

but by far the greater part went toward Dijon by rail. The population freed from their presence show a conciliatory spirit. The Prussians occupy Reoul, the capital of the department of Haute Somme, twenty-seven miles from Bezancon.

TOURS, 19.—A credit for one hundred thousand francs has been opened by government for balloon service. The railway companies have been ordered to organize a special service for the movement. Melun was occupied by the Franco-tireurs on the 17th, after defeating the Prussian detachment which was in possession of the town.

The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from the farmers of Sur Moselle in the department of the Vosges, near Epinal, and are threatening the towns with destruction in case of refusal.

Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the south of France, on their way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire. The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meung and St. Aye.

CHARLESTON, 19.—The election, for Governor, Members of Congress and Legislature, and for county officers, took place to-day in this city. The contest excited extraordinary interest. Business was suspended and the day passed off quietly. The contending parties were Republicans and Union Reformers. Owing to some peculiar features of the election the votes will not be counted and the result ascertained until a week hence. It is, however, conceded that the Reformers have carried Charleston by a thousand majority. Both parties confidently claim the State. The contest in this district, between Bowen and his mulatto opponent, de Laige, for Congress, has been close. Both are Republicans.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—The deaths yesterday from yellow fever were five.

CLEVELAND, 17.—The storm on Monday night extended the full length of the lake, and was very severe. The propeller *Tonowanda*, one of the largest on the lakes, loaded with wheat, went down, about eight miles from Buffalo. It is not known how many persons were lost. A small boat, with the two engineers, a daughter of the captain and three or four others is missing.

COLUMBUS, 19.—The official returns from seventy-six counties show that the republican gain in the state is fourteen thousand six hundred. The democrats gain 4,400. The republican majority in the state will probably be a little over seventy-one thousand.

LONDON, 19.—The army of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, twenty-two thousand strong, entered the city of Soissons on Sunday. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition were found. The bombardment lasted only four days. There is much surprise expressed that no more vigorous defense was made. It is said the people of the city insisted on capitulation. At Lille it is thought the surrender was due to treachery, and was brought about by the Bonapartists, who are known to be scheming with the allies on the island of Jersey and in London. The plan of the Bonapartists is to place the Prince Imperial on the throne with the Empress Eugenie as Regent.

An ammunition wagon was blown up yesterday near the castle at Sedan. The greatest consternation was created. The gates of the town were closed, the drawbridge drawn up, and the guards recalled to the castle, as it was thought an attack had been made. Order was soon restored, however. Three Bavarians were killed by the explosion and a great number were injured. The accident was caused by a spark from a smoke pipe.

On Friday, 14th, the Parisians made another sortie with several battalions of troops. They were repulsed. The French entrenched at Ville Juif were driven into the city.

Five hundred French prisoners, gardes mobile, escaped on the 16th near Chateau Thierry, during an attack made by the franco-tireurs.

Later, it is reported a battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours defense of the city the French fled. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already ruined. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars are received.

At Epinal, yesterday, a force of 3,800 Germans encountered 8,000 French, mainly mobiles. After a short combat the French were defeated and driven off.

The rumors of a conspiracy of the Bonapartists impede the national defense in France and promote the triumph of Prussia.

A dispatch from Versailles announces that General Pilsach, on the 12th, attacked and carried Retull, and drove out three thousand gardes mobile.

General Von Werden reports that the enemy recently in his front has retired to Belfort and Dijon.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans. Railroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored and provisions are coming forward from Germany.

The Gaulois admits that the Prussians are passive through a humane desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believes they count upon making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position; besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally?

TOURS, 19.—The following is published by the Minister of War: Vendome, 19.—Chateau-Dun was captured last night by the Prussians, after a siege lasting from noon till ten o'clock at night. It was defended by troops of the national garde and franc tireurs, who retired disputing every foot of ground. The Prussian forces were 8,000 strong. They are well supplied with artillery.

From official news from the two large armies confronting each other near Orleans it is understood the French are slowly falling back. The Prussians seem to be returning towards Orleans, thus defeating the plan of the French general to draw them on.

Tours is filled with French troops just arrived. A band of Irish and American volunteers reached here. They are now marching through the streets, carrying their American and French flags.

The journals, to-day, publish the details of the occupation of Orleans by the Prussian army. The requisitions enforced were enormous, not only in provisions, but all the guns and horses of the city were taken. The soldiers who were quartered upon the inhabitants fed greedily, drank the best wines, and wasted what they could not eat. Bishop Dupaulup constantly interfered in favor of the citizens. He went himself to the Prussian commander to obtain a mitigation of the exorbitant requisitions, but was entirely unsuccessful. The correspondents of the journals, in their details, say the Prussians were well provided for, and seemed to be comfortable. It is understood that the Germans have almost entirely evacuated the left bank of the Loire, to concentrate on the right bank of Orleans. Many German tobaccoists, bakers and provision merchants were there, but these men were not disturbed. The Jewelers have just cause of complaint. The richer inhabitants were shot and the soldiers were quartered upon them, who wilfully ruined the finest furniture and objects of art. Some of the most splendid residences of the city were gutted, and the greatest indignation existed during the siege.

It is rumored that the Prussians are retreating towards Paris, seemingly to avoid combat with the French forces gathered on the right bank of the Loire.

A Papal Nuncio is expected here to-day.

It is reported that the Americans now in Paris, at the request of Minister Washburne, will be allowed to leave the city.

The news from Marseilles is unfavorable; the garde civique is troublesome. It is expected that a commissioner will go forward from Tours to suppress the disorder.

Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, has ordered the R. R. companies to have trains ready for the movement of troops, at a moments notice, day or night.

The statement that Bourbaki accepts the command of the army of the Loire is incorrect. It is rumored that he despairs of a reverse of the fortunes of France, and favors peace on the best terms obtainable, as the only provident course.

The bark *Erro*, which has been under seizure for some time for violation of the revenue laws, attempted to go to sea, to-night, but was intercepted by the revenue cutter, *McCulloch*, and towed back and anchored off Weehawken. The Captain was not on board and no one seemed to have charge.

VIENNA, 19.—The correspondence of the standard says: It is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept any intervention which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign. Prussia has encountered immense difficulties in providing clothing, shelter and supplies; and blame is laid on Bismarck's repudiation, for

the prosecution of the war to the death. It is now said that Thiers never asked the neutral powers for any intervention, further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France.

The correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, until every gun is in position. The Prussians find severe measures necessary in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

LONDON, 19.—It is said that Thiers will urge, at Tours, the instant conclusion of a peace.

The belief prevails, at Havre, that the United States will interfere to prevent the bombardment of Paris. The two sides of the city not protected by the river are well defended by forts. The inhabitants are determined to contest every inch of ground.

A dispatch from Berlin denies that Prussia has complained to the government at Brussels, of the Belgian press. It was only intimated that the tone the journals had adopted toward Germany might affect the friendship of the two peoples.

Railroad service between Compeigne to Paris is again interrupted, and the rolling stock of the road transferred to the northern lines.

Preparations have been made, by the Germans, to sever communications around Tours, and that city may be cut off at any moment.

LONDON, 20.—Dispatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are outside Heligoland. None are in sight of the mouth of the Elbe. Preparations to meet the French vessels have been made on the Weiser.

Thirty post-offices have been organized under Bavarian officials in the departments of Alsace and Lorraine.

Later advices from China, are much more pacific. A dispatch dated Tientsin, September, 30th says two mandarins have been transported and seventy-five men have been beheaded, for complicity in the outrage on the French residents. The embassy is preparing to go to France.

The Times censures the arrogance of the Prussians in their terms of peace, and approves of the language of the Emperor, that no government yielding a foot of French territory as a condition of peace could retain its power a day.

Burnside has found it necessary to deny that he has been commissioned by the American government to offer peace propositions of any kind.

Ten French frigates are anchored off Dunkirk with fires banked.

The Prussian papers say, in the absence of skilled men from their usual industry, Germany is a heavier loser than France by the war.

An official report says the Prussians, after the battle before Paris on the 13th, demanded a truce of five hours to bury their dead.

The conduct of the Germans in Orleans, according to Prussian accounts, was different from that described by the French. They were perfectly orderly and the occupation was unattended by any violence.

Letters received from Paris, dated Oct., 15th, state that the citizens and troops are still in the best of spirits and hopeful. Daily sorties are made and much loss is inflicted upon the Prussians. The latter have not yet been able to erect any batteries.

The French at New Biersach made a successful sortie on Saturday morning, killed and wounded 200 and took thirteen prisoners.

The French foreign office has issued a circular to the neutral powers, denying its responsibility for the present war. The representations made by the Prussians as to the state of affairs in Paris, are affirmed to be utterly untrue. France desires peace, but a durable peace.

BERLIN, 19.—The Prussians will be ready to attack Paris no later than next week.

FLORENCE, 19.—It is not true that Prussia addressed a note of remonstrance to this city, on Garibaldi's escape to France. The Pope is in good health and remains at Rome.

The World's cable says a squadron of German hussars was surprised while asleep at Althio, and 100 of them were killed.

Kerry has gone to Spain where, it is rumored, a Republic will soon be proclaimed.

The Prussians have compelled Orleans to pay a requisition of two millions of francs and have seized all funds in the banks and in private hands. Duplaup was confined, by order of the German commander, to his own house and guarded.

FLORENCE, 20.—A circular has been issued by the Italian government protesting against rumors of ill treatment of the Pope. He is perfectly free and independent, and all that Italy asks is the ratification of any determination on his part to leave Rome, in order that the honor and respect due to his office may be paid him.

TOURS, 20.—The Prussians are returning towards Paris without seeking a battle with the French forces on the right bank of the Loire. The Prussians are still in peaceful occupation of Orleans, owing to their great losses at Chateau Dun. They nearly destroyed that town by fire. At Chateau Neuf, where the Prussians attacked and were beaten off, they look revenge by exacting heavy contributions. The inhabitants paid a hundred and fifty thousand francs. The Germans then evacuated the place, but threatened to return soon and collect the balance or burn the town.

MONTREAL, 20.—At a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning, a severe shock of earthquake was felt here. The buildings rocked to and fro and every body rushed to the streets in alarm.

There was a severe shock of earthquake throughout Canada.

BRUSSELS, 20.—The *Etoile Belge* says it is believed that Trochu and some other generals of the provisional government are desirous of peace, while Gambetta is implacable.

TOURS, 20.—Advices from Paris state that a number of Americans, who had obtained passes from the Prussian authorities outside the city, have found it impossible to leave. The Prussians explained that, owing to certain strategic reasons, Americans would not be permitted to leave by any of the usual roads. The Prussians advise Americans to leave by the boat going down the Seine, and promised their protection by that route.

Minister Washburne has informed Jules Favre that he himself will remain in Paris as long as the government authorities.

It is announced that the supply of flour in Paris is sufficient for five months.

Despatches from Rouen, state that Lille, Belfort and other places show a determination to resist. The Prussians are strong as ever.

A large French force has assembled at Besancon.

The movements of the enemy south of the Loire are much commented on in the journals. Some fear that a rapid movement is in progress for the surprise of Tours. Assurances are given that the government will not leave until an attack is certain to be made.

Despatches from various parts of France report a number of small engagements.

MARSEILLES, 19, via Tours.—An immense pacific manifestation was made to-day. Many thousands of unarmed citizens collected before the office of the prefect of the department and requested that Esquires be reinstated as administrator of the department. The crowd dispersed without disorder.

Mr. Dubost, a delegate from the government of Paris to Tours, who landed in a balloon yesterday, brings news of another engagement near Paris. It began in the morning, at Hautes Burnes, and lasted three hours. It was resumed in the evening and terminated after three hours more fighting. The Prussians, who attacked in both actions, were repulsed with heavy loss. The dispatch which contains the above intelligence does not give the date of the affair.

According to the latest advices from Paris, s Trochu, giving way to the unceasing demand of the national guards, has given his consent to their organization in mobilized regiments, as an active force for sorties and service behind the walls. He also announces that he has a plan for a general attack on the besiegers which, when matured, will be carried out on a formidable scale. Meanwhile he will accept volunteers for sorties and night surprises.

BRUSSELS, 20.—The *Moniteur*, of this city, calls for additional evidence about the transportation of German wounded through Belgium. It refutes the allegations of cruel treatment made by Prussia.

LONDON, 20.—On Tuesday the 18th, a division of the Crown Prince's army attacked the French at Chateau Dun, forty thousand strong. The French were defeated and driven back and the town carried by storm. Many prisoners were taken by the Germans whose losses were small.

BERLIN, 21.—The *Staats Avogon* advertises an issue of 65,000,000 thalers, at three and a half per cent., payable in six months.