NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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No. 72 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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Other Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as for each insertion.
Other Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $10 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 33 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient 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.
PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1870.

Auction Sales This Day.

Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at 72 Chartres street, Boots, Shoes, Brogans and other seasonable Clothing.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE CONTROVERSY.

It is announced from Washington that Mr. Campbell, as attorney for the Crescent Live Stock Dealers' Association, will shortly argue before the Supreme Court of the United States on Friday the motion of his application for a writ of supersedeas and injunction against the Algiers Slaughter-House Company and the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, the object of which process is to compel obedience to the decision and orders of Mr. Justice Bradley, rendered while sitting in the Circuit Court of the United States in New Orleans, in the month of June last. Against this application and on the part of the Crescent Slaughter-House appeared Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, who asked for a two weeks' time to answer the argument of his distinguished opponent. This request, not objecting, the delay was granted by the Court.

Judge Black, we understand, moved to dismiss the application made by Judge Campbell for writs of supersedeas and injunction, on the ground that all the parties to the litigation being citizens of Louisiana, and the act incorporating the Slaughter-House Company being a domestic statute, the Courts of the United States had no jurisdiction of the case. This motion will bring up the question upon which this now celebrated decision turns, viz: The meaning and scope of the famous Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads thus:

"State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The Supreme Court of the United States shall be of the opinion—and we hope they cannot avoid determining upon the motion to dismiss the case made by the butchers—that the act of the Legislature of Louisiana incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company is not a law which violates the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, then, of course, the appeal will be dismissed at once. But if on the other hand they agree with Mr. Justice Bradley, that the Slaughter-house act does abridge the privileges and immunities of the citizens of New Orleans, plaintiffs in the case appealed will not be dismissed but will take its place upon the docket of the Court and be tried in its regular order. It is evident, if we are right as to the character of the motion of Judge Black, and the question which arises on that motion that the whole case is upon its decision. So that if the motion be sustained, the injunction is dissolved and if overruled, the decision will be tantamount to a victory for the parties upon the merits of their case. If the court hold to their muskets, over those parties, it will be because the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States constitution has been violated and for other reasons. Some persons think the application of Judge Black for the week's time to answer the argument of his adversary, is a sign of weakness on the part of the former. We have reason, however, to believe that this is not the point actuating Judge Black. It has been our earnest desire that the Slaughter-house party have not paid Judge Black the fee that he has telegraphed for it for reasons set forth in our issue of Friday. If the Supreme Bench lacks two of its most experienced and influential members—Messrs. Chase and Nelson—the counsel on both sides have agreed to postpone submitting the case until those absent Judges have taken their seats.

As to the scope of the Fourteenth Amendment, we quote from the opinion delivered in this case under Bradley, Late holding court here last summer:

"We now have reflected on the subject the more we are satisfied that the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was intended to protect the citizens of the United States in some fundamental privileges and immunities of an absolute character, as well as a relative character; and it seems to us that it would be difficult to conceive of a more flagrant case of the violation of one of the fundamental rights of citizenship than the one before us. If the decision of the Supreme Court coincide with Judge Bradley in that opinion, the case is decided, and the butchers will be victorious in this contest. If, on the court should be of opinion that the case is not clear, they may, if they choose, to discuss the appeal on a mere technicality, because that would encourage the officers to disrespect the process of the Supreme Court. The jurisdiction of the latter over this case attached the 14th day of May, 1870, when the writ of supersedeas was issued. The words of this writ are that if all the wrongs have been committed to the prejudice of the plaintiffs, in the State Courts, they are to be corrected only by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is true that the State Courts were conceived ignorant of any jurisdiction when this was issued. Yet the Federal Court of this parish undertook to interfere between the litigants since a trial by issuing an order which rendered entirely useless the appeal to Washington.

The first question to be settled then is, Can a State court enforce its decree when it has been divested of jurisdiction of the case by an appeal to the Federal Court? Let us hear the answer which will be made in the negative.

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IRON AND BRASS.—Lord Erskine passing time once occupied by an eminent barrister, but then used by an ironmonger, expressed his feelings thus:

"Has house where once a lawyer dwelt
Now a smith's shop felt
Thus rapidly does time age
Shoulder the age of brass."

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—16,209.

EXPOSURE OF A FALSEHOOD.

Governor Warmoth last week made a speech to a public meeting of Germans in this city, in which he attempted to meet and to repel some of the various accusations against himself and his associates of the Republican party, with which the press of New Orleans has been ringing for over two years. There are many assertions and arguments in that speech, the emptiness of which could easily be exposed. It is were worth our while to do it. Governor Warmoth, however, does not deserve that we should treat his utterances with any attention, and we shall comment only upon one of his assertions, one of his silly attempts to impose upon his audience, because, were it to go uncontradicted, it might be believed by some credulous persons. Said the Governor:

"We say it is not true the Republican party have collected the taxes and wasted them on themselves. We say every dollar collected we can account for. We don't go behind the bush with our settlements. We come before the world, and when we find a dishonest official in our own ranks we take him by the throat. Do you remember when G. M. Wickliffe was arrested, that the *Bee*, the *Bulletin* and all the Democratic papers of New Orleans turned to and hurrahed for Wickliffe. He was being persecuted by a carpet-bagger, and it was the duty of the whole community to rally around him."

The cool impudence of these assertions is very amusing to us who know what Gov. Warmoth and his friends have been doing, and the way in which he has accumulated his large fortune. We challenge Gov. Warmoth to say that he has not made an improper, and a criminal use of the opportunities he has had to enrich himself at the expense of the people of Louisiana. We dare him to deny that he has made of the Executive Chamber of Louisiana "a broker's shop," and that his chief occupation has been that of selling his official signature for money.

As Gov. Warmoth has either forgotten or wilfully misrepresented the attitude we took with respect to his prosecution of Wickliffe, we take occasion to remind him that we spoke of his quarrel with that notorious associate of his as being a falling out of two thieves in which the people of Louisiana were only interested to this extent—that they might both get their deserts. Wickliffe, in being ignominiously dismissed from office, forced to relinquish his prospect of amassing a fortune and stealthily to leave the State that he might avoid a criminal prosecution, has not altogether escaped punishment.

Believing that retributive justice sooner or later overtakes him who wilfully violates moral principles, we are confident that the crimes of which Gov. Warmoth has been guilty against the people of Louisiana will yet be expiated in some form or another.

If you are a wise man, you will treat the avoid satire the moon treats it—show off one of yourself, seldom allow yourself to such a time, and let what you show be calm, cool, and polished; but look at every side of the world.

The 923 Lever Watches, No. 13,580, purchased from Chas. F. Norton & Co., 36 Nassau street, New York, January 5th, been carried by me over six months, with a total variation in time of only 26 seconds, without the slight for regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American E. M. Co., 65 Y. Av.
New York, July 30th 1870. 3m

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of Hoyt's $12 Gold Pencils, manufactured by Chas. F. Hoyt & Co., 36 Nassau street, New York, and found it perfect in every respect, keeping time to one-half minute, 25 seconds and it remains the same appearance of golds when purchased. Several offers have been made me with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

THOS. W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

WAR ITEMS.

(From Western papers)

Tours, Nov. 4.—An official bulletin is posted in Tours, which says that the French troops are bad behavior before the enemy and ordering their officers before a court-martial.

Bismarck on the Armistice.

London, Nov. 4.—Bismarck, on the 26th ult., told the *World* correspondent he was satisfied the armistice would lead to a satisfactory peace.

The correspondent asked: "Will any peace be satisfactory without the cession of territory?"

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The edition of *La Situation* has addressed a letter to the *Morning Post* with regard to the apocryphal manifesto by the Emperor. He does not offer any apology for the hoax, but says he "accepts the responsibility for the text and ideas of a document taken seriously by the whole English press, and conceded by all sincere and loyal men to indicate the only possible course of the conduct going on the Continent, which is the great one of advantageous and honorable for France." He thinks there ought to be no surprise at disinterested wise-sayings, as the editors of the most authorized journals of Paris have often spoke to do, in concert with the Emperor's friends. After a sneer at certain friends of Napoleon in London who are "daily looking on at the burning house, he says:

"Happily the fire is not so severe as the excessive reserve of the leaders, who have asked from France so many times authority to speak in its name would indicate. Seven million eight hundred thousand votes remain to the Emperor and Constitution, which would have spared us the disastrous war, if without reserve the people had wished to assure the complete inviolability of them. These 7,800,000 votes are the best guarantee the better now they ought to rely on the Emperor, since the conduct of men in his absence and the proof of his energy and devotedness he should most have conducted, will have shown the absolute necessity for France to put an end once for all under the personal government which all kinds of parasitism, Napoleonic France will not die, but when it has again shaken off the quadrupedes parasitism which has caused its present evils, we hope it will see in the Emperor's friends merely people whom he has unwittingly obliged."

The writer concludes by remarking that the *Situation*, the avowed organ of 7,800,000 Imperialist electors, will enable France to disentangle herself from the Revolution by issuing an order which, regular and entirely useless the appeal to Washington.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Propositions for Armistice Unanimously Refused by the Paris Government.

Entire Population of France Rising to Expel the Invaders.

Bombardment of Paris Fixed for the 8th.

Interesting Correspondence to the N. Y. World.

Bazaine's Arrest Ordered.

HOME NEWS.

Steamship Verona Foundered on the Florida Coast.

General Orders for the New York Militia.

Election Returns.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Nov. 7.—A dispatch from Vendome says the propositions for an armistice have been unanimously refused by the leaders of the Paris Government. The reason for this is found in the refusal on the part of Prussia of a project to revictual the city, and also because she rejects a proposal to allow the Prussian government to carry the scheme for allowing Alsace and Lorraine to vote for members of the Constituent Assembly. The Paris Government is supported in its action by the people of all classes.

The Journal Official announces the formation of three armies in Paris, and perfect order existed there at latest dates.

The Government in this city is acting energetically, and a universal uprising is expected to take place, as it now seems to be the general impression that Prussia has all conceded to her, and by seeming to admit the possibility of an armistice in order that the troops lately investing Metz could come forward to Paris without danger.

Dispatches from Dole, Beaune, Nogent, Lecrotoy, Chateau Dier and Bruay give particulars of recent successes gained by the Franc tireurs.

Tours, Nov. 7.—Paris dates of yesterday have been received. The *Journal Official* announces that while the members of the Government are disposed to overlook personal violence toward themselves by the populace, they have no right to neglect the interests of the Republic which is still menaced.

The *Journal* reports further disorders the day following the riots, and states that measures have been taken to punish the guilty.

A full return of the votes on the question of sustaining the Paris government is expected to-day. In its turn, on one-half minute, 25 seconds and it remains the same appearance of golds when purchased. Several offers have been made me with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

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ELECTION RETURNS.

Delhi, La., Nov. 7.—The precinct polled one hundred and twelve votes. Not more than three or four Republican tickets voted.

Monroe, La., Nov. 7.—The total vote of this city is eight hundred and thirty-six. The probably Republican majority is two hundred and fifty. The election passed off very quiet.

Trenton, La., Nov. 7.—It is generally conceded that the Republicans have carried the day at an average majority of forty. Hys. Frank Morey, for Congress; A. R. Brewster and A. Overton, for the House of Representatives. No official count will be made here; the votes will be counted at Monroe.

Southern Pass, Nov. 7.—The vote here was 36 Republican and 15 Democrat.

Morgan, Nov. 7.—The result in this parish is doubtful, with chances in favor of Johnson (Rep.) and Charles (Dem.) for the Legislature.

The Republican State ticket is elected by about 900 majority.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 7.—Evening.—Consols closed at 93¼@93¾.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; Uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

Frankfort, Nov. 7.—Bonds closed at 93¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.—Evening.—Cotton closed unsettled and lower; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 16½c. Flour dull, 5@10c lower; superfine $4 90@5 10; Southern dull and drooping; common to fair extra $5 70@6 30. Wheat slightly favors buyers; winter red and amber Western $1 32@1 37. Corn is very scarce, 2@3c higher; new, 85c; old, 89@91c. Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady, $34 87½@34 50. Lard a shade lower; kettle-rendered 13¼@13½c. Whisky unchanged. Groceries quiet and firm. Turpentine 46c. Rosin a shade easier. Tallow 8½@9c. Freights heavy and lower; cotton per steam ½@3-16c; flour per sail 50@60; wheat per steam 9½.

New York, Nov. 7.—Gold not particularly active; opened at 110½; advanced to 110¾; closing steady at 110¾. Government opened steady, at low prices for all 5-20s, except the which opened strong, but declined ⅛@¼ during the day; 6s, 1128 (128 10⅝); 64s, 107⅞; 65s, 107¼; new, 108⅝; 67s, 109; 68s, 109½; 16-40s, 105½.

Tenn 61, new 59¼; Lax. 70, new 67; Levees 51; N. Cs. 46, new 37; S. C. 87, new 65¾.

Charleston, Nov. 7.—No business doing. Buyers by a few cents more offering about 15c for middlings; receipts 550; exports to Great Britain 608; coastwise 3007; stock 26,000.

Norfolk, Nov. 7.—Cotton weak; low middlings 15½c; sales 500 bales; receipts 1443; exports coastwise 3576; stock 3957.

Savannah, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull and irregular; middlings 16c; sales 450; receipts 6109; exports coastwise 3089; stock 71,464.

Galveston, Nov. 7.—Cotton dull and nominally lower; middlings 16c; sales 100 bales; receipts 1119; exports coastwise 71; stock 12,195.

Mobile, Nov. 7.—Cotton nill; middlings 16½c; sales 1000 bales; receipts 3890; exports coastwise 300; stock 26,327.

Memphis, Nov. 7.—Cotton flat; middlings 16c; sales to-day 2600 bales; receipts 4083; exports 3839.

[Previous Immaterial.]

Washington, Nov. 7.—The following is a summary of the latest foreign news:

The point upon which Thiers was recalled from the armistice difficult, is stated to be that Bismarck wanted guarantees for the cession of territory, which the Paris Government refused to give. The Prussian Minister at London states that the struggle must continue all the while, or until the French are brought to terms.

There was a serious engagement yesterday on the road from Dijon to St. Jean de Losne. The Prussians, after losing artillery and mitrailleuses, had at 7 yesterday evening gained no ground.

Rochefort has resigned his position on the Committee of Defense.

The Paris Government meets at the houses of the Ministry instead of the Hotel de Ville.

Wurtemberg, Baden and Hesse Darmstadt have agreed to enter the North German Confederation. Bavaria demands a separate treaty with military and diplomatic sovereignty.

The fortifications around Paris have now 2200 pieces of cannon.

London, Nov. 7.—This morning's papers deplore the futuity of Paris in declining preliminary overtures of peace.

Advices from Versailles to Saturday evening report everything quiet. No fighting for several days.

John Morton, Le Neuf Brennosch, capitulated to the Prussians Sunday night. A note within the fort rendered the place untenable. The capitulation involves only one hundred and twenty-five prisoners and five guns.

Prussia concurs with Russia in declaring a convention of the Black Sea.

The London *Times*, of this morning, says that the armistice turned upon the question of Prussia's right to prevent France from obtaining supplies. The Prussians are insisting, and Bismarck is refusing.

Belgium are petitioning their Government to exclude Bonapartist agents.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The highwaymen who robbed the train on the Pacific Railroad also secured the mail car. It is now supposed that they will be captured. The Express Company offers $5,000 for the arrest of the robbers.

Ten thousand dollars in counterfeit United States bonds were found upon a California bank. The counterfeiter escaped with the proceeds.

Two artillery companies left Fort Trumbull on Saturday for New York.

The *Picayune* of last evening publishes the following special telegrams:

New York, Nov. 7.—Accounts respecting the terms of the armistice are conflicting, but they generally agree that the grounds between them and the encente are honeycombed with mines filled with powder, ready to be exploded by electric wires, and all the roads leading to the gates are defended by barricades of masonry, constructed within and mounted with guns of the best description.

The whole number of men now around Paris are 400,000, of whom 250,000 are armed and have arrived at a high state of discipline. Drilling of the new levies is proceeding rapidly, so that 200,000 additional troops is expected to be ready soon be ready and capable of taking the field. Supplies of all kinds will certainly be ample for the first of January.

If the final interview between Bismarck and Favre, the former for the first time admitted he would not consent to the admission of foot troops into Paris during the truce. The Provisional Government of France refused to consent to an armistice on this condition, which Bismarck had intimated would be granted. The real cause of the disagreement, however, was the utter refusal of the French Government to promise the cession of territory.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 7.—Both parties are confident. To-night the Democrats are holding a grand rally meeting at the theatre, which is packed with an enthusiastic crowd.

The Republicans had a torch-light procession last night, which passed off quietly.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7.—Rev. Maxwell Gaddis has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for conspiring bribes and conspiring with others to defraud the Government in the collection of revenue during the term as Assessor of the Second District of Ohio.

The jury also indicted Henry Curtin, of Lawrence county, for violating the law, for enforcing the 15th Amendment by preventing colored men from voting.

New York, Nov. 7.—Major Gen. Shaler, commanding the first division of State militia, has issued the following general orders: By direction of His Excellency, John T. Hoffman, commander-in-chief, it is announced that certain officers of the United States Navy, and officers of the Navy, charged with important duties in reference to conducting the election have fully agreed upon measures which, it is confidentially believed, will render all military interference wholly unnecessary, yet as a measure of extreme precaution, it is ordered that the service of this division be required to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day. November the eighth. The established signal of twelve strokes repeated four times upon the lower bells of the Fire Department will be sounded thereupon. The infantry and artillery will immediately assemble at their respective armories in fatigue dress, and the brigade and battery commanders will report in person to their headquarters. Regimental commanders will see that the formation takes place at once and the men kept within their armories ready for instant service.

Selma, Ala., Nov. 7.—The city remains quiet. No further disturbance of a serious character since Saturday night. The president and prompt action of the whites, under the instructions from the Sheriff of the county and the Mayor of the city, had the desired effect.

Registration on the part of the whites has been unusually brisk to-day.

The white man who was so brutally treated by the negroes on Saturday is still alive.

Memphis, Nov. 7.—A terrible murder occurred on Poplar street on Saturday night. John Cosgrove, a noted ruffian, beat his bar-keeper, Charlie Willis, to death and had him hurriedly buried. The body was disinterred this morning, and the Coroner's jury, after examining forty witnesses, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the hands of Cosgrove, who has fled.

New York, Nov. 7.—Arrived—Tafayette, Denmark, Shawnee, City of Paris, Gulf Stream, Tweed, South Carolina and Italesia. Arrived out—City of Dresden.

Upon taking leave of the Prussian officers at the outposts on his return to Paris, Thiers pointed to the public buildings of the capital and with a sweeping gesture by emotion, exclaimed: "Never before have I felt how much I love that matchlessly city! What sacrifices we can make to save it thus."

Paris journals of the 4th have been received at Versailles. They shall that the manufacture of chassepots and field artillery is progressing rapidly. The rate of passage in a Mother balloon is set. There is plenty of bread and flour to last till March. The stock of salted meats is immense. Vegetables and poultry are plenty in markets. There are many cases of cholera. The clergy recommend the revival of healthful amusements for the people. The theatres unpopularly reopened for concerts. The late attempts of the Reds to overturn the government have increased the anxiety of a majority of the people to uphold the administration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.—The election passed off yesterday quietly. U. S. troops from the Island were in the city with the bodies of Gatling guns, stationed at the Custom-house. Deputy U. S. Marshals, supervisors, and also police, were in the polls. It is impossible to conjecture the result from the meagre returns spatted, and fragmentary votes, the result of not being ascertained.

The Democrats claim 600 majority in the First, and about 400 majority in the Second Ward. The Republicans claim about 1600 majority in the Third Ward. The Fourth and Fifth are doubtful. The Eighth and Ninth are Democratic. The whole vote is about 18 thousand of a registry of 24,000 voters. The Sixth and Seventh are Democratic. The Tenth and Eleventh Wards are Democratic. Capt. Tobin, the Criminal Sheriff, runs ahead of the Democratic ticket, and is elected.

We think Mr. Maxwell, for Civil Sheriff is also elected. Algiers is Republican largely; so is the Sixth District (late Jefferson city). We think the Democratic ticket has prevailed in the parish by about 800 majority. Mr. Ker is doubtless elected to the Legislature. Col. S. Carroll, Dem., is no doubt elected Senator from Third District. Election of Mr. Ozanam, Dem., for Senate from Second District doubtful.

Latest.—8 A. M.—Full 1, in 18th Ward—Republican majority 160.

18th Ward complete.—Republican majority 168.

Seventh Ward, Full 1—Hunt 305, Pulsch 501.

Dubuclet 149, Graham 143.
Wiltz 139, Flanders 135.
Maxwell 69, Sauvinet 148.
Rogers 69, Pulsner 148.

The Democrats complain that the hot corner of Gamp and Thalia opposite the "Buffet."

The New Lafayette Reservoir Association.—This society celebrated its third anniversary by turning out in strong force last day, and marching in procession with music through the principal sections of several streets of the city, and by other interesting proceedings.

Accompanied by a number of invited guests they marched from their hall, on Old Levee street, between St. Philippe and Conti, under the direction of their Grand Marshal, Capt. Camillus, to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, where a beautiful Portuguese flag was dedicated to the service of God, with interesting ceremonies, after which they resumed their march. At the corner of Levee and Marigny streets, opposite the truck house of Hope Hook & Ladder No. 5, they were treated to a fine punch by Capt. Bill Swan. At the corners of Levee and Tonti streets they were again treated by Mr. Shisa, and also on Magazine street by Doyles, at the invitation of Mr. Adolphe Edelles Vice President of the Spanish Benevolent Society.

The Spanish Consul, Mr. Don Carlos Pla, was serenaded at his residence, on Dauphine street, by the Philharmonic Society, acknowledged by him, accompanied by Mr. Arendano and Vice-Consul Don Merla. The procession was finally entertained with a fine repast at the house of the corner of Dauphine and St. Claude streets, where speeches were drank and received approbation. Announcements from representatives of the various interests represented, including gentlemen from several other cities, were made. The association was organized in 1854, and has done noble service in the cause of charity. Its capital in certain cases to venture. Horrible as the thought is nothing could be done by the officers and crew to save themselves.

A feeling of apprehension and uneasiness seems to have existed among the passengers. According to the statement of the survivors, before the fatal prepartions to the disaster, during the tumult of the hurricane, when it was at its fiercest they attempted to allay the fears of women and terror, and many were painfully apprehensive of their coming fate.

The boats were Ingersoll's metallic life boats. I think the Captain's boat got clear of the ship and came up again, as a boat bottom up was seen two hours after, but no person was on it. After the ship's mainboom was out of sight we thought ourselves all right, as the ship was clear of us, but we counted without a host, for a heavy sea capsized the boat, but all managed after great exertions to right her and get in again. The ship went down at 8 P. M., and at midnight the weather moderated and was still.

We bailed the boat out after remaining in her full of water throughout all the night, using for that purpose the rudder and our shoes, there being nothing else on board, our hats and everything else having been lost. We then went with the sea, which was heavy, to the northward. At 10 o'clock we got on the Bahama banks, and so intended to steer south for Abaco. About 3 o'clock we saw a ship and pulled for her, but darkness setting in we did not catch her. We began by this time to feel pretty thirsty, but still had hopes for the morrow, so we let the boat drift and went to sleep. Next morning the wind was strong from the northeast; when we saw a brig at anchor on the banks and pulled for her, but the wind increased so that we could not reach her. We then squared away for the Florida coast, with an oar for a mast, two sheets and a pillow-case for a sail. We made Jupiter Inlet Light-house about 8 o'clock. At 10:30 on the 29th we were near the beach, and took down sail and put our shirts on our backs and then prepared to beach the boat. The first breaker was passed, which did no harm; the next breaker which struck was a very powerful one, and it swept McCormick and Phillips out of the boat. The poor fellows could not reach it again, being so much exhausted. The others, five in number, succeeded in keeping the boat and were safely landed. We slept under the boat that night and the next morning, where we been sixty hours without food or water.

The hardships encountered by the five men were terrible, and the tongue fails to express the suffering endured by them while braving the fury of the elements for sixty hours in an open boat, without food or water, except a small quantity which served to moisten the parched and aching lips.

After being cast on the beach by the breaking in view of the light-house at Jupiter Inlet, the second mate and a seaman were the only persons on the boat strong enough to drag themselves from the building for assistance. The rest lay exhausted until the keeper sent a boat to take them. The party remained at the light-house until Tuesday, when they were carried up to Indian River and landed at Sand Point.

From Sand's Point the party was kindly sent on by mail steamer by the agent to Enterprise, and then transported to Jacksonville, where they received every neglect obviously kind by the Collector of Customs. After leaving Jacksonville the party landed at Savannah on the 4th inst. The passengers, 36 in number, without doubt, all perished in their state rooms. When the steamer Florida, having disturbed her beam ends, the water poured into the cabin, where they were securely fastened in a horrible death without even battling for existence. It would have been a mercy, the survivors state, to have attempted to rescue them as the cabin was a trap into which the crew dare not go to venture. Horrible as the thought is nothing could be done by the officers and crew to save themselves.

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The loss of the mate terrible disasters that has occurred on the Atlantic coast since the loss of the Evening Star, though the first of the kind, became in this instance is said never to have been outpassed by any ever witnessed in this latitude of the Gulf of Mexico.

Capt. Spencer was injured while standing on deck just before the steamer went down.

New York, Nov. 7.—The *World* correspondent, writing from London under date of yesterday, says: I had a conversation to-day with the French Charge d'Affaires in London. He said that the members of the Government of Paris generally regard Bismarck's conditions, because they are confident of the ability of France to finally overcome the invaders, as fatal to her safety and save the honor of the country. France is now savagely in earnest. Every day she grows stronger and more conscious of her strength. Prussia can no longer get food and forage by simply overrunning the country. They have got nothing without fighting hard, and the further advances Prussia's difficulties in obtaining supplies will become greater, while the resistance of France virtually will have nothing in receiving everything necessary.

A wide breach in the forts defending Paris will scarcely be possible before the 20th, and no bombardment of the city will be possible until the forts are taken. The forts are armed, with more effective guns than any that have yet been planted against them.

The Prussians have a few guns of heavy calibre than 64 pounds. Should these now open a fire the guns of the forts would soon silence them, and even should the forts be finally taken, the grounds between them and the encente are honeycombed with mines filled with powder, ready to be exploded by electric wires, and all the roads leading to the gates are defended by barricades of masonry, constructed within and mounted with guns of the best description.

The whole number of men now around Paris are 400,000, of whom 250,000 are armed and have arrived at a high state of discipline. Drilling of the new levies is proceeding rapidly, so that 200,000 additional troops is expected to be ready soon be ready and capable of taking the field. Supplies of all kinds will certainly be ample for the first of January.

If the final interview between Bismarck and Favre, the former for the first time admitted he would not consent to the admission of foot troops into Paris during the truce. The Provisional Government of France refused to consent to an armistice on this condition, which Bismarck had intimated would be granted. The real cause of the disagreement, however, was the utter refusal of the French Government to promise the cession of territory.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 7.—Both parties are confident. To-night the Democrats are holding a grand rally meeting at the theatre, which is packed with an enthusiastic crowd.

The Republicans had a torch-light procession last night, which passed off quietly.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7.—Rev. Maxwell Gaddis has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for conspiring bribes and conspiring with others to defraud the Government in the collection of revenue during the term as Assessor of the Second District of Ohio.

The jury also indicted Henry Curtin, of Lawrence county, for violating the law, for enforcing the 15th Amendment by preventing colored men from voting.

New York, Nov. 7.—Major Gen. Shaler, commanding the first division of State militia, has issued the following general orders: By direction of His Excellency, John T. Hoffman, commander-in-chief, it is announced that certain officers of the United States Navy, and officers of the Navy, charged with important duties in reference to conducting the election have fully agreed upon measures which, it is confidentially believed, will render all military interference wholly unnecessary, yet as a measure of extreme precaution, it is ordered that the service of this division be required to aid the civil authorities in the preservation of peace and order on election day, November the eighth. The established signal of twelve strokes repeated four times upon the lower bells of the Fire Department will be sounded thereupon. The infantry and artillery will immediately assemble at their respective armories in fatigue dress, and the brigade and battery commanders will report in person to their headquarters. Regimental commanders will see that the formation takes place at once and the men kept within their armories ready for instant service.

Selma, Ala., Nov. 7.—The city remains qui