NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
PRICE PER YEAR.....$3.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 18, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Miss Pauline Zavistowski. "Found on a Doorstep."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"La Sonnambula."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Lancers."

PERSECUTION UNDER THE ENFORCEMENT BILL.

We have heretofore commented in these columns upon the Act of Congress of May 31, 1870, known as the Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement Bill, the main design of which evidently was to enable the Republican party to retain possession of all the offices of the Government, to secure the negro vote for the party and to enable the class of our population in the South to lord it over their superiors of the race.

Some of the provisions of the act in the hands of good men and judicious officers could be turned to very good account. It was seen here last summer when Mr. Associate Justice Bradley construed certain of its provisions as protective of the rights of the Butchers and Live Stock Landings of Louisiana against the rapacity of Governor Warmoth and his confederates of that iniquitous corporation the Crescent City Live Stock and Slaughtering Company.

But unfortunately for us, all our laws and judges are not as conscientious as free from partisan prejudice as Judge Bradley, and in the hands of bad men the Enforcement bill is a fearful engine. We are just beginning to see to what uses our political adversaries intend to put it. It is under this bill that sixty citizens of Baton Rouge have been arrested and brought to this city, accused of conspiracy to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate certain citizens of the United States—mainly blacks—with the intent to hinder them in the free exercise of their rights as citizens. It is for a violation of this act, said to have been committed by those citizens of Baton Rouge, that they have been torn from their homes, brought a hundred miles under guard of soldiers of the army, incarcerated in the Parish Prison in this city, and hurried daily backward and forward from the prison to the United States Court-room, for the purpose of being examined by a United States Commissioner on the charge made. We say "examined," although it is an excess of courtesy and misapplication of our language to call the proceeding now carried on by this Commissioner Grant as a "judicial examination."

We would rather characterize it as a *mock persecution*, considering the facts attended with the arrest of the accused and their surroundings, which are well calculated to carry us back hundreds of years to the political trials recorded in the history of the nations of the old world, and to remind us of the Star-chamber and Rack. The examination of our Baton Rouge brethren cannot be too closely watched, and we are glad to know that many of our citizens as are not under Radical influence observe with interest and solicitude the progress of the inquiry. Such of our contemporaries as have not the fear of Grant or Wahrmouth before their eyes continue to throw a blaze of light on these anti-American proceedings. We ought to feel and do feel that the case of these falsely accused citizens of Baton Rouge is also our cause in New Orleans. The same occurrences might have taken place here.

It is our good fortune that Warmouth and his supporters did not provoke a similar disturbance in this city. If our Baton Rouge friends suffer, let us remember they suffer for us and for all good citizens opposed to carpet-bag rule. We feel thoroughly convinced that if they shall be committed for trial before the District Court of the United States, by the examining magistrate, it will be because false testimony has been given by the witnesses, because perjury has been countenanced boldly by white and black Radicals who have testified in the case after being instructed and trained what to say upon the witness-stand and how to say it. We can but look at the faces of these perjured witnesses, these habitual liars, to place a proper estimate upon the value of their testimony. One has to listen to the testimony they give, to the tones in which they deliver it, and the numerous contradictions into which they fall, to become satisfied not only of the worthlessness of such evidence but that the proceeding from beginning to end, is a conspiracy and a persecution of honorable and peaceably disposed citizens. We do not hesitate to assert that the testimony has been *cooked* and that the witnesses have been heard in the case have been most carefully prompted by those who lead them.

The Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill ought to be invoked for the defense of these accused parties rather than for their prosecution.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CHARLES.—Last night the last of Leave Man" and "Little Don't Scamm," with the charming Zavistowskis in the principal roles, was, of course, a treat. Mr. Albaugh appeared as Jack Sheridy in the first named play, and Mr. Norton as the detective *Hucksbac*. Mr. Norton makes a fine appearance on the stage, and is a hard-working, painstaking actor, who displays high intelligence and intuitive adaptability in his delineation of the parts in which he appears. Miss Emeline, who is a favorite with the public, will take her benefit tonight, on which occasion she will appear in *Mabel Arnaud*, with Miss Alice as *Dick Lord Pel*, and Mr. Christine as *Osito*, the Dumb Girl, in the new piece "Found on a Doorstep."

THE ACADEMY.—The "Lancers" still holds the boards at the Academy, and stands the test of frequent repetition without the slightest exhibition of diminution of pleasure on the part of the brilliant audiences that nightly flock to see it. There is nothing new in the plot, though the play shows more finish on the part of the author than is usually to be found in pieces of the kind, and its success is therefore all the more due to its perfect rendition by the troupe and the high liberality and enterprise displayed by the management in putting it before the public. To-night it will be remembered that Miss Moore will take her first benefit. We have no doubt that the admirers of her beauty and talent have elicited from her a substantial manifestation.

ERRATUM.—The power of Mrs. Whitcomb's cough for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper. tf

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,560, purchased from Chas. P. Morton & Co., 36 Nassau street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with a total variation in time of only 26 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th 1870. 3m

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of the $12 Oride Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Morton & Co., 36 Nassau street, New York, and found the total variation in its time for one-half minute, (30 seconds) and it retains the same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several of my men use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
3m Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

Pimples and brown spots on the face, Eruptions, Blotches, Scrofulous Diseases, and all sores arising from impure blood, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Alt. Extr. or Gold. Medical Discovery. As an Anti-Bilious Liver medicine, and for habitual constipation of the bowels, it works wonderful cures. Sold by druggists. Pamphlets of the above diseases sent free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. feb2tcsaeaw

The Democrats have carried the 10th Pennsylvania District, electing Sherwood over Armstrong—the opposing Republican, the election the Radical majority was 3000.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,218.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 38 Chartres street—Furnishing Goods and Cloaks, Notions and Fancy Goods, damaged Carpets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian Celebration.—The long hoped for and long delayed liberation of old Rome, and the final unification of Italy under one constitutional government, was celebrated last night by the Italians of New Orleans with all the fervor and enthusiasm due to the great event of the age.

The Italian Society and the battalion Tiro-al-Bersaglio assembled, together with numerous citizens, at six o'clock, at the appointed rendez-vous, on Old Levee street, near the Sugar Sheds, and formed in procession in the following order:

Grand Marshal, Jose Machica, and his aids, Messrs. U. Bassetti, B. Onorato, J. Sparicio, G. Lorenzi and H. Picalogo.

Charley Jaeger's band. A transparency representing a she-wolf suckling Romulus and Remus, with the inscription: "Roma Capitale d'Italia, 186-861. Si," the figures representing the number of votes given for Rome as the capital. On the sides "Unita Independenza" and "Chiesa libera in libero Stato"—United Independence and free Church in a free State.

Then followed the Italian Benevolent Association and the Italian Tiro el Bersaglio, each with nearly two hundred members. The second division was headed by Joseph Walcher's silver cornet band, followed by the battalion of Bersaglio under command of Capt. A. Sansoni.

After the military came transparencies representing the different Italian States, as follows:

Milano, with reverse inscription "Sola Scossa il giogo Stramero nelle cinque giornate"—"Alone for five days I bore the stranger's yoke."

Venizia—"Tu Signora e Regina dei Mari"—"I have been the mistress and Queen of the Sea."

"Napoli—Resplendo come la fiamma del mio vulcano—I am as resplendent as the flames of my volcano."

"Sicilia sono semper la terra dei vispri—I am ever the land of the vespers."

"Genoa—Patrici di Colombo e di Balilla—Fatherland of Columbus and Balilla."

"Firenze (Florence)—Madre della gentile favella—The mother of the gentle fable."

"Torino—Culla del Risorgimento Italiano—Cradle of the Uprising of Italy."

"Italia! Italia! O tu cui feconda virtù mal fate—My children are few but strong."

"Bologna—Se de illustre delia Italia sapienza—The seat of the illustrious of Italian scholars."

Accompanying and following these were citizens with colored lamps, the rear being brought up by the officers of the societies, orators and invited guests in carriages.

The procession being formed marched through St. Louis and Chartres, down which street it proceeded to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Royal, up Royal to Canal, up north side of Canal to Rampart, and down the north side of Canal, up the latter to Julia, down to St. Charles, and to the City Hall, where the procession found a large audience already assembled in the Lyceum Hall to hear the addresses.

The hall, stage and gallery were finely decorated with the banners of Italy and the United States.

The Bersaglieri were drawn up on either side of the stage, upon which were placed the strangers, prominently presiding Rohre, and the American and Italian flags. The Bersaglieri presented arms, the band playing "Viva Columbia," while the audience was being seated.

Mr. F. Sanminiatelli, the Italian Consul, then addressed the audience in Italian and judging from the applause he touched the hearts of his hearers with true eloquence.

Mayor Flanders was discovered to be present and was escorted on to the platform.

Mr. Sanminiatelli was followed by J. A. Signaigo, the poet-editor of the Granada, Miss., *Sentinel*, in English. He was proud to be present to celebrate with his countrymen the grandest event of the Nineteenth century—the occupation of Rome by the troops of Italy. How could they have been kept back so long? Twelve years ago their native land was dominered over by three of the greatest powers of Europe, and a host of petty despots. The world pointed at Italy in scorn, forgetting that from her they had derived their civilization, and that Italy stands united among the proudest of the nations. Two great patriots have appeared, one the editor of a newspaper and the other the scion of a noble house. How well these two men, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel, carried out their purpose of Italian unity! What a marvelous movement! Italy, the youngest Government of Europe, is first in the van with a Free Church, a Free State and a Free People.

The speaker paid a high compliment to the memory of Count Cavour, who, he said, was with them in spirit, and gloried with them that after 100 years of separation Rome is again part of Italy.

He reminded his countrymen that they had two duties to perform, and exhorted them to maintain their rights as citizens of the United States, and to uphold the honor and glory of Italy on all occasions, wherever and however placed. Mr. Signaigo was followed by Dr. Dell'Orto in Italian, and Mayor Flanders in English.

The whole affair passed off in a highly enthusiastic manner, the Italian population showing deep feeling on the occasion.

Our report is necessarily limited by the fact that much of the proceeding were conducted in the Italian language, but the vivas for United Italy were loud and hearty and easily understood.

The Eighth District Court.—The cases of Thomas L. Maxwell and Capt. Tobin, claiming respectively the offices of Civil and Criminal Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, came up for examination this morning. Plaintiffs' counsel, Alfred Phillips, opened the case, Maj. Jno. H. Kennedy of the firm of Hays & New, also appeared for plaintiffs.

Counsel read the petition originally presented by Mr. Warmoth, Geo. H. Bovee and others, alleging that he had been legally elected to the office in question, and asking that he be declared duly elected. This petition is embodied in the one filed in court.

Mr. Phillips read the act of the Legislature of 1870, regulating elections, and proceeded to state that illegal practices, fraud and intimidation had been resorted to by the Registrars and Commissioners of election for the purpose of defeating the petitioner.

The petitioner asks that the returning officers may be compelled not to make their returns until the claimant has had an opportunity to assert his rights and prove the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated by the Registrars.

Attorney General Belden replied, referring to the exceptions filed by defendants, in effect as follows:

1. The petition shows no cause of action.

2. Admitting all the allegations of the petition, this court cannot issue the writ exercising control either by injunction or mandamus over the defendants as returning officers of the election.

3. The duties of the defendants are ministerial and cannot be interfered with or controlled by the manner sought in the petition. The Attorney General read various authorities, and contended that the proper course to be pursued was to allow the defendants to make their returns, and then file a regular suit contesting the election. He said that at present it was not known whether Mr. Maxwell or Mr. Sanvinet was elected. To ascertain that fact the canvassers of election must first make their returns. Col. A. P. Field appeared on the part of Mr. Masciot, whose election as Criminal Sheriff is contested by Capt. Tobin.

Col. Field contended that the Commissioners of Election, including the Governor, could receive nothing, or listen to nothing, except from the Registrars or Commissioners. He read the 55th section of the election act, and argued that no judge of a court could entertain jurisdiction in such a case. He quoted section 38 of the election act in support of his position, and contended that there was no specific obligation attaching at what particular precinct an unfair election was held.

The allegations made by the plaintiff were equally on general, and this objection was applicable to the petition presented to the returning officers; but also to that filed in this court.

Major New also delivered an able argument in behalf of plaintiffs.

Judge Phillips will deliver his decision this morning.

Sixth District Court.—The long contested case of D. Mulligan vs. the City of New Orleans, was finally concluded on Wednesday night in Judge Cooley's court. This suit was before Judge Cooley the same court and decided in favor of Mulligan. Judge Cooley giving a verdict against the City, and from which the Supreme Court, but was sent back in consequence of some informality. The city asked for a jury upon the second trial, and the result was a verdict for $99,000 in favor of Mulligan.

The Baton Rouge Prisoners—Examination Continued.—This case still drags on, several witnesses having been examined for the prosecution yesterday, and there remains yet some forty others to be examined. The evidence adduced yesterday did not differ materially in its general character from that previously given. The prosecution will scarcely get through this week.

The military still hold possession of all the halls, in that part of the Custom-house where the U. S. Courts are situated.

First District Court.—E. R. Boehler, S. A. Isaac, F. Falk and Eugene Chassaignac, charged with forging coupons of certificates of debt of the State of Louisiana, against whom the Grand Jury had found some true bills, were arraigned this morning and plead not guilty. They were released on their bonds.

The case of Officer O. Gontier, charged with false imprisonment of Richard Hunter, from the 5th October, was postponed indefinitely.

P. Harrigan, charged with assault by wilfully shooting at Robert Deree on the 31st of July, and found guilty on the 3d of November of assault with a dangerous weapon, was fined $50, or five days Parish Prison.

The case of Rose Johnson, tried on Wednesday for the larceny at the residence of Mr. D. Seymour, resulted in her conviction.

Margaret Campbell, charged by Mrs. Ann Gomes, corner of Patterson street and Pauline avenue, Algiers, with stealing, on October 24, $70 and pocket book, was convicted.

Eighth District Court.—Another Contested Election Case.—Joseph Llado vs. Dr. J. T. Jackson.—In this case petitioner avers that at the election held in this city on the 7th of November the defendant and petitioner were candidates for the office of Coroner of the Second and Third District of New Orleans, which office petitioner is duly qualified to fill. Petitioner is informed that the returns, as manifested, show a majority of 73 votes in favor of defendant, though, in fact, petitioner himself received a majority.

Mr. McPhelin also contests the election of H. C. Dibble, as Second Justice of the Peace, and we understand several other offices will be contested.

ELECTION NEWS.

Alabama.

The Democrats elect 3 out of 6 Congressmen. A gain of one. And certainly 60, probably 65, members of the Legislature out of 170, which insures a U. S. Senator to the Democrats. Ben Turner, negro, is elected to Congress in the 1st District; he takes the place of a carpet-bagger who had 2111 majority in 1868.

Arkansas.

The Democrats carried the 1st and 3d Districts, hitherto Republican, the 2d, now represented by a Democrat, is in doubt. We have a certain gain of one. The Democrats have the Legislature.

Florida.

It is believed that the Democrats have elected their Congressman and Lieutenant Governor in Florida; there was no other State office to be filled. They have also carried the Legislature.

Illinois.

In the last Congress the Democrats had only four members out of fourteen. In the next they will have six, probably seven, which is a certain gain of two. Farnsworth, Republican, is elected by 3000 majority; in 1868 he had 14,418 majority.

Delaware.

A Democratic Congressman was elected.

Nevada.

By the latest returns from Nevada, it appears that that State, which was cut out and banked up expressly for an everlasting Radical State, has gone completely Democratic by a small majority, electing the entire State ticket and a member of Congress.

Michigan.

A Democrat is elected in the 6th District, which was Republican in 1868, by 3875 majority. A gain of one.

Maryland.

sends an entire Democratic delegation to Congress.

Missouri.

Gratz Brown, Liberal Republican, carries Missouri by 40,000 majority over Clark, Administration candidate. The Democrats had only four candidates for Congress in the field, and have elected them all. The Democratic party is now which leaves to the Administration two supporters from that State. By this victory, 75,000 Confederates are enfranchised.

New York.

New York went Democratic by a large vote. Sixteen, probably seventeen, Democrats were elected to Congress. There were 13 Democrats from New York in the last Congress. The gains are in the Fifteenth, Eighteenth and Thirteenth Districts, in which the Republican majorities in 1868 were respectively 2418, 2168 and 1800. We have probably gained in the Sixteenth District, in which the Republican majority in 1868 was 2300. Simmons, Republican, was elected in the 31st District by 262 majority. The 21st District was Republican in 1868 by 6983 majority.

Tennessee.

Is Democratic by 50,000 majority. She elects 6 Democrats to Congress. She had none in the last Congress.

Virginia.

Five Democratic Congressmen have been elected in Virginia out of eight.

Wisconsin

has elected two Democrats to Congress out of six. A gain of one.

Another Example.

If any further examples are necessary to show the utter folly of "carrying the negro vote," Baltimore has furnished it with a vengeance. The Baltimore *Gazette* says: "An analysis of the vote in Baltimore presents the following startling results: The total vote cast was 25,043. Of this the Democratic vote was 24,887; the Radical vote 156; and we have 15,705 of the 8633 negroes registered but less than 8000 cast their votes for the Radicals at the election yesterday. Had the white Radical vote was, therefore, but a little over 7000, thus clearly showing that the negroes controlled a majority of the Radical party in Baltimore."

There was an immense amount of exquisite tomfoolery employed by the Democrats to catch the negro vote. It is ended, as all such nonsense deserves to end, in utter and ridiculous failure. The negro will speak ever so fairly, listen to Democrats ever so patiently, eat ever so much of Democratic barbecued beef and mutton—and then vote the Radical ticket all the same. The sooner Maryland sufficient to offset the negro accession to the Radical element were won from the disgusted white voters hitherto in the Republican camp. We hardly think Maryland will sing any more psalms to dead mules.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

From Washington City—Supreme Court of United States.

STATE OF TEXAS VS. WHITE AND CHILDS.

The motion in the case of the State of Texas against White and Childs for a rule nisi upon Judge Paschal was also argued. The object sought is to obtain an order of the Court directing the Judge to pay into the Court $47,225, which she collected under the decree of the Court, as the counsel of the State. Judge Paschal answered, avowing that the State is largely indebted to him, in excess of the million in his hands for legal services, and for over $75,000 in cash paid out by Judge Paschal for Texas in the matter of various suits for the recovery of more than $500,000 of Texas indemnity bonds, and that he holds the balance of the money collected to secure himself, in part, for his fees, which he believes Governor Davis would deny him altogether.

Judge Paschal's answer also avers that the State of Texas owes him over $17,000 for publishing Texas reports and opinions of the Supreme Court of the State, which sum Governor Davis, in violation of the law of the State, will not allow to be paid.

Motion was now made in the case of the State of Texas against George Peabody & Co. to have the name of Judge Paschal stricken from the docket as counsel for the State of Texas.

Ages ago this motion Judge Paschal contends that, having brought the suit as agent and attorney for the State, and as his fees are contingent, he cannot be disinjured from prosecuting it the State shall have settled with him for his fees.

The motions were taken under advisement by the Court.

Radical Bribery.

New York, Nov. 13.—The President is very much enraged at the result of the New York elections. It seems that Murphy asserted so strongly that New York could be made Republican, that Grant fell into the scheme and supplied Murphy with large sums of money to expend. The Radicals no longer deny that the Deputy United States Marshal business was merely a cloak for the purchase of 10,000 Democratic votes at fifty dollars a piece, ostensibly ten days' pay at five dollars per day with one day's work. It is believed that Awl million cash will not cover the direct expenditures by the Government in influencing the New York elections throughout the Navy Yard, Custom-house, Sub-Treasury and Reconstruction Law. But to make Grant still more enraged, not only is New York Democratic to the back-bone, but there is a deficit in the election fund of half a million dollars intended for the payment of the ten thousand purchased voters. It has disappeared, no one knows where. The President attributes, whether justly or unjustly, not only the loss of the State but the loss of the funds to Mr. Murphy; and the decree has gone forth that his head shall fall into the basket. His successor, according to the slate arranged to-day by Sinclair Tousey, President of the American News Co., is a man acceptable both to the Fenton and Conkling factions. Great efforts are making to effect a reconciliation between the two factions, with strong hopes of success.

THE GOVERNOR ELECT OF MISSOURI.—The Governor elect of Missouri is a native of Franfort, Kentucky, the son of a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fayette county, Mr. Gratz Brown, Esq., and the son of Judge Mason Brown, Secretary of State during Governor C. P. Morehead's administration. B. Gratz Brown went to St. Louis about twenty years ago, a well-educated young man, full of talent and spirit. A bold man with the nerve to follow his own convictions, he burst through the trammels of a Whig collaboration, and soon made himself felt as one of old Bullion's body guard. As editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, he and Frank Blair enthusiastically led the Benton Democracy through all its phases of free-soilism, and finally expected it into the Republican party of Missouri. During the war he maintained his party in its measures of disfranchisement, but has since been an active advocate of universal suffrage. Supported by his former journal, the St. Louis *Democrat*, against the entire country press of his party and the State and national administrations, he has beaten the nominee of his party, and broken down all the measures of proscription in Missouri. This is a proud achievement, and the spirit of his speeches during the canvass is, by whatever name he may call himself, distinctly Democratic. He will doubtless be able to his Bentonian associates rather than those of later years.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

DEATH OF AN EX-JOURNALIST.—We were pained this morning to hear of the sudden death from kidney disease of Col. Robert C. Forsyth, brother of the editor of the *Register*. Col. Forsyth was a native of Augusta, Ga., participated in the Mexican war, moved to Mobile about fifteen years ago, and was for a long period local and commercial editor of the *Register*. Early in the war he raised a company and became Colonel of artillery and stationed at Fort Morgan, where he remained on duty until that point was evacuated by Farragut's fleet. He was a man possessed of many excellent qualities of heart and mind, which commended him to the regard and esteem of a large circle of friends.—*Mobile Tribune, Nov. 16.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Magnificent Sortie on the 15th by Trochu.

Communication Established With General Daurelle.

Details of the Fighting Incomplete.

Capture of Government Vessels by French Cruisers.

Comments of the Press on the Action of Russia.

Various War Measures Urged.

Whereabouts of Prince Frederick Charles.

Earl Granville's Position.

HOME NEWS.

Election Returns.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Nov. 17.—A *Tribune* correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg under date of the 12th inst., says: Gortschakoff's letter was communicated simultaneously at London, Vienna, Constantinople, Florence and Paris. On Wednesday last, after the news of the delivery of his note in London, Gortschakoff called in person last night at the English Embassy and offered to show the dispatch to Sir Alexander Buchanan, stating that he had chosen to communicate directly with the respective courts rather than with their representatives here to avoid all misunderstanding, rumors and exciting telegrams.

The news first became generally known to-day. The Turkish Ambassador having learned it at the English Embassy, comparatively few know of it even yet. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the residence of the governing classes on Saturday night and scarcely any one had heard of the affair. The Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs was unable to give any information.

So far as I can learn Gortschakoff's demands are generally approved of by the Russians. All others are greatly excited. It is confidently believed that Austria will fight if England will. The Russian Government is said to be prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. Russian officers say they have carried out fourteen years the humiliating conditions of the treaty with as conscientious fidelity, and that now is their time or never. They believe England will not follow.

London, Nov. 17.—A rumor comes from Berlin that Great Britain has received her demand for an armistice.

Rumors of military and French successes before Paris are circulating.

French cruisers have captured many German vessels in the Baltic and North Sea.

The French are elated over a rumor that the entire Prussian fleet in the North Sea has been destroyed.

As Voudertaun falls back, the forces coming to his relief are advancing rapidly; two columns have already crossed the Yonne at Sens, and the 10th corps has struck the river at Tonnerre.

Prince Frederick Charles at last account, was at Troyes directing the movement.

The explosion of a cartridge factory, near Birmingham, hurt 25 persons, some fatally.

Concord, N. H., Nov. 17.—The State Labor Reform Committee has called a Convention to nominate Congressmen and State officers.

The call is addressed to the friends of labor reform and economy, impartiality and honesty in the National and State Governments.

London, Nov. 17.—The idea of a collective note from the powers concerned to Prussia, has been abandoned.

An Austrian dispatch in reply to Gortschakoff, is identical with Great Britain's.

The evening papers concur in urging vigorous war measures.

The merchants here decline to charter Russian vessels.

Russia is preparing for a desperate conflict.

London, Nov. 17.—Exceptions from military service in Russia have been limited, and all classes have been summoned.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—A communication from Favre to Gambetta, which fell into the hands of the Prussians, says fresh meats in Paris will last until to-day, and then there is salt meat enough to last a fortnight.

The Prussian authorities make no secret of the fact that the first batteries will be completed by the first of December. Their munitions have arrived, and everything will be ready for the bombardment, if necessary, about the time meat fails.

Berlin, Nov. 17.—The treaty for the admission of Hesse Darmstadt to the North German Confederation has been signed.

Negotiations with Bavaria are assuming a satisfactory shape. The elections, as far as heard from, resulted as follows: Conservatives 180, Liberals 10, Progressives 60, Clericals 60, unclassified 180.

The Hague, Nov. 17.—Further Cabinet changes have occurred. Deuals has resigned, and Brock takes the marine portfolio.

Vienna, Nov. 17.—In the Reichsrath the debate on the address of the crown closed to-day by Hatocki, who justified the disarmament of Austria.

Brussels, Nov. 17.—The *Independence Belge* says Prussia will intervene in favor of the Pope.

Madrid, Nov. 17.—Duke of Aosta was proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. The Carlists gave 13 blank votes.

Constantinople, Nov. 17.—The Sublime Porte did not receive Gotschakoff's note until yesterday. The Sultan has consulting to-day, but insists upon a revision of the treaty of 1856.

The Ottoman Government will make an energetic reply.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 17.—*World's* special:

London, Nov. 17.—The peace at any price party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia, unless she abandons her present position.

Granville told Gladstone they must choose between sheathing with the side or out of office the moment they yielded.

The members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff are: Lowe, Childers, Cardwell, Bruce and Layerton.

The truth is, Granville sent his reply without consulting his colleagues, and then informed them the country was committed to his position, but he could not and would not recall it.

The *Morning Post* says, editorially, "The cause of France has now become the cause of Europe; all neutral States are bound to assist her to obtain a peace, and leave her intact, or aid her to continue the war. In order to hold Prussia engaged, while Engle between Russia, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or England must sing off once more prove herself the savior of Europe.

The *Standard* has a bitter attack upon Russia and Prussia, who it says, conspired to commit a disastrous act of perfidy and violence; an audacious contempt of morality, introducing chaos and a series of endless European wars. The existence of no English ministry is worth a week's purchase, that would dare not give fight to this insolent challenge.

New York, Nov. 17.—*World's* special:

Florence, Nov. 14.—Cardinal Antonelli has a strong protest to the great powers against the occupation of the Quirinal. Should Victor Emmanuel enter Rome, the Pope will depart for Malta.

[World's Special.]

Tours, Nov. 17.—Numerous reports reach here that Trochu made a magnificent sortie on the 15th, inflicting immense loss on the Prussians, and effecting communication with Gen. Daurelle. Details of the fighting are incomplete, but the substance is as follows: It appears that the main attack was made along the road leading through St. Cloud, Sevres and Versailles, while feints were made toward St. Denis.

[Tribune special.]

London, Nov. 17.—Granville's circular is approved. In every opposite quarter its firmness of tone is expected and welcomed, especially among the Tories, whose organ, this morning, is silent. Leading Liberals are scarcely less surprised. Yesterday they expected an equivocal policy, and were prepared to disliked it—to-day there is no such indication.

Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinion will support him. Some diplomats openly say they see no way out of it but war. But it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war, or take steps leading directly to war, without being reconstructed, nor is it yet the opinion at the foreign office that Russia means to bring on, or England be compelled to accept a conflict. They say the situation is undoubtedly grave, but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Gortschakoff must be known, which cannot be probably for a fortnight.

Granville's dispatch was delivered by the Queen's messenger at St. Petersburg on Tuesday.

An instant reply is not expected, nor is it believed that Gortschakoff anticipated an answer like that he received.

It is also affirmed, though an understanding is believed to exist between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, that Gortschakoff did not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of the promulgation of this declaration, and that Bismarck desired it postponed.

New York, Nov. 17.—*Herald's* special:

London, Nov. 17.—Lord Napier will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army; Lord Lucan will have command of the cavalry.

Turkey protests against the action of Russia and calls upon the great powers who are a party to the treaty to enforce its provisions.

Rumors are afloat of an understanding between Russia and the Khedive of Egypt looking to Egyptian independance.

New York, Nov. 17.—*Tribune* special:

London, Nov. 17.—The *Daily News* of Friday says: The anti-Russian feeling in England was dying away, and under new influence the new ideas of policy is fast becoming an absolute prejudice. The recent action of the imperial government has suddenly revived it in more than wanted strength. The circular of Gortschakoff forces upon those who hoped better things to doubt whether, after all, the semi-Asiatic power which occupies Eastern Europe really belongs to our international system, acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations. Turkey was constructively the spark thy brought within the public of Europe, and now Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. A Power which discards its most solemn pledges as soon as the opportunity offers for to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic interference. A nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by the force of arms if it is to be dealt with at all.

The announcement which Gortschakoff makes, that the Emperor withdraws from the treaty so far as it restricts his rights in the Black Sea, implies that he has all the conditions by which he purchased peace years ago, leaved him almost alone.

Stuttgart, Nov. 17.—A declaration protesting against the annexation has been proposed, and Gortschakoff thereby takes the lead in the position to force the Chancellor's hand. Second element necessary in estimating the importance of the war is the knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable at present.

Bismarck's dispatches are in his possession, and it has since been announced that he will be obliged to leave headquarters for a few days, on account of his health, and claim a leave of absence, cause a delay, both at St. Petersburg and Versailles. There is anxiety expressed to know whether the Russian Government was to know of this step, which its legation at London and St. Petersburg were unaware of.

The *Tribune* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russian note is universally approved, and that all the papers have published it without expressing the hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary.

The imperial show orders the Russian army to be recruited upon the Prussian plan.

Correspondent at Berlin telegraphs as follows: In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is generally admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia in case of war, that they will act together.

The news from London and Vienna today caused a panic in the Bourse.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 17.—It appears by official data in the Treasury Department ending September first last, the exports of wheat amounted to over $23,000,000, of Indian corn to over $3,000,000, raw cotton $152,500,000 and leaf tobacco $11,000,000.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The steamer China, from Hong Kong, arrived to-day.

Havana, Nov. 17.—Grant's mediation, as undeposted here, is that Cuba may ask an abrogation of the treaty by England, France, Italy and Turkey whip Russia into submission. Either Prussia must sign an easy peace to liberate her forces, or England must sing off once more prove herself the savior of Europe.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The steamer Chase, from Halifax for Rutland, has arrived disabled. The accident to the machinery killed the first and scald the second engineer.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 17.—Evening.—Consols closed 92¾. Bonds 87¼. Tallow 42s. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £421,000.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.—Evening.—Cotton closed flat and irregular, uplands 9¼@9¼d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d; sales to-day 8,000 bales, which 1000 were for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Gold Room was in a perfect turmoil during the day in consequence of many conflicting telegrams. The reported mistake of one cent in the quotation for bonds caused heavy sales and a decline from 118¼ to 118⅛. At the close there was a slight rally to 118⅜ on the stocks, but favorable financial reports from the Continent checked the rebound. The market outside the Gold Room was generally quiet, and borrowers were supplied. Sterling nominally easy.

Gold 118⅜, 9a 118⅜, 10a 118⅜, now 118, 60s 118¼, 10-40s 118¼.

New York, Nov. 17.—Cotton closed dull. Sales 1,000 bales; middling uplands 10¼c. Freights firmer. Cotton per steam 3-16d per sail ⅛. Wheat per sail 8d. Cl.

[Business Dispatches.]

London, Nov. 17.—At a Cabinet council yesterday it was proved in the Ministry in regard to the Russian complications. War is imminent. Great and popular indignation exists against Russia.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 1000 bales, at irregular and lower prices. Closing at the close a decline of ¼@¼c. We quote low ordinary at 10@11c; ordinary at 12¼@12½c; good ordinary at 14¼@14½; low middling at 14¾@14¾; middling at 15¼@15½, and strict middling at 15¾@15¾.

Prices exhibited unusual irregularity, good ordinary selling as low as 14c and at 14¾ and 14¾ for strict; low middling at 14¾, 14¾ and 14¾ and strict at 14¾, 14¾ and 14¾; middling at 15 and 15¼, and strict middling at 15¼, 15¾ and 15¾. The middle figures were regarded as exceptional, and our quotations agree with the weight of opinion at the close. During the morning the effect of the decline at Liverpool and New York was lessened by the advance in gold, but at the same time the demand was checked by some buyers finding difficulty in placing their sterling bills. Later in the day the latter difficulty was obviated, and towards the close, notwithstanding gold receding at New York to 118¼, prices were manifestly stronger. The 5 P. M. telegram from Liverpool quoting at 9¾@9¾ and 9¾@9¾d, but not received until after the close of business.

SUPPOSED STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870 bales	78,000
Received since last statement	1,000
Arrived previously	169,000—248,000
Sales to date	1,000
Sales previously	169,000—170,000
Stock on hand and on shipboard bales	108,000

To-day's exports were to Liverpool. Receipts proper since last evening 5005 bales, against 4416 last year, making 37 aggregate since Friday evening of 30,055 bales, against 30,304, for the corresponding time last week and 34,887 last year, and since August 31 of 323,809 bales, against 351,589 last year.

SUGAR.—The market continues dull and drooping. About 700 hhds. were received in the morning, and 600 hhds. of which were sold at 7¼@7⅜c for common, 8c for good fair, 9¼@10c for fully fair, 10¼@10¾c for prime, 11c for choice, 5¾@5¾c for grocery grades, and 12c for clarified, 11¼@11½c for yellow clarified, and 12@12¼c for white. Received since September 1, 6007 hhds.

MOLASSES.—Received this morning 1667 bbls., 75 half bbls. The demand continues good at firm prices, and the receipts are mostly taken by the trade. Prime is