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BREVITIES.

An enemy of Weston proposes that he walk a thousand miles due east, starting from the sea shore.

A letter dropped into the New Bedford Postoffice, recently, addressed to "Heavenly Father," is detained for non-payment of postage.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thinks that Mr. Greeley's last chapter of "What I know about Farming," wherein he treats of agricultural implements, is "one of his most searching efforts."

A lady, aged 89, died recently in Lafayette, Indiana. The only property left was a \$20 gold piece, that she had kept carefully concealed for thirty-five years, in order to pay her own funeral expenses.

Among the Germans expelled from Paris is a woman one hundred and six years of age, a native of Kaiserslautern. She returned to the latter city, having traveled part of the way on foot.

A contemporary of a Louisville despatch in a little understatement, says that a boy "grabbed a water bucket and carried his stepfather's head with it so assiduously that the old man at once laid down to sleep unconsciousness."

The late Superintendent Jordan, of New York, was, a few years ago, a folder in the mail department of the New York Tribune. From that he became a policeman, then a detective, and so on up to the head of the Police Department of New York.

A Chicago man has invented a process by which a dead body can be petrified in an hour as hard as stone. A wag suggests that he ought to accompany our troops on the frontier, where he could do good by petrifying the Indians and selling them for tobacco stores.

In answer to the complaints of French papers that the Germans use explosive bullets, a German paper states that this is not the case; but it adds that military law is contrary to international law, as the bullets of the same produce wounds with a mortified rim. According to the opinion of surgeons, the lead of these bullets contains a calined poisonous substance.

"I hear so much from Republicans about 'redeeming the State,'" writes a venerable Massachusetts lady to a friend in New York, "that I am sure the Millennium cannot be much longer delayed. When politicians undertake the work of redemption, it is a sure sign that the plummet of the Lord has penetrated even to the lowest depths of iniquity."

The late war between Chile and Peru, with all its horrors, is doing an immense amount of damage to corn standing in the fields. In some instances the corn has already turned young trees in the orchards by gnawing the bark off at the surface of the ground.

It is the opinion of many persons that the late unprecedented freshet in the James and Shenandoah rivers was not caused by a continued rain, but by something like the bursting of a water-spout on or about their headwaters, and their sources are not a very great distance from the good old Shenandoah in great waters succeeding each other rapidly.

The art of painting on marble, which, if ever known, has been lost for centuries, has at length, after years of experiment, been brought to a high degree of perfection by a New York artist. In brilliancy of color his specimens are equal to oil paintings, while the pigments, when once fixed, are permanent and can not be injured by the action of the atmosphere, water or acids.

Henry Ward Beecher said, in a late sermon, "We are in a hell—literally, a place of fire and brimstone. I don't believe it, and you don't believe it, and you ought not to believe it. It is a hell, and you are to believe that Heaven is really paved with golden pavements. No one believes it, if they think there would be no misery in the world for their salvation."

A sailor, the other day, in describing his first voyage, says that he was a waterman, and that just at the close of a dark night he was sent aloft to see if he could see a light. After a short time he was hailed from the deck with: "Masthead, they?" "Ay, sir," was the answer. "Do you see a light?" "Yes, sir," "What light?" "Daylight, sir!" The lookout was ordered down with a run.

Dr. Cassius B. Brown gives a simple method whereby water may be run through lead pipes without being poisoned. The pipes are filled with a concentrated solution of sulphide of potassium or sodium, and thus left for about fifteen minutes, when an insoluble sulphide of lead will be formed, and the pipe is safe.

Ulster county, New York, has earned the title of "Ulcer" County. It has, within the last six months, been the scene of no less than four cold-blooded and brutal murders, four suicides, four elopements, in one of which a woman figured largely—while outrages against female chastity are daily on the increase. At the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, a large number of boatmen are constantly within its limits, and as they are of the most degraded classes, brutal crimes are common.

A curious and painful scene was witnessed at the burning of a mill on Battle Island, near Oswego, a few days ago. The mill was the home of a great flock of swallows and pigeons. While the flames were raging the birds were seen to circle above them in flocks, and then dash into them in a body. Hundreds of them were killed on the ground after the fire. The birds had nests in the mill, and with young ones, which they sought to defend.

By Telegraph.

Per Western Union Telegraph Line.

The French determined to carry on the war, notwithstanding the Surrender of Metz!

The Garibaldians but poorly Armed!

RUSSIA HAS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN READY TO TAKE THE FIELD!

NEW YORK.

Garibaldi Nearly Made Prisoner—Disposal of the Metz Prisoners.

A special to the Tribune says: The surrender of Metz includes 115 field batteries, 17 batteries of mitrailleurs, of which two were formerly taken at Mars la Tour, and 36 cavalry regiments. Including the garrison, the surrendered army originally comprised 221 battalions of infantry and 162 squadrons of horse. The original strength was 210,000 infantry and 21,400 cavalry, with 400 guns, and 102 mitrailleurs. Besides the three Marabais, Bazaine, Canrobert and Le Bour, and the three corps commanders, Frossard, Dacres and L'Amiral, there are 10 division generals and a hundred brigadiers. Ninety thousand of the sound prisoners have been sent to North Germany. The sick and wounded were distributed in the same proportion.

A special correspondent of the Tribune, who has joined Garibaldi, writes from Dijon on the 26th. The staff are very anxious about the position of Garibaldi, who risks too much, as usual. He was very nearly made prisoner yesterday. The French troops demand Garibaldi's officers. Many Garibaldians are waiting for leave to come from Italy, and will probably arrive soon. The Italians from Alexandria Egypt, have formed a legion, and came here last night, armed and equipped. The Marseilles guards have also arrived with Marseilles rifles. Arms and ammunition are greatly wanted. He has but seven rifles and forty-five rounds of ammunition for a whole battalion.

A special correspondent writes from Tours, 28th. I have just returned from Le Mans. There are no troops there, but mobiles and national guards are en route for Rennes, Keratry's headquarters. Every town and village on the road is filled with soldiers. Arms seem abundant, including Chassepots, Remington's and Sniders. The army of the Loire will pass through Tours. A large infantry force arrived to-day. The troops from Galtres are rapidly joining the 16th corps, and advancing towards Vendôme.

Your special correspondent writes from Berlin, Oct. 23.—An officer on Moltke's staff writes me from Versailles, 22d inst. When the Paris affairs will be ended no mortal man can certainly tell. My personal calculations are, in a fortnight or three weeks, but I may mistake; at all events we will do the business thoroughly having hunger for our best ally.

ILLINOIS.

The San Francisco Lottery. CHICAGO, 1.—Col. J. S. Crosby, Gen. Sherman's chief of staff, was the holder of the ticket which drew nineteen thousand dollars in the San Francisco lottery. Yesterday another prize of thirteen thousand dollars was drawn by a gentleman in this city.

CONNECTICUT.

Paper Mill burned. HARTFORD, 1.—White & Kinney's paper mill, in North Manchester, was burned on Sunday night, with a large amount of stock; total loss 18,000.

BELGIUM.

General Boyer says that Bazaine capitulated to famine.

BRUSSELS, 1.—The Independence Belge to-day publishes a letter from General Boyer, Bazaine's chief of staff, stating that Bazaine's charge of treason on the part of his superior. The letter concludes: "We capitulated to famine." The Prussians entered Metz at one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the French having previously laid down their arms at Grigney. The prisoners will go to Germany in small detachments. The conditions of capitulation include the fortress, the town, and all munitions, provisions, and other property of the state surrounding the forts; and all arms, wagons, &c., therein will be undisturbed. The French officers have pledged themselves in writing not to re-engage in the war. They were allowed to retain their side arms and baggage for their courage shown in the defense of the city.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bazaine's deception—Prussian diplomat. LONDON, Nov. 1.—There was a dejection in the stock market yesterday, caused by a cabinet meeting called for the purpose, as understood, of considering what course should be taken in regard to the formidable attitude of Russia. It is stated that Russia has now 500,000 men under arms, ready to take the field in the western provinces of the empire. The story of a secret treaty between Russia and Prussia, relative to the eastern question, has been revived at Vienna, with much feeling and a good deal of circumstantiality. It is

now alleged that in the event of a peace humiliating to France, Prussia has bound herself by a secret treaty, signed at Wiesbaden in July last, to support Gortschakoff and Bismarck, to support a revision of the treaty of Paris, and a liberation of Russia of the Black Sea with the Dardanelles. This is expected to be the price demanded by Russia for permitting Germany to move untrammelled on France. It is further affirmed that as Russia does not care to leave the fulfillment of this treaty to the close of the war, she is now insisting that in a treaty with France Prussia shall not secure either the fortresses or a serious reinforcement of her strength west of the Rhine, the Russian diplomatists regarding it as essential to the safety of Poland and the progress of the Russian Empire westward, that Germany should not be left more or less exposed to peril from the side of France. In short, it is believed in Vienna, and the signs are that it is beginning to be believed in London, that Russia, having led Germany on thus far in the war, until her primary object—the prostration of France—has been accomplished even more completely than was ever hoped or expected, has meanwhile been preparing herself quietly, and is now prepared to exert such a pressure on both combatants as shall secure to her all her objects in the east without imperiling her European weight.

The Independence Belge, at Brussels, learns from an officer who escaped from Metz, and from the Moselle Independence, published at Metz at the time of the entry of the German troops, the fact that the French leaders to the last deceived the army by promises to get out. These promises were solemnly repeated, even while negotiations for surrender were progressing. The Independence Belge says Gambetta was unquestionably right in charging Bazaine with high treason. The population of Metz were unanimous in denouncing Bazaine as a traitor. After the capitulation had been agreed on, the people followed the Marshal through the streets, howling the epithet of "traitor" in his ears.

At Tours the news of the capitulation of Metz fell upon the government and people like a thunder bolt, so strong had been the official assurance of its safety. Some of the journals, however, and notably the Constitutionnel Français and Gazette de Paris, demand a suspension, and deprecate in strong language Gambetta's proclamation condemning Bazaine. The latter journal suggests a council of war to investigate the matter, in order to give the Marshal a fair opportunity to make his defense. The government at Tours is in receipt of several memorials, numerous signed from the adjacent departments, urging the prosecution of the war to the bitter end, and denouncing Bazaine for his treasonable surrender of the strongest fortress of the nation. Bazaine and suite reached Cassel on Monday. Generals Canrobert, McMahon, Le Bour, Bardeller and Hauptmann were hourly expected there. The German authorities have given orders that the soldiers from Alsace and Lorraine, who were captured at Metz, as well as those who may hereafter be taken, be separated from the other prisoners, as such will be regarded as German and not French. One corps of the army investing Metz has been detailed to escort the prisoners to Germany. Two corps will go forward to join the armies around Paris, and the other four will be divided between the two armies now operating in the north and south of France.

The Times has a telegram from Versailles announcing that Thiers had passed through on Sunday, on his way to Paris. The general impression at London is that owing to the surrender of Bazaine, nothing is likely to come of the negotiations.

LONDON, 31.—The English proposition, recommending the holding of an election for members of a constitutional assembly immediately, has reached the Prussian headquarters, and the Prussian authorities have already sent a similar suggestion to Paris. A proposition of the Prussians for an armistice of forty-eight hours, in order to facilitate the elections, was instantly rejected by the Paris government. It is said the advice of an influential American hastened the French rejection. Gambetta left Paris expressly to prevent the elections.

FRANCE.

French Feeling with regard to the Metz Surrender—Bourbaki said to have resigned his Command.

Tours, 31.—The prefects and military commandants of a great number of departments, telegraph to the ministers here, expressing the utmost indignation at the surrender of Metz, and a determination to continue the war to the last extremity. The agitation here is extreme, and contradictory rumors circulating all day contribute to the increase of the public anxiety. Some assert that peace has been signed with-out reference to the Treaty of Versailles, that Bazaine has been acting in accordance with instructions from Napoleon, and that Changarnier, refusing to surrender, took command of the troops in Metz, and will cut his way out. In nearly all the towns of the south and west, the national guards and citizens have made imposing demonstrations in favor of the republic.

It is reported here that Bourbaki has resigned the command of the army of the North. He found it impossible to stem the current of French opinion shown him in the North of France, since the capitulation of Bazaine. It is also asserted that Bourbaki himself knows Bazaine's plan to surrender, and was a party to it, and only left Metz in advance to avoid the execution of his fellow-citizens. Reports that the French troops are still at Metz and refuse to be bound by Bazaine's capitulation continue to circulate here.

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