

to \$13,000,000, and advises seekers after indemnity to withdraw their demands from the United States government, and appeal to the government of Great Britain for indemnity.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The President yesterday signed the pardon of Collicott, ex-speaker of the New York assembly, sentenced for defrauding the revenue to two years' imprisonment and fined ten thousand dollars.

Election of Senators from South Carolina takes place on Tuesday. It is believed here the contest is narrowed between Robertson, the present Senator, and Chief Justice Moses, with chances rather in favor of the latter.

Wall street has been flooded with cancelled revenue stamps, so neatly and ingeniously cleaned or renovated that none but the experienced can detect them from new.

The leading railroad lines west have just adopted a new passenger tariff for several important Western points. The fare to Denver is reduced to \$82. San Francisco rates are unchanged.

World's Cablegram, London 1.—The German loss in the sorties on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were 157 officers and 5,800 killed and wounded. The French losses have only been partially ascertained, but it is said to be 3,400. Additional reports will swell the number of the French losses.

A dispatch received from Tours says that General Venay, with the 1st corps got through the German lines on the south and effected a junction with a portion of D'Aurelle's forces, advancing from the southwest.

A Berlin dispatch says that a secret post office, maintaining regular communication between Strasbourg and Tours, by way of Basle, has been discovered at Strasbourg. The London Standard warns England that the Gladstone Ministry is preparing for an infamous and disastrous capitulation to Russia in spite of Granville's resistance. The Conference has been accepted without withdrawal of the Russian note. The mere meeting of the powers will be a virtual submission to all Russia asks.

The telegraph says the French have won a great advantage in the department of the Seine and Marne.

A special from Tours says official dispatches announce that General Trochu and Ducrot have completely surrounded the Prussians between Berne-sur-Marne and Chaisey le Roi. Ducrot is now encamped fifteen miles from Paris. The French losses are ten thousand.

Herald's special, Frankfurt.—Odo Russell's interview with Bismarck was of a diplomatic character. He represented to the Chancellor that England assuredly would fight upon an arbitrary breach of the treaty by Russia. Bismarck was wary and urged a conference.

Russia has proposed Constantinople or St. Petersburg as the place for the conference, but Bismarck made a boast of favoring England by fixing London. Gortschakoff wants credit for yielding this point, at the same time he only regards the conference as a superfluous formality.

FOREIGN.

LONDON.—A special correspondent to the Herald, at Versailles, writes on the 28th ult., that if the army of Orleans should capitulate, Paris would be summoned to surrender within three days, and the following terms of surrender would be offered: The regulars and garrisons mobile to become prisoners of war, the national guards and irregulars to be allowed to return to their occupations in private life; the forts, cannon and munitions of war to be given up to Prussia, and the regular garrison to be permitted to march out with the honors of war. If these terms of surrender should be refused, the bombardment of the forts will immediately follow.

Advices from Paris to the 23d ult. says that the mortality is frightfully increasing; and that calculations made show the provisions will last from ninety to one hundred and five days.

LONDON, 3.—A telegram, dated Tours 2d, says it is officially stated to-night, that one or two days must yet elapse before fruits of the movements now in progress may be fully reaped. Up to this, each successive step taken every moment brings nearer each other the armies of the Loire and Paris. During the fighting of the thirtieth Ducrot and Vinoy captured four Prussian guns and many prisoners.

Advices from Paris to November the 30th, state that orders have been issued to the press to the effect that the military movements and particulars are not sanctioned by government. The following are details of recent events around the city: On the 28th, at day-break, a cannonade opened from the

forts on the south of the city; on the next day Generals Vinoy, Buzenval and Dispmann moved out of the fortifications on a reconnaissance south of La Haye and Choisy le Roi. They attacked the positions of the Prussians and also dislodged them at Granvilliers. Their loss was severe.

TOURS, 2.—The Prussians are concentrating at Etamps, thirty miles south of Paris, to dispute the advance of d'Aurelle and d'Paladines. Frederick Charles has left Pithiviers.

LILLE, 2, eve.—Ducrot's sortie from Paris was successful. He is now seeking to effect a junction with d'Paladines. Franc-tireurs have beaten the Prussians at Tirmblas.

ARDENNES, 2.—A force of a thousand Germans occupies Abbeville in the department of Somme. A German column is threatening Donelend, near Abbeville in the same department.

TOURS, 3.—A balloon from Paris descended near Lemour. It left that city on the first and brings the following news: The French troops kept the positions they took in the sortie of the 29th and 30th and were preparing to rigorously prosecute a defensive movement. Vinoy had positions greatly in advance of Ducrot. The latter was stopped owing to a sudden rise in the river, brought about by the Prussians breaking away the dam and not on account of any resistance offered. The Prussians re-took Champagne but the French again took it. The Prussians, not the French, demanded a truce to bury their dead.

The army of the Loire has made a successful forward movement. All the railways in this part of the country have ceased, temporarily, to take passengers owing to the enormous movement of troops.

TOURS, Friday night.—The movement of the army of the Loire continues and there are frequent encounters all along the line of advance without marked advantage on either side; in one of them General Soures was wounded and taken prisoner. This checked, momentarily, the advance of the seventeenth corps, which, however, held its position. The morale of the French troops is excellent. They are confident of success.

The second attack was made on Autun by the Prussians and was repulsed with considerable loss to the assailants.

LILLE.—The evacuation of Amiens, by the Germans, is confirmed. The enemy as they retreated, blew up the bridge between Albert and Asheux, to protect their retreat. Nothing has since been heard of General Manteuffel and there is little doubt that he has abandoned his march to the north and is hastening with all his force to Paris.

TOURS, 4.—Government makes the following announcement: The army of the Loire has discontinued its forward movement, owing to the resistance of the enemy, who had concentrated large masses of troops between Pithiviers, Benthag and Auerville. The army occupies a strongly entrenched position in which it will remain for the present.

Ducrot, with the army which he led out of Paris, is disengaged and will be able to act more freely, not finding before him masses of the enemy which were supposed to be going to meet him, but which are really retained north of Orleans.

The marching of troops through Tours, on their way to the front, is incessant. The weather is intensely cold.

LONDON.—None of the Prussian siege guns are yet in position. It is said that if the King accepts the German crown he will assume the title of Kaiser Von Prussia and Schirmherrn Von Deutschland.

LONDON, 3.—The Duke of Mecklenburg makes the following report: Yesterday morning a battle commenced near Bazoches and Des Houttes. After a hot fight the fifteenth French army corps was defeated and driven back to Arthenay. The sixteenth French army corps was driven beyond Loigny. Several hundred prisoners and eleven guns were taken. The enemy's loss is considerable. Our loss is unknown, but is much smaller than that of the enemy.

LONDON, 4.—The fighting at Brie on Friday was very severe, the Germans being exposed to a steady fire from the French forts; but at three p. m. the French retired, leaving behind them many prisoners. Brie, though abandoned by the French, has not been occupied by the Germans. The French wounded who have fallen into the hands of the besiegers refuse the offer to be sent back to Paris. The German leaders are losing much of their overweening confidence, in consequence of recent military events.

Prince George of Saxony, in a dispatch to the King of Saxony, states that Brie and Champagne have been recaptured, although the French brought heavy masses into action. He admits that the Saxons suffered grievously.

TORONTO.—Two freight trains collided on the Grand Trunk road to-day. Three persons were killed and the trains were wrecked.

VERSAILLES, 29.—After the recent battle the army of the Loire retreated in a disorderly manner towards the north, leaving four guns in their abandoned entrenchments. The retreat continues. The greater part of the French army is completely routed. Prisoners increase hourly. The German loss is less than at first reported, and will not reach one thousand.

LONDON, 1.—Gibraltar messages are now forwarded overland to the Mediterranean coast, thence to Egypt down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The French army in the north has abandoned the project of joining the army of the Loire, and is retiring on Lille without even holding Arras.

BERLIN.—The Borsensberg says the proposal to issue a new loan has been accepted.

A telegram from Gen. Obervitz, at Chateau Le Pipee, on the 30th, says: To-day the second and third Wurtemberg brigades with the seventh Prussians, defeated a party of French in the direction of Mont Messli, after five hours hard fighting. The Prussians took three hundred prisoners; loss six officers killed, and thirty-four wounded and seven hundred of rank and file were killed and wounded.

TOURS, 1.—A rumor of successful sorties has caused indescribable excitement. Gambetta was called out and appeared. He praised Trochu and Ducrot and said Amiens was evacuated on the news of the French victory.

It is announced that General Ducrot, with a hundred thousand men, made a great sortie from Paris, yesterday, and crossed the river Marne. The movement was quite successful. The details of the action are momentarily expected.

VERSAILLES 30.—A steady fire was maintained all last night from the forts around Paris and this morning the garrison made sorties at various points of the Seine and the Marne. The Prussian positions were attacked at eleven this morning. A sanguinary battle took place, in which the Wurtemberg troops were mainly engaged, supported by portions of the 12th 2nd and 7th corps. The fighting ended with night. The enemy were everywhere repulsed.

PARIS, 30.—Operations commenced yesterday at different points.

Ducrot occupied Montreuil, but subsequently evacuated it.

The heaviest fighting was at Champagne, Briery, Villiers-sur-Marne. The French are renewing the attack in the south.

LONDON, 2.—Private dispatches to the stock exchange and Lloyd's assert that General Trochu has succeeded in cutting through the Prussian lines on the north of Paris, in such force that the Germans were driven from all their positions with a general route.

A great battle is now going on on the west of the city.

LONDON, 1.—The Prussian losses, in killed, in the battle before Amiens was 740 officers and 1,300 privates. The French army of the north is in a state of disorganization. The citadel of Amiens capitulated after a short resistance, in which its commandant was killed. Four hundred Prussians were taken.

The retreat of the Garibaldians from Pasques was converted into disorder by flight.

LILLE, 1.—The Prussians have entered Allibert. The evacuation of Amiens is denied.

TOURS, midnight.—There is fighting between the army of the Loire and the Prussian right at Chateau Dun, extending to Joinville and Floury, thence to Pithiviers, Beaune and Le Roland. The second line at the rear extended from Fontainebleau via Montereau to Villeneuve and Troyes, joining the Prussian line on the east.

TOURS, 2.—The *Moniteur* says: On the morning of the 29th a sortie began at Choisy le Roi, L'Hay and Cheville, the battle there lasting through the nights of the 29th and 30th. Ducrot approaching the Marne, occupied Mesley and engaged in battle at Champagne to Brie. He then crossed the Marne, by eight pontoons, maintained the position, took two guns, and took the position at Thionville.

LAVAL, Dec. 2.—This city is overjoyed

ed by dispatches from Gambetta, which announce great successes at Paris, where sorties were made in force, repulsing the Prussians along the line many miles in extent. Many cannon and prisoners were captured by the French corps commanded by Ducrot, Vienny and Trochu. Gambetta announced a victory, and says the Prussians have abandoned Amiens and are marching back to Paris. The battles of Paris begun on the 29th. The garrison remained outside in their positions taken from the Prussians. Gambetta says the army of the Loire successfully resisted the attack on its left and right wings, and moved forward on all sides. "Victory now favors France," says Gambetta; a *te deum* is being chanted here.

The movement of the Loire army, which began on the 30th, prescribed by the minister for the first operations, was favorable. General Chausey left his position on the 1st, and found the Prussians entrenched at Guillonville, Fierminiers and Geocuers. The fight ended at night. The Prussians were repulsed and their positions held over night. The French artillery was well handled. Our losses were slight; the enemy's heavy.

A French success at Potay, Loire, is claimed, but not yet confirmed; also a success by Garibaldi at Autun.

VERSAILLES, 1.—The French loss in dead, wounded and prisoners yesterday, in the sortie, was severe. They have just asked a truce of several hours to bury their dead. The Wurtembergers lost forty officers and eight hundred men. The Saxons' loss is unreported. Quiet to-day.

BERLIN, 2.—The following has been received:

Templin, commander of the seventh corps, sends the following, dated yesterday: A great sortie has been made against the Prussians and Wurtemberg front, supported by cannonade from the forts. Trochu and Ducrot commanded, leading 120,000 men, until eleven o'clock, when they were successfully repulsed by the sixth corps of the left Wurtembergers, reinforced subsequently by cavalry and artillery. The attack was repeated at three o'clock, and was again repulsed. The Prussian loss was trifling.

VIENNA, 1.—The *Presse* announcing that France will participate in the conference, says Austria declines having the conference at Vienna. Preliminary discussions will involve other questions than the treaty of 1856.

MUNICH, 1.—Von der Taun defeated the French on the 1st, in successive combats, west of Orleans.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1.—Gortschakoff's reply to Granville's letter is published. He regrets that the latter takes exception to his former communication, and says the annihilation of the whole treaty never was contemplated; the peace of the world required it.

LONDON, 2.—A special to the *Times*, dated Berlin, 1st, says that nearly the whole French forces are concentrated between Blois, Tours and Orleans, and if defeated will retreat on Lyons. It is probable that place is strongly fortified.

The rustics prompted by Dupanloup's crusade, are active as guerrillas. Loire valley patrols are shot from every hedge and building. Bearers of dispatches are killed by apparent ploughmen. Many priests await trial.

Prussia lends the Strasburg savings bank a million to aid the poor.

ST. PETERSBURG.—All the powers have accepted the proposal for a conference but the date of the meeting is not yet fixed.

LONDON.—The river Loire has risen suddenly five feet and the Cheer seven feet. A hard frost prevails.

The Prussians have burned the town of Chartreville because the Franc-tireurs fired upon them as they approached. The Germans are still in France at Bonloze Court.

A special to the *Times*, from Tours, on the 1st, says the army of the Loire has effected a junction with Trochu. The Germans under Prince Frederick Charles are retreating before the united armies. Trochu has with him, outside the walls, three hundred cannon.

A dispatch, from Prince George of Saxony, has been received by the King of Saxony. It describes the fighting at Noissy and Villiers, in which the Saxon troops took part, and states that the French were repulsed and driven over the heights between two villages, leaving behind them hundreds of prisoners. The French attacking force numbered fifty thousand. The loss of the Saxons were twelve officers and a hundred privates.

The King of Wurtemberg has sent a dispatch to General Oberwitz, congratulating him on the gallantry displayed by the Wurtembergers and Prussians.