NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 75 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $15; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4. Single copies of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
Weekly is published every Tuesday. Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, payable in advance.
Advertising—Transient advertisements, per the run of the paper, first insertion, per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 per square.
Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $2 50 per square.
Liberal insertions in intervals to be charged for each insertion.
Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, per square, $20 net per month.
Advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above transient rates as may be agreed upon. No case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Notices of Advertisements to be inserted as set per line, each insertion.
Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Agents not marked for any number of days will be published at times.
Irregular advertisers shall be rendered bills.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS,
SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1870.
Clement Lacassagne is authorized to receive subscriptions for the BEE and collections for our account in the Parishes of Louisiana, whither he is to go on a business tour. We commend Mr. Lacassagne to the courtesy of friends in the country.
Auction Sales This Day.
By Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the corner street—Fine household furniture, bedding Goods and Hats.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole 15,211.

THE LESSON OF OUR DEFEAT.

We need not look very far for the cause of the defeat of the Democrats and Conservatives in this State at the election of the last, assuming that we are correct in saying which there is little doubt, the obvious to on-lookers that the Radicals had secured their victory beyond all contingency before the contest was entered upon. No one with his eyes open, and not to see, could read the Election Returns, laws, passed at the last two sessions of the Legislature, without being convinced that, with Radical officers to register the voters and receive the votes, the Democrats had not the slightest chance of success. In vulgar parlance, *the cards were stacked upon us.*

It must be admitted that, besides the large number of numbers which the Radicals could in this election by reason of the above, there were at work other causes of success for them. They were backed by all the influence of the Government at Washington and by Northern money spent in making their victory certain. We understand that the Secretary of Pennsylvania contributed $10,000 in money to secure a Radical Congressional delegation from this and other States.

It is too soon yet to say what effect the victory of the Radical party had upon the people throughout the State. In the city of New Orleans at least none at all, as we are informed. In the parish of Orleans the votes of the Republican ballot exceed over a third and less than one half of those cast for the regular candidates of the Republican party, the Democratic nominees both.

In pointing out the facts which have led us so far in the late contest, we do not mean to apportion a large share of blame to any class of the white population of New Orleans, who, while they would be glad if they were charged as sympathizing with the Republican cause, yet in voting to register themselves and vote for Democratic candidates, did it really support of the did not consider largely to the success of the Radical ticket. Every vote withheld from the Democratic ticket was a vote for the election of Radical rule. That is clear, and that, who can tell what influences these citizens to whom we allude, have exerted over others, had they cast their share of public duty.

It is made that many of the more influential citizens of New Orleans have evaded their political duties of voting. They have stood by and seen the classes of the population, of themselves for the purpose of conducting public affairs in city and State, and have, by refusing to exercise the right, indirectly contributed to the disorganization and the breaking up of that other class of the population who, at least are on the side of

One organized and combined act virtue unorganized and uncombined, it is easy to see that the latter must be overthrown in the conflict. If there were notable names on the Democratic ticket who is to blame for it but our own leaders, professing to be men who have gone and lead the public in spite of such a city as New Orleans? The classes of the community shrink from contamination of politics and also refuse to participate in the nomination, but manifest, under these circumstances that an election in Louisiana is other than a farce—and that the white population opposed to Radical misrule will make use of their strength in a more profitable enterprise than in *striking at such odds* with the men now in power! Had we had much better reason to take advantage of refusing to go into contests which are certain to go against us? We believe that a fair expression of the sentiment of the intelligent population of Louisiana established on Monday last would be by no means unpromising for a revival which we cannot gain, deprive ourselves of the right of even protesting against the iniquitous rule under which we live.

The Westminster Review—for October—just been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton street, New York. It is a number of more than average excellence, and also, a contained the subjects of some of its articles of more than usual interest to readers in this country. Occasion has been taken to comment on the various topics treated in this publication; but either now issued is remarkably able, and few will open it without finding something to engross their attention. Among the papers which will be especially read are the following: "American Literature," "John Wesley's Colony," "The Laws of War," "Count Cavour," and "The New York and London Press." No other English Review has spoken so thoroughly with the progressive spirit of the age. It will be with the interest that the public will take up this number and read the kindly critical and appreciative remarks on our writers, and living, in the first-named article; the equally critical but not so kindly words on the late colonial policy, which forms the subject of the next article, and which, as a striking event in the history of finance, has been well worthy of a place in the pages of a quarterly review.

Disturbance at Baton Rouge.—The *Gazette and Comet* of Baton Rouge of Tuesday evening reports an unfortunate collision of white and negro voters at that place on the evening of the day of election, which resulted in the death of two negroes and the wounding of four others, two white men also being wounded. Our cotemporary states it is difficult to account for the collision, but charging the responsibility upon those whose interest it was to prevent disturbance and thus justify the authorities in calling out the military. *Gazette* says that throughout the day, the city was unusually quiet and that the local civil authorities seem to be trusted with the preservation of the peace there would not have been a solitary act of violence.

We are indebted to Messrs. John Knaubert & Co. for a polite solicitation to visit their new saloon which they propose to open at 11 o'clock to-day near the Brokers' Exchange, 106 Common street, between Charles and Carondelet streets.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,546, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 56 Canal street, New York, on January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with total variation in time of only 36 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

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

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of the $12 Ormis Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 56 Canal street, New York, and found the total variation in that time of one-half minute, (30 seconds) and it same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several others use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.
New York, July 30th 1870. 3m

Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., and get a pamphlet on Catarrh free, or send sixty cents and get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. we, fri, sun 1 year

Academy of Music.

The excellent artists composing the Moore and Wyatt-Ham combination, will shortly make their appearance before a New Orleans audience, at the Academy of Music. They will perform the interesting play called the "Lancers," which created quite a furor in St. Louis and Memphis.

Every one, save the *Avalanche* of the latter city, knows what the play is called, but only those who were present, could realize all the amusement, gayety, vim and real wit with which the piece abounds, as well as the exquisite talent of the principals and the superior excellence of the other members of the company. Mrs. Moore carried the sympathies of the audience with her. Her pretty and girl-like appearance and charming tact and naturalness were a mere revelation to those accustomed to the more forcible stage heroics, so popular among leading actresses. The merits of Mr. Charles Wyndham were also recognized. He is young, good looking, possess a natural grace and reason the stage, as pleasing as it is uncommon. All that was done by these two artists was rendered with that entire absence of effort and striving for effect, which is the most consummate secret of art, by concealing the means which produces it, and make people wonder where the art is.

The entrance on the scene of the three gentlemen, Victor, Eugene and the Colonel (Mr. Fitzpatrick), in irreproachable evening dress, had a most pleasing effect. The presence on the stage of a number of ladies and gentlemen with the dress, manner and perfect breeding of the class they represented, was a perfect novelty in stage effect, never before witnessed here, and rarely seen on any stage but Wallack's. Added to this, the piquancy and dialogue of the dramatist, materially aided by the introduction of most telling points and actions by the actors themselves, gave a charm to the whole which was felt by the entire audience. The singing of Miss Moore was loudly and deservedly applauded. She possesses a beautiful contralto voice, well cultivated and thoroughly under control. The buttering of the "Colonel's" head by Victor was shown with consummate skill by Mr. Wyndham, and every telling point hit the quick and raised a hearty laugh. The introduction of the pugilistic accomplishments exhibited by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is one of the best members of the company, Miss Moore, in the lady dressed by two suitors, who were at times a little too marked in their attentions and disputes, showed the utmost exquisite fact, coupled with the perfect ease and grace of the high bred lady. The finesse she displayed in not favoring one too much before the other; her preference for Victor, which she betrays in spite of herself, and her fainting at the end of the act, were all fine points, reflecting much credit upon her talent, and made the most of by her. The success of the new comedy was complete in every way.

Victor's Restaurant.—The attention of the public is directed to the advertisement in another column of Mr. Jules Martin, proprietor of Victor's Restaurant, 183 Canal street, who announces that his establishment will be kept open until midnight during the winter season. He will receive boarders by the week or month.

Accident on the Jackson Railroad.

We are indebted to Col. Geo. Mountain, Private Secretary to the President of the road, for fine particulars of an unfortunate accident on the road yesterday, about 5 P. M., two miles south of Brookhaven:

Mr. Jones, Conductor, telegraphs that under order of south bound mail train No. 3 reached Brookhaven at 4:30 P. M., threw off all the train off the track, except the engine and sleeping car. Charles Ruthford, Baggage-master, had his leg broken, and four passengers wounded, names unknown. He kicked that four cars might be saved to him by the train leaving the city at 4:05 P. M. to bring the passengers to the city. Col. Sewall, General Superintendent and Mr. Cravcourt have gone to the scene of accident with medical and assistance from Brookhaven. The company are doing everything for the relief of the passengers that can be done.

Mr. A. S. Carson, Railroad Agent, telegraphs as follows:

Posey, brakeman, killed; E. Mathers, of Memphis, killed; F. Patrick, of Brookhaven, killed; C. Ruthford, baggage-master, leg broken, and four or five passengers wounded.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Strict Parsimony.—We make the following extract from Mr. West's report Tuesday night to the City Council:

So far, as we can well state, the Council has not seriously considered the question of street improvements, acting upon the ground that it would be premature to do so until resources were available for the purpose. As it may be deemed equitable and judicious to ask for a change in our present charter during the next Legislature, to be convened this winter, the attention of tax payers is called to the contract between the Legislature and street assessments and the provisions under which they would be levied at present. It has been customary, heretofore, when a street was paved, for the owners of the property on the line thereof to pay either for the whole or for a portion of the cost. Under the present charter, if a street is to be paved, the cost is to be assessed upon *all* the property of the city. As a consequence, property owners who have objected to paying their streets are now to be called upon to pay equally for new pavements in front of property that has not consented to it. This measure for streets already paved. Another objection seems to me, that the general revenues of the city, present and prospective, are not to be relied upon to any sufficient extent for the improvements that are needed. Those improvements will require to be made according to the best system that can be devised, and immediately interested—the property owners on the particular street or streets to be paved, for without such assistance, the present large outstanding debt of the city is an almost insuperable bar to the undertaking of any extended system of improvements. Besides, the general interests of the public from being retarded by particular property owners; authority might be given to the Council to make improvements, with or without the consent of the owners, in their opinion such should become necessary.

Another objectionable feature, in my opinion, is contained in the regulations for sidewalks—the whole city may be inconvenienced by the obstinate owner of fifty-one one-hundredths of any particular piece of property objecting to the laying of a sidewalk. It would seem that the greatest number would be promoted by conferring upon the Council power to control the laying of sidewalks, upon the petition of citizens at large setting forth their necessity. Also, the whole matter and indifferent materials of banquettes in the thickly settled portions of the city, point to the necessity of authority to regulate and improve them, which does not now exist.

The Election.—This reporter is getting terribly tired listening attendance upon the gentlemen commissioned to give us the result of the election of last Monday. If Messrs. Murray, Davies *et al* *cause us* not hurry, they will succeed in so effectually blast their worse than ever a quarry was blasted in the rain of Vermont. Big lumps are now the vocabulary of the day, presented every night by the fine company at the Varieties, or at the St. Charles Theatre, and by Messrs. Bowsikis, or at the Academy of Music by the novel personator of Rip Van Winkle, Robert McKinlee. It is outrageous that we should be compelled to the expression of the will of a city of 200,000 souls (Algiers and Jefferson City included) especially when, as we have already said, have the vote of the great city of New York with its population of near one million of souls, although the election was held in that city last Tuesday.

As yet we cannot venture to predict the result with any completeness are the returns which we continue to receive as we are able to obtain. Chief Supervisor Blanchard seems disposed to have the count made as rapidly and fairly as possible for the public, though his arrangements for expediting it seem somehow to be at fault.

Not having the full returns in detail, we give the vote for the principal officers respectively, which serves generally as an index to the vote for the others. We give also the vote for the respective candidates as far as ascertained for Congress, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Mayor and Civil and Criminal Sheriffs. In the First Congressional District Mr. Sci. Martin is the Democratic and Mr. Sypher the Republican nominee for the 41st Congress. A. W. Walker is the Democratic nominee against Mr. Sypher for the 42d Congress. In the Second Congressional District Mr. A. Walsh is an independent candidate supported, however, by the Democrats against the Republican candidate, Mr. J. E. Sheldon.

Col. Blair is the Democratic and Mr. Dubuclet the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. Capt. Jumel is the Democratic and Mr. Graham the Republican candidate for State Auditor. Mr. L. A. Wiltz is the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Major Maxwell is the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Civil Courts, and Capt. John Tobin the Democratic candidate of the Criminal Courts. Mayor opposes Mr. Wiltz. Mr. Sauvinet opposes Major Maxwell, and Mr. Massicot opposes Capt. Tobin. With this data our readers will comprehend the returns which we give:

First Ward, (seven polls), Poll 1—Walsh, 39; Sheldon, 21; Graham, 31; Jumel, 46; Dubuclet, 37; Blair, 30; Sauvinet, 39; Wiltz, 46; Flanders, 36. Poll 2—Walsh, 28; Sheldon, 31; Graham, 31; Jumel, 39; Dubuclet, 31; Blair, 31; Sauvinet, 31; Wiltz, 39; Flanders, 31. Poll 3—Walsh, 31; Graham, 319; Jumel, 319; Dubuclet, 311; Blair, 311; Sauvinet, 311; Wiltz, 311; Flanders, 311. Poll 4—Walsh, 56; Sheldon, 56; Graham, 52; Jumel, 52; Dubuclet, 52; Blair, 52; Sauvinet, 52; Wiltz, 52; Flanders, 52. Poll 5—Walsh, 18; Sheldon, 18; Jumel, 18; Graham, 18; Dubuclet, 18; Blair, 18; Sauvinet, 18; Wiltz, 18; Flanders, 18. Poll 6—Walsh, 99; Sheldon, 99; Graham, 99; Jumel, 99; Dubuclet, 99; Blair, 99; Sauvinet, 99; Wiltz, 99; Flanders, 99. Poll 7—Walsh, 116; Sheldon, 116; Graham, 116; Jumel, 116; Dubuclet, 116; Blair, 116; Sauvinet, 116; Wiltz, 116; Flanders, 116.

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Fourteenth Ward (one poll complete—Walsh, 96; Sheldon, 190; Jumel, 79; Graham, 186; Blair, 79; Dubuclet, 186; Maxwell, 75; Sauvinet, 187; Tobin, 73; Massicot, 189; Wiltz, 68; Flanders, 230.

Second Ward, Poll 2—Republican majority, 104. Poll 4—Graham, 249; Jumel, 190; Sauvinet, 244; Maxwell, 131; Massicot, 245; Tobin, 130; Flanders, 254; Wiltz, 125.

Third Ward, Poll 4—Blair, 334; Dubuclet, 251; Jumel, 321; Graham, 354; Maxwell, 208; Sauvinet, 336; Trade, 211; Tobin, 325; Flanders, 330; Wiltz, 208.

Fourth Ward, Poll 2—Democratic majority, 104. Poll 4—Democrats 53; Republicans, 143.

Sixth Ward—137 Republican majority.

Seventh Ward, Poll 4—Graham, 365; Jumel, 67; Sauvinet, 385; Maxwell, 92; Massicot, 388; Tobin, 90; Wiltz, 65; Flanders, 382.

Republican majority about 600 in the Ward.

Eighth Ward, poll 3—Jumel, 151; Graham, 206; Maxwell, 136; Sauvinet, 208; Tobin, 149; Massicot, 300; Wiltz, 122; Flanders, 293.

The Democrats claim that Messrs. Wiltz and Maxwell have gained on their ticket so far as the votes are counted about 200 ahead. Mr. Tobin is over 1000 ahead.

Only about half of the polls have been counted. Carroll, Democrat, is defeated for the Senate. Campbell, Republican, claims to have defeated Mr. Conran for the Senate.

We consider the general result still doubtful. Tobin, Diamond and Turnbull are probably defeated.

Accidents.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Charles Ellis, of Co. C, Louisiana State Militia, while on duty at the Armory, corner of Common and Rampart streets, accidentally shot himself in the left thigh. He was taken to his residence on Dryades, near Melpomene street.

Joseph Hamilton was severely injured himself by falling from the staging of the steamer Texas, ten feet high, yesterday evening.

Suicidal.—The body of Mr. F. Stein, Foreman of the police station of the Boys' House of Refuge, was found drowned in the river yesterday morning. He had been unfortunate in losing his money, and he had not been robbed, but the conclusion is he drowned himself in account of a difficulty he had with a woman with whom he had been living as man and wife for years, whom he complained of as being too intimate with other men.

Yesterday forenoon a woman named Molly Blackford, of 18 Franklin street, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. She was brought to her senses at the Charity Hospital.

Strasburg Under Prussian Control.

By a singular coincidence, the divine service which was celebrated at St. Thomas's Church on the occasion of the capture of Strasburg, was held on the day upon which an historic feast is observed. One hundred and eighty-nine years before, on the very same day, the Archbishop of Furstemberg received Louis XIV. as the conqueror of Strasburg with these words: "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen the Saviour." At the solemnity of yesterday all luxury and ostentation was avoided. General Von Werder marched the city on horseback, and was received at the church door by the consistory. The Te Deum was performed by the Archbishop's chaplain, Trommel, of Berlin, who for some time past has been attached to the suite of Count Bismarck Bohlen. The Governor General of the gates are opened. It is true that all the roads are not practicable; the roads on the left bank of the Rhine and by the gate "de Pierre" and by the gate of Austerlitz to the Rhine are difficult to pass on account of the barricades formed by fallen trees, and in part also on account of the havoc occasioned by cannon on the ramparts. At first they wished to prevent the entry into and exit out of the town, but the crowd became so great that we were not able to carry out the order. The police now confine themselves to preventing the inhabitants approaching in the streets after 9 o'clock at night; the doors of the houses in which soldiers are lodged remain open; no one under arms is allowed to print anything without being specially authorized. The bridge of Kehl is not yet completely restored. At the present the communication between the two sides of the river is kept up by means of a large barge and some small boats.

On the 1st of October the price of meat was still 2½ francs, on the 8d, however, it had increased to 6 francs. The high price of meat has produced the greatest privations upon the poorer classes. The price of horse-flesh has been only 3 francs during the latter days of the siege; milk was also very dear, and could not always be obtained at any price. I have been assured that there was a rush lately for eating than "pates de foie gras," the price of which remained the same throughout, and of which there was always an abundant supply. Wine, beer, coffee, chocolate, flour and rice were abundant. It is a very singular thing that during the whole of the siege a market for vegetables and fruits was held. The prices were very high, but every thing that was required could be bought there. It appears that salt had began to fail. The water had become very bad, as one can easily conceive, from the bombardment.

M. Valentin, the Prefect appointed by the Republican Government, had found his way into the city. As it was to be expected, he did not give the least promise to the public though his arrangements for expediting it seem somehow to be at fault.

Not having the full returns in detail, we give the vote for the principal officers respectively, which serves generally as an index to the vote for the others. We give also the vote for the respective candidates as far as ascertained for Congress, State Auditor, State Treasurer, Mayor and Civil and Criminal Sheriffs. In the First Congressional District Mr. Sci. Martin is the Democratic and Mr. Sypher the Republican nominee for the 41st Congress. A. W. Walker is the Democratic nominee against Mr. Sypher for the 42d Congress. In the Second Congressional District Mr. A. Walsh is an independent candidate supported, however, by the Democrats against the Republican candidate, Mr. J. E. Sheldon.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

North German Parliament Summoned to Strasburg.

Prussians Training Hawks to Capture Carrier Pigeons.

Cannonading Heard in the Direction of Thionville.

Condition and Strength of the French Army.

M. Thiers on the Bombardment of Paris.

HOME NEWS.

Grant and Ex-Secretary Cox.

Election Returns.

Fatal Accident on the Jackson Railroad.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Nov. 9.—The Government continues to withhold news, although the people clamour for it.

Military men seem quite confident.

A number of Prussian prisoners have arrived.

Advices from Paris to 6th inst. have been received. Order is preserved by stringent measures.

The active fire from the forts prevent the enemy from establishing aggressive works. Their works constructed during the night are regularly destroyed during the day.

It is stated the Tours Government contemplate taking a plebiscitum for a ratification of their power.

Metchnikoff has resigned in disgust, caused by the people's sneers.

Advices from Rome state that the Jesuits have been excluded from night schools. Popular demonstrations against the Jesuits are reported.

Tours, Nov. 9.—Thiers thinks the Prussians abandoned the intention of bombarding Paris, fearing the destruction of all civilized nations, but they will attacking force and shell the forts.

Versailles, Nov. 9.—The balloonist was captured to-day and sent to a German fortress.

Prince Frederick Charles has arrived at Compiegny.

London, Nov. 9.—The French army of the Loire have crossed to the north bank of the Loire.

Twenty-five mammoth Krupp guns are visible from the Harris Observatory but none yet fired.

London, Nov. 9.—Latest advices from China say the Tien Tsin affair accepted atonement from the Chinese for the late outrages.

London, Nov. 9.—The fog is intense here. It was dark as midnight at noon to-day. Heavy cannonading heard at Aldershot on Saturday and Sunday from the direction of Thionville.

The Prussians are training hawks to capture the carrier pigeons from Paris.

The Prussians have fortified Mount Belgard, necessary to besieging Belfort.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* says the Parliament of the North German States has been summoned to Strasburg.

A French fleet has been sighted off the Elbe and other ports.

Lille, Department Nord, has issued a loan for defence purposes.

Rome, Nov. 9.—The Italians have closed the Jesuit Colleges.

Starvation prevails in Metz.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 1.—Lopez Jordan, Leader of the Insurgents, defeated the Government troops near Rosario. The Government loss is heavy.

Yesterday forenoon a woman named Molly Blackford, of 18 Franklin street, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. She was brought to her senses at the Charity Hospital.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 9.—*World* special: *Versailles*, Nov. 8.—The Crown Prince has a force of 230,000 men fit for offensive service in the field. Paris is absolutely impregnable to an attack, and can be conquered only by starvation. There is food sufficient to last two months longer. There are six armies outside of Paris, numbering 530,000 men, drilled and well armed in the field. Briefly, the positions and disposition of Prussian troops.

The portions of irregular troops are: The army of the Meuse, Prince Frederick Charles, 60,000 men; army of the West, Gen. Kenatry, 10,000 men; army of the North, Gen. Bourbaki, 15,000 men; army of the centre, Gen. Tripani, 20,000 men; army of the Rhone, Gen. Michel, 110,000 men, and the army of the Vosges, Gen. Cambreils, 45,000 men. All these are well supplied with artillery, save artillery, which deficiency is rapidly being remedied. The army of the Loire has 100,000 men in the field. Famine, in no quarter is there any deficiency of money, provisions, ammunition, clothing or horses.

The army besieging Paris continues to suffer from sickness, which is constantly increasing. A recent report of the condition of the army showed an average of 800 cases on the sick list.

Each battalion and nominal strength of 1000 men. No more reinforcements will arrive from Germany. The last reported, nearly all boys under 19 years, are now on the way.

The former reports concerning the disposition of the army of Prince Frederick Charles on the north side of the 10th Corps has gone to Paris, left to Thionville; the remains at Metz; just is at Lille; 3d at Troyes, and 9d and 9th is at Lyons.

On the 1st of October the price of meat was still 2½ francs, on the 8d, however, it had increased to 6 francs. The high price of meat has produced the greatest privations upon the poorer classes. The price of horse-flesh has been only 3 francs during the latter days of the siege; milk was also very dear, and could not always be obtained at any price. I have been assured that there was a rush lately for eating than "pates de foie gras," the price of which remained the same throughout, and of which there was always an abundant supply. Wine, beer, coffee, chocolate, flour and rice were abundant. It is a very singular thing that during the whole of the siege a market for vegetables and fruits was held. The prices were very high, but every thing that was required could be bought there. It appears that salt had began to fail. The water had become very bad, as one can easily conceive, from the bombardment.

M. Valentin, the Prefect appointed by the Republican Government, had found his way into the city. As it was to be expected, he did not give the least promise to the public though his arrangements for expediting it seem somehow to be at fault.

Our readers will be pleased to hear that Professor Kuss has undertaken the duties of mairie. He is, without doubt, the most popular and the most esteemed man in the town; on the other hand, however, his health—always delicate—has been much endangered by the fatigues of the last few days. Good relations subsist already between the soldiers and the inhabitants. The quiet of the streets at night would not be judged by the two isolated cases which have been recorded in the newspaper (the murder of the two Italian soldiers. It is true, however, that a great portion of the bourgeois did not wish for the surrender of the place, and that having no knowledge of the state of siege words they thought that the city would be able to resist still for some weeks, but it is now well understood that further defence was impossible. We are assured in the most positive manner that the story of the "head" which is said to have been carried about in the city is an invention.

The following are a few details on the capitulation: On the 27th of September, at noon, the bearer of a flag of truce on the part of the French started for Frohdenheim. At 3 o'clock he returned with the terms of capitulation, which had been accepted. In the afternoon he was all at once surrounded by a furious crowd crying "treason." He was dragged from his horse; he pretended that he was only the bearer of an armistice, and thus forced himself a passage through the crowd. At 5 o'clock the flag was hoisted, and on this sign being observed the firing ceased. The rest is well known.

"Were you in the fight?" said an officer to an elderly negro on a steamer, after reading a fight. "Had a little fight, yeah." "Stood your ground, did you?" "No, sah; I runs." "Run as the fight progressed, did you?" "Yes, sah; wouldn't have run, 'cept it I had seen it was useless." "Why, that's not very creditable to your courage." "Dat isn't my line, sah; cookin' my perfession." "Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?" "Reputation's nothing, to me by the side ob life." "Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?" "Ife worth more to me, sah."

Brookhaven, Miss., Nov. 9.—The southbound mail train ran off the track at Wesson at 2:30 this morning. No one hurt. Degrass and express car were detached and the train proceeded until it reached a point two miles south of Brookhaven, when an axletree broke, throwing all the train off except one sleeping car, killing A. C. Matthews, of Memphis, and F. Patrick, of Brookhaven, who were passengers, and Geo. Posey, brakesman of New Orleans, and wounding the following named persons: C. Rutherford, baggage master, leg broken; McGee, express messenger, and J. W. S. Gann.

The track will be cleared of the wreck by 12 o'clock to-morrow.

New York, Nov. 9.—Arrived—Steamship De Soto, from New Orleans.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Ship Japan, from Liverpool to San Francisco, burned at sea. Crew saved.

Memphis, Nov. 9.—John Cosgrove, who murdered Charles Willis Saturday night, was arrested to-night by Esquire Winters and lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Minden, La., Nov. 9.—The following is the official returns for the parish of Claiborne: For Congress—J. D. Watkins 1476; Morey 493.

For the Senate—Thomas 1481; Wiggins 489.

For the Legislature—Killen 1284; Meadows 1237; Blackburn 670.

Memphis, Nov. 9.—Vaughan, Dem., is elected to Congress from the 8th District by 800 majority. Caldwell, Dem., from 7th District by a large majority.

The Democrats claim the election of Hanks over Rose in the 1st Arkansas District; Rogers in 2d, and Edwards in the 3d.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 9.—Election returns come in slowly, but enough have been received that the Democrats have carried the State, and elected three members of Congress.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—The 4th Illinois District is claimed by P. L. Cable, Democratic candidate.

There seems to be no doubt that E. C. Jugersoll, Republican, is defeated in the 5th District by Bradford N. Stevens, Democrat. Twenty-one ago Mr. Jugersoll was elected by 700 majority.

There was a fierce internal fight in the Republican party: hence the above result.

Tenth Ward (one poll complete—Sypher, 1056; St. Martin, 1076; Walker, 1028; Jumel, 1122; Graham, 1053; Blair, 1077; Dubuclet, 1040; Maxwell, 1042; Sauvinet, 1096; Tobin, 1058; Massicot, 1063; Wiltz, 1075; Flanders, 1090.

Ninth Ward (one poll complete—Sypher, 1056; St. Martin, 1076; Walker, 1028; Jumel, 1122; Graham, 1053; Blair, 1077; Dubuclet, 1040; Maxwell, 1042; Sauvinet, 1096; Tobin, 1058; Massicot, 1063; Wiltz, 1075; Flanders, 1090.

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