The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Oct. 12, 1870.

SENATOR Chandler, of Michigan, had an interview with the President on Wednesday last, in relation to the political aspect in his and other North Western States. He is full of confidence in the complete triumph of the Republicans in the ensuing elections.

On the same day, Congressman Porter, of Richmond, explained to Gen. Grant the situation in Virginia, assuring him that the Republicans are the strongest party in that State.

THE great fault in the French military organization—as we gather from the reports of a majority of the newspaper correspondents—is want of discipline. This is evident in everything now more than ever. The fearful lack of discipline in the National Guards and the Mobiles is witnessed too frequently. But, it is thought this evil is about to be remedied, as Gen. Trochu has ordered the strictest discipline to be observed in the future, accompanied by four hours' drill each day.

WE learn that the higher denominations of bonds, under the new funding law, will be ready in the course of a few days for those who desire to invest in them. It is not expected that much will be done by Secretary Boutwell in the way of placing the new bonds on the market for some months to come, the present time being considered unfavorable for the successful negotiation of the low rate bonds. The opinion is expressed that had the compulsory clause been retained in the bill there would be but little difficulty in negotiating the new bonds at par.

IT will be remembered that the last Congress passed a law relative to a reduction of the army, in which it was provided to pay all supernumerary officers of the army who would voluntarily tender their resignations, a year's salary. This law is said to be working well. It is ascertained from the records of the Department that since the publication of the last Army Register was issued the army has been reduced by the retirement of one hundred and eighty-eight officers, most of these having resigned to avail themselves of the privilege granted by the law in question.

THE N. Y. *Tribune's* Washington correspondent was in error as to the views of Gen. Grant relative to the situation of Paris. A few days ago he reported the President as entertaining the opinion that Paris would not be taken. He is now reported as expressing the belief that the capture of that city is inevitable, and says that a city as large as Paris, filled with women and children and non-combatants, to the number of a million at least, surrounded by a strong enemy and cut off from supplies, &c., must fall sooner or later, the event only being a question of time.

WE learn that fifteen United States fishing vessels have been seized for smuggling on the coast of Nova Scotia. They were laden with tea and tobacco from the United States. The [illegible] are now cruising in force in the waters around the coast of the lower provinces, and it is determined to put an entire stop to the smuggling which has been going on for some years past. The Hon. Mr. Morris, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is on an inspection tour, and before next session will prepare new measures for the more complete protection of the fisheries of the Dominion and the prevention of smuggling.

THERE are eight defaulting Navy Paymasters reported several months ago, the aggregate of whose defalcations amount to over one million of dollars. Up to Wednesday last the Navy Department had taken no steps to prosecute these defaulters, or to collect the amount of their bonds, which in no case exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars. It is reported, however, that the solicitor of the Navy Department, who has all the papers necessary to begin suits, has requested the accounting officer to report the Paymasters as actual defaulters or embezzlers, and that when this is done legal measures will at once be taken not only against such defaulters but also against their securities.

THE Agent of the Associated Press in Washington City, says he has authority for denying a special telegram sent from that city early last week in regard to an interview with President Grant. He says the President states that he did not say that Senator Morton would be in that city in a few days to receive his final instructions as Minister at the Court of St. James. He had not even heard from the honorable Senator since his appointment. Not having been interrogated in regard to the claims of our citizens growing out of the Alabama depredations, nor with reference to the war in Europe, he could express no opinion. The President says he approves of Minister Washburn's official conduct as reported to the Government.

Now that the Germans have possession of the Champagne district of France, it is to be hoped that they will improve the quality of the wine of that name, supposed to be made there. Vast quantities of the so-called champagne are now manufactured in the United States, from cider, and such is the perfection to which the imitations have been brought, that many connoisseurs cannot tell the real from the spurious. The most of the champagne sold in this market is beastly stuff, as innocent of the juice of the grape as a girl's chin is of beard; while the quantity of this medicated compound, sold in the United States alone is about three times the amount of the annual grape crop product of the Champagne district.

AS SOON as possible after the close of the Crimean war the Russian Government engaged Capt. Gowan, of Boston, Mass., to raise the fleet that had been sunk in the harbor of Sevastopol, during that war, to prevent its capture or destruction by the enemy. In due course of time he got no less than seventy vessels afloat. Russian naval architects and engineers were then sent out in all directions to gather information. Every foreign dock-yard and arsenal was explored, none more thoroughly than those in this country, where the authorities furnished all the facilities required; and the facts obtained have been judiciously used in building up a navy that in the size and number of its guns is a match for any navy in the world. The ships recently built are said to be very fine specimens of naval architecture. England had better look to her laurels, or she cannot much longer sing: "Brittannia rules the wave."

Secret of Prussia's Success.

One of the most striking anomalies of the present war in Europe is the general ignorance about the resources, intelligence and character of the Prussians. It is true that many of these erroneous impressions about them were dissipated by the military victory over Austrian troops at Sadowa, but in her struggle with that power Prussia did not put forth her full strength nor call into requisition the highest skill of her generals or the capacity of her army. Prussia, for a number of years, has been gradually perfecting herself for a struggle to increase her territory. Her policy was: first, the education of her people, whereby intelligent officers and soldiers might be secured to the country; then, the investigation and study of all the latest inventions used in war, combined with the judicious observation of the wars of other nations, and the practical application and adoption of the experience derived from such sources, to the Prussian army. The importance of a thoroughly organized spy or detective system, was early recognized and organized with an efficiency that makes the English and French forces, of a similar kind, sink into insignificance.—The value to Gen. Moltke of the current information furnished by his detectives has been priceless; and the men engaged in furnishing it seem to have devoted themselves to it with all the method and thoroughness peculiar to Germans in matters of business. The correspondents all testify to the intelligence and information of the Prussian common soldiers, while the officers are thoroughly up in every branch of their duties. The secret of the effectiveness of the Prussian army is its organization. The smallest and most trifling details receive the closest and most careful attention. Nothing that concerns the discipline, arms or health of the soldier is neglected. Every man is instructed not only in his own duties, but in those above and below him in his regiment. Lieutenants are made competent to act as captains, or colonels, as the exigencies of the campaign may require. The world has been astonished at the familiarity of the Prussian Generals with the topography of France, and surprised at the fund of information shown by them since the war has progressed. They have not only informed themselves perfectly of every foot of land in France; but, in all probability, are equally advised as to Austria, Italy, Russia, and even England. In the "piping times of peace" the Prussian foundries, laboratories, secret service bureaus, engineers and detectives have been working quietly and constantly to perfect the power of Prussia to strike a blow with an arm made up of the sinews of a million of men, directed by the educated minds of as many soldiers commanded by that giant genius Moltke.

THE *Courier-Journal*, commenting on Horace Greeley's defeat as a candidate for Governor of New York, says "the journalist who wants office mistakes his calling. An editor is himself an official, occupying a very enviable position and his consequence is to be measured by that of his journal, great or small as it may be. He should desire preferment only in his profession, which is a branch of the public service. But in order to be a good journalist, he must eschew caucuses, committees and conventions. He must hold himself aloof from cliques; he must beware of intrigue. His road lies straight before him.—He need not become a party to personal, or petty struggles to be advised as to what is going on; and the more isolated he keeps himself, and the more disinterested he is, the better will he fulfil his mission as a faithful servant of the people. All the editors who have sought office have committed a blunder, because journalism and office, if not incompatible are at odds, and a man must violate the one or the other if he attempts to unite the two. Mr. Greeley, as the invisible power that controls the New York *Tribune*, is somebody. But Mr. Greeley, as a candidate for office, is but a weak, old man.' No man, who adopts journalism as a career and desires to succeed in it, should suffer himself to be allured into an official maelstrom. As a leading journalist he is on vantage ground, which he at once gives up when he places himself at the mercy of popular favor. If he is elected his sphere of influence is not extended; and, if defeated, his future power is crippled. Let ambitious young editors take warning and stick to their tripod."

THE position of Secretary Cox upon the subject of assessing clerks for party purposes seems never to have been fairly stated. In his interview with the representatives of the Congressional Committee, the Secretary said he did not like the tone of their circular, and especially objected to the implied threat which it contained. While he would like to have every man in the Department give according to his means, he wanted it submitted to each man's judgment of his ability to give, and he objected decidedly to the system of assessments, as he knew some of the clerks were not able to contribute much without distressing their families. The action of his subordinates must be voluntary, and if they acted in good faith towards the party, it should not work to their disadvantage while he remained in office.

A POSTAL Convention has been concluded between the United States and the Provinces of Vancouver's Island and the British Columbia, establishing and regulating the exchange of correspondence with those colonies on the same basis as that adopted in the Postal Convention with the Dominion of Canada.

THE Secretary of War has concluded his selection of the officers who are to compose the Board to determine who are and who are not to remain as officers of the army. It is said that nearly five hundred officers, from Colonels to Second Lieutenants, are to be examined before this Board, all of whom are reported as unfit for the proper discharge of their duties, etc. The Board will convene in Washington city on the 17th inst.

THE National Congress on penitentiary and reformatory discipline convene in Cincinnati, to-day (Wednesday). It will comprise representatives from all parts of the United States and several nations of Europe. The discussions will embrace questions bearing on the moral, mental and physical condition of inmates of prisons, professional training of officers, construction of buildings, obligations of society to reformed criminals, exercise of executive clemency and many questions touching the whole subject of prisons. Several hundred delegates are expeted.

GEN. CASEY, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, denies the statement in the Washington correspondence of a Baltimore paper that he has been offered the position of Solicitor-General, and he further denies that he is a candidate for the position. He says his enemies have tried to have him removed from the Collectorship, but the Administration has sustained his course there, and he will remain in that place. He is sure that Louisiana will be carried by the Republicans at the coming election.

A Tragedy in Utah.

The *Utah Gospel* says: "Miss Laura Claire, the beautiful daughter of Professor Ignus Claire, the astronomer, has, as it has been well known for some time, been engaged to Mr. Alfred Vivian, the young writer, author "Hell and Heaven—Which Will You Have?" "Think and Repent," "Prayers for the Sinners," and other beautiful tracts, which have given him quite a reputation; but for some reason or other it has been suspected that there was a coolness between them. Still, Miss Claire loved him devotedly, and the preparations for the wedding were going on.

In the meanwhile Mr. Joseph Morton a young gent of this city, has fallen desperately in love with Miss Claire, and refused to be denied admittance to the house, although Prof. Claire has several times ordered him out. He, when treated thus, declared mysteriously that he knew certain secrets about Miss Claire, and if she would not marry him he would repeat them. He demanded to see her alone. That she finally consented to, and, after a long interview, he departed, stating he would return the next day. To this she smiled, and said:

"Yes, I shall always be glad to see you."

These words were repeated to Mr. Vivian when he came that evening, and he asked his affianced what they meant. She said "Nothing." After a while he said, "Do you love this Morton?" Miss Claire laughed, and said, "Don't be a fool, Alfred." Then you refuse to answer?" he said. She frowned. "You know I love you," she answered; "and if you ask me any more silly question I shall be angry." Mr. Vivian left shortly after, appearing much displeased.

The next morning Mr. Morton came. The servants noticed that Miss Claire was deadly pale, but she received him quite cordially. "You must have some wine," she said. "Of course," he replied, "with you." He took a glass and drank it. Shortly after he departed, but before he had walked three blocks he fell to the ground, and was picked up dead! A *post mortem* revealed that he had been poisoned. Miss Claire was arrested. She sent for Vivian. Do you believe me guilty?" she asked. "I have nothing to say," he replied; "I am and have for a month been engaged to be married to a guy lady in this city, and it is not right that I should be seen with you."

The young lady uttered a piercing "I did it for your sake—I loved you—he could have prevented our marriage—oh, Alfred, do not desert me—save me—save me!" Mr. Vivian tore himself away, and would have quitted the cell, when Miss Claire placed herself with her back against the door. "Look," she said, and before he could prevent it, and she had drawn a dagger, and stabbing herself, fell dying at his feet. "I forgive you, I love you," she murmured, and her eyes closed forever."

Life in the Beleaguered City.

The special correspondence of the London *Dailey News*, writing from Paris on September 29th, says: The siege has at last fairly begun. We are cut off from the outer world and know nothing. The letters and some of the newspapers which left London on the morning of Saturday have reached us, but after that—nothing. Paris is now fairly surrounded, and all the railways cut. The lines cut are those by Versailles to Cherbourg, and by St. Germain to Rouen and Havre, and we now hear that Versailles and St. Germain are already turned into barracks. It is to be hoped that you will receive my letter posted on Sunday last, and addressed to the care of your agent at Dover, but there is no more trusting to the post, and this goes by special messenger.

I will not trouble you with the news, which seems to be all important here, of small out post affairs, even though they be announced in great capitals as victories. This is the mere routin of a siege, which you can easily imagine, and of which you will get abundant information from without.

"STILL MERRY."

But can you imagine that Paris on Sunday was merry as usual, with but little difference? Even the Parisians themselves seemed to be astonished at their own carelessness. They were out having their Sunday walks—pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw—now staring into the dens in the Jardin des Plantes, now roaming about the park at Monceaux, sauntering along the quays, crowding at the Boulevards to drink and to chat; here in ecstacies over a man who could sing like many birds; there enchanted with the comical doings of a pair of poodles; and everywhere men and women, and kids, and lasses, flirting, flirting, flirting, as they flirted when Herculaneum and Pompeii were to be buried in ashes, and as, doubtless, they will still flirt when the world is being enveloped in the mists of final doom, and the vials of wrath are about to be poured forth.

STRASBOURG STATUE.

In the great sight of the day, however, which is always the statue of Strasbourg, there is more than usual earnestness. People crowd with their offerings as to a sacred image. In a letter which I posted to you on Sunday I stated that a grand mass was to be sung at the foot of the statue; but this was a mistake, for there was no mass. It now appears that there was actually a mass sung by the Abbe Deguerry, although not at the hour announced.

SHOWING THEIR COLORS.

Yesterday (Monday) the most curious sign of siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris. I went to the British Embassy—there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore, and that there might be no mistake, there was a great black board put up to inform the public that this is the British Embassy. Also a similar board on the garden side, facing the Champs Elysees. And so all the Embassies have their flags flying. Not only this but every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his own country. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street give a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans. The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered by such flags will be respected by either belligerent. The red-cross flags for the society of the Wounded are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is, allots one or two beds to the wounded—he may bring out the red-cross flag. I expect in a few days to see this flag raised over the Grand Hotel, which has given up one hundred of its beds for the use of the wounded.

TROUBLESOME REDS.

The wounded begin to come in from the outposts; but really for the present there is more to be feared from the enemy inside Paris—that is, disaffection—than from the enemy outside. The way in which the extreme men here pitch into the Government, now in newspapers, and now in the public meetings, is not encouraging. Some of them—as the *Rerell*—insist that there shall be no peace of any kind, and that the war must go on, at all hazards, until victory is won. But these same people insist on a clean sweep being made of the public officers, so that the whole administrative body employed under the Empire—rank and file, as well as the heads of departments—shall give place to other. How is government possible under such conditions? It is of the last importance that the Government should make peace, and here are a set of men who declare that they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach Ministers bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet those very men begin to cry out for an equal division of food among us, and would embarrass the Government with disturbances if anything went wrong. These are people who are to be feared. The Government are doing their very best, but the Reds are getting louder and louder each day in their dissatisfaction; they threaten seriously to hamper the Government, and it may be that ere long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians as a lesser evil than their supremacy.

THE *Liberal* of Namur tells the following story: A French captain in disguise, who had escaped from Sedan, was making a frugal repast in a small cabaret not far from the frontier, when he observed a butcher from Montmedy come in, and shortly afterwards a Prussian officer. The two entered an adjoining room, but through a crack in the door the French captain saw the Prussian officer taking notes in his book and give to the butcher some gold pieces. The captain wrote a few lines on a slip of paper, paid his bill, and waited at the door of the cabaret until he saw the Prussian officer and the butcher separate and move away in opposite directions. He hurried after the latter and overtook him. "My friend," he said, "I think you come from Montmedy?" "I live there and have come to look for cattle; but there are none to be had; the the troops have eaten everything." "So then," said the captain, "you would not be sorry to make a little money in what in what is not your regular business. I understand that. Here is a note which I wish to have sent to the commandant of Montmedy. If you will take charge of it I will give you twenty francs, and promise you as much for the reply." The butcher well pleased undertook the commission, and handed the note to the commandant as soon as he reached Montmedy. The commandant read the note, called for a corporal and four men, who conducted the butcher behind one of the rampart walls, whence the sound of firing was soon heard. The French captain, before proceeding to Paris by way of Lille, watched the proceedings of the Prussian officer, who came regularly twice a day to the place, and watched an hour each time, returning afterwards to Sedan.

THE murderous assault upon Mr. Jesse L. Savage, of New Haven, Ct., on Saturday, proves to have been one of the most diabolical attempts at murder ever perpetrated in New England. It appears, according to the New Haven *Journal and Courier* [illegible] of the Reformed Church, in passing the office of Dr. Nicoll, discovered a man leaning against the fence post whom he supposed to be intoxicated. As he drew nearer to him, he asked Mr. Branch to help him home, to which he assented, asking him at the same time if he was injured, to which Savage replied, "I have been robbed," and then spoke again, and said, "I'm murdered; they've cut my throat." Mr. Branch then noticed that blood was flowing from the man's throat. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, and Mr. Savage, though from the loss of blood, related that he was returning home from the boat, upon which he had come from New York, and was passing through a narrow, dark street, when two men passed him, and almost immediately after a third came up to him from behind, seized and cut him with a knife across the throat, and that the other two stepped up at the same time and seized his arms. He was then thrown to the ground and his pockets rifled of their contents. They took from his pocket $1,550 in money, which he had on Saturday afternoon drawn from the bank in New York. Upon examination of the wounded man it was found that the robbers had inflicted two severe gashes across his throat, one of which came within a sixteenth of an inch of the jugular vein. A slight cut was found in the back of the neck, and three slight wounds were found in the upper part of one of his arms. Upon removing his clothing it was ascertained that he had also received five stabs in the abdomen, two of which were very dangerous. From all the evidence attainable, it would appear that Mr. Savage made a desperate struggle with the three villians, who, for a few hundred dollars, sought his life. At last accounts the wounded man was in a most critical condition, tho' it is possible his strong physical powers may carry him through and ward off a fatal result. As yet the perpetrators of the crime have not been detected.

Heavy Fighting Near Metz.

LONDON, October 8.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* before Metz, on the 7th inst., telegraphs as follows: This afternoon at one o'clock Bazaine made a desperate attempt to break through the Prussian environment in the direction of Thionville. The Prussians on the previous evening had driven the French from the village of Ladomchamps, and had established foreposts in St. Remy, Petite and Grandes Tapes and Maxe. Bazaine, under cover of a thick fog, advanced his troops and commenced an attack for the recovery of Ladomchamps. Having engaged the Prussian artillery he made a dash for Petite and Grandes Tapes, annihilating the foreposts and throwing great masses of men on their supports. Bazaine sent forward a large body of troops on the right, close to the Moselle, which advanced up the valley till checked by the Prussian cannon from both sides of the river, and finally stopped by the advance of two landwehr brigades of the Tenth army corps, which held a position opposite Grandes and La. Petite Tapes. A fusilier battalion of the Fifty-eight Landwehr regiment was nearly exterminated. Other battalions of the same regiment and the Fifty-ninth Landwehr suffered severely. Finally, at 4:30 o'clock, the French were driven back from all positions by a general advance of the landwehr and Tenth army corps. There was much bayonet fighting in the villages. The Prussian victory was complete. The loss in killed and wounded was considerable, and was heaviest on the French side.

The same correspondent telegraphs from Noisseville on the 8th inst., at 8 a. m.: The French during the night accumulated in large masses on the eastern slope of St. Julien, toward Metz. The Prussian foreposts were drawn back and reserves called up. Artillery crowns every eminence. Shells from St. Julien go crashing into Noisseville. A furious cannonading is going on to the south by Colombey, Mercy, Le Haute and Pelte. The French fort of St. Privat is also firing.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1870.

At an extraordinary session of the Cabinet to-day, Secretary Fish submitted the draft of the following proclamation, which was approved at once:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring so far as seemed to be necessary respecting the rights and obligations of the belligerent powers and of the citizens of the United States; and whereas subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads and other waters of the United States, by making such waters subservient to purposes of war. Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of waters within the jurisdiction of the United States by armed vessels of, either belligerents, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observations upon ships of war or privateers or merchant vessels of other belligerents lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe, and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of Oct., and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor or roadstead, or of other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station, or place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment, and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance in such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of any port or of the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair, shall continue within such port, harbor or roadstead or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether such vessel be ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of either belligerent, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer, shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the the same port, harbor, roadstead or other waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or other waters, of more than one vessel of each belligerent, but if there be several vessels of each or either of the belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford an opportunity of leaving alternately to vessels of the respective belligerents and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadside, or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall since last thus supplied have entered a European port of the government to which she belongs. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT, Pres't.
HAMILTON FISH, Sec'y. of State.

The Burning of Bazeilles.

We are now in a position (says the *North German correspondent* of yesterday) to inform our readers how the burning of the village of Bazeilles really took place. During the battle of Sedan, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the artillery-fire was raging on both sides, some Bavarian troops were marching past the village, when suddenly half-a-dozen of musket shots were aimed at them from a house. The Bavarians, who had been victims of a similar treachery at Weissenburg, immediately broke the door open, but the intending assassins had fled. The house was set on fire, and the inhabitants opened a regular fusillade on the Germans from every window. At 6 o'clock the whole village was in flames. Our soldiers tell frightful stories of the ferocity of the people. Men and women united in massacreing wounded Bavarian soldiers in the street, and were to be seen lifting them up and throwing them into the flames. The village was destroyed, but comparatively few of the inhabitants perished, and we are assured by an eye-witness that French, or even English troops, would have ruthlessly exterminated the whole murderous population. The smell of the charred flesh, of which the Duc de Fitzjames speaks in his letter to *The Times*, came most probably from the burned bodies of our brave Bavarian brothers.

The following account of the burning of Bazeilles, is given by a German newspaper correspondent, and places the conduct of the Prussians in a different light from other reports. It is dated, "Bivouac near Bazeilles, Sept. 1:"

"Last night between 9 and 10, I advanced with three battallions of the 2nd Bavarian Regiment out on guard. We marched from Remilly along the river Meuse down to the railway bridge, our road being lighted up by the burning houses of Bazeilles. Hundreds of French watchfires were blazing on the hills behind the place. From the railway bridge to Remilly the 1st and 3d battallions formed a close line of outposts. For six hours stood the Bavarians here, keeping a faithful watch, until at 5½ the order came to advance across the bridge. The apprehension was that the French had withdrawn, and it was of importance to engage them, so long as the Crown Prince had not succeeded in flanking them on the north-west. And only too long a time did the French (in and around Bazeilles) hold out. At 4½ a. m. the first shots were fired, and at 11 the village was not yet entirely cleared. The marine infantry who held it fought with admirable perseverance. It had to be taken house by house. The inhabitants, even women, took part in the fight. All human passions seemed let loose. Beastliness held its horrible orgies. Whilst the Bavarians were repeatedly forced to retreat, *their wounded, left behind, were thrown by women into the burning houses.* The sight of such atrocities urged our soldiers to fresh assault. No more quarter was given. Our pioneers threw fire-brands into the houses, every one of which was in flames."

Powder Mill Explosion.

A Pottsville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, gives the following particulars of the explosion of Laflin & Rand's powder mills, near Pottsville, on Saturday last: These works were in three buildings, situated in a line parallel with the railroad, and about fifty yards apart. At the time of the explosion Robert McIlwain, the foreman, and a young man named Jacob Lehr, were engaged in picking powder in the drying house and magazine, which were under one roof. A teamster who was assisting them, had just left the building and driven to another, about a hundred yards distant, for a fresh supply of kegs, when by some means never to be explained, the powder in the drying house became ignited and sent the building into the air, as only powder can, and, as quickly as a flash of powder can travel fifty yards, the corning and glazing mill, which stood next, followed the magazine. Then all was over, and the frightened neighbors who came running to the scene found nothing but a field strewn with blackened splinters, and the ruins of the corning mill. Of the dry house and magazine not even the ruins were left. Fifteen thousand pounds of powder had simply blown it away. The fragments scattered over the field were those of the corning mill, in which was a comparatively small amount of powder, five hundred pounds, or thereabouts, which nearly blew the building into fragments, leaving the foundation in tact, and most of the machinery in place; though a ledge of rocks, across the railroad, two hundred feet away, bears testimony to its battered face that bricks were thrown that distance with force sufficient to pulverise them when they struck.

The first inquiry was for the two men who were known to have been in the magazine, and who had disappeared as completely as had the building. After patient search their mutilated remains began to be picked up—a few in the field, a few on the banks of the stream which skirted it, a few more in the woods beyond the stream—the largest fragment a naked foot, torn off above the ankle, was picked up two hundred yards away, [illegible] small boy, held all that could be found of the bleeding bits of flesh which, a few moments before, were parts of living men, but which must be interred in a common grave, so utterly unrecognizable were they. The company's loss is said to be about $6,000. The works are to be rebuilt at once, and will be running again in a few weeks. This is the second explosion of the kind which has happened recently, the other having been the Indian Mills of Wren & Co., which exploded at night, and, it is supposed, by the act of an incendiary, fortunately without injuring any one, and which are already at work again.

THE calendar of the Cuban martyrs continues to increase. The latest victim of the blood-thirsty vengence of the Spanish authorities was Luis Ayestaran, one of the four members of the Cuban House of Representatives from the Western District, who was captured on Wednesday last and garroted on Friday at Havana, to make a holiday for the delectation of the ferocious volunteers. A son of one of the wealthiest Cuban families, he was at the time of his death barely 24 years old and was full of life, energy, talent, and patriotism. He was educated in the United States, and when the Cuban revolution broke out was studying law at Havana. He died like a hero, with a smile upon his lips and an invocation of God's blessing for his country upon his tongue. Humanity was a distinguished trait in Ayestaran's character. When Gen. Quesada requested permission of the Cuban Legislature to retaliate upon the Spaniards by the execution of sixty-eight prisoners then in his hands, Luis Ayestaran and Rafael Morales were the only Representatives who opposed such action. The death of young Ayestaran has cast a deep gloom over the Cuban circles in New York. His mother who is now residing on Fifth Avenue in that city, received the first intelligence of his capture on Saturday, in a telegram from Havana, announcing his arrival, there "severely wounded," and bidding her prepare for the worst. On Sunday morning the fatal news of the brutal manner of his death was announced to her. On the 5th inst. prisoners taken at different times were shot in Puerto Principe City. On the 10th Joaquin Espinosa and a mulatto named Bonor suffered the same fate at the same place for the offense of disloyalty, found to consist in their case in having traded with the insurgents. On the evening of the day a highly respectable Cuban lady, Donna Pastora Dopez Marrero, was likewise to have been shot for having been detected sending gun-caps to the insurgents.

—On Thursday, the body of a man was found in a secluded part of a dense woods, near Middletown, twelve miles from Louisville, Ky. An examination showed that the man had been shot in the back part of the head, the murderer having the pistol so close to the victim's head that the powder burnt the hair. The ball passed through the head, coming out at the left cheek, near the nose. The body of the murdered man was afterwards, from a paper found in his coat pocket, recognized as A. J. Every, of Aurora, Ind., who was on his way for the farm of Mr. Ten Brock, to go to work for him. On Wednesday night he got off the train at the depot on the railroad, two miles from Middletown, and was told that was the neasest point where he could obtain accommodations for the night. The general opinion is that he lost his way, was discovered in the woods and murdered for the purpose of robbery. A pedlar named Hankey about one year ago was found within ten feet of where this man was found and shot almost in precisely in the same manner. The case is being investigated, but there is no clue so far to the perpetrators.

—During the year ending June 30, 1870, 10,403 Canadians annexed themselves to the United States by emigrating.

THE VIRGINIA FLOOD.

Heartrending Accounts from the Lower Valley.

HARRISONBURG, Va., October 5.—Accounts continue to come in of the destruction of property and the loss of life in the lower valley of Virginia, and are truly heartrending. At Castleman Ferry, Jefferson county, the destruction is complete. All the houses—sixteen in number—were drived from their moorings by the surging waves, and the main building of a hotel and a storehouse alone are left to mark the spot. The Bessy Company lose heavily, the whole of the trestle-work, all the bridges from Harper's Ferry to Shenandoah City being swept away. It is supposed that it will take at least a month to repair damages and resume the running of trains on the Winchester branch to Harper's Ferry. The mail train now runs to Halltown and mails and passengers are transported to and from that point and the Ferry in coaches and wagons. Every building from Shenandoah City to Hall's Works is gone, and from Hall's Works to the old Shenandoah Bridge but few houses are standing, the whole number destroyed in the vicinity amounting to forty or fifty. John P. Lewis was drowned, and his house near the mill at Rockford was swept away. The steam saw mill at George M. Dichelberger's, near the Clark line, was also swept away. Joshua Myers' barn and all his buildings, except one were destroyed. Johnson's large woolen factory, at the mouth of Bullskin Run, was submerged to the second story. The old ferry house at Shannondale, Walraven's saw mill and house, and the fine distilleries of Messrs. Avis & Co., with their still and fixtures complete; also the dwellings of Mary Van Vacter, Jos. Starry, Jesse Harris, Jefferson, &c., the dye-house and other outhouses in Watson's factory, swept away, and the mills, stock and machinery are very considerably damaged. The destruction of Key's Ferry was complete; the old mansion house in the occupancy of Daniel Allstadt, who had scarcely succeeded in removing his family before the house, stabling and farming implements became common food for the raging waters.

John G. Cockerill lost $4,000 in bonds, which he had spread out on a table in the house to dry. A number of lives are reported lost between Harper's Ferry and Staunton. They are esteemed at nearly one hundred.

Terrible Results of the Flood.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 4.—The details make the damages and deaths inflicted by the flood very much more severe than the best information indicated. Every bridge on every water course in the Valley is broken down; dozens of human lives have been lost in farm-houses, which have floated off like shells on the floods.

The North River Canal, from Lexington to Balcony Falls, a distance of 22 miles, has been so utterly ruined that it is feared it can never be reconstructed. Not less than $100,000 will cover the loss sustained by the corporation of Lexington. The flood in Nelson County was very disastrous; the town of Scottsville, on the James River, Kanawha Canal, was almost washed away.

HARRISBURG, Va., Oct. 5.—Accounts continue to come in of the destruction of property and the loss of life in the lower valley of Virginia, and are truly heart-rending. At Castleman Ferry, Jefferson County, the destruction is complete; all the houses, sixteen in number, were driven from their moorings by the surging waves, and the main building of a hotel and a storehouse alone were left to mark the spot. The Bessey Company lose heavily, the whole of the trestle work and all the bridges. The stories from all directions bear the dreadful import.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The widow of General Sam Houston is dead.

—Chignons are now called ladies' repositories.

—There are 787 Baptist congregations in Virginia.

—Wisconsin now ranks the twelfth State in the Union.

—A ghost in Federal uniform haunts Fredericksburg, Va.

—Mr. Brussels is to start a carpet factory in Massachusetts.

—King Jerome Napoleon's billiard table is at Wilhelmshohe.

—There are about half a million of Scandinavians in this country.

—The summer is said to have passed by so quietly because there was so often an evening mist.

—Fears are again entertained that Hon. Reverdy Johnson will lose his sight.

—Bonehet, the colored freshman at Yale, passed a very creditable examination.

—Lawrence Barrett is playing standard comedy to crowded houses in Cincinnati.

—The fellow Whittemore is trying once more to get the Congressional nomination.

—Five hundred dollars per night are Mr. Jefferson's terms for Rip Van Winkleizing.

—In Decatur county, Iowa, G. A. Crosby is justice of the peace and his wife is constable.

—The President expects to spend a month in California when the spring time comes.

—Jem Mace has ceased pounding and taken to compounding. He has a saloon in New York.

—Capt. Breckham, of Columbus, S. C., died last week of injuric received from his run-away horse.

—Buffaloes in huge masses are passing through western Kansas to spend the winter in the South.

—The Raleigh *Sentinal* says that Gen. Abbott is not a candidate for re-election to the U. S. Senate from North Carolina.

—The exports of Savannah, Ga., this year exceed those of last year more than ten millions of dollars or upwards of 20 per cent.

—An exchange says that though the cattle plague has broken out in Ireland, it does not seem to have any effect upon Irish bulls.

—Don Piatt is a misanthropist, and not satisfied with the evil he has done to his fellow men in his letters, he is going to lecture to them.

—The State of Indiana is about to undertake the improvement of the Wabash river, so as to make it navigable as far up as Terre Haute.

—Mr. James Parton sets out on his first lecturing tour in a few days. He is to discourse upon men, women and things as they were a hundred years aga.

—Nilsson is allowed one thousand dollars in gold per night, traveling and hotel expense of herself and suite of three persons, besides a carriage and pair.

—Gustave Shurman, a two millionaire, died in Indianapolis on Tuesday last. A divorced wife and a son, disinherited by his will, have filed a protest against it.

—The New York *Times* says: "The eyes of Europe are upon us. This makes us feel very uncomfortable. What can we do to induce Europe to remove this ocular imposition?"

—Last week some disguised men killed Rube Malone, near Belfonte, Jackson county, Alabama, and now his widow, Maria Malone, has sued the county for damages.

—The season has not been a good one for reed birds. In Philadelphia, the headquarters for them, they are this and sell for more than twice as much as they generally do.

—It is all very well for young Mr. Bennett to be a distinguished yachtsman, but how about those ten other men who have lost their lives while doing the work of Mr. Bennet's yachts?

—The French and Chinese will probably soon be at war. Cannot Prussia, taking advantage of this, bring over a horde of Chinese soldiers to invade France, or is the German nation opposed to Coolie importation?

—The wreck of a large vessel having been found among the sands of the Kang Saint, California, savans are propounding conundrums to each other as to how it came there, and how long ago that place was the bed of the sea.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* announces that the President has decided to pardon all the Fenian prisoners who engaged in the late raid on Canada, and that by October 10th they will all be free, including General O'Neill.

—The engine house, car house and shops of the Stonington Railroad at Providence were destroyed by fire Saturday night, together with five cars, and seven locomotives were more or less damaged,