DAILY JOURNAL.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

THE Vincennes *Sun* says Captain Mass's new Junction House will be open for guests on Monday next.

CORN has advanced in Vincennes to 45 cents per bushel. Somebody, we apprehend, will get badly *corned* by operating at these prices, but it won't be the farmers.

THE Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad are erecting a large frame depot for freight, and are also converting a building, corner Main and Eleventh Streets, into a passenger depot, offices, &c. These are much desired improvements, and will add greatly to the importance of the road, as well as to the advantage of Vincennes.

THE dispatches this morning go a long way toward preparing us to believe the story contained in them of the reported capitulation of the French.

The occupation of Amiens, the surrender of large numbers of troops, and the capitulation of the Army of the Loire, give things very much the appearance of a prospect of a speedy peace, resulting from the prostration of the French.

The German School Law.

As the country people are arranging now for their winter schools, the following clause of the act providing for German schools, may prove of benefit to some school districts. It is the second section of the act passed May 5, 1869:

"The Common Schools of the State shall be taught in the English language, and the Trustees shall provide to have taught in them Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Physiology, History of the United States, and good behavior, and such other branches of learning and other languages as the advancement of pupils may require, and the Trustees from time to time direct; and that whenever the parents or guardians of twenty-five or more children in attendance at any school of a township or town, or city, shall so demand, it shall be the duty of the School Trustee or Trustees of said township, town or city, to procure efficient teachers and introduce the German language as a branch of study into such schools; and the tuition in said schools shall be without charge: *Provided*, such demand is made before the teacher for said district is employed."

[Communicated.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Council:

I derived my information as to the amount paid Mr. Brinkmeyer for opening Ann Street from a Councilman. Since writing the article appearing on the second page of this morning's JOURNAL, I am informed by a clerk in the City Office, that Mr. Brinkmeyer was only paid $2,000 for opening Ann Street, and was given time to take his old houses out of the street in which they still stand, and that the Council paid Brinkmeyer the other $1,000 for opening Ninth Street through the same narrow strip of land, and three-eighths of a mile north of Ann Street.

When it is considered that Brinkmeyer's loss on his old houses to be removed is so trifling that most purchasers would give as much for his ground without as with them, and that Ninth Street had been laid out and opened freely on both sides of his three hundred feet in width of ground; that his ground was used only as a pasture, and that Ninth Street, through his ground, was necessary to make either blocks or lots of it, and that the price paid is a full and fair value for the quantity of land taken, say $2,500 per acre, the nature of the transaction is the same as stated in my article, and the dead loss to the citizens is the same. I am also informed by good authority that former Councils have paid Brinkmeyer on street and alley account about $1,000. The case is simply this, Brinkmeyer owns seventeen acres of ground which cost him $3,060. The city has been extended all round him, and raised its value to $50,000. He refuses to furnish the streets necessary to his own ground, and without which he can't sell lots or blocks, and the city through its councils has already paid him a great deal more than the whole land cost, for only a part of the streets absolutely necessary to his own ground. Can anything be more glaringly unjust? If the City Charter recognizes no more honest way of paying for such improvements, then let them all stop, and let the Charter be amended, and for God's and truth's sake, let us have no more such iniquity, under the sanction of laws and ordinances.

JOHN INGLE, JR.

Terre Haute and Vincennes.

If we may credit the following letter from Vincennes to the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, Terre Haute sent down a very shabby lot of fellows to Vincennes a week ago to welcome Bishop St. Palais on his return from Europe. The writer says:

Vincennes had a big time, last Sunday, under the pretense of receiving Bishop Maurice de Palais, of this city, who has just returned from the Ecumenical Council. As he was announced to preach here on Sunday, large delegations were expected from Terre Haute and Evansville; but the Bishop failed to make connections, or more probably, not liking the character of the reception to be given, made it convenient to announce that he would not arrive here at the time appointed. The Evansvillians, having received a dispatch to the effect, and having no excuse for a visit to Vincennes, concluded not to come; and of course none of the other delegations were expected. But the faithful of Terre Haute having secured the cars, concluded to make the most of their round trip tickets and have a Sunday excursion—Bishop or no Bishop. To the surprise of our citizens, the train from Terre Haute arrived about noon, having on board some six hundred of her citizens. The citizens of the Gold Post were quite startled, and perhaps though they were on the eve of another rebellion, as they heard the music and saw the banners parading through our streets on a quiet Sabbath, as no one was anticipating an *entree* that we supposed to be so grand. The result was that our hotels were not prepared to feed the multitude; but as this is a Catholic city, so far as the majority is concerned, many found friends, who soon supplied their cravings of hunger.

FOUND SOMETHING TO DRINK.

Many had, no doubt, good intentions in coming to Vincennes, but, like all mixed trains, it had its full proportion of loafers, many of whom behaved like wild Indians, and not only desecrated the Sabbath, but run counter to the views of those who claim that the Christian Sabbath was set apart by Protestants for Christian worship, and that such parades, with all the concomitant parts, is just such a style of worship that the devil admires. Many of this religious parade were so boozy that they could scarcely find their way back to the train. As a sample of their rowdyism, forty-two of the crowd went to one of our hotels and restaurants and called for oysters at fifty cents a dish, which included all the usual accompaniments. Of these forty-two but three paid their bills, while the rest deliberately walked up to the register and marked paid opposite their names. It is to be hoped that when the Catholics of Terre Haute feel it necessary to make another trip of this kind they will select their company, and not have all disgraced on account of the bad company of a few disorderlies.

THE EVANSVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOL. XXI. EVANSVILLE INDIANA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870. ESTABLISHED, 1831.

WARREN & CONYNGTON
DEALERS IN
"Steinway" Pianos
"KNABE" PIANOS,
"CHICKERING" PIANOS,
"PETERS & WEBB" PIANOS
And ORGANS

TRAGEDIES IN KENTUCKY.

Bloody Deeds in Rockcastle and Logan Counties.

License to Murderers—The State Officials Idle in the Face of Brutal Crimes.

[From the Louisville Commercial.]

It has become such an every-day occurrence in this State to record a deed of bloodshed, and the escape of the murderer, that it would seem to be almost useless to express any opinion of the nature of the crime, or the laxity of the officials in preventing it, or punishing the offender. The press is too apt to regard these acts of lawlessness in a partizan light, and hence the whole matter is resolved into a sentiment of assertion and denial, the existence of horribly plain facts influencing neither. In the cases below, two human lives were taken, and the murderers are at liberty to day, it being a sad truth that there is more personal danger from the law in stealing a horse than in killing a human being.

About the 3d inst., Ed. Blakeley, running a saw mill, and James Roberts, clerk for Mr. Cunningham, merchant, at Gum Sulphur, Rockcastle County, had a difficulty with William and Jeff. Hicks, about 9 o'clock in the morning. Hicks drew a revolver, but the difficulty terminated without bloodshed, Blakely going back to his saw-mill, Roberts to his store, and the Hicks brothers going to a saw mill on Copper Creek, two miles distant, where they were joined by Mart Hicks, Bill Paige, and four others. After stimulating themselves with liquor, and arming themselves with rifles and pistols, they started for Gum Sulphur, reaching Blakeley's saw-mill about 1 o'clock. They approached Blakeley unobserved, he being in a stooping position, handling a board, the saw being in motion.

As Mart. Hicks brought his rifle to bear on the doomed man, Bill Paine covered him with his revolver, Blakeley's assistant shouted a warning to him, which caused him to turn around and assume an erect position. Seeing the weapons pointed at him, he grasped them both, and jerked them toward the ground, pulling Hicks and Paine with them.

Jeff. Hicks then fired, the ball passing through Blakeley's breast and coming out under the shoulder-blade. This paralyzed his arm. Another of the Hicks then fired, the ball striking the wounded man in the head and causing him to fall to the ground. While lying prostrate he received another shot in the hip. Paine and Jeff. Hicks then jumped upon the dying man, stamping him in the face and brutally beating him. They then left him for dead and started for the store where Roberts was working. He seeing their approach locked the doors and left.

Blakeley lived until the Tuesday following, when he died, retaining his consciousness during all his illness. He admitted to a friend, that when he grasped the villains, it was his intention to throw them in front of the circular saw, which was in motion, but he was disabled by the shot from Hicks. He was a man of good character, but was disposed to fight when crowded by his enemies.

No attempt was made to arrest any of these murdering villians. Of course they disappeared for a time, from their accustomed haunts, but there was no official notice taken of the bloody deed.

MURDER OF CAPTAIN JAMES M. MORROW.

The following letter tells the same tale of murder and violence in Logan County. Captain Morrow, who was killed, was a gentleman of good character and standing. His death has created a feeling of uneasiness in the minds of those who, agreeing with him in politics, feel that the State officials will not, or cannot, protect them in their lives and homes.

Those who understand the powers of the military force to be sent into the State will see how little protection they will be able to extend to the innocent; and how impotent they will be to punish the lawless, acting only in conjunction with the State officials. There is no hope that the services will ever be required by the men who sit in their official robes and witness the murderers and villians commit their evil deeds.

LOGAN COUNTY, NEAR FERGUSON'S STATION, NOV. 21, 1870.

Col. O. O. Wharton, District Attorney:

DEAR SIR:—Captain James M. Morrow, who was a Federal soldier in Col. B. H. Bristow's regiment during the war, and who was the Republican candidate for Sheriff in this county at the August election, was shot down on the 12th inst., at Russellville, by a man named George Finch, without any cause, while Morrow was talking in the most friendly manner, and was allowed to make his escape with very little effort to catch him; and, I may add furthermore, that no effort whatever now is being made to catch him, although he is known to be in the county. Morrow died last night, after suffering intensely for nine days. Thus you see our most prominent man is murdered in cold blood, without any attempt on the part of the State authorities to bring the offender to justice.

Morrow had not closed up his business as census-taker when he was killed, consequently was a Government officer, and his friends hope that under the circumstances, the United States Court may take hold of it.

No one believes here that if Finch was caught and tried in the Circuit Court that he would be punished.

To give you an instance of how justice is administered in Russellville, some time ago a white man was fined $20 for shooting in a crowd six times with intent to kill, while a black man was fined $50 for carrying a concealed weapon.

The Influence of the Editor.

There seems to be a great consumption of brain-power on the daily journalism of America. It has been but a few months since intelligence of the sudden death of Henry J. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, shocked the reading public of Christendom. It has been but a few days since intelligence of the sudden death of Charles H. Ray brought personal sorrow to ten thousand hearts, and feelings of profound regret to many of his country men in all portions of the republic. Both of these distinguished journalists died on the sunny side of fifty, of overwork of the brain. Mr. Raymond stood at the head of his profession in the East; Dr. Ray was confessedly its most eminent man in the Interior. The brain of each suddenly gave way, leaving physical natures which, with animating soul, might have lived vigorously on for years.

Nor are these celebrated journalists the only ones who have suffered similar fate, or to avoid it have abandoned journalism for other and less exacting pursuits. Mr. Raymond, it is well known, prepared about as much matter on one noted day of his editorial life, as would make a volume of Bancroft's History of the United States. This condensation of years' work into days is not infrequent in editorial life. It is not strange, therefore, that we all unexpectedly hear that the silver cord is loosened and the pitcher broken at the fountain, and that the mourners go about the streets, who, only yesterday, rejoiced with those who to-day are gone.

Meantime, what is the subtle though prodigious power that causes so many of our best minds to spend their lives in productions whose life is like that of the morning dew, that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away? There are, doubtless, many things which make up this singular power, this fascination, making newspaper life, to certain active minds, an irresistible charm. The principle cause, however, is to be found, we think, in the current influence of the editor. Consider the power of that orator, great and skillful in his art, who should have an audience of fifty thousand or a hundred thousand persons every day throughout the year. Consider how much greater would be his influence if, by some means, these vast audiences could be doubled, trebled, quadrupled, enlarged twenty-fold, by some process for the conveyance of his main arguments to many audiences. Such actually is the influence of the editor of a great newspaper. A journal which has a circulation of twenty-five thousand, will be read by at least a hundred thousand persons. What is the voice of man, uttering even the eloquence of Demosthenes, to this? But this is not all: The brilliant, ringing editorials of such a writer as Dr. Ray find their way into other journals, and before their power is exhausted, their voice has been heard by vast numbers of persons. Orator has never lived, clerical or lay, who, if he could have had such auditory as this, would not have talked himself to death between spring-time and harvest.—*From an article on the late Dr. C. H. Ray, in The Western Monthly for November.*

Base Ball Matters.

In the New York *Times*, of the 26th, is found the following gossip about the various ball clubs for 1870. It will be noticed that Indianapolis is in a good condition:

The retirement of the Cincinnati club from the list of base ball professional stock market, will not lessen the demand for leading professionals, inasmuch as the new professional nines of Boston, Brooklyn and Indianapolis will make up in an increased demand for the absence of Cincinnati bids. That renowned player, George Wright, is to captain the new Boston nine; Chapman is likely to do the same for the Indianapolis nine, and Ferguson will control the Brooklyn team.

The Indianapolis managers have already secured McVey and Dean, of the Red Stockings; Hastings and Spaulding, of the Forest City nine, of Rockford, and with Chapman and Bass, and some other noted players, they will muster very strong.

The new Mutual nine of 1871, so rumor says, will include Jas. White as catcher, and Stutton as third base player, from the Forest City nine, of Cleveland, together with Sweasy, at second base, and Leonard in the outfield. Of their old nine they will retain Patterson, Walters, Egler and E. Mills.

Mr. Ford, of Morrisania, is working to get together a strong nine to support Charley Pabore's pitching. He is a fine player as the nucleus of a strong nine.

The Atlantic club will organize as an amateur club next season, as Ferguson, Start, Smith and Hall, of the the Atlantic Club, will play in the new Brooklyn nine now in progress of organization as an incoporated stock base ball company. In this new club, too, Cummings and Rogers of the Stars, will play, as also C. Mills and Martin, of the Mutuals. It will, therefore, be seen that it will be a strong team.

SO CLEAR-SIGHTED and calm an observer as Mr. Justin McCarthy, in a lecture on the war, delivered recently in Washington, committed himself to the belief that Germany would yet enjoy a Republican form of Government before France. We shall sincerely regret it, if his contemptuous opinion of the character and stability of the present Government of France prove correct. Yet what shall we say of a Government which claims to be Republican, yet derives its origin from no election, and permits no election to pass upon its claims; which has a double head, one besieged in a capital that must soon surrender, the other in a remote town, whence, in the language of Prince Frederick Charles, it must soon move or be captured; which exerts no authority, and under which the Nation is paralyzed; which wildly fights against the inevitable, and hopelessly drifts towards shipwreck?

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

THURSDAY, December 1.

Gold closed in New York, yesterday, at 111¼.

Beauregard sailed for France on the Ville de Paris.

The City of Brussels, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

Bishop McIlvaine has arrived at New York from Europe.

The U. S. steamer Juniata sailed for Havre, yesterday.

A $40,000 Masonic Temple was dedicated at Alleghany City, Penn., yesterday.

Speaker Callicott is expected to be released this week, by arrangement of his bondsmen.

Chief Justice Chase is reported to be slowly but surely recovering from his late attack of paralysis.

Hugh Ferguson, a noted desperado, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in New York, for highway robbery.

It rained throughout California on Tuesday, and a heavy snow storm prevailed in the mountains of that State.

The steamship Samaria, of the Cunard Line, New York, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

Workmen have been discharged in large numbers from the Navy Yards of Portsmouth, N. H., and San Francisco, Cal.

There is much excitement in Dutchess County, New York, on account of an alarming cattle disease that has appeared there.

Senator Isaiah Blood, of Balston Spa, N. Y., manufacturer of Blood's axes, died yesterday, aged 63, leaving great wealth.

The cotton warehouse of Hopkins, Dwight, Trowbridge & Co., New York, was burned yesterday morning. Loss $55,000. Fully insured.

There were rumors in New York, yesterday, to the effect that a mercantile firm of Cincinnati had failed, with liabilities at $1,000,000, but up to the present time no particulars have transpired.

Geo. H. Marshall, was arrested in New York, trying to get a check for $11,931 cashed. The check was counterfeited, but had been purloined from the postoffice.

Wm. M. Gowen, of Knoxville, Ill., hung himself in the Court House, when there were thousands of others that needed hanging, and deserved it, more than he.

A panic in U. P. R. R. stock was started in Boston yesterday, by a false rumor that Secretary Boutwell will refuse to pay half of the earnings of Government trains over.

The Northwestern Womans' Rights Convention, continued in session at Detroit, yesterday, with a marked increase of attendance and interest, and adjourned last night.

The Chicago *Tribune* has discovered a stupendous swindle in the financial operations of the Great Western Telegraph, recently organized in that fast city, and which has two lines in operation—one to Milwaukee and one to Omaha. The capital stock is $3,000,000, chiefly owned by one man, who "runs the machine," and who by his adroit financiering, is throwing into the hands of the construction contractor some $700,000 clear profits, in which it is supposed he shares.

Sporting Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—In the Metaire races to-day, the purse of $300, mile dash, was won by Sue Dougherty, Jem Mace second, and beating Captain Jinks and Josephine; time, 1:47. The two-mile dash for the $500 purse, resulted as follows: Defender, 1, 1; Donevan, 3, 2; Jack Sheppard, 2, distanced; time, 3:49½ and 3:46½.

The game of base ball to-day, between the Mutes and Lees, resulted in favor of the Mutes by a score of 15 to 8. At the close of the eighth inning the score was 8 to 8.

WAR IN EUROPE!

A Sortie From Paris Repulsed.

Complete Defeat of the Army of the Loire.

A Lock in the English Cabinet on the Eastern Question.

WILL ENGLAND BACK DOWN?

A TURKISH OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

FRANCE.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF BEAUNE—A SORTIE FROM PARIS REPULSED—THE GERMANS READY TO FEED THE PARISIANS WHEN THEY SURRENDER.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 30.—It now appears that the greater part of the French army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian Tenth Corps, at Beaune, on Monday. From additional particulars, which have just come to hand in the reports of the commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least 1,000 killed were left on the field by the fleeing French; 1,700 unwounded prisoners had been captured by the Germans at last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

A sortie from Paris was made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday, but was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only a slight loss. The people of Versailles were terribly excited during the battle.

Immense quantities of provisions of all kinds have been collected here by the Germans for the use of the Parisians when they surrender.

ENGLAND.

THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ASSISTS THE STRASBOURG SAVINGS BANK TO RESUME—RUSSIA BUYING CORN—NAPOLEON IN REAL ESTATE.

LONDON, November 30.—A dispatch to the *World*, dated at Berlin on the night of the 29th, says the deposits in the Strasbourg Savings Bank, having been seized and converted to war purposes by the French government at the beginning of the war, the Prussian government has advanced one million francs to the bank to enable it to resume payments.

A dispatch dated at Vienna on the 29th, says that Bismarck's proposal for a conference, was made after he arrived at a previous understanding with Gortschakoff.

No orders have been given by the Emperor of Austria for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Great quantities of corn have been bought at the Danubian ports on the account of the Russian government.

Napoleon is treating for the purchase of the Island of Lacronia, near Ragusa, which was formerly inhabited by Maximilian, of Mexico.

The Russian circular has produced great alarm at Bucharest. The government is hopeless and turns on every side for advice. The agent of the Porte had arrived at Bucharest to propose an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sultan, on condition that the Roumanian troops shall be entirely at the disposal of the Porte. Prince Charles hesitates to side with Turkey against Russia on any conditions.

The First Corps D'Armie of Turkey is ordered to Schoumla.

The fortresses on the Danube are being rapidly armed.

The Third Army Corps of Turkey has been ordered to Rousschouk, Varna and Silistria.

A great number of horses have been bought in Austria for Turkish cavalry.

The Turkish fleet is ready for action under Admiral Jorahim Pacha and Hobart Pacha.

LOOKS LIKE A CANARD.

LONDON, November 30, 5 P.M.—The rumored capitulation of Paris causes a buoyancy in the stock market here.

LYONS WAITS FOR FRANCE.

LONDON, November 30.—Lord Lyons is awaiting the decision of the Tours Government as to the matter of sending a plenipotentiary to the conference at London.

LONDON, November 30.—Advices have been received here, announcing that the ship-of-war Hawk, Captain Williams, from Liverpool, June 20, for San Francisco, has put into Rio Janiero, leaky.

A ROYAL CALL—A CANARD.

LONDON, November 30.—Queen Victoria visited the Empress Eugenie to-day, at Chiselburst, remaining three hours.

The *Times* to-day revives the story telegraphed to the *World* a month ago that terms of peace have been settled between King William and Emperor Napoleon, by which the latter cedes Strasbourg and Metz, and returns to France at the head of the Imperial army. The *Times* editorially declares the story highly probable. [Herald Special.]

ABOUT THE CAPITULATION.

WILHELMSHOHE, Nov. 30.—The rumor is current that as soon a Paris capitulates, all the French Generals and prisoners will be convened at Cassel under King William.

PRINCE BUT NO PRINCIPAL—THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Some persons, who hold a note of Prince Achille Murat, to the amount of seventy thousand francs, and brought suit against him, were non-suited on the ground that a military prisoner could not be sued.

I am enabled to state on unquestionable authority the position taken by Prussia on the Russian question, and which will probably be communicated to the British Cabinet to-day.

Prussia maintains, that like Italy, having signed one treaty of the 30th of March, 1856, which was concluded, as mentioned in the introduction prefacing the treaty, for the purpose of guaranteeing the independence and integrity of the Turkish Empire, she, like England, France, and Austria, who concluded an additional treaty on the 17th of April, 1856, by which they bound themselves to consider any infraction of any of the stipulations of the treaty of the 30th of March, as a *casus belli*, and obliged themselves to fight for the maintenance of that clause to which the great power cannot submit forever, and which does not in any way infringe the principle of the first treaty. So far as Prussia is concerned, therefore, she does not regard Russia's position as one threatening war, because the St. Petersburg Cabinet does not intend to endanger the independence or integrity of Turkey. No statesman of Russia has declared that any additional territory was undesirable, and also relinquished the idea of creating a Greek Empire at Constantinople, under a Russian protectorate, neither do they intend to establish an extensive naval arsenal on the coast of the Black Sea. Under these circumstances, it is confidently relied on, that by diplomatic means, an understanding will be arrived at, by which the powers which signed the treaty at Paris, will accede to the Prussian request regarding the neutralization of the Black Sea, and to this end, Prussia offers mediation.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY TALKED OF.

LONDON, November 30.—The talk in the clubs favors the idea of a Tory administration to succeed the present Ministry.

PEACE TALK.

The Euxine question approaches a peaceful solution. It is confidently expected that the conference for its settlement will be held at London. London is in a pacific mood, and all parties feel sure of a peaceful result.

M. About had a leading editorial in the *Soir*, which was a cry for peace. It has been reprinted by order of Bismarck, and distributed among the soldiers, with a statement added that M. About has a villa under the guns of Mt. Valerien.

CAPITULATION AGAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 9:20 P. M.—The *Globe* this afternoon publishes an announcement of the capitulation of the entire Army of the Loire. The report can be traced to no authentic source. Nothing was known of such an event at the German Legation here at 9 o'clock tonight.

[Special to the World.]

GLOOMY PROSPECT—RUSSELL ON BISMARCK.

LONDON, November 30.—Letters by balloon from Paris, private letters from Versailles and dispatches from Berlin, all concur in representing the prospects of the French extremely gloomy. The Germans in the late engagements with the Army of the Loire, lost enormously, still their positions have been maintained. The efforts of General Aurelles to advance to the relief of Paris have been foiled.

Provisions in Paris are almost exhausted, and scarcely a fortnight's supply remains.

Dr Russell writing to the *Times* on the 26th, gives the same account of Count Bismarck's exclusion from the councils of Von Moltke and the King, as furnished by the *World's* correspondent, and describing the interview with Bismarck on the 21st.

[Herald Special.]

A LOCKED CABINET—IT IS BACK DOWN OR FIGHT FOR ENGLAND—WILL SHE BACK DOWN?

LONDON, November 30.—A dead lock in the Cabinet continues, and nothing was done to-day.

Gortschakoff's circular is still withheld from the public.

Prussia's conduct keeps England in a tremor. Lowe, Bright and Cardwell are ready to keep peace on any terms, however humiliating. A break up in the Cabinet is imminent. Discredit all reports of Russia's withdrawal from her present position, as they are unfounded. England will be compelled to back down from Granville's letter or fight.

[Tribune Cable Special.]

A TURKISH OPINION—ANOTHER OPINION—EXTRA FORAGE.

LONDON, November 30.—A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from Vienna that advices from Constantinople reports that Ignatiff declares that the Russian armaments are insignificant and merely defensive. Russia is prepared to give the Porte better guarantees than the treaty of 1856.

The *Free Press* says that Austria and England will demand that Russia disavow her original pretensions, or give an adequate guarantee against the arbitrary violation of the treaty.

A special correspondent at Versailes, writes on the 26th: Urgent orders were telegraphed to all the army food contributors to be prepared, in anticipation of an early surrender, to furnish extraordinary supplies. All cavalry to-day were ordered to lay in ten days forage, though the usual marching provender is three.

ELECTION OF LADIES.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Partial returns of the election for members of the School Board in London have been received. Miss Garrett has been chosen from Marylebone by 47,000 votes. Mr. Huxley comes next, with 13,000 votes. Five others are chosen by from 8,000 to 12,000 votes each. Next to Huxley comes Rev. W. Tharold, Vicar of St. Paucras. Mrs. Gry, for Chelsea, and Miss Davis, for Greenwich, are probably elected.

PRUSSIA.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The Queen has received the following dispatch from King Wiliam:

"Frederick Charles reports the complete defeat of the Army of the Loire in the battle of Monday, in which the 20th corps, probably the 18th, and portions of the 15th and 16th corps, were engaged. A thousand French were found dead on the field, four thousand were wounded, and one thousand six hundred taken prisoners. Gen. Aurelles is reported wounded. The German loss was one thousand, among them a few officers.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—The ship Varsetzer, for Hamburg, with a cargo of guano, has been captured by a French man-of-war.

A CONFERENCE AGREED TO.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Private advices from Vienna represent that Austria, England and Italy accept the Prussian proposal for a conference, with the understanding that the claims of Russia are not prejudiced by participation therein.

BELGIUM.

ENGLAND ACCEPTS.

BRUSSELS, November 30.—The *Independence Belge* to-day has a Berlin telegram, announcing that England has agreed to accept the proposed conference for the settlement of the Euxine difficulty, provide Russia will satisfactorily explain Gortschakoff's first circular.

RUSSIA.

THE PEOPLE UNITED IN THEIR SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 30.—The Government is in receipt of addresses from all parts of the Empire, which show that the loyalty of the people makes Russia unassailable, and fearless of any hostile allegiance, though no ministerial instructions have been given to the press of St. Petersburg.

The *Gazette* having adopted a partial policy its sale in the street has been forbidden.

The Atlantic Cables Impaired.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—3 15 P.M.—The steamer Robt. Lowe sailed from Heart's Content, last Saturday, to repair the Atlantic cable of 1866, which was injured about sixty-five miles from that point. We have just received information that the cable of 1865 has also ceased to work, and that the fault is about the same distance from Heart's Content. It is, therefore, probable that the steamer has grappled the wrong cable. As the steamer is on the spot, it is hoped that both cables will soon be repaired.

Although the French cable is able to transmit westward with about its usual facility, it is, from some unknown cause, unable to transmit eastward, except with great difficulty, and very slowly.

Notice is hereby given that, for the present, messages cannot be received for any part of Europe. The public will be informed at the earliest moment that messages can be received for Europe.

[Signed.] CYRUS W. FIELD.

Shocking Murder.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—Abel Hale, an old man living alone near New Washington, Clark County, Ind., reported wealthy and known to always keep a large sum of money in the house, was murdered last Friday night. He was shot in the head, and there was bruises on the body as if from a club. The murderer is unknown, and got little if any money. Earnest efforts are being made to discover the villian.

Railroad Completed.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 30.—The Macon & Augusta Railroad has been completed, and trains are now running through on schedule time.

Personal.

MEMPHIS, November 30.—L. P. Goodman and H. G. Schorley, passengers on the Arkansas Belle, while being taken to the hospital died. A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was death from an overdose of laudanum. They were late residents of Pine Bluff, and were formerly of Buffalo, New York.

The trial suit of Reddelle, Calmon & Co., of Pittsburg, against General Gideon Pillow and others, for coal seized here at the outbreak of the war, to the amount of $125,000, was commenced, to-day, in the U. S. Circuit Court, before Judges Freizz and Emmons.

Counterfeiting Case—Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Johnson arrested for counterfeiting, was examined before the United States Commissioner to-day, and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail to appear at the April term.

A meeting of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club is called for Tuesday, to test the sense of the Club on the action of the Executive Committee with reference to employing professionals.

The President's Message.

WASHINTON, Nov. 30.—The President's message will be telegraphed on the day of its transmission to Congress, to distant newspapers, which, according to present indications, will be on Monday next.

A gentleman who holds a subordinate position in the Treasury Department, was called on at his lodgings a night or two ago, and was offered $3,000, for an advanced copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—An official letter from a prominent military officer in the West, now declares that it is his impression that the Indians will enter upon a general war on the opening of Spring.

The Gubernatorial and Treasury Imbroglio.

MONTGOMERY, November 30.—Last night Captain Drum, commanding the post here, had the troops at the Capitol removed by an order from General Terry, commanding the Department. Smith and Bingham have the Sheriff's posse of negroes guarding the Executive and Treasury rooms.

There was nothing done in the Legislature to-day.

Hebrew Fair.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The Hebrew Charity Fair, for the benefit of the Mount Sinai Hospital and Hebrew Orphan Asylum, opened this evening, at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment. The opening address was delivered by Gov. Hoffman. Nearly five thousands persons were present.

Newspaper Consolidation.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30.—The *Democrat* and *Chronicle* of this city, having been purchased of the Rochester Printing Company, were consolidated to-day. The first number of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* will be issued to-morrow morning.

Caro Resigns.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—General Caro, commanding the Central Department, has tendered his resignation, but it has not been accepted by the home Government.

Burris, Quintello and Vilarcal have been killed.

Turns Its Coat.

ATLANTA, GA., November 30.—Samual Bard, editor of the *True Georgian*, heretofore devoted to the support of Grant's administration, comes out this morning declaring its mission for the Republican party ended, and hoists at the head of its columns the name of Hoffman for President, in 1872.

Ship Persia in Danger.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 30. There is a northeast storm prevailing and it is feared that the ship Persia will go to pieces. From five to six hundred bales of cotton was saved, and the crew taken off to-day.

Senator Elected.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 29.—At twelve o'clock M., to-day, in a joint meeting of the Legislature, ex-Governor Z. B. Vance was elected U. S. Senator. The vote stood, Vance, 94; Abbott, 43.

Congressman Elect.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 30.—Manning, Democrat, beats Joe. W. Holden, for the unexpired term in the Forty-First Congress, from this District, 436 majority.

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