# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIII—Whole—15,168



NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Thousand advertisement having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, insertion of advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.

A Year's advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 not 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 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.

All translated advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1870.


THE PEABODY NORMAL SEMINARY.

Mr. R. M. Lusher, the agent for Louisiana of the Peabody Education Fund, always zealous in the cause of education, is now devoting himself to the founding of a seminary for the training of teachers, to be called the Peabody Normal Seminary, and in connection therewith two or more non-sectarian, well graded Academies for white youth, to be placed in charge of experienced professors, as free model schools of practice, for the exercise of normal alumni in actual teaching and good government.

In aid of such a scheme a contribution will be made by the Rev. Dr. Sears, the general agent of the Peabody Trustees, but our own people must first show their interest in the enterprise, and in a practical form. The details of the scheme are these:

To the end that, in the metropolis of Louisiana there may be reared, on a permanent basis, such an educational institution a Board of Trustees has been formed. This Board is composed of the following prominent citizens: Dr. J. R. Zehnder, President; Judge T. Wharton Collens, C. H. Montem, W. O. Rogers, Newton Richards, E. Salomon, George W. Race, L. A. Waltz, John S. Tully, Sam Barnes, T. Tupper, J. G. Parham, W. C. Black, James Strawbridge, John A. Watkins and C. W. Culbertson.

The Board now stipulate and agree that as soon as $6000 shall have been subscribed by citizens and made payable to their Treasurer, for the purpose above set forth, the said seminary, with an Academy or Model School of Practice attached thereto, shall be located in some central position and organized with a competent corps of professors for the normal training of teachers, and with well qualified tutors for the general instruction of white children from any portion of the city or State; and that, when a suitable building shall have been secured and two thousand dollars more have been subscribed, in any municipal district of the city, a model school shall be opened in such district for the greater convenience of subscribers or parents desiring to patronize the same.

The Trustees further stipulate and covenant, that each contributor of $20, $15, $10 or $5, shall have the right to enter one white child over six and under twelve years of age, for schooling, for nine months, in the appropriate department of a model school, which will afford instruction in all essential English branches, and that each contributor of $60, $50, $40 or $30 shall have a similar right, for the schooling of four such children in model schools, or for the instruction of two youth under 16 years of age in an academy, in which the higher branches, with the elements of ancient or modern languages and elementary science, as preparatory for business life or for College, will be taught; it being understood that each pupil so entered shall be located according to such grading and classification as shall be found practicable by the Principal of the School, and instructed according to such curriculum as shall be deemed by the Board of Trustees consistent with his or her age, constitution, aptitude or predisposition, and probable vocation in adult life.

They further stipulate and covenant, that the subscription of any contributor who does not use the right to enter a child for instruction during the first year, shall be received, if required, to his or her credit, for such use in subsequent years.

EXPLANATIONS.—The Model Schools are for the accommodation of the worth, white children, who, for any cause, do not attend the existing private or public schools. It is well known that, in the latter class of schools, the lower departments are over crowded with pupils—many, frequently, as 100 or more being under one teacher, rendering the system of instruction and discipline almost impotent and unsatisfactory. It is also obvious, that well organized private schools, under school auspices, cannot afford to educate children at low rates or on terms adapted to the school expenditures of all parents. The proposed Model Schools, however, with one tutor from the Normal Seminary for every 30 or 50 pupils, can be maintained in any district of the city, on an average contribution of $1 50 per children per month, or $16, $13, $20 for ten months, or, when all shall have been secured, by auxiliary contributions at the rate of 5 cents or 50 cents, or even 2 cents per child per month, according to the pecuniary ability of each parent.

An Academy for higher branches, as proposed, can be encrafted on the model school in each district, by an average contribution at the rate of $5 per youth per month; or $50 for ten months by 50 or more contributors in each district; and at less rates by other subscribers, or smaller classes.

A collegiate or commercial course, regularly defined, and embracing a course of English literature and general history, the exact and the natural sciences, commercial law, modern languages and literature; calligraphy, stenography; drawing, and others, and vocal and instrumental music, can and will be opened in the Normal Seminary, so soon as ten thousand dollars shall have been provided therefor. Subscriptions, as solicited, of $100, $50, $30 and $20, will, with the selection of contributors, be reserved for the promotion of this important subject.

The Professional or Teacher's Course, in the Normal Seminary, for which the Agent of the Peabody Fund has proffered donations, is tendered, gratuitously, for the scholastic year about to open, to such young men of Louisiana, over eighteen years of age, and such ladies, over sixteen, of good judgment and cultivated minds, as hold Diplomas from the Directors or Trustees of any city constituted High School, Institute, or College, or have received a liberal English education (not inferior to that of graduates of such institutions, or are advanced members in good standing, of the State Normal School, and desire, sans fide, to qualify or improve themselves, theoretically and practically, at the expiration of the Teacher's vacation, according to such regulations as the Board of Trustees shall prescribe.

Mr. Lusher leads off the subscription by putting down his name for the sum of $100—$70 being for the collegiate, or commercial course in the seminary, and $30 for model schools.

Now here is an opportunity within the reach even of citizens of limited means to aid the great and worthy cause of education, education which lies at the basis of all that is virtuous and useful and good, which form the best mode of aiding those who need to be assisted, because it places them in the possession of that which they cannot dispense themselves of, and always enables them to turn an honorable subsistence, and at the same time to extend the knowledge they have acquired to others.

Mr. W. O. Rogers is the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. He will furnish to subscribers all needful information.

DEATH OF MR. L. B. POTHIER.—Yesterday afternoon were consigned to the tomb the remains of our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr. L. B. Pothier, of the commercial firm of Oehmichen & Pothier, hardware merchants, corner Bienville and Old Levee streets. The deceased, who had been in bad health, went to Canada several months ago, hoping for a restoration. It was not so to be, for he returned to this city only on Saturday night last in a dying condition. Within a few hours after landing from the steamship "George Washington" and reaching his cottage dwelling he expired.

Mr. Pothier was one of our rising merchants and a gentleman highly respected for his excellent qualities of head and heart. In his death the New Orleans loses one of her most popular and enterprising commercial men. To his family, the society of which he was a valued member, his loss is indeed irreparable.

ORLEANS SEMINARY.—An advertisement, which appears in our columns today, informs the public that yellow fever patients will be received into the Orleans Infirmary. The physicians in charge of this institution enjoy the highest reputation, and we can confidently recommend the infirmary to all classes of patients.

AFFAIR OF HON. EVY.—If nothing should prevent, Mr. Wheelock, Evy's friend, will draw a rifle lock, starting at a hundred paces, on Friday next. It seems only a farce.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

### THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Prussia Recognizes Neither the Empire nor the Republic.

Red Republicans Denounce the New Government.

Rome Closely Invested.

Two Hours Fight Ten Miles From Paris.

Papal Negotiations F d.

Baltic and North Sea Blockade Raised.

Gen. Failly at Mayence.

Bazaine Well Supplied in Metz.

Tehuantepec Expedition.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls of Paris.

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—The Red Republicans continue to placard the walls denouncing the new government. Trouble is apprehended. The citizens say they prefer Prussian rule to communism.

The railway to Calais has been cut at Corbians.

*Paris*, Sept. 19—Evening.—The city is quiet, even to dullness. The boulevards are crowded with soldiers. No symptoms of a disturbance observable.

Prussia explains she will be fully prepared to treat for peace only when France presents a government sufficiently stable to enforce a treaty.

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—The Swiss, American and Belgian Ambassadors decline to quit Paris.

*London*, Sept. 19.—Prussia says distinctly that she does not recognize the French Government, either Imperial or Republican, and is reluctant to make peace at present.

*London*, Sept. 19.—Rome is still unoccupied, though closely invested.

The Italian Chambers will be soon convened to ratify the result of the plebiscitum in Papal territory.

*London*, Sept. 19.—On Friday Granville made certain suggestions to Thiers which Thiers might adopt if he saw fit to the provisional government. From those suggestions results Jules Favre's interview with Bismarck. There are reasons for believing that peaceful results will follow this interview.

The Papal negotiations for a compromise before the Italian occupation of Rome have failed.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The *Globe* comments severely on the impudence of the Parisians in permitting the Prussians to use the repair of roads and replace the bridges on their line of advance without interruption.

The journals make no telegraphic news to-day from Paris; small advices indicate that the besieged and besiegers at Metz suffer greatly from disease and casualties.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The village of Bazilles, between Toul and Nancy, by the Prussians became some wounded fugitives from the German were massacred in its streets.

*London*, Sept. 19—The *Shipping Gazette* anticipates there will be too much cotton and too little corn from the Southern States; cotton prices are loss and there is much activity in Lancashire.

A Canadian writes to the Birmingham *Gazette* that the present liberal government of the colony will drive Canada to annexation to the United States, or her independence of Great Britain.

*London*, Sept. 19.—Only a handful of French escaped from Sedan.

The siege of Toul is vigorously progressing. Military reports say it cannot hold out long.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The Russian government has transferred forty millions rubles, lately deposited in the Bank of France, to England.

The variloid is raging among the French prisoners at Magdeburg.

Gen. Failly has been recalled, he and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence. Prussia provides sumptuously for them. The captured French officers are allowed 1 thaler, 7 silver groschen as evidence, receive the same and rations as at home.

The Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor in behalf of the Empress.

The *Post* says a balloon with five thousand letters from Metz has been captured.

Bazaine writes the army is well supplied with everything, and that the French ever victorious in every fight up to the 31st.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Bazaine, in order to prevent his troops from starving out Paris unless Metz and Strasburg surrenders.

The Germans laugh at Bazaine hopes of escape from Metz.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The *Times* special German correspondent, Lupus, writing from the headquarters of the King at Rheims, on the 8th says, upwards of 30 establishments here manufacture woolen cloths, employing 10,000 work people, all of these are now idle and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized at yet, the only remedy seems to be emigration.

The American Consul informs me that hundreds of applications have been made for information on the subject of emigration to the United States.

I do not apprehend any bloodshed at Paris, nor surprise. The Parisians are so unwise as to attempt a defense, or the Prussians so barbarous as to proceed to extremities. Nothing can prevent the latter from going to Paris, nor will they suffer the King to enter the city without the army. Every one seems bent on entering Paris in pomp; all the petty sovereigns of Germany are making endeavors to be present, and it is difficult to say what their vanity may lead them to.

It is hoped that the good sense of the King and Bismarck will put a veto on these proceedings.

*London*, Sept. 19.—China advices are more unfavorable to peace.

The Governor of Nankin has been assassinated on account of his sympathy for foreigners.

*London*, Sept. 19.—Jules Favre has set out for Meaux under a safe guard from Prussian headquarters. His official reception is still doubtful.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—The raising of the blockade in the Baltic and North Seas is officially announced.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch states that while Napoleon was at Nanur, he endeavored to rally discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers, and said nothing could keep them out of Paris.

*Strasbourg*, Sept. 19.—No blockades have been seen in the Baltic for a week.

*Tours*, Sept. 19.—There is a certain Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters, no basis for negotiation have been arranged.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—The *North German Gazette* says: The Republic exists *de facto*; the Empire *de jure*. We shall treat with that of Paris on the best conditions.

*Bremen*, Sept. 19.—The North German Lloyds line of steamers will commence running regularly again between Bremen and United States ports first of October.

*Florence*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch says: When the troops entered Voltre they were received with great enthusiasm.

General Bixio is marching on Rome.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—Olozaga's recognition of the French Republic is officially reported by Spain.

A Republican manifestation in favor of France was made at Toledo.

*Shanhay*, Sept. 19.—The shipment of cotton to date, since the last report, is 7000 bales.

FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Sept. 19.—The *Telegram's* special dispatches states that there was a two hours' fight ten miles from Paris, in which the French were beaten, though they inflicted much damage.

*New York*, Sept. 19. — Cable to the *Herald*:

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—A fight took place yesterday, ten miles from Paris, between the advance guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitering party of the French. Report says the latter were driven back and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians received 30 killed. The fight is said to have been very bloody. The French, in position, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians. The contest raged upwards of two hours.

*New York, Sept. 19.*—Special to the *New York Herald*:

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—It is reported 800 Uhlans yesterday engaged 1500 Prussians.

The postal service has been suspended and service by messengers will be organized.

Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by the Garde Mobile and Franc-tireurs in the vicinity of Paris.

[Special to the Times.]

*London*, Sept. 19. — The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Paris under date of 17th, says: "General Vinoy led 30,000 troops of the line last night to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne.

The advance of the cavalry yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine ready to cross any moment. Crossing the Seine at Villeneuve and St. Georges they will pass in the vicinity of Longjumeau to the rear of Versailles; established there they will push forward by the woods of Meudon to plant their batteries on the heights of Clamart, and if the city is bombarded they will open the fire upon the vanguard. From this point they can greatly damage the city as far as the Boulevards, De l'Enfer and Mont Parnasse. The Northern Army is marching on St. Denis.

An announcement was made that a socialist meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Pyatt would be present to protest against moderation of the government. The meeting was probably suppressed.

The Reds are struggling hard for the supremacy.

Since morning the enemy has made some progress towards Versailles, fighting at Juvisy and Athos. I saw a dozen wounded men carried to Valde Grace.

*New York*, Sept. 19.—The London correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin 19th, that the American legation has been advised from Paris that the blockade of the Elb and Wiser has been raised and would not be resumed.

Advices from Headquarters to the Foreign Office has been communicated to the American Minister, that Favre, without waiting for the result of Grauville's steps to procure him an interview with Bismarck, applied to Bismarck directly and received prompt permission for conference.

The same correspondent writes under date of 15th: Bismarck is busy at Rheims settling various diplomatic matters relative to non-intervention by Germany and Italy. It has been agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome and Nice if the people wish to renounce their former allegiance. Other European Cabinets have been notified accordingly.

The reorganization of Germany is also considered. The details have been postponed for the present. It is understood a common constitution will be given all States alike, with ample guarantees.

Bavaria and Baden show decline territorial enlargement, while agreeing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany.

The civil commission of Alsace has telegraphed the Boards of Trade at Etherfield and Bremen for their views of the influence on German industrial interests of admission of Alsace and department of the Moselle into German Sovereign.

Secretary Malet's, of the British Embassy, who finally succeeded in getting into Prussian headquarters, returned Friday, bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lyons. Before this mission it had been asked whether if England requested armistice the French government would welcome the intervention. When this became known to Granville, Lyons was politely rebuked for his pains. Lyons then sent Malet on an informal mission to Bismarck notifying him. After Malet had gone Granville directed Lyons to summon Malet back. Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took a wrong road and Malet after several failures reached the Kings headquarters. All these cross purposes produced a coolness between Granville and Lyons.

Malet's talk with Bismarck was plain. He asked for ultimatum. Bismarck—We must have Metz and Strasburg. Malet—Dismantled. Bismarck—No, stronger than ever.

Malet—Then I suppose the French government and your terms impossible. Bismarck—we shal fuvost and stare Paris; if that does not succeed we shall try sharper means. Malet—Would you bombard the city. Bismarck—Certainly and burn it if forced.

Bismarck did not hesitate to let it be seen he cared nothing for the efforts of outsiders, and was resolved to settle all questions with France alone. He advised Lyons to set out of France while he could.

He had notified Granville that when the siege once began no communications between foreign governments and their embassies inside the city would be allowed.

Bismarck's answer to Lyons was confidential, but Lyons intimates Bismarck means to have Paris in his hands before concluding peace.

The French Government is not confident of defence at heart. Trochu advises that he would do his best, but added: Then will be massacre, and that will be followed by anarchy.

The Ministers utter brave words.

Russia's attitude is still reserved.

Gottschakoff was asked by England to join in the French guarantee for Belgium. He answered: Yes, if you will include Holland.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs under date of 19th that Favre's last circular was favorably received.

The reported intention of the King to return to Berlin is unfounded.

A movement in Bavaria and Wurtemburg in favor of forming a united States in Germany under the Constitution of North Germany properly modified, are successfully progressing.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—Olozaga breakfasted with Prim and Serano.

Military reports say it cannot hold out long.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The Russian government has transferred forty millions rubles, lately deposited in the Bank of France, to England.

The variloid is raging among the French prisoners at Magdeburg.

Gen. Failly has been recalled, he and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence. Prussia provides sumptuously for them. The captured French officers are allowed 1 thaler, 7 silver groschen as evidence, receive the same and rations as at home.

The Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor in behalf of the Empress.

The *Post* says a balloon with five thousand letters from Metz has been captured.

Bazaine writes the army is well supplied with everything, and that the French ever victorious in every fight up to the 31st.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Bazaire, in order to prevent his troops from starving out Paris unless Metz and Strasburg surrenders.

The Germans laugh at Bazaine hopes of escape from Metz.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The *Times* special German correspondent, Lupus, writing from the headquarters of the King at Rheims, on the 8th says, upwards of 30 establishments here manufacture woolen cloths, employing 10,000 work people, all of these are now idle and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized at yet, the only remedy seems to be emigration.

The American Consul informs me that hundreds of applications have been made for information on the subject of emigration to the United States.

I do not apprehend any bloodshed at Paris, nor surprise. The Parisians are so unwise as to attempt a defense, or the Prussians so barbarous as to proceed to extremities. Nothing can prevent the latter from going to Paris, nor will they suffer the King to enter the city without the army. Every pine seems bent on entering Paris in pomp; all the petty sovereigns of Germany are making endeavors to be present, and it is difficult to say what their vanity may lead them to.

It is hoped that the good sense of the King and Bismarck will put a veto on these proceedings.

*London*, Sept. 19.—China advices are more unfavorable to peace.

The Governor of Nankin has been assassinated on account of his sympathy for foreigners.

*London*, Sept. 19.—Jules Favre has set out for Meaux under a safe guard from Prussian headquarters. His official reception is still doubtful.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—The raising of the blockade in the Baltic and North Seas is officially announced.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch states that while Napoleon was at Nanur, he endeavored to rally discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers, and said nothing could keep them out of Paris.

*Strasbourg*, Sept. 19.—No blockades have been seen in the Baltic for a week.

*Tours*, Sept. 19.—There is a certain Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters, no basis for negotiation have been arranged.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—The *North German Gazette* says: The Republic exists *de facto*; the Empire *de jure*. We shall treat with that of Paris on the best conditions.

*Bremen*, Sept. 19.—The North German Lloyds line of steamers will commence running regularly again between Bremen and United States ports first of October.

*Florence*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch says: When the troops entered Voltre they were received with great enthusiasm.

General Bixio is marching on Rome.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—Olozaga's recognition of the French Republic is officially reported by Spain.

A Republican manifestation in favor of France was made at Toledo.

*Shanhay*, Sept. 19.—The shipment of cotton to date, since the last report, is 7000 bales.

FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Sept. 19.—The *Telegram's* special dispatches states that there was a two hours' fight ten miles from Paris, in which the French were beaten, though they inflicted much damage.

*New York*, Sept. 19. — Cable to the *Herald*:

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—A fight took place yesterday, ten miles from Paris, between the advance guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitering party of the French. Report says the latter were driven back and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians received 30 killed. The fight is said to have been very bloody. The French, in position, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians. The contest raged upwards of two hours.

*New York, Sept. 19.*—Special to the *New York Herald*:

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—It is reported 800 Uhlans yesterday engaged 1500 Prussians.

The postal service has been suspended and service by messengers will be organized.

Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by the Garde Mobile and Franc-tireurs in the vicinity of Paris.

[Special to the Times.]

*London*, Sept. 19. — The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Paris under date of 17th, says: "General Vinoy led 30,000 troops of the line last night to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne.

The advance of the cavalry yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine ready to cross any moment. Crossing the Seine at Villeneuve and St. Georges they will pass in the vicinity of Longjumeau to the rear of Versailles; established there they will push forward by the woods of Meudon to plant their batteries on the heights of Clamart, and if the city is bombarded they will open the fire upon the vanguard. From this point they can greatly damage the city as far as the Boulevards, De l'Enfer and Mont Parnasse. The Northern Army is marching on St. Denis.

An announcement was made that a socialist meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Pyatt would be present to protest against moderation of the government. The meeting was probably suppressed.

The Reds are struggling hard for the supremacy.

Since morning the enemy has made some progress towards Versailles, fighting at Juvisy and Athos. I saw a dozen wounded men carried to Valde Grace.

*New York*, Sept. 19.—The London correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin 19th, that the American legation has been advised from Paris that the blockade of the Elb and Wiser has been raised and would not be resumed.

Advices from Headquarters to the Foreign Office has been communicated to the American Minister, that Favre, without waiting for the result of Grauville's steps to procure him an interview with Bismarck, applied to Bismarck directly and received prompt permission for conference.

The same correspondent writes under date of 15th: Bismarck is busy at Rheims settling various diplomatic matters relative to non-intervention by Germany and Italy. It has been agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome and Nice if the people wish to renounce their former allegiance. Other European Cabinets have been notified accordingly.

The reorganization of Germany is also considered. The details have been postponed for the present. It is understood a common constitution will be given all States alike, with ample guarantees.

Bavaria and Baden show decline territorial enlargement, while agreeing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany.

The civil commission of Alsace has telegraphed the Boards of Trade at Etherfield and Bremen for their views of the influence on German industrial interests of admission of Alsace and department of the Moselle into German Sovereign.

Secretary Malet's, of the British Embassy, who finally succeeded in getting into Prussian headquarters, returned Friday, bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lyons. Before this mission it had been asked whether if England requested armistice the French government would welcome the intervention. When this became known to Granville, Lyons was politely rebuked for his pains. Lyons then sent Malet on an informal mission to Bismarck notifying him. After Malet had gone Granville directed Lyons to summon Malet back. Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took a wrong road and Malet after several failures reached the Kings headquarters. All these cross purposes produced a coolness between Granville and Lyons.

Malet's talk with Bismarck was plain. He asked for ultimatum. Bismarck—We must have Metz and Strasburg. Malet—Dismantled. Bismarck—No, stronger than ever.

Malet—Then I suppose the French government and your terms impossible. Bismarck—we shal fuvost and stare Paris; if that does not succeed we shall try sharper means. Malet—Would you bombard the city. Bismarck—Certainly and burn it if forced.

Bismarck did not hesitate to let it be seen he cared nothing for the efforts of outsiders, and was resolved to settle all questions with France alone. He advised Lyons to set out of France while he could.

He had notified Granville that when the siege once began no communications between foreign governments and their embassies inside the city would be allowed.

Bismarck's answer to Lyons was confidential, but Lyons intimates Bismarck means to have Paris in his hands before concluding peace.

The French Government is not confident of defence at heart. Trochu advises that he would do his best, but added: Then will be massacre, and that will be followed by anarchy.

The Ministers utter brave words.

Russia's attitude is still reserved.

Gottschakoff was asked by England to join in the French guarantee for Belgium. He answered: Yes, if you will include Holland.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs under date of 19th that Favre's last circular was favorably received.

The reported intention of the King to return to Berlin is unfounded.

A movement in Bavaria and Wurtemburg in favor of forming a united States in Germany under the Constitution of North Germany properly modified, are successfully progressing.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—Olozaga breakfasted with Prim and Serano.

Military reports say it cannot hold out long.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The Russian government has transferred forty millions rubles, lately deposited in the Bank of France, to England.

The variloid is raging among the French prisoners at Magdeburg.

Gen. Failly has been recalled, he and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence. Prussia provides sumptuously for them. The captured French officers are allowed 1 thaler, 7 silver groschen as evidence, receive the same and rations as at home.

The Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor in behalf of the Empress.

The *Post* says a balloon with five thousand letters from Metz has been captured.

Bazaine writes the army is well supplied with everything, and that the French ever victorious in every fight up to the 31st.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Bazaire, in order to prevent his troops from starving out Paris unless Metz and Strasburg surrenders.

The Germans laugh at Bazaine hopes of escape from Metz.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The *Times* special German correspondent, Lupus, writing from the headquarters of the King at Rheims, on the 8th says, upwards of 30 establishments here manufacture woolen cloths, employing 10,000 work people, all of these are now idle and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized at yet, the only remedy seems to be emigration.

The American Consul informs me that hundreds of applications have been made for information on the subject of emigration to the United States.

I do not apprehend any bloodshed at Paris, nor surprise. The Parisians are so unwise as to attempt a defense, or the Prussians so barbarous as to proceed to extremities. Nothing can prevent the latter from going to Paris, nor will they suffer the King to enter the city without the army. Every pine seems bent on entering Paris in pomp; all the petty sovereigns of Germany are making endeavors to be present, and it is difficult to say what their vanity may lead them to.

It is hoped that the good sense of the King and Bismarck will put a veto on these proceedings.

*London*, Sept. 19.—China advices are more unfavorable to peace.

The Governor of Nankin has been assassinated on account of his sympathy for foreigners.

*London*, Sept. 19.—Jules Favre has set out for Meaux under a safe guard from Prussian headquarters. His official reception is still doubtful.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—The raising of the blockade in the Baltic and North Seas is officially announced.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch states that while Napoleon was at Nanur, he endeavored to rally discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers, and said nothing could keep them out of Paris.

*Strasbourg*, Sept. 19.—No blockades have been seen in the Baltic for a week.

*Tours*, Sept. 19.—There is a certain Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters, no basis for negotiation have been arranged.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—The *North German Gazette* says: The Republic exists *de facto*; the Empire *de jure*. We shall treat with that of Paris on the best conditions.

*Bremen*, Sept. 19.—The North German Lloyds line of steamers will commence running regularly again between Bremen and United States ports first of October.

*Florence*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch says: When the troops entered Voltre they were received with great enthusiasm.

General Bixio is marching on Rome.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—Olozaga's recognition of the French Republic is officially reported by Spain.

A Republican manifestation in favor of France was made at Toledo.

*Shanhay*, Sept. 19.—The shipment of cotton to date, since the last report, is 7000 bales.

FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Sept. 19.—The *Telegram's* special dispatches states that there was a two hours' fight ten miles from Paris, in which the French were beaten, though they inflicted much damage.

*New York*, Sept. 19. — Cable to the *Herald*:

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—A fight took place yesterday, ten miles from Paris, between the advance guard of the Prussian army and a reconnoitering party of the French. Report says the latter were driven back and the Prussians established themselves on the heights which the French had been holding. The Prussians received 30 killed. The fight is said to have been very bloody. The French, in position, inflicted heavy losses on the Prussians. The contest raged upwards of two hours.

*New York, Sept. 19.*—Special to the *New York Herald*:

*Paris*, Sept. 19.—It is reported 800 Uhlans yesterday engaged 1500 Prussians.

The postal service has been suspended and service by messengers will be organized.

Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by the Garde Mobile and Franc-tireurs in the vicinity of Paris.

[Special to the Times.]

*London*, Sept. 19. — The *Times'* correspondent, writing from Paris under date of 17th, says: "General Vinoy led 30,000 troops of the line last night to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne.

The advance of the cavalry yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine ready to cross any moment. Crossing the Seine at Villeneuve and St. Georges they will pass in the vicinity of Longjumeau to the rear of Versailles; established there they will push forward by the woods of Meudon to plant their batteries on the heights of Clamart, and if the city is bombarded they will open the fire upon the vanguard. From this point they can greatly damage the city as far as the Boulevards, De l'Enfer and Mont Parnasse. The Northern Army is marching on St. Denis.

An announcement was made that a socialist meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Pyatt would be present to protest against moderation of the government. The meeting was probably suppressed.

The Reds are struggling hard for the supremacy.

Since morning the enemy has made some progress towards Versailles, fighting at Juvisy and Athos. I saw a dozen wounded men carried to Valde Grace.

*New York*, Sept. 19.—The London correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from Berlin 19th, that the American legation has been advised from Paris that the blockade of the Elb and Wiser has been raised and would not be resumed.

Advices from Headquarters to the Foreign Office has been communicated to the American Minister, that Favre, without waiting for the result of Grauville's steps to procure him an interview with Bismarck, applied to Bismarck directly and received prompt permission for conference.

The same correspondent writes under date of 15th: Bismarck is busy at Rheims settling various diplomatic matters relative to non-intervention by Germany and Italy. It has been agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome and Nice if the people wish to renounce their former allegiance. Other European Cabinets have been notified accordingly.

The reorganization of Germany is also considered. The details have been postponed for the present. It is understood a common constitution will be given all States alike, with ample guarantees.

Bavaria and Baden show decline territorial enlargement, while agreeing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany.

The civil commission of Alsace has telegraphed the Boards of Trade at Etherfield and Bremen for their views of the influence on German industrial interests of admission of Alsace and department of the Moselle into German Sovereign.

Secretary Malet's, of the British Embassy, who finally succeeded in getting into Prussian headquarters, returned Friday, bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lyons. Before this mission it had been asked whether if England requested armistice the French government would welcome the intervention. When this became known to Granville, Lyons was politely rebuked for his pains. Lyons then sent Malet on an informal mission to Bismarck notifying him. After Malet had gone Granville directed Lyons to summon Malet back. Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took a wrong road and Malet after several failures reached the Kings headquarters. All these cross purposes produced a coolness between Granville and Lyons.

Malet's talk with Bismarck was plain. He asked for ultimatum. Bismarck—We must have Metz and Strasburg. Malet—Dismantled. Bismarck—No, stronger than ever.

Malet—Then I suppose the French government and your terms impossible. Bismarck—we shal fuvost and stare Paris; if that does not succeed we shall try sharper means. Malet—Would you bombard the city. Bismarck—Certainly and burn it if forced.

Bismarck did not hesitate to let it be seen he cared nothing for the efforts of outsiders, and was resolved to settle all questions with France alone. He advised Lyons to set out of France while he could.

He had notified Granville that when the siege once began no communications between foreign governments and their embassies inside the city would be allowed.

Bismarck's answer to Lyons was confidential, but Lyons intimates Bismarck means to have Paris in his hands before concluding peace.

The French Government is not confident of defence at heart. Trochu advises that he would do his best, but added: Then will be massacre, and that will be followed by anarchy.

The Ministers utter brave words.

Russia's attitude is still reserved.

Gottschakoff was asked by England to join in the French guarantee for Belgium. He answered: Yes, if you will include Holland.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs under date of 19th that Favre's last circular was favorably received.

The reported intention of the King to return to Berlin is unfounded.

A movement in Bavaria and Wurtemburg in favor of forming a united States in Germany under the Constitution of North Germany properly modified, are successfully progressing.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—Olozaga breakfasted with Prim and Serano.

Military reports say it cannot hold out long.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The Russian government has transferred forty millions rubles, lately deposited in the Bank of France, to England.

The variloid is raging among the French prisoners at Magdeburg.

Gen. Failly has been recalled, he and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Mayence. Prussia provides sumptuously for them. The captured French officers are allowed 1 thaler, 7 silver groschen as evidence, receive the same and rations as at home.

The Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor in behalf of the Empress.

The *Post* says a balloon with five thousand letters from Metz has been captured.

Bazaine writes the army is well supplied with everything, and that the French ever victorious in every fight up to the 31st.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Bazaire, in order to prevent his troops from starving out Paris unless Metz and Strasburg surrenders.

The Germans laugh at Bazaine hopes of escape from Metz.

*London*, Sept. 19.—The *Times* special German correspondent, Lupus, writing from the headquarters of the King at Rheims, on the 8th says, upwards of 30 establishments here manufacture woolen cloths, employing 10,000 work people, all of these are now idle and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized at yet, the only remedy seems to be emigration.

The American Consul informs me that hundreds of applications have been made for information on the subject of emigration to the United States.

I do not apprehend any bloodshed at Paris, nor surprise. The Parisians are so unwise as to attempt a defense, or the Prussians so barbarous as to proceed to extremities. Nothing can prevent the latter from going to Paris, nor will they suffer the King to enter the city without the army. Every pine seems bent on entering Paris in pomp; all the petty sovereigns of Germany are making endeavors to be present, and it is difficult to say what their vanity may lead them to.

It is hoped that the good sense of the King and Bismarck will put a veto on these proceedings.

*London*, Sept. 19.—China advices are more unfavorable to peace.

The Governor of Nankin has been assassinated on account of his sympathy for foreigners.

*London*, Sept. 19.—Jules Favre has set out for Meaux under a safe guard from Prussian headquarters. His official reception is still doubtful.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—The raising of the blockade in the Baltic and North Seas is officially announced.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch states that while Napoleon was at Nanur, he endeavored to rally discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers, and said nothing could keep them out of Paris.

*Strasbourg*, Sept. 19.—No blockades have been seen in the Baltic for a week.

*Tours*, Sept. 19.—There is a certain Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters, no basis for negotiation have been arranged.

*Berlin*, Sept. 19.—The *North German Gazette* says: The Republic exists *de facto*; the Empire *de jure*. We shall treat with that of Paris on the best conditions.

*Bremen*, Sept. 19.—The North German Lloyds line of steamers will commence running regularly again between Bremen and United States ports first of October.

*Florence*, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch says: When the troops entered Voltre they were received with great enthusiasm.

General Bixio is marching on Rome.

*Madrid*, Sept. 19.—Olozaga's recognition of the French Republic is officially reported by Spain.

A Republican manifestation in favor of France was made at Toledo.

*Shanhay*, Sept. 19.—The shipment of cotton to date, since the last report, is 7000 bales.

FROM NEW YORK.

*New York*, Sept. 19.—The *Telegram's* special dispatches states that there was a two hours' fight ten miles from Paris, in which the French were beaten, though they inflicted much damage.

*New York*, Sept. 19. — Cable to the *Herald*: