thought it would gain strength as the facts become known.

The Senate, after seating Jewett, of Mo., went into an executive session.

The Senate rejected Blanchard's nomination for the New Orleans post-office. This is regarded in political circles as a triumph of the Lieut. Gov. Dunn faction over the Warmoth faction of La.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—A special from Vicksburg says: "Nine cabin passengers were lost by the Nick Wall. The body of E. W. Taylor, of Jefferson, Tex., recovered; no other names ascertained."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The French have raised $20,600 in gold, for patriotic fund, from Christmas gifts.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Dispatches from Versailles state that there are no indications of a decisive battle until after the holidays.

Dispatches from Vienna report the Turkish fleet under immediate orders for service.

There are extensive war preparations at Kentch.

Troops are pouring into Cherbourg for the defense of the port.

An immediate attack is expected at Havre. The Germans are approaching in great force.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Tehauntepec canal concessions passed the Mexican Congress by a vote of 137 to 3. The bill conforms to observations of Juarez, and is satisfactory to railroad companies.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—Gambetta has gone to review the army of Lyons.

Several vessels have arrived at French ports with arms.

Well equipped troops continue to move to the front.

Government has determined to treat reactionary journals with silent contempt.

The hopes of the Germans of revictualing their armies from Dieppe have been defeated by the vigilance of the French cruisers.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Dispatches threaten that unless Paris soon surrenders the regular attack will begin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Ex-collector Callicot refuses to leave prison under the President's pardon.

The Crispin strikers finally compelled the shoe factory employing non-society men, to dismiss them.

It is stated that Atlantic Cable officials despair of repairing the broken cables until June, when the weather becomes permanently favorable.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 21.—General sortie from Paris yesterday. Gen. Vinoy took La Maison Blanche, beyond Gayni, 6 miles east from Paris.

Gen. Ducrot fought the battle, near Bravay.

It is officially announced that few Prussians entered Tours last night; they belonged to the advance post of the enemy, which holds Mauniere, where a combat occurred. The enemy withdrew in the direction of Paris.

Severe engagement near Tours.—Six thousand French fought ten thousand Prussians seven hours. The French retreated and the Prussians followed and commenced bombarding Tours, when the Mayor surrendered Tours.

The government announced this evening that the enemy had evacuated Tours, retreating toward Chateau Renault. Gen. Bremer, near Nuits, checked the Prussians. Bremer advises the government of his ability to keep the enemy from advancing.

Dec. 21, (midnight.)—A balloon arrived from Paris at 2 o'clock this afternoon with dispatches for Gambetta, which report Paris in an excellent condition.

Military operations were resumed yesterday, and a battle fought favorable to the French. The artillery was especially successful.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Prussians are moving to attack the army of the north at Laon Lafere and Chauny.

The weather is cloudy, and the eclipse was seen imperfectly in south England, but was well observed north, particularly at Wick.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The Germans, under Von Dergolz, surprized the French at Sangres, Department Haute Marne, and drove them from their position. The French lost heavily in killed, wounded, prisoners and material.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The cotton movement shows a marked decrease of receipts at all the ports. There are 130,210 bales against 155,717 bales last week; and 152,321 the previous week, and 140,674 three weeks since. The receipts at all the ports since September are 1,501,194 bales against 1,226,491 last year; showing an increase of 274,703 bales. Exports from all ports for the week are 89,511 bales against 10,158 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports for expired portion of the cotton year gives 827,793 bales against 626,004 last year. Stock at all ports is 499,115 against 378,366 last year. The stock at interior towns is 109,434 against 101,219 at this date last year. Stock in Liverpool 385,000 against 370,000 last year.

There is 314,000 bales of American cotton afloat for Great Britain against 154,000 last year. India cotton afloat for Europe 119,000 against 157,000 last year.

The weather was very cold at the South during the week with considerable rain and snow, and altogether unfavorable for picking.

There is much discussion among dealers here regarding the present crop. A careful canvass of leading brokers and merchants show much diversity of opinion. Estimates range from 3,600,000 bales to 4,000,000, with a decided leaning towards 3,750,000 bales.

FLORENCE, Dec. 23.—Chambers has resolved, by a vote of 192 to 18, to remove the capital to Rome, within six months.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The first meeting of the conference on the Eastern question occurs on January 3d.

Eugenie is organizing a fund for French prisoners. The Empress is negotiating for the Drury Lane theatre benefit.

CHERBOURG, Dec. 23.—The troops in and around this place have left for the front to join Gen. Chansey.

Gen. Faidherb fought the enemy vigorously at Nogelly. The battle commenced at 11 and ended at 6 o'clock.

The Germans have again entered Tours without opposition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—*Summary of Latest News.*—The battle which opened so favorably for Gen. Faidherb at Noyon, on the 23rd inst., is reported to have ended on the 24th with a complete defeat for him. The details are yet wanting, but the bare fact of a defeat appears to be fully sustained by the reports which have been received from various sources.

Tours has again been entered by the Germans.

The citizens of Chalons, like those of Rheims, have resisted the demands of the German garrison, but have been summarily suppressed and a number of leading citizens have been sent to Germany as hostages.

The line of railroad communication between Versailles and Metz is being fortified.

The advance on Lyons has caused great excitement in that city, and a rising among the Reds is reported.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The French and Germans both claim the victory in the battle of the 23rd, near Amiens. The fight appears to have been indecisive; but the French, though they slept on the field of battle, withdrew next day.

Advices from Paris to the 22nd report no further fighting.

The loss in the sortie of the 21st was only 800.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that England is heartily tired of the Alabama question, and is ready to satisfy any important money award, if the adjustment be final.

A fleet of transports is preparing to sail from Brest with a considerable force; destination unknown.

It is estimated that there are now 600,000 effective German soldiers in France, half before Paris.

The Mont Cenis tunnel approaches completion. The working parties in opposite shafts, exchanged greetings through the wall of rock on Christmas afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following is a summary of back news: "King William reports that Manteuffel gained a victory near Amiens, capturing 1000 prisoners. No more fighting at Paris."

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Poiters says 10,000 Prussians, with artillery, occupy Blois, and have pillaged indiscriminately public and private houses.

There are 20,000 Prussians at Orleans, where the officers and privates are all plundering.

There is no news from the Army of the Loire.

LONDON Dec, 27.—The sinking of six English ships in the Seine, by the Prussians, for the purpose of obstructing navigation, has occasioned great indignation throughout England.

Mezieres is surrounded by 15,000 Prussians, and a siege is imminent.

The following is the latest from Versailles: The forts continue to waste ammunition by inefficient cannonades.

Mantenffel continues the active pursuit of the Army of the North. We captured some prisoners at Albert.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Congressman Beck's daughter, who was married to the nephew of W. W. Corcoran, died of typhoid fever.

The President will not receive visitors during the holidays.

The U. S. steamer Tennessee is fitting up to carry the San Domingo commissioners, as soon as the House passes the bill.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The Twelfth Night Revellers will make their second appearance in grand procession on the 6th of January.

Another accident on the Jackson Railroad. The South bound passenger train ran into the freight train. Edward Daly, engineer, was severely injured.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 27.—The woolen factory of Edgen & Co. burned; loss $150,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Charles Curtis' statues burned; several firemen injured.

CORNWALL, Canada, Dec. 27.—The Cornwall woolen factory burned; and 200 men are out of employment. Loss $300,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Dr. E. M. Powers is arrested for violating Mrs. Viola Hill, who is represented as a highly respectable lady, recently from the South. Mrs. Hill visited Powers' office to obtain a subscription for new publication.

W. W. Howard, of Nashville, Tenn., has mysteriously disappeared from the Southern Hotel.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 3.—The siege of Montevideo continues.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Susa announces that the Alps were pierced through yesterday and that workmen from both ends of the mountain tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the work.

At a grand review of 20,000 National guards held here Monday, Cremieux presented flags to the various regiments, and made a speech in which he assured the soldiers that a republic would surely save France. The officers and men were all enthusiastic in their vivas for a republic, and as they passed the residence of the American consul, gave utterance to hearty demonstrations of friendship to the government and people of the United States.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Standard of to-day, in reviewing the work of Dr. Francis Lieder on Arbitration, expresses the opinion that, considering political as well as legal aspects of the question, a social umpire is preferable to any faculty of law.

A delegation of inhabitants of Luxemburg to-day presented to Prince Charles Henry a patriotic address. In reply, the Prince expressed his confidence in their ability to defend the rights of the Duchy, and he had faith in the justice of their cause and loyalty of the treaty of 1867.

Gladstone has published a letter indignantly denying the report of his conversion to Romanism.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—A World special, London, 27th, says: A dispatch from Versailles, 23rd, says that a plot to assasinate the King, Von Molkte and Bismark was discovered here a few days ago. A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday, when the gates were closed and the citizens ordered to remain in their houses upon pain of death. Patrols have been searching every place and arrested two hundred persons of whom seventy were armed with guns and pistols.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Bismarck urges upon Switzerland a better observance of neutrality.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The Herald's special from Bordeaux, 22, says:

"Correspondent interviewed Chadourdy, the French minister of foreign affairs, who is trying to make peace.—He said he thought peace still distant, as to accept the Prussian terms would reduce France to a third rate power.

Scarcely a man in France, rich or poor, is willing for the government to give up territory.

Arms plenty. We have offers of more than we can use from England alone.

Three months ago it was difficult to excite patriotism—now the only trouble is to get the people to be patient.

France is now struggling for existence, and if she is crushed England will feel her loss more than any country.—England cannot dream of consequence if she should allow France to be exterminated; for Russia will then do what she pleases in the East, and Prussia in the West; and England, without a single ally, will cease to belong to the family of European nations, and will be reduced to a third rate power.

Chadourdy then spoke in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of England, and intimated that the day of reckoning would surely come for that cowardly nation. He closed by stating that the new levies in the south and south-east were proceeding with success beyond expectation."

St LOUIS, Dec, 28.—Weather milder, with a prospect of rain and a speedy resumption of navigation South.

Passengers on the Pacific railroad were snow-bound ten days. Snow drifts ten feet deep.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—A Herald special, London, 27th, says, the Manchester Guardian contains a statement that King William and the Princess Royal of Prussia wrote to Queen Victoria protesting against the marriage of Princess Louise to Marquis of Lorne. The Queen replied vehemently, advising them to mind their own business.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Lawton sent her two sons, aged 13 and 16, with negro Jeff, to Lauderdale, Miss., to sell a bag of cotton. Jeff had an interest in the cotton. He killed the elder boy, and the citizens killed Jeff.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The conference at the State department yesterday was confidential. Telegrams sent hence with regard to its import are mere speculation. All parties are reticent; but the interview was doubtless for mutual explanations and for the reconciliation of differences which threaten a rupture in the Republican party.

Minister Schenck will leave about the middle of January. His instructions are not completed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The French army of the North is at Arras, having evacuated Carbie, Albert and Aschux. Bismarck in a note to the Austrian Cabinet calls attention to the reorganization of Germany, and trusts the treaty of Prague will not interfere with her development.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in *advance.*

All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "till forbid" and *charged accordingly.*

Editorial business notices will be made, free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper; for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.

An extra charge of 25 per cent will in future be made on all cuts above one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

Our Relations with England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A Washington correspondent telegraphs that there are strong reasons from an authentic source for believing that an amicable adjustment of our difference with England in connection with the Alabama claims will not be delayed for a much longer period. It is also believed that Gen. Schenck will soon after his arrival in England resume negotiations now suspended, and that they will be carried forward in a firm and friendly manner, and that the English Government will meet the question in a frank and fair spirit. The temper of the British people is thought to be favorable at this time for the success of the understanding. The following are believed to be the points upon which negotiations will be made:

The United States of a basis of settlement will require: First—That England shall pay the owners for the ships and property destroyed by the Alabama, with interest on the value of the same from the date of destruction; second, that England shall reimburse the United States government for all expenses incurred by the United States in consequence of the Alabama and other cruisers; third, that England shall make a public recognition of the true principles of neutrality on the basis of their settlement.

It is thought that the United States will not demand constructive damages in any event. Other sources of information from those alluded to above substantially confirmed this statement of the subject. Gen. Schenck will make no extortionate demands. He is not to threaten nonintercourse or the forcible annexation of Canada, nor is he to demand a confession, from Great Britain that she has acted dishonorable toward the United States, a confession that no proud nation would make unless conquered and reduced to extremities. There is good authority for stating that Gen. Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and equitable settlement of our actual money losses, and that there will be no talk of damages for injured honor in the diplomatic negotiations which he is to open and conduct.

The reparation which he will be instructed to ask, it is believed, will be willingly accorded by the English Government. The erroneous impression prevailing with regard to Gen. Schenck's mission places him in a false attitude at the outset, which it is not pleasant for him to occupy.

A Stirring Call.

The Democracy of Connecticut are to meet in State convention, at Hartford, on the 17th of January. There is the ring of a clarion in the call of the Central committee, inspiring confidence and signifying victory. This is the language:

"Nearly six years after the close of a sectional war, the President announces in his message to Congress, that three States of the Union have been admitted to 'representation in our national councils'; and he confidently expects *that another—one of the old thirteen*—will 'take her place there' next year. With this official announcement of the dismemberment of a union which secession had failed to break, comes an appeal, by a leader of the Republican party in Congress, for the inauguration of war against a powerful European State, to save the Republican party.

"It is the policy of the Democratic party to retrench expenditures, reduce taxes, reform abuses which reach over thirty thousand offices, to pay the public debt, to relieve great interests which are crippled by unnecessary burdens, to restore the Union, sustain the honor of the country, and promote the prosperity of every section; but on no account to bring calamity upon the people for the preservation of any political party. All who agree with us in these sentiments, and who are opposed to disunion and military supremacy, are cordially invited to act in our organizations, and to aid us in restoring union and harmony, which are essential to the prosperity of the country."

General Amnesty.

The Washington Chronicle, corrupt and venal as it is well known to be, is nevertheless the exponent of the opinions of the ruling wing of the Republican party, as well as of the views of the President. Its editor is a great toady, but a first-rate echo of what the ruling powers think. Hear this organ upon a general amnesty:

The case stands thus to-day. If the old rebels are not amnestied, the loyal men of the South will be persecuted.—If the old rebels are amnestied, the loyal men will be ostracised. It is a choice between persecution which assumes many shapes and ostracism which assumes many more. The true, straight course is to *trust your friends.* Pardon to men who ask it only to abuse it is surely a proffer of immunity to men to commit outrages with impunity.

Let amnesty to rebels wait till the Presidential election of 1872 is decided. The South cannot be in a worse condition in ten years than it is to-day. Our friends there have reached the last and latest limit of suffering, and we cannot help them by enfranchising those who have brought them to that limit.

The meanest man in Portland, Me., it said to be a "gentleman" of fortune, who enters stores, and after reading the daily paper, coolly pockets it for the perusal of a friend, who pays him $1 a year under the impression that he himself pays a full subscription.

Marshal O. Roberts and general Fremont have taken rooms in Washington for the winter, in order to be able to watch over the interests of the Southern Pacific Railroad before Congress.