NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Special Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
Rates of Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
Insolvent advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 25, 1870.

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, at their auction store, 38 Chartres street—Boots, shoes and brogans, fine seasonable clothing.

CLOSING OF THE REGISTRATION BOOKS.

But four days remain for the work of registration, the law requiring the books to be closed on the 28th inst. Voters must be registered between this day and Friday next, or be disqualified to vote at the approaching election. Have those who do not intend to qualify themselves to perform this important, this essential function of a citizen, reflected upon the disappointments which may follow upon their failure to exercise their privilege of a voice in the crisis which is upon us? Have they duly weighed the responsibility attaching to their neglect of such a duty? Are they willing it should be said that the Radicals of Louisiana, Warmoth and his associates, might have been defeated had they done their part in the election? We do not mean to intimate there is any doubt about the result of the election. Those who are familiar with the condition and prospects of the Democratic party assure us there is much encouragement to believe that our candidates will win the day. But this is not a reason why any citizen should hold back from giving his assistance in the contest. The help of every man is due to the State, and due to his fellow citizens who are struggling with might and main to overthrow the corrupt and wicked men who seek to persecute and beggar the State and its people. The Democratic papers of Ohio and Pennsylvania assert that the Radicals could easily have been defeated there despite the negro vote, had the Democrats polled a full vote. We sincerely hope that we shall not be called upon to regret in our party associates in Louisiana with contributing to a similar result in this State.

We subjoin the comments made by three standard Democratic journals, the Philadelphia *Age* and *Daily Sentinel* of Indianapolis, upon the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. They should stimulate us to make a strenuous effort to retain that supremacy in our own State, to which our numbers entitle us:

If we are some fifteen or twenty in relation to the Union for Congress in the Seventh Congressional district of this State, which remains recording. They show the practical effects of negro equality. Over half of the Radical candidate, had 237 majority in Delaware county; a Radical loss of 1,500 votes. The negro vote of this city was 600, which added to the Radical vote, makes the actual loss to that party 1,095. In Chester county, Townsend had a majority; Radical loss, 1,020. Negro votes in this county, 300. Radical including negro vote, 1900. Radical in the district, independent of the negro vote, 1470. Including negro vote, 1770.

Apathy among the Democrats of Ohio alone prevented a sweeping victory last October. In Cleveland, for instance, the negro vote was only 2960, against 4000 in 1869, and 6652 in 1868. The same remark will apply with truth to the Democrats of this city. Had the whole Democratic vote been polled, both the Radicals and their negro allies would have been driven into the Delaware.

After stimulating up the glorious Democratic victory in Indiana, the *Daily Sentinel* of that State remarks: "We not only assume the negro vote in the State, unconstitutionally enfranchised to continue the Radical party in power, but more than doubled that majority by which the Radicals carried the State eleven days ago. And we succeeded, over the patronage of the National and State administrations and all the influence of a powerful party. It is a victory of the people who demand a change in the administration of the government, a more liberal public policy, and the restoration of economy and justice to the conduct of public affairs. And the moral triumph has been achieved, not by the administration party or through appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people, but it springs from the conviction that a change of policy is necessary for the individual and the general welfare, and it comes through the silent but potent agency of the ballot-box."

Address of the National Democratic Executive Committee.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The following has been issued:

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1870.

The National Democratic executive committees tender their congratulations to the Democratic and conservative voters of the United States of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio for their signal success over the corruption of the military power of the Government. Ohio was lost to the Democratic party by a profligate and desperate administration at Washington. In Pennsylvania and Indiana, five members of Congress have been secured. The majority in Indiana last year has been largely reduced in each branch of the legislature, and there is a fair majority in the State on the popular vote against the administration. In Ohio the State has been redeemed from the Radical manacles by the election of a Democratic and conservative Senator, carrying with it a gain of two members of Congress and a majority in each branch of the legislature. Economy and reform are thus made sure to the people of that State in the immediate future. The Radical majority of two years ago has been reduced more than one-half, and the leader of the Radical corruption in this present Congress been defeated.

We invite appeal to the Democratic and conservative voters of the States in which elections are about to be held, to make a still more determined effort in behalf of a restoration of an honest administration. We ask that they be discouraged from any central source and from attention in any respect to the proposed use of the military power of the Government in the local management of elections in the States. Let the doors of our organization be thrown wide open for the admission of all who desire economy and honesty in the management of the public affairs, and that the present burden of taxation may be thereby mitigated, by the oblivion of former issues or past political association or name, and bring about an co-operation among all who seek a restoration of the Union founded upon peace and good will among their fellow citizens, and a return to strict integrity among the public officers of the nation.

SAM'L J. RANDALL,
Chairman.

N. L. JEFFRIES, Sec'y.

GALVESTON QUARANTINE RAISED.—The authorities of Galveston announce that quarantine has been raised. This will be most acceptable intelligence to our business community and to Texans returning home. The steamers of Morgan's and the Berwick's Bay route resume trips to-day. The Harlan left her wharf in this city for Galveston last Saturday.

ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—We invite the attention of parties in search of comfortable and elegantly furnished rooms to an advertisement in this issue with this heading. The advertiser knows his rooms, and we are able confidently to recommend her establishment to our friends. A few day boarders will be received at the same house—119 Royal street, near St. Louis.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,500, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, January 6, 1869, has been carried by me over six months with a total variation in time of only 2½ seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

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

THE LATEST PHENOMENON is a fluid without sediment and without bad smell, that restores the youthful honors of the head, however time has worked to bleach them, repeating the hue of nature to a shade. This marvel of science is PHELPS'S CELEBRATED RUSSIAN SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. It stands alone.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of the $12 Oride Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, and found the variation in its time but one-half minute, (30 seconds) and it retains the same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several of our men use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WEIVARTS,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

TESTIMONY.—Thousands of mothers are constantly bearing in unsolicited terms of commendation of the wonderful effects of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,197.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Alleged Assassinations by Prussians at the Capture of Soissons.

Prussians Repulsed at Chatillon.

Sortie by the Garrison at Verdun.

England Proposes an Armistice.

St. Quentin Evacuated by the Prussians.

The English Cabinet Acts by Advice of Prussia.

Tone of the French Papers on the Course of England.

Not One Inch of Territory Nor One Franc Indemnity.

Attempts Will be Made to Retake Orleans.

Prussians Must Withdraw from France Before Any Peace Terms Are Considered.

HOME NEWS.

Resolution of the Hollywood Cemetery Association.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Oct. 24.—Some of the journals give the particulars of alleged assassination at the capture of Soissons; soldiers shot down in the woods and killed in cold blood. The Germans have asked an explanation with a view to retaliation.

A dispatch from Reims says the women, children and aged were fired against the Prussians. There will be a desperate struggle.

The Ministry publish the following:

The Prussians were repulsed in attempting to besiege La Fertre St. Aubin, retreated suddenly towards Lisle.

It is reported that the Prussians have been defeated with heavy losses in the neighborhood and their troops hastily withdrawn to reinforce the defeated army.

Tours, Oct. 24.—*Le Français* says an armistice has not yet been concluded, but hopes are entertained of peace. All are surprised at the attitude of England in this affair, having paid no attention to the solicitations of Jules Favre or M. Thiers. She suddenly asks what much more than was asked of her—takes the initiative and proposes bluntly the suspension of arms for 48 hours, that the National Assembly, which may make peace. In thus acting does England listen to general interests, or only considerations of policy and humanity, or is she secretly pushed by the belligerent, who have had all her sympathy up to the present time?

The journal adds: Many persons incline to believe that the English Cabinet is now acting by the advice of Prussia, who stopped indefinitely before Paris, has in exchange for a cession of territory, the right of conquest that the time has come for action on the part of England.

Tours, Oct. 24.—The *Journal Officiel* says all parties accord praise to M. Gambetta for what he has accomplished, and adds: Since his arrival, Tours has been organized armies, restored military discipline, aroused the public to the necessities and dangers of the situation, hastened armaments, settled many dissensions; made judicious appointments, and improved the public confidence. Some of the journals ask a change, but improvement of affairs was brought about by his administration.

Advices from the provinces show that the Prussians continue to shoot the Franc-tireurs who fall into their hands.

Tours, Oct. 24.—M. Pouriales, editor of *La Vérité*, has been imprisoned for publishing false news.

An explanatory letter published in *La Vérité* says: Chevalier Wyckoff furnished the notes for which Pouriales is punished. The report of the alleged details of the affair of Marguerite Bellanger, proving that she assumed the maternity of a child of a great lady and the Emperor, to calm the jealousy of the Empress.

The publication of the private documents of Eugenie is regarded as ruinous.

Letters from Clement Duseriois 10 M. Olivier clearly establish the believers of the former.

Private and unofficial accounts praise Gen. Trochu for good judgment and unremitting activity. His energy prevails over everything, and his popularity is unbounded. Paris feels the utmost confidence in his patriotism and ability.

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London, Oct. 24.—Evening.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 89⅞. Stocks quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 24.—The chief topic on Wall street to-day was the anticipation of November interest without rebate. Sub-Treasury payments to-day nearly two millions, on account of this interest, which on registered coupons mostly held abroad. Steamers Bremen and Hansa bringing large amounts. Disbursements of gold on this account permanently relieve the stringency in cash gold. The effect of prepayment was quite marked in the Gold Room to-day, starting strong, the bear feeling culminating in a flood of sales and a decline to 111⅞. The banks sold heavily; some say $7,000,000. There is little demand for money among stock brokers. 5's, with coupons, 1867, were 112¾; 68's, 111¼; 65's, 112¼; new, 110¾; 67's, 110¼; 10-40's, 109¾.

Tennessees 62's, were 60¾; Virginia's 62, new 63; Louisiana's 70, new 66; Levee 6s 75, 80's 75; Alabama's 100, 5s 70; Georgia's 80, 7s 90; North Carolina's 48's, new 27; South Carolina's 60, new 67.

New York, Oct. 24.—Evening.—Cotton higher; offerings small; sales to-day 3000 bales; middling uplands 17 cts. Flour, and State and Western 5@10c better; closed active at $5 35@5 55; Southern a shade higher; common to fair extra $5 80@6 60. Freights firmer—Cotton by steam ⅛@9-16c; Flour by steam 2 and 75c; Wheat 9c; by sail 8½c.

New York, Oct. 24.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Sterling steady, 8½@9. Gold closed steady, 111¾@111⅞. The decline in Gold is attributed to the advance payment of Government interest. Governments weak and lower. 5's 20s of 1862, 112¾. Southerns dull without much change.

Savannah, Oct. 24.—Middling 15¾@16c; sales to-day 1500 bales; receipts 3723; stock 49,374.

Galveston, Oct. 24.—Good ordinary 13¾ @15c. Sales to-day 500 bales. Receipts 214; stock 7964.

Charleston, Oct. 24.—Middlings 15½c Sales to-day 600 bales. Receipts 2415; stock 12,537.

Memphis, Oct. 24.—Cotton active and excited; middlings 16c; sales to-day 1750 bales; receipts 3622; exports 3082.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 24—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.85. Wind east southeast, strong. Weather thick and rainy.

Arrived—Steamship Liberty, at 3:30 p. m., Reed, Master, from Baltimore via Key West, to Witherspoon, Moss & Co.

No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 24.—Passed up—Julia, 12 m.; Richmond, 1 p. m.

River rising. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

Memphis, Oct. 24.—Passed down—Rubicon, Lizzie Taylor, Bismarck and Arkansas. The river is at a stand. Weather clear and pleasant.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

EUROPEAN.

London, Oct. 23.—It is reported that England will offer direct intervention for arbitration, and that England, Italy and Austria are in perfect accord in this respect.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

London, Oct. 23.—A Paris letter of the 14th inst., says peace negotiations still continue. Bismarck has sent a letter to Jules Favre of a conciliatory character. An armistice for election for a constituent assembly, to determine definitely terms of peace is now under discussion. The principal condition is that the military situation remain in statu quo.

Members elected will be allowed to enter Paris but none others. Alsace and Lorraine are not to vote.

The gates of Paris are opened at daylight and closed at six. Omnibuses cease running at half-past ten.

The Germans took 6000 prisoners at the capture of Orleans. The Prussians have bombarded Vernon as Paris, and have the railroad.

The Germans are advancing on Amiens in two columns; one column was at Breuil last night, and the other is at Mont Didier. A dispatch from the latter reports that the Prussian advance guard is bivouacked at Ribecourt, between Noyon and Compiegne.

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London, Oct. 24.—Evening.—Consols 92⅞. Bonds 89⅞. Stocks quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 24.—The chief topic on Wall street to-day was the anticipation of November interest without rebate. Sub-Treasury payments to-day nearly two millions, on account of this interest, which on registered coupons mostly held abroad. Steamers Bremen and Hansa bringing large amounts. Disbursements of gold on this account permanently relieve the stringency in cash gold. The effect of prepayment was quite marked in the Gold Room to-day, starting strong, the bear feeling culminating in a flood of sales and a decline to 111⅞. The banks sold heavily; some say $7,000,000. There is little demand for money among stock brokers. 5's, with coupons, 1867, were 112¾; 68's, 111¼; 65's, 112¼; new, 110¾; 67's, 110¼; 10-40's, 109¾.

Tennessees 62's, were 60¾; Virginia's 62, new 63; Louisiana's 70, new 66; Levee 6s 75, 80's 75; Alabama's 100, 5s 70; Georgia's 80, 7s 90; North Carolina's 48's, new 27; South Carolina's 60, new 67.

New York, Oct. 24.—Evening.—Cotton higher; offerings small; sales to-day 3000 bales; middling uplands 17 cts. Flour, and State and Western 5@10c better; closed active at $5 35@5 55; Southern a shade higher; common to fair extra $5 80@6 60. Freights firmer—Cotton by steam ⅛@9-16c; Flour by steam 2 and 75c; Wheat 9c; by sail 8½c.

New York, Oct. 24.—Evening.—Money 5@6. Sterling steady, 8½@9. Gold closed steady, 111¾@111⅞. The decline in Gold is attributed to the advance payment of Government interest. Governments weak and lower. 5's 20s of 1862, 112¾. Southerns dull without much change.

Savannah, Oct. 24.—Middling 15¾@16c; sales to-day 1500 bales; receipts 3723; stock 49,374.

Galveston, Oct. 24.—Good ordinary 13¾ @15c. Sales to-day 500 bales. Receipts 214; stock 7964.

Charleston, Oct. 24.—Middlings 15½c Sales to-day 600 bales. Receipts 2415; stock 12,537.

Memphis, Oct. 24.—Cotton active and excited; middlings 16c; sales to-day 1750 bales; receipts 3622; exports 3082.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 24—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.85. Wind east southeast, strong. Weather thick and rainy.

Arrived—Steamship Liberty, at 3:30 p. m., Reed, Master, from Baltimore via Key West, to Witherspoon, Moss & Co.

No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 24.—Passed up—Julia, 12 m.; Richmond, 1 p. m.

River rising. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

Memphis, Oct. 24.—Passed down—Rubicon, Lizzie Taylor, Bismarck and Arkansas. The river is at a stand. Weather clear and pleasant.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

EUROPEAN.

London, Oct. 23.—It is reported that England will offer direct intervention for arbitration, and that England, Italy and Austria are in perfect accord in this respect.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

London, Oct. 23.—A Paris letter of the 14th inst., says peace negotiations still continue. Bismarck has sent a letter to Jules Favre of a conciliatory character. An armistice for election for a constituent assembly, to determine definitely terms of peace is now under discussion. The principal condition is that the military situation remain in statu quo.

Members elected will be allowed to enter Paris but none others. Alsace and Lorraine are not to vote.

The gates of Paris are opened at daylight and closed at six. Omnibuses cease running at half-past ten.

The Germans took 6000 prisoners at the capture of Orleans. The Prussians have bombarded Vernon as Paris, and have the railroad.

The Germans are advancing on Amiens in two columns; one column was at Breuil last night, and the other is at Mont Didier. A dispatch from the latter reports that the Prussian advance guard is bivouacked at Ribecourt, between Noyon and Compiegne.

Paris feels the utmost confidence in his patriotism and ability.

News has been received from Verdun, that the garrison made a sortie in which they drove the enemy from some of their fortifications, killing many and capturing cannon and 22 caissons.

Tours, Oct. 24.—Nothing official has yet been received from the armies around Orleans. It is rumored that a battle is imminent there, and the French will make attempts to retake Orleans.

Tours, Oct. 24.—Fears are entertained here concerning the sudden decision of England in the matter of Sweden France and Prussia. Some parties imagine it is a move to aid in the overthrowment of the Bonapartists. Others seem to acquire confidence in the generosity of Great Britain to bring about peace.

It is generally believed that England is willing to work more for the interests of Prussia than of France, and that the arrangement for her individual is apparent now that the difficulties in taking Paris have been demonstrated. Besides this England is also aware that the large French armies just organized are quite prepared to act on the defensive, that the bad season is at hand, and the difficulty of obtaining food for the Germans is rapidly increasing, in consequence of which Trochu is preparing a series of formidable sorties.

The journals and people who take notice of this phase of affairs accord England no credit for her tardy action.

It is asserted that the Paris government will not cede an inch of territory nor pay a franc of indemnity. It is feared that the capitals will have to go on to the latter end unless the conditions of peace prescribed by Prussia are very moderate.

Tours, Oct. 24.—*Le Français* says: England was not solicited again by France, whose application was at first refused. France asks not for an armistice and has not authorized England to ask for one.

Since the failure of Favre, France has thought of organizing for defense. Whatever her motive is, England must see we are determined. She must notice the unsettling of our Mobile Guard and the spirit of Paris, Lyons and other large cities.

As England proposes an armistice it must be because she expects proposals to be made which we will accept.

The *Siècle* more violently refuses to admit the sincerity of England, believes she is acting *solely for Prussia*, who at last finds she has undertaken an impossible task. England is advised to tell Prussia to make the most reasonable demands or else a war of outrance will be the result.

Tours, Oct. 24.—It is reported here to-day in explanation of the visit of Doyer to the King of Prussia, that offers of peace were made to Italy, and that she was invited to send an emissary to Versailles.

The people in official circles dwell on the circumstance that the present move of England follows a speech in the circular in which Bismarck affects such concern lest the Prussians may suffer the horrors of famine. They declare France must act with courage and determination now. She must accept no humiliating conditions.

Some apprehension is expressed by persons connected with the Government here that Paris will refuse any peace terms which do not provide for the withdrawal of all the Prussians from France.

Paris, Oct. 24.—Orleans is now occupied by 25,000 Prussians, which 48 pieces of artillery are on the city.

The Government at Tours has received information of the Prussian movements in the direction of the Loire, but it may be much will soon be known.

St. Quentin, Oct. 24.—This city was evacuated by the Prussians yesterday.

The bones of La Pelle have been abandoned.

Tours, Oct. 23.—It is understood that on Friday last England submitted here and at Berlin terms of armistice. Great hopes are entertained of the result.

Thiers waits here for safe-conduct to Paris from the Prussians.

Tours, Oct. 23.—The following dispatches are received:

"*Besançon*, Oct. 22.—Heavy fighting today between Varray and Cassey from nine in the morning till night. The result is unknown. It is reported that zouaves and troops from Vosges distinguished themselves by a brilliant bayonet charge."

Berlin, Oct. 22.—The Prussian Cross *Gazette*, referring to a rumor that Thiers proposes to meet the King of Prussia, expresses the opinion that his mission will be useless.

Berlin, Oct. 23.—The Marquis of Gallifet has arrived at Wilhelmshohe. The health of the Emperor is improving.

Beuningen has been summoned to Versailles.

Montargis, Oct. 23.—Firing was heard all day yesterday in the direction of Paris, under an armistice as the day advanced. From other points in the neighborhood similar reports have been received.

The War Department is collecting enormous stores.

Troops are constantly arriving and drilling daily in entrenched camp.

Official advices from Paris of the 18th report frequent sorties, in which the enemy suffer heavily.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Oct. 23—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.90. Wind east, northeast, strong.

Arrived—Spanish ship Favorite, Casabello, master, 49 days from Barcelona, in ballast, to Puig Bros.; bark Nellie May, Blew, master, 6 days from Havana, with sugar to Chaffraix & Agar.

Sailed—Steamships Geo. Washington and Lodona.

Oct. 24—12 m.—Barometer 29.90. Wind east southeast, blowing strong. Weather cloudy.

Arrived—Steamship DeSoto, at 7:30 a. m., Morton, master, from New York, to Geo. A. Foulick & Co. She reports having encountered a hurricane on the 20th inst. After the hurricane was over she passed the steamship Gen. Sherman, bound to New Orleans, all right.

Passe-à-Loutre, Oct. 24—12 m.—Wind southeast, blowing very strong.

Arrived—Steamship Orinoco, brig Christine Matilda, Fox, master, 9 days from Sisal, with salt to Puig Bros.

No departures.

Tours, Oct. 24.—The Bank of France is now located at Bordeaux, where it will remain during the war.

The 100,000 of the National Guard respended to Gen. Trochu's call for sortie volunteers.

The Prussians have entered Nangis and Montereau, and have evacuated Meaux and Beaugency.

The fire of the gunners in the Paris forts continues to destroy the earthworks of the Prussians.

The Prussians have established their first parallels within six hundred paces