

plete returns from the fourth Congressional district of this State show that Hawley, Republican, is re-elected from the 7th district.

OMAHA.—The suit of G. W. Frost, formerly purchasing agent of the U. P. R. R., against the Company, for \$40,000 additional pay for services, resulted in a verdict in his favor for \$11,000, which was set aside by the Judge.

ST. LOUIS.—Returns from the State indicate Brown's majority to be 35,000 and may reach 40,000. Hooms, regular Republican, is elected in the 4th District, by a small majority. The other Districts remain as previously reported.

LAKE CITY, 11.—There was a riot here the night before the election, caused by negroes with arms parading the streets. Thirty or forty shots were fired, two negroes were wounded. None of the whites were hurt. The negroes had shot guns and muskets, and the whites had pistols. After firing a volley into the whites, the negroes scattered. The election throughout the State passed off quietly; both parties worked hard. The returns to-day indicate that the Conservatives have carried the State election for Congressmen and Lieut. Governor.

NASHVILLE.—Thos. H. Peebles, Senator elect from Maury county, was shot and killed, yesterday, near Spring Hill, by L. A. Painter. The difficulty was of a private character. Painter acted in self defense. The Republicans elected to Congress from Tennessee are R. R. Butler and Horace Maynard. The Democrats are A. Garlett, J. Bright, E. A. Golladay, W. E. Whitehouse, R. R. Caldwell and W. W. Vaughan.

MONTGOMERY, 11.—About four counties are heard from. The Democrats have 1,500 majority. The remaining fourteen counties will give 500 more Democratic majority. The Democrats have elected 50 members to the Legislature and they will have 100 more. The following are elected to Congress: 1st district, Turner, negro Radical; 2nd district, Buckley, Radical; 3rd district, Hawley, Democrat; 4th district, Hayes, Radical; 5th district, Fox, Democrat.

FOREIGN.

TOURS, 9.—The government continues to withhold all news of the movements of the French armies, and the people are loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction. Military men, however, seem quite confident. A number of Prussian prisoners marched through Tours to-day.

Advices received from Paris to the 6th show that the government has continued to enforce vigorous measures for the preservation of public order, and additional arrests were made. The first regiment of national guards organized for active service, made a military promenade on the 5th, outside the fortifications, and went as far as Auberville and returned without meeting the enemy. Forts Valerien, Rouny and Nogent, by the rapidity and precision of their fire, prevent the enemy establishing any siege works within the range of their guns. Earthworks are thrown up by the besiegers in the night, but are destroyed by the French gunners during the day.

It is said the government at Tours contemplate taking a plebiscite for the ratification of their powers.

Rocheport, it is understood, resigned in disgust at insults from the people in whose cause he has made so many sacrifices.

VERSAILLES, 9.—Seven aeronauts captured from balloons have been sent to fortresses in Germany. It is said the papers found on them seriously compromise members of the Corps Diplomatique and others, whose honor has been trusted.

The 4th Prussian division has arrived in the vicinity of Versailles, and the 3rd at Chateau-Thierry. Prince Frederick Charles has arrived at Commerc.

TOURS, 10.—The Prussians evacuated Orleans yesterday with great haste, leaving five hundred sick and wounded. The day before the French gained a success at Caulmies. The Prussians were in a strongly entrenched position but were dislodged, suffering heavily.

The French have moved forward to Geminy, where they will occupy a strong position until the entire army of the Loire moves forward.

General Paladin reports to the government that a battle, which occurred two days ago at Marchenver, is more important than at first reported. The Prussians lost 250 killed and over 1,000 prisoners were taken. The French troops acted excellently. One regiment of chasseurs kept a large Prussian force checked until other French

troops came up, when the Prussians retreated.

The journals of Lille announce that General Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

LONDON, 10.—Advices by balloon from Paris to the 8th instant, state that Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume responsibility of rejecting the proposition for an armistice. Prussia proves anew, says Favre, in rejecting the armistice that she makes war for personal aims merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish her claims for the cession of French provinces; she seeks our destruction, and will be satisfied with nothing less. Since the fall of the empire the Prussians have twice refused to listen to overtures for peace, emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for fifty days without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to negotiate. The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of rebellion within the city, have created a government of defense, which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognize. Prussia has already recognized that government. Without the privilege of revictualing Paris, the armistice would be no armistice at all, but a continued war; the proposition was therefore rejected. The negotiations were closed because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was evidently anxious to destroy the French people; else she would not subject the non-combatants of Paris to the horrors of famine. The neutral powers of Europe had demanded that an opportunity be had for the assembling of the French deputies in order that the question of peace might be considered; this demand has been denied by Prussia, or practically denied by being clogged with impossible conditions. Prussia which began with fervent respect for the French people, closed with a refusal for an opportunity to hear them.

The French army has crossed the river Loire, and is now on the north bank.

A letter from Paris states that twenty-five mammoth Krupp guns are visible from the Paris observatory, but none are yet fired.

LONDON, 11.—Late last evening a report was received here that the garrison at New Breisach had hoisted the white flag. The rumor was confirmed here to-day by official dispatches announcing the capitulation of the fortress yesterday afternoon. Five thousand prisoners, including 100 officers, fell into the hands of the Germans. No guns were captured.

A roundabout rumor from Berne and Berlin states that Garibaldi has surrendered to the Germans. No particulars. The report is generally discredited.

A sharp reply has been returned to Austria from Belgium, in response to her note offering mediation, on the ground that Austria having armed at the beginning of the war, was disqualified now to act as a neutral. It is generally thought Prussia will prefer the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to any guarantee the neutral powers may see fit to make. Prussia's relations with Austria and Russia are not such as to render any guarantee of theirs acceptable.

There is great distress among the poorer classes of the French, owing to the government having seized all the money in the savings' banks. The dismantling of Alt Breisach has already commenced, now that the French works on the opposite side of the river are all in the German hands.

The Baden artillery has been thanked by the Prussian government for its gallantry.

LONDON, 11, 3 p.m.—The stock market has been greatly depressed this afternoon, by rumors that Austria has joined France against Prussia; that the French troops have retaken Orleans, and that the French fleet have made important captures.

BERLIN, 11.—Deserters from Paris say Trochu is preparing for another grand sortie.

VERSAILLES, 11.—General Von Dertaun having evacuated Orleans, reports the enemy not advancing along the Loire, as previously rumored.

LONDON, 11.—The formal surrender of New Briesach occurred this forenoon.

Gambetta has ordered that the drilling by the infantry and recruits must be finished in twenty days.

The Germans have erected new batteries on the heights of Raincy and at Mont Maguy, Bezous and Launbevoile. Col. Charrette has been authorized

by the Count of Chambard to recall his Papal Zouaves to fight France.

Aosta denies the rumor of having demanded a plebiscite. He says that by the vote of the Cortes he was elected by universal suffrage, and that will amply suffice.

A special from Brussels states that well-informed political circles are impressed with the belief that a new arrangement for arbitration has been effected by the four neutral powers, and that the preliminaries for conditions of equitable peace, acceptable alike to France and Prussia, have been concluded. The initiative has already been taken by Russia for the assembling of a Congress.

A dispatch from Berlin says, Bismarck's organ the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* devotes its columns to justify Bazaine in his defense of Metz.

TOURS, 11.—The journals report that the Prussians have lost over ten thousand killed and wounded and eighteen hundred prisoners in battles around Orleans and that they are retreating towards Chartres and Etampes. A large number of guns were thrown away by the enemy and had been picked up and distributed among the national guards at Orleans. The entire army of the Loire is moving forward. The military department of the East has been abolished and General Michael, who held the chief command there, has been assigned to another duty.

A dispatch from Chagny reports a large French force there, well supplied with artillery sufficient to resist the advance of the enemy.

The troops from Lyons are marching to meet the Prussians.

Italian volunteers continue to join Garibaldi's command in large numbers.

LEAVENWORTH.—The Republican majority in this State seems to be not less than 18,000. In the Senate there will probably be only one Democrat. Only two counties, Cherokee and Crawford, are known to have gone Democratic. The Legislature is four-fifths Republican on the local ticket. There has been much scratching. The election indicates that Clark will have the show for election to the U. S. Senate. The result in the counties which have gone Democratic is due to the question relating to neutral lands, in which those counties are interested.

BERLIN, 12.—Queen Augusta received the following from King William yesterday afternoon, dated Versailles, 11th: "General Von der Taun yesterday retired from Orleans to Touny, before a superior force of the enemy. He fought the French, however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by General Whittich and Prince Albrecht. The latter came up from Chartres. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will also join his forces to those of Von der Taun to-day."

The North German *Gazette*, referring to the sinking of the German bark *Charlotte*, by the French man-of-war *De Saiz*, says it was a flagrant violation of international law, and action on the matter will be taken by the Prussians at the proper time.

Despatches received here to-day from the German headquarters, at Versailles, announce that Paris will not be bombarded. The German authorities are convinced that the city is so illy provided that its surrender may be expected within a month from that cause alone.

LONDON, 12.—Bismarck has issued a circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign states, giving his version of late negotiations for an armistice. The appointment of such a man as Thiers by the French, to conduct negotiations, a man of such wide experience, had excited hope of propositions that might be successful. King William was even more eager for peace than Thiers. Bismarck proposed a truce for four weeks; the position of the respective armies meanwhile to be fixed in order that the election might be held throughout France. The only effect on the French side, of this truce, would have been the stoppage of a waste of ammunition from their forts. Thiers regretted that the re-victualing of Paris was not provided for, saying it was an indispensable condition of the proposed armistice. This absurd demand to go back two months in the prosecution of the war was impossible. Subsequently, an offer for a short truce was made. Thiers reported this to the members of the provisional government, by whom it was rejected. The inference is that the government dare not consult the people, and only made an advance, looking to peace, in order to quiet the neutral powers.

The Germans occupied Briancourt and Etapes on Thursday, after a battle

between Montbeliard and the Swiss border.

The *Weekly Examiner* rejoices in the coming hither of Gen. Schenck, as Minister from the United States. It wants the *Alabama* bill made out immediately, and says England, because she made no attempt to arrest the vessel, must pay the cost.

The Berlin *Cross Gazette* says the authorities will show no false generosity in refraining from bombarding Paris. The fire will open very soon.

The *Times* correspondent, telegraphing from Berlin, announces a confirmation of the capture of Orleans. It is also confirmed that Russia has asked for the revision of the treaty of '56.

There is considerable excitement here over the movements of the French fleet. The news of the bombardment of Homburg is hourly expected.

The battle at Orleans was a very serious one. The French line reached from Vendome to Beaugency. Travel has been restored between Orleans and Viozin, and soon will be between Orleans and Tours.

Garibaldi reviewed his troops at Autun on Tuesday.

The Prussian head-quarters in Burgundy are at Loupons.

A demonstration has been made against the Mayor of Nimes, because he refused to join the southern league.

CARLSRUHE, 12.—The official report of the capture of New Breisach is made public. During the entire investment eleven Baden soldiers were killed and three wounded.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, 12.—Bavaria having objected to enter the North German Confederation, an agreement will be effected with her by the other German States by treaty.

TOURS, 12.—The authorities here do not regard the rupture for an armistice as final.

FLORENCE, 12.—The Italian frigate *Castellamare* has gone to Marseilles, to protect the Italian citizens there. Another vessel will follow as soon as possible.

TOURS, 12.—Over seventeen hundred Prussian prisoners, captured at Orleans, passed through this city to-day, on the way to the south of France. Great excitement was created among the people and it was with much difficulty a riot was prevented. There were hundreds of people along the line of march who recognized, among the prisoners, those who so outraged them at Chateau Dun and other places. The prisoners were hooted at and insulted, but by the efforts of the greater part of the crowd, violence was happily prevented!

Cheering reports are still received from the army of the Loire. There are rumors of great advantages gained, yesterday, over Gen. Von Derlann's army, notwithstanding that he has been reinforced by an entire army from Chartres. Gambetta has gone to Orleans.

Nothing official has been received from the army of the Loire since the report of Gen. D'Aurelli.

It is reported that Gambetta went to Orleans for the purpose of hastening an attack along the enemy's lines.

More prisoners, captured at the battle of Orleans, arrived to-day. They were dispatched to the south of France.

The *Moniteur* to-day publishes more extended details of the recent battle. On the first day the battle became general soon after the attack was made. Gen. Palliers had command of one wing. The French army made a success from the start. The Prussians were in a strong position. Gen. Palliers took the veteran troops and carried the Prussian position, driving them before him and capturing many prisoners. So marked was the victory that Paladine warmly praised his conduct. The garde mobiles from the department of the Loire, who were under a heavy artillery fire, wavered a little, but Gen. Barille, who was in command, placed himself at their head and broke through the enemy's lines. The mobiles from the department of Sarthe, behaved admirably and charged the enemy with the bayonet. The Chasseurs of the line also distinguished themselves.

Midnight.—Gen. Palliers reports that he took 2,500 prisoners in his last engagement. The French troops now hold the entrenched camp which was occupied by the Prussians at Athenay. Tidings of the victory of the army of the Loire has roused the wildest excitement throughout France. A great number of troops are hurrying from the south to join the forces of General Paladine. The use of balloons, for the observance of the movements of the enemy, is to be introduced into the army of the Loire. A considerable number of steel cannon is ready for the armies of the Loire and North.