

the shooting of scores of peasantry for defending their homes, is causing a violent revolution in the feeling here.

The proclamation adjourning the election of members for the Constitutional Assembly was a Bismarck card; Gambetta brought no decree with him on the subject and no decision was arrived at at Tours. The latter city is becoming the rendezvous for Republicans from all parts of the world. A Fenian movement in that direction is causing uneasiness to the government there.

The policy of the European Cabinets, to localize the war is likely to produce just the opposite effect. The English apprehend a general European convulsion, and the Prussians are incurring general indignation for provoking the danger. England is quietly preparing for the storm, and while refusing to augment the military expenses, the government is putting her sea coast defenses in an impregnable condition.

I see by the journals that the results of the experiments just made on improvements in the torpedo system, if they are as stated, no hostile fleet can ever touch English shore. Besides this fresh element of invulnerability, I learn from an English officer, actively engaged in the work, that she is spending large sums in strengthening her sea-coast defenses. The south east coast is especially occupying her attention. The entrance to the Thames is being fortified in a manner only calculated to repel an invasion.

NEW YORK, 13.—A race between the yachts *Cambria* and *Sappho*, for a cup, valued at fifty guineas, took place today. The course was from a light ship twenty miles to windward and back. The vessels started at half past eleven and reached the light ship, the *Sappho* at 2.47 p. m., and the *Cambria* at 2.49 p. m. On the home stretch, the breeze freshened considerably, and the *Sappho* reached the starting point at 7 o'clock and the *Cambria* about three minutes astern. The *Danvers* and *Cambria* will race to-morrow over the same course.

The *World's* London cable states that Bismarck has received representations from many quarters of Germany that the people are anxious for peace. Bismarck has authorized the Prussian Minister at Brussels to give the great powers to understand that Germany is willing to propose a settlement on the basis of the disarmament of the frontier provinces, the ratification of the frontier line of Rhemish Provinces, and a small money indemnification.

The *World's* despatch states that Burnside returned to Versailles with a reply to Bismarck's proposition to allow elections, from Favre and other ministers of the Republic, that France now would devote herself to driving off the invaders and then would attend to domestic affairs. Burnside reports Paris tranquil, and confident of success. Provisions are ample, the fire from the forts inflicts heavy losses upon the Germans and sickness prevails at Versailles.

A *World's* special at Ostend reports that the French won the advantage in the fights about Metz, and estimates the German losses at seven thousand killed and wounded, besides great numbers of prisoners. There are rumors from Namon of an intended retreat of the German forces at Metz.

New Haven and Liverpool, which for so many years have been neglected, will be put in a state of complete defense.

Our correspondent at Rouen writes that the French seaport towns are resisting all exports of cattle and provisions to England, and the proceeding, violent as it is, is dictated by prudence.

CINCINNATI.—A special to the *Gazette* claims that Wilson, a republican, has been elected to Congress in the fourth Indiana district by 26 votes. In the fourth Ohio district McKining a democrat has been elected by 121 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS, 13.—The election of the Democratic State ticket is conceded by all parties. In eighty-five counties heard from, most of them officially, the Democratic ticket has twelve hundred and seventy-six majority. Of these seven counties yet to hear from, five gave a Democratic majority at the State election of 1883, of 4,156. The Democrats have a majority of eight in the House of Representatives; the Senate is a tie. Gen. Shenck's majority in the ninth district will not exceed two hundred. Coburn's (Republican) majority in the fifth district is 378. The result in the fourth district is still doubtful.

WASHINGTON.—By the President of the United States, a proclamation:

Whereas divers evil disposed persons have, at sundry times, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United

States, begun, or set on foot, or provided, or presented the means for military expeditions or enterprises to be carried on thence against the territories or dominions of powers with whom the United States are at peace; by organizing bodies pretending to have powers of government over portions of the territories or dominions of the powers with whom the United States are at peace; or by being or assuming to be members of such bodies, by levying or collecting money for the purpose of using the same in carrying on military enterprises against such territory or dominions, by uniting and organizing armed forces to be used amongst such powers; and by fitting out and equipping and arming vessels to transport such organized armed forces to be employed in hostilities against such powers. And whereas, it is alleged, and there is reason to apprehend that such evil disposed persons here, at sundry times, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, violate the laws thereof, by accepting and delivering commissions to serve by land or by sea, against powers with whom the United States are at peace; by enlisting themselves or other persons to carry on war against such powers; by fitting out and arming vessels, with intent that the same shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities against such powers, or by delivering commissions within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for such vessels, to the intent that they might be employed as aforesaid. And whereas such acts are in violation of the cause of the United States, in such cases made and provided; and are done in disregard of the duties and obligations of all persons residing in or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, and are condemned by all law-abiding citizens; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare that all persons found within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States committing any of the aforesaid violations of law and order; or any similar violation of the sovereignty of the United States, for which punishment is provided by law, will be vigorously prosecuted therefor, and, upon conviction or sentence to punishment, will not be entitled to expect or receive the clemency of the Executive to save them from the consequences of their guilt. And I enjoin upon all officers of the government civil, military or naval, to use all the efforts in their power to arrest, for trial and punishment, every such offender against the law providing for the performance of our sacred obligations to friendly powers. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of October, and the year of our Lord 1870, and of the United States of America, the ninety-fifth.

Signed, U. S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISK, Secretary of State.

NEW YORK.—A special evening telegram, from London says: A dispatch has been received from Tours, dated the 14th, by the provisional government, via carrier pigeon, which states that the Prussians are in full retreat from Paris. No particulars as to the cause of this had arrived, when our dispatch left, but a dispatch was also received from Paris, by another source, stating the enthusiasm in Paris consequent upon this unexpected event is indescribable.

NEW YORK, 13.—The funeral of the late superintendent of Police, Jourdan, was one of the most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this city.

E. O. Steadman & Co., were victimized of \$20,000 by a forged gold check today. The swindler is not discovered.

Brick Pomeroy and G. J. Tucker have disposed of the *Daily Democrat* to J. H. Lambert.

A *Times* cable says that a letter from Minister Washburne to his wife at Brussels speaks of the mobbing of the American Vice Consulate in Paris by the French, which necessitated a diplomatic correspondence with Jules Favre. The *Times* correspondent with the German side writes that the bombardment of Paris will positively commence on the 18th or 19th.

When the steamer *Alaska*, from Aspinwall, arrived last evening, the captain gave one of the passengers, J. H. Lynch, in charge of the police, upon complaint of stabbing and shooting another passenger, John Collins, and severely wounding him. The prisoner will be handed over to United States authorities.

NEW YORK, 14.—A newspaper correspondent from Tours gives a dreadful account of the fury excited by the cruelty of the Prussians. Villages have been burned, Franc Tireurs shot in cold blood, and women outraged and murdered. At Miners Le Chateau a small detachment of Bavarians who had perpetrated great excesses in the neighborhood, having been surrounded and forced to surrender, the subaltern in command was flogged to death with sticks, by the peasantry, and the rest of the men were hanged, one by one, from a tree.

The recruits flocking to the armies of Lyons and of the Loire are estimated at a thousand a day in each section.

HARRISBURG.—From incomplete returns of the legislative vote the republican majority for the State Senate is reduced to one and in the House to twelve. An official count is to be made today, which may alter this.

PHILADELPHIA.—The physicians pronounce the wound received by Nolen, yesterday, fatal. He has made a deposition that he was shot by Alexander Crawford, and that the murder was committed at the instigation of and by the agency of William B. Mann, late district Attorney. Mann admits telling Crawford to defend himself but denies that he told him to shoot.

WASHINGTON, 13.—By order of the War Department, a general court martial, headed by Gen. Howard, meets at West Point on the 20th inst., for the trial of cadets Smith, (colored) Wilson, Davis and Hyde.

LEXINGTON.—General Lee will be buried on Saturday, October 15, at 12 o'clock; the place selected for his interment is a vault beneath the college ground. This was the first building he had erected after his removal to Lexington. The corpse was removed to day from his residence to the chapel, where it will lie till Saturday next.

The faculty of Washington College, and the faculty of Virginia Military Institute, and the students of the Washington College held a meeting today and passed appropriate resolutions.

NEW YORK, 14.—The *Herald's* Lima letter of September 14th gives the annexed details of a Coolie insurrection in the valley of Lupe, a hundred and fifty miles from Lima, on the plantations of Patiolea and Galpon. Nearly 1,200 Chinese were employed, and in the neighboring estates more than 4,000 of the Coolies were contracted for. Several months since symptoms of dissatisfaction were noticed among these laborers, but the overseers and owners trusting to their authority and power paid but little attention to them. Unfortunately no precautions were taken against surprise. The Chinese were left in tranquility and able to mature their plans. An agent on the estate had arrived from Lima, with a large sum destined for the payment of the laborers and the purchase of cotton. While this person, with the overseer, physician, and several other employees were at supper on the 4th, the dining room doors were suddenly broken open and a crowd of nearly 200 Coolies, armed with stakes and every arm imaginable, burst upon the whites; and in less time than is required to relate it, had murdered them all save one, who being grievously wounded fell under the table and was thought dead. Sacking the house and securing the revolvers and rifles on hand, the insurgents proceeded to the adjacent hacienda of Galdon, and repeated the same barbarities. Not satisfied with killing the whites they encountered, the most revolting atrocities were practiced on their dead bodies; and delicate women and children were subjected to shameful and cruel torture.

The number of the Chinese now amounted to 1,100, and their movements appeared to be directed with some degree of intelligence by one who acted as chief. Having secured all the money and valuables to be found on the estate, a larger amount was anticipated in the sacking of the village of Barravia.

In the meantime the owner of an estate that lay on the road to that village was notified by a friendly Coolie of the approach and designs of the marauders. Hastily placing his wife and family in the chapel belonging to the plantation, he, with another friend, strongly barred the doors, and received the advancing column with the fire of their rifles. The Chinese were vigorous in the attack, but unaccustomed to warfare with arms, they fell easily before the defenders of the chapel. In less than two hours these two brave men had killed and wounded more than sixty of their assailants. So desperate indeed had they become that a retreat was determined upon for the accomplishment of

their design to sack the town. Here the inhabitants had time to make some slight preparations for defence. A barricade was erected at the entrance to the village, and forty men well armed were posted behind it to resist the assault. In a short time the Chinese, reinforced to the number of 2,000, appeared in front and actually sent the leader to parley with the defenders regarding their surrender. He had hardly opened his mouth when a well directed rifle ball put an end to his existence. The Chinese, goaded to madness, threw themselves upon the barricade. The fight for a few moments was hand to hand, and the whites suffered severely under the knives and weapons of the assailants. Soon, however, the power of gunpowder began to assert itself. The coolies retired to a distance and appeared to be deliberating upon their future movements. At this juncture the defenders of the church, having placed the family in a place of safety and found several companions, appeared in the rear and commenced such a vigorous fire upon them that in a short time all order was forgotten and the insurgents were in headlong flight.

A telegram had been sent to Lima, and on the morning of the 6th, the prefect with two hundred soldiers arrived at the scene. The Chinese had dispersed to the mountains. The soldiers, after securing the few who could be found, started in pursuit by forced march.

The results of this terrible tragedy are forty murdered among the whites, and nearly three hundred Chinese killed. Crops were destroyed, and all the coolies seeking refuge in the hills, roaming in bands, and desolating unprotected hamlets that they find on the way, are not only lost to the owners, but still form a dangerous element to peace and security. Great excitement is manifested at this unhappy event, the number of Chinamen throughout the Republic being so great as to cause general uneasiness and distrust, while planters are perplexed to find laborers for their estates, which if left uncultivated, in an incredibly short time are almost irretrievably ruined.

A late letter, dated the 23rd of September, says the Chinese insurrection is beginning to be productive of trouble. The troops have found it impossible to discover the hiding places of large numbers of the coolies, they having taken refuge far in the interior, in the fastnesses of the neighboring mountains; consequently several of the most valuable estates in that section of the Republic are paralyzed and will doubtless continue in that condition for some time to come. A million of dollars will possibly not cover the damage suffered by the planters. A bill introduced into Congress to prevent coolie labor and to import negroes, was not approved, and a motion made to authorize a company to procure negroes from the United States and Africa was also defeated, the members of Congress appearing to view it as an effort to re-establish slavery in Peru.

PHILADELPHIA, 14.—Horma, Republican, is elected in the 5th district by 160 majority.

A polite young man in New York requested a married lady to elope with him. She referred him to her husband, who broke his nose.

Carpenters and masons get fifty cents a day in the cities of Sweden, but fifty cents will buy more in Sweden than five times that sum in the United States.

While excavating a hill last week in the vicinity of Barrowsville, Mass., for gravel for the Attleboro' Railroad, three skeletons were found, about forty feet down, in a good state of preservation. They are supposed to be the "native red men," and must have been buried over a hundred years ago.

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