

lieved he will send an answer like that he has received. It is also affirmed that an understanding exists between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, yet a knowledge of Prussia's exact position may not be obtained immediately. Bismarck was advised of Russell's mission, and it has since been announced that he would be obliged to leave headquarters for a short time on account of his health, and to meet the Countess. Both at St. Petersburg and Versailles, therefore, it is probable delay may occur. Anxiety is expressed to know whether the American Government is privy to this step, of which its legations at London and St. Petersburg are reported to have been utterly unaware.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at St. Petersburg, telegraphs that the Russian note is unanimously approved there. All the papers contain strong articles expressing hope of a peaceful result, but stating that the country is ready for war if necessary. The *Gaulois* demands a national subscription to build a Black Sea fleet.

An imperial ukase, signed yesterday and published to-day in the official journal, orders the Russian army to be recruited on the Prussian plan.

The *Tribune's* correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, 17th, that in official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia, and that in case of war they will co-operate. The news from London and Vienna caused a panic on the Bourse.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Berlin, dated 17th, says: "A communication from Jules Favre to Gambetta has fallen into Prussian hands, which states that fresh meat in Paris will last until to-day, and then there is salt meat enough to last a fortnight."

The *Sun* has another sensational Fenian war rumor this morning, and says 60,000 Fenians are ready to cross the border at a moment's notice.

A special from Montreal says a very serious difficulty occurred on board the British troop ship *Orientes* yesterday afternoon, at Quebec, owing to the refusal of the commanding officer of the 69th regiment to take to Bermuda, where the regiment is ordered, the families of men who have married in Canada without leave. The soldiers attacked their officers and used their rifles, when the ship's crew was called to quarters to allay the mutiny. Several mutineers were killed and wounded.

A special to the *Tribune* says: The *Daily News* will publish an article tomorrow, saying that the power which discards its most solemn pledge as soon as an opportunity offers, goes far to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse; and the nation which does not acknowledge the force of treaties can only be dealt with by force of arms, if it is to be dealt with at all.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Information received shows a loss in the Alabama Legislature, owing to bolting the Republican tickets run in Mobile, Baldwin and Madison counties. In Mobile county five bolters ran, independent of the regular Republican candidates, who had about 4,000 votes. Had the five regular nominees received a full party vote, the Republicans would have had a majority on joint ballot sufficient to have elected a senator to Congress, to succeed Gen. Warner. This bolt, it is alleged, was under the auspices of the postmaster and collector of the port of Mobile. Horter, recently appointed appraiser at Mobile, led the bolting ticket, and his commission will probably be revoked.

A delegation of prominent officials from the Territory of New Mexico, arrived yesterday to urge upon Congress the passage of an act admitting New Mexico as a State into the Union. They claim the Territory has over 100,000 taxable inhabitants and is fully prepared for admission. They say that within a year after the trans-continental railroad is completed, and connection made with the Kansas Pacific, the Territory will have trebled its present population. A bill for the admission of the Territory was introduced during the last session of Congress, and is now in committee. A similar bill for Colorado will be given the preference.

ST. LOUIS, 18.—A party of railroad men, representing members of leading railways, including the Union Pacific, have been in consultation here for a couple of days past, and will leave to-night for Louisville and Cincinnati. Among other things, they have concluded upon, is to open handsome ticket offices in London and the principal cities on the European continent, for the purpose of supplying people returning to or visiting America with tickets over an American road.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—Wm. W. Watt, State Senator from the First District, died this morning. His decease will leave the parties tied in the State Senate. A special election will have to be held to fill the vacancy, but it cannot take place until after the meeting of the Legislature, and upon a warrant signed by the Speaker of the Senate.

CHICAGO, 17.—There was a fire to-night at 27 and 29 Randolph street, in a five story store. The building was damaged \$10,000. Clement, Morton & Co., wholesale dry goods, lost \$50,000, and Reynolds, Reed & Co., wool dealers, \$2,000; all fully insured.

A dispatch to the *World*, dated London, 18.—The peace party in the Cabinet will insist on England abstaining from all war.

A dispatch to the *World*, dated London, 18, says that news from Berlin states that if the preparations now being made by the Germans are successful, Paris will fall within two weeks.

WASHINGTON, 19.—It is reported that a certain Senator is drawing up resolutions, based upon the Grant-Cox correspondence, to introduce in the Senate as soon as that body meets, providing for the thorough investigation of the alleged corrupt use of money by Wm. McGarrahan, while trying to get a patent for the disputed land claims. Some rich developments are anticipated, and those who claim to be perfectly familiar with the inside history of this case, aver that the investigation will disclose astonishing corruption on the part of officials, some of whom are in Congress.

Secretary Fish said yesterday that the recent news from Europe indicates that Russia is really in earnest, in her endeavors to abrogate the provisions of the treaty of 1856, which relate to the neutrality of the Black Sea; but he thinks war will not inevitably follow. He thinks it possible, and quite probable, that the result will be a Peace Congress of all the great powers of Europe, at which not only the Eastern question, but possibly the Prussian and French war question may be settled. Under existing circumstances, however, the future of Europe is purely problematical, and there may be occult influences at work which may produce astonishing and unexpected results.

The election of the Duke of Aosta, to be King of Spain, does not materially alter the Cuban policy. Spain though slow in diplomacy in other respects, is quick to accept war, and the future of Cuba is not worth war to us.

The policy of England toward her provinces has always been just and continues to be honorable. Gen. Butler's scheme for the annexation of Canada, as an incident to the settlement of the Alabama claims, detailed in his Lowell letter, simply means war, for England would not submit to it without a struggle. The Alabama claims must and will be settled at the proper time, perhaps very soon.

In regard to the threatened rupture in the Republican party, the Secretary said, revenue reforms claim more than they can prove, and the reduction of the public debt, together with the reduction of taxation, will satisfy the people better than glittering promises, which investigation shows cannot be fulfilled. Senator Schurz is an able man, but if he still professes to be a supporter of the administration, he certainly has a strange way of showing it.

NEW YORK, 18.—Wall Street market is all in a state of feverish excitement, and the fluctuations are more violent than for some time past. In the gold room dealings are large and attended with much excitement, caused by the cable telegrams from Europe. The day closed with some abatement and a steadier feeling, although Wall Street speculators are generally very much mixed in regard to the future.

NEW YORK, 19.—An oil still, in a hotel in Brooklyn, with which H. S. Bradford and J. T. Talroe were experimenting in distilling petroleum, exploded yesterday, severely injuring the hotel and damaging it slightly by fire.

Late advices state the war in Cuba drags slowly along. In Santiago the rebels recently ambuscaded a detachment of Spanish soldiers. Spanish residents in the country have been compelled to take refuge in Santiago city. Ten skirmishes are reported in the central departments.

A special to the *World*, London, 19. A telegram from Berlin says the German Mail company, from Cologne to Sedan, was attacked on the 14th, near Baillon, by Francs-tireurs and compelled to take refuge on Belgian territory. On the same day the mail from Sedan to Cologne was also attacked and compelled to return to Sedan.

A dispatch from Munich on Thursday says: The negotiations that were being carried on at Versailles have been finally concluded. The treaties will be signed in a few days. The constitution of the Bund has undergone a modification. Bavaria will be allowed to enter the Confederation upon her own conditions.

A telegram from Tours on the eighteenth states that detachments of gardes mobile, belonging to the army of the centre, under General Frederick, which is advancing from Le Mans, along the line of railroad from that city to Chartres, reached Dreux, twenty-five miles south-east of Versailles, when they encountered the 17th division of the German army; being out numbered, the detachment fell back upon the main body. This engagement has nothing to do with the army of the Loire which, at latest advices, had fully completed the turning of the German right. The German force which encountered the gardes mobile near Dreux was marching from St. Germain to join Von Der Taun.

It is unofficially reported here that Gen. Aurellis does not propose to make a further advance, but, having secured an extremely strong position, will await an attack from the combined forces of Prince Frederick Charles and the Duke of Mecklenburg. He continues to receive reinforcements of arms daily. Yesterday a very strong train of field artillery and a large body of cavalry, from Tours joined him. His strength is greater than reported. An official statement shows that his army numbers nearly 250,000 men, with a daily increase of 5,000.

A Berlin dispatch says, rumors of a doubtful character are in circulation in Berlin, to the effect that the capitulation of Paris is imminent. It is also rumored that the administration of the commissariat is busily preparing to receive a large French force.

In view of the recent decimation of the armies in France by disease and battle, the government has been forced to announce that the next levy of recruits will be in the proportion of six to every thousand of the population, instead of four per thousand as originally proposed.

Special to the *Herald*, London 19.—A telegram from Florence on the 18th says that great excitement prevails there over the war question, in regard to Russia's position on the treaty of '56. The popular enthusiasm is in favor of adherence to the cause of Russia. The report that the ministry is resolved not to take joint action with England and Austria, is well received. The position taken by the cabinet is understood to be a determination to hold entirely aloof from complications that may grow out of this question. The government will have enough to do in harmonizing the new state of affairs at Rome. Official papers state that the report of Prussia's intended interference, in behalf of the Pope, are entirely unfounded. They were raised by the agents of Austria for selfish ends. It is certain that Italy's position will be that of entire neutrality.

A telegram from Tours to-day says that rumors are afloat of disaster to the army of the Loire. No particulars are received.

Special to the *Herald*, London, 19.—A warlike feeling prevails all over England. An important division exists in the Cabinet on the Russian question, which will likely lead to a dissolution of the ministry. Granville insists that England must now put down her foot firmly, or for ever give her voice up in European affairs. He holds that the present attitude of Russia means the future if not immediate prosecution of her long-cherished designs on the East. The present moment is the only time when England can hope to resist, successfully, the policy against which, heretofore, she has fought at a great sacrifice of lives and treasure. Lowe and Cardwell have positively arrayed themselves against war on the present issue. The Conservatives are about to call a meeting at London, to consider the crisis. In view of the early convocation of Parliament, Gladstone hesitates to commit himself for or against, on the present provocation.

The *World's* correspondent has had an interview with a member of the British government, who said: "It is now certain that no combination of the Powers will be formed against Russia. Five governments beside Russia signed the treaty of 1856, and all are equally aggrieved at Russia's violation thereof, but will not even unite in a collective note of remonstrance. France is powerless, Prussia connives with Russia, Italy declares that she will not join any diplomatic movement against Russia,

having gained the object of her former alliance with France and England. There remains Austria, she will address a note to Russia, but not to threaten war. In 1867 Count Beust himself proposed the abolition of the provisions of the treaty restricting sovereignty in the Black Sea. He is now quite willing, even anxious, to make a still higher bid for the friendship of Russia. England will be left alone should she insist on refusing to join a Congress for the decision of Russia's claim. A Congress will meet and Russia will gain her point. Granville's letter does not mean war. England has no wish for the struggle herself. Turkey is on one side and Russia, Prussia and the United States are on the other. The remaining powers are mere spectators. Bismarck has a secret treaty with Russia."

Special to the *World*.—ST. PETERSBURG, 18.—The reply of the Russian government to Earl Granville's letter was promptly forwarded to London. Russia adopts a highly conciliatory tone, but remains entirely firm in the position already adopted and refutes, at length, the statement that the movements of the principalities, in contravention of the treaty of Paris, turned to her advantage and appeals to all the friendly powers to note the fact that a Congress is impracticable in the present state of the principal European powers; and that Russia expressly disclaims any hostile intentions or desire to disregard any of the provisions of the treaty of Paris, other than those which are generally admitted to be unjust and oppressive against her. She would regret an interruption of the friendly relations which she has endeavored to cultivate with England, but she repeats her intention to act upon her previous notification in regard to the Black Sea. The general feeling of the people of St. Petersburg is favorable to the position of the government.

BOSTON, 20.—David Dyer's woolen mill, Malden, is burned; loss, \$40,000.

CHICAGO.—A fire occurred at six o'clock this evening, in a four-story building, thirty-four South Water Street, occupied by Swan, Barnard and Co., wholesale liquor dealers; S. B. Parkhurst, Importer of Queensware and Huyck and Knox, manufacturers of perfumery. The aggregate loss, on stock, is forty-one thousand and on the building eight thousand.

On Friday last, the wife of T. M. Aveny, a prominent and wealthy resident of this city, left home under circumstances which induced the belief in her insanity, and all efforts to discover her whereabouts were unavailing until to-day, when a dispatch was received from Niagara Falls, saying a woman jumped into the falls this morning, leaving a letter directed to Mr. Aveny.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON 19.—The French report that several skirmishes have taken place around Paris and towards Tours, in which the Uhlans were repulsed. The towns Perrichet, Bois and Joynes have been burnt.

Garibaldi, disregarding all protests, has retired from Dale. Military executions, for mutiny, are common in the French lines.

Several French frigates are cruising about in the North Sea and the English Channel. The German ship *Estafette*, returning from the South Sea, entered the port of Havre where she was promptly seized, the officers not having heard of the war.

The Tours government has published a statement that the German shipping has nearly been driven from the Pacific ocean by French cruisers.

The *Observer* says negotiations are re-opened for an armistice on a basis promising success.

LONDON, 20.—A dispatch, from Tours, reports that the Duke of Mecklenburg and General Von Der Taun are falling back while the French are advancing and threaten to outflank them both. It is thought that General Mantufel will march to the Loire.

The ground in many of the departments is covered with deep snow.

A commission of enquiry is to try Marshal Bazaine.

The *Moniteur* declares that the deliverance of the country, from the invasion, must precede any election for a General Assembly. The anti-Republican press denounce this.

The French loss in the affair near Dreux is 60 killed and as many wounded.

BERLIN, 19.—The American General at the Prussian camp say Paris is doomed, it must fall before the 15th of December.