UNPOPULARITY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

BATTLE NEAR ORLEANS.

Capture of New Breisach-Thiers Expeeted at Tours To-day.

LONDON, November 8. Bismarck explains the rupture of the armistice negotiations as being caused by the French ties. He says these offences have been constantly Government's declared inability to accept the armistice statu quo. Bismarck proposed that the an attempt was made, a few days since, to assassi-French name a time for holding the elections, the Germans promising free election even in territory now occurried. Thiers withdrew to the outposts to consult Favre and Trochu, but returned without the power to accept the Prussian proposition. The King has issued an order forbidding egress or ingress. Five passengers just captured will be

court-martialled. All the Berlin papers, official and otherwise, throw the responsibility of the impending destruction of Paris upon the French. The London Times this morning has reason believe the bombardment will not begin for two weeks. The King, reluctant to destroy so grand a citylis giving the French every opportunity to

The French fortress at Belfort was invested on

New York, November 8. Tribune special from Blois: The army of the Loire is falling back towards Blois. It is reported that the Prussians have been reinforced by forty thousand from Metz. The French will not fight unless attacked, the government fearing the effect of reverses. The government will risk nothing towards relieving Paris for six weeks. The army there equals the Prussian army immediately in front, but there is a lack of confidence among the men and want of sympathy among the officers with the present government. I have travelled

is everywhere distrusted and disliked. NIGHT DISPATCHES. Battle of Grleans.

Tours, November 8. A general battle was fought to-day near Orleans. All the ambulances here have been sent to the front. No news of the result.

Dispatches from the army of the Loire report series of successful engagements, in which the Prussians were driven back.

Dispatches from Rouen report French successes at various points.

More Prussian Successes. LONDON, November 8.

The Prussians have occupied New Briesach. The town of Verdun has capitulated. Thiers is expected here to-morrow. The Paris

journals of the 16th of October say that of three armies now in Paris, two are intended for services cutside of the walls. Clement Thomas com mands one, Bouchot the other. Trochu commands the army within the walls, and is commander-in-chief. Marsellles is quiet. It is reported that the Prus

sian Governor of Lorraine taxes the families of absent males fifty francs per day. The Prossians continue to compel prominent citizens to ride on the engines, in order to protect the railway train. The barbarity of the invaders is increasing. decree has been issued ordering all soldiers who escaped from Sedan to return to duty within eight days.

ANARCHY IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, November 8. Dates from the City of Mexico to the 29th ult. report a terrible revolution in the State of The government troops had been defeated and reinforcements were hurrying for ward. The mails in that direction were interrupted. A revolution had occurred at Micholcan The Northern States complain of excessive tax ation. Juarez is slowly recovering from serious iliness. Prisoners had been released under

THE BAYONET.

Ine Under the Ch of Modern Warfare.

In a review of Lieutenant Baring's "Staff College Essays," a writer in the London Athe neum says :

neum says:

The first essay in the book is "On the changes in the Art of War from 1792 to 1812," and the subjet is treated so well that we trust that we may ere long be favored with a sequel, showing what changes have been brought about by the improvements in gydnance, in rinles, and the introduction of railways, as tested by the experience of the campaign now being carried on in France. That portion of the chapter which is devoted to tactics is especially interesting at the present moment, when that branch of the art of war is in a transition state; the opinions of many military men still wavering between the line and column formation. The result will probably be a combination of the two—such, indeed, as was employed by Napoleon at the battle of Austerlitz, when the French army had attained its highest tactical development. Many writers have been of opinion that the bayonet will practically fall into disuse now that ride fire is so rapid and accurate; but we confess that we think that, on the contrary, its moral effect will be greater than ever. As to the actual infliction of wounds by the bayonet, save in isolated combats, such as the series of skirmishes of which the battle of linkerman was made up, or in encounters in villages, the idea that heavenets have been really often crossed is a made up, or in encounters in villages, the identity that bayonets have been really often crossed is delusion founded on national vanity, and no

that bayonets have been really often crossed is a delusion founded on national vanity, and not warranted by facts.

Jomini says that he never witnessed a battle in which the opposing troops crossed bayonets; and Sir Sibbald Scott quotes the evidence of a distinguished army surgeon, who accompanied the Duke of Weilington from Rolica to Waterloo, to prove that, however gratifying to our national vanity its to suppose that the successes of the British army were mainly won by the bayonet, as a matter of fact the killed and the wounded in each battle, whether French or English, suffered from bullets and not from bayonets.

It may seem that we are indulging in a paradox when we say that the beyonet has a moral rather than a physical effect; but it is nevertheless true. If one of two opposing battalions appears resolute in their purpose of engaging in a hand-to-hand fight, the other recognizes in their opponents a confident superiority which seldom falls of effect, and induces retreat or flight before the moment of actual contact. We believe—and the experience of the recent battles in France confirms our opinion—that the increased rapidity and accuracy of fire, and above all the use experience of the recent battles in France confirms our opinion—that the increased rapidity and accuracy of fire, and above all the use of shelter-trenches, will cause the bayonet to be more used than formerly. The assailants of a position defended by shelter-trenches will feel that their fire—they being exposed and the enemy covered—is in great measure thrown away, and that the sooner they close with the foc the sooner will they be on an equality with him. Fire alone will never drive resolute men out of trenches. Again, supposing two opposing battalions, both without cover, firing at each other at, say three hundred yards distance, the fire will soon become so intolerable that brave men will seek to end the havoc by a charge, the less courageous by flight.

BEECHER ON BAPTISM.

Peculiar Views of the Ceremony.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday previous to the sermon, Mr. Beacher gave notice that on next Friday evening he would administer that on next Friday evening he would administer the ordinance of baptism by immersion. He said:

I am often asked whether I will baptize persons who are not communicants of any church, or those whose minds are not yet settled to any particular belief; my reply is, in the name of the Lord, yes, I will baptize anybody who wants to be baptized, and can give reasonable evidence of wishing to live a Christian life. If they are Roman Catholics let them come; if they are in the Episcopal Church, and do not wish to disturb their rector, let them come here; if their parents have been Baptists, and they wish to be baptize hear; for baptism is but a mere sign and emblem; and if anybody wants a sign or an emblem that he intends to live a Christian life. I will help him to that sign. I will baptize a man fifty times, if he wishes it. The idea that a man can only be baptized once is an old Roman notion, that ought to have been exploded long ago. If, therefore, there are any persons who feel that a load will be lifted from them by baptism, they have only to communicate this wish to me, and they shall be baptized with the other communicants of the church. I immerse hem, not because I think that immersion is the beat form, but because I think that immersion is the should be on the best terms with his conscience than with ordinances, which are only an outside plow. the ordinance of baptism by immersion. He said

SCOTT INFLUENCING GRANT AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, November 8. Colonel Baker, aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Scott, arrived here to-day, and had interviews with the President and Secretary of War in reference to the condition of affairs in South Carolina. He states that murder and other acts of violence are constantly occurring, and that offenders go unpunished in consequence of the inertness or want of power of the civil authorion the increase since the election. He adds that nate him, and three shots perforated his clothing. Baker is seeking the retention of troops in certain localities, who are now under orders to leave

THE ELECTIONS.

for Georgia.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 7-Midnight. The city is quiet. Everything indicates a peaceful election. There are five thousand Feder ral troops quartered between the North and East Rivers. An immense meeting of Irish Democrats was held last night.

NEW YORK, November 8. The voting proceeds quietly. The vote will pro oably be larger than heretofore. Citizens who habitually take no part in elections are seen at the polls. Inspectors, marshals and police, thus far, work harmoniously. LATER.-Fifty scattering districts in New York,

outside of the city, show a Democratic gain of 1400. Hofman is re-elected. Returns from New York City indicate 40,000 majority for Hoffman. THE LATEST.-Eighty-nine districts, onts de of the City of New York, give a Democratic gain of 2368. The comparison is based on the last Presidential vote, when Seymour's majority was 10,000. Warren has been elected from the Troy District much in neighboring districts. The government by probably 2500 majority, being a Democratic

Hall has probably been elected Mayor, although he was far behind Hoffman. Ketcham has been elected from the Tweith (New York) District. Slocum was re-elected in the Brooklyn District by 600 majority.

New Jersey. Washington, November 8.

Four whites were wounded, and two negroes vere shot, at Camden County, New Jersey. Lee has 4 majority in Miliville, New Jersey,

Democratic gain of 110. Returns from New Jersey indicate a Republican egisla ure, securing a United States Senator. Hill, in the Fourth (New Jersey) District is prob-

ably re-elected. Alton County, New Jersey, gives Lee a small ma-Haselton is elected in the First (New Jersey)

District by a large majority. Salem County, New Jersey, gives Lee a small

najority. In the Third New Jersey District Bud is elected y4500 majority. Morris Township, N. J., elects the entire Republi

can ticket Halsey was elected in the Fifth (New Jersey) Dis-

trict by 3000 majority; a Republican gain. Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, November 8. In Boston, at noon, Wendell Phillips received only 450 votes. Twiche'l and Hooper are re-elected from Massachusetts.

John Quincy Adams has been elected to th Massachusetts legislature. LATER.—The full vote of Boston was: Clafflin 10,046, Adams 9728, Phillips 1800.

Rhode Island. Pendleton and Eames come to Congress from Rhode Island. The defeat of Jencks shows the preponderance of the Sprague influence in the state. Several arrests have taken place for

Delaware.

WASHINGTON, November 8. A sharp fight has been reported between the whites and blacks at Wilmington, Delaware. Returns from Delaware show general Republican gains over the vote of 1865, but not sufficien to change the result. Maryland.

WASHINGT IN, November 8.

The negroes were voting freely in Maryland, where the Republicans were 1000 votes ahead. Archer and Swann are elected from Maryland by arge majorities.

The Fourth Maryland District elects Ritchie, a Democratic gain.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, November & Alexandria, Republican, 150; Manassas, Repub ican, 7; Fredericksburg, Democratic, 200.

Norfolk, November 8. The city is quiet. Three wards give Platt one majority. The ward to hear from has three hun-

dred registered negro majority.

The result in Virginia is as follows: In the first district. Norton, colored; in the second district, James H. Platt; in the third district, Charles H. Porter; in the fifth district, Colonel R. W. Duk e in the eighth district, General Terry, and in the seventh district, Braxton are elected. The fourth district unheard.

A dispatch from Stanton, Va., says the Sixth District is close. A dispatch from Petersburg says Platt was re-elected by an increased majo-

The election returns are slow. It is generally conceded that Sheldon and Sypher are elected to

MONTGOMERY, November 8.

Good humor prevailed. Both parties worked hard. The Democratic vote is largely increased; the Republican slightly. The Republican majority in the city is about 1500.

Louisiana.

NEW YORK, November 8. The Tribune's special from New Orleans says the city has gone Republican by five thousand, and the State by twenty thousand. The Republicans have four out of five Congressmen. The Fifth District is doubtful. The Legislature will be largely Republican.

LATER .- It is reported that two negroes were killed and several whites and blacks are wounded at Baton Rouge. Richland Parish gives 586 Demo cratic majority.

Tennessee. MEMPHIS, November 8.

The election was quiet. The official vote of Memphis is for Brown, 4921; Wesher, 1175. About the same vote for Congress and Legislature. Vaughan, Democrat, has been elected to Congress, probably by five thousand. Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, November 8.

The Democrats lose 17 in Frankfort and 236 in Maysville. The Republicans carried Paducah by 42 majority, but Crossland has been elected to Congress by a majority of 5000. Illinois.

WASHINGTON, November 8. Long John Wentworth has been beaten in the

Chicago district.

THE WEST INDIES.

Washington, November 8. Intelligence from St. Thomas states that vessels from Havana are quarantined twenty-five days.

Two vessels with arms had arrived from New York, supposed to aid the expedition against Baez. The crop prospect in the island was good.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The case of Kimberly Brothers vs. Beast Butler, in the Baltimore courts, has been dis-

FASHION NOTES.

General Butler and his Brother Hurt-A Corpse Duly Elected to the State

COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

COLUMBIA. November 7. The board of canvassers to-day gave certifiates of election to the Spartanburg and Chesterfield Reform members, and also to DeLarge, whose majority is six hundred.

Mishaw was declared elected to the Senate from Charleston County. Crews clamors for more military, but Governor

Scott refuses to endorse him, and tells him that there has been enough agitation and menace. The South Carolina Club have completed the

preparations for their thousand dollar ball and upper. Our hotels are crowded, and many persons have

been received into private families. This morning, General Butler and his brother, Captain O. N. Butler, were thrown from a buggy, while going to the depot, and both severely, but not dangerously, injured. The General came on to Columbia, and is now here.

THE STATE FAIR.

Preparations for the Fair-The Survivors' Association-The South Carolina Club Ball.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, November 7. The State Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, now within one day of its opening, promises well. The number of entries to-day has been immensely greater than last year the same time. Hundreds of articles are already in position, and secretaries and committees are busy as bees entering, arranging, and preparing for Wednesday. One exhibitor has made twenty-five entries, and the prospect is that the fair will be unusually full -that is, fuller than last year. Exhibitors are beginning to appear in town, and hundreds, remembering the crowded condition of the city last year, are here already. The hotels show a lively and cheerful crowd ands evening. The officers of the association are nearly all here this evening, and

ousy forwarding preparations for the fair. The South Carolina Ciub have completed their preparations for one of the handsomest balls since the war. The fair, the brave, and all that, are making meet preparations for the galeties of Friday evening.

The Agricultural Society meets on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. President Hagood's address comes off the first evening. The oration of General Preston before the Sur-

vivors' Association will be delivered on Thursday vening, the 10th. Lands in Columbia sold at auction to-day at

very low figures. Daddy Cain (who has some experience in land-trading with the State commision) is among the purchasers. It is said that Sam Dickerson (negro) applied to Mr. Rose, (white senator from York) for accommodations at his hotel in Columbia, two days ago,

and was refused. A HISTORICAL SCENE.

Moltke, Bismarck and King William at the Grand Waters in Versailles.

Dr. Russell, in one of his recent letters to he London Times, writes:

While his armies are thus facing toward Paris, and looking out toward all France, the King of Prussia, commander of the armies of the German States, does what every King who visits Versailles must do—he goes "to see the fountains play." His Majesty had seen them before more than once, I think, and each time under very different circumstances.

For some time there was nothing to do but to For some time there was nothing to do but to walk about and enjoy the sun, which broke out of the clouds all hot and fervent, as if in midsummer. The foliage is now in its greenest beauty, but the slighest touch of the invisible fingers of the wind scatters the leaves in showers and thins the screen of rich russet, orange, red and brown, which yet hides the trunks and branches of the forest trees. There was a living margin to the two parterres, clear of prople, to whom the fish were an attraction, and the Allée de l'Orangerie and the Allée des Trois Fontaines were filled with sauntagers. Another mass, tolerably compact, grew terers. Another mass, tolerably compact, grew up along the front of the terrace, enjoying the spectacle of their fe lows below, and looking out on the Tapis Vert of the Grand Canal in placid enjoyment of a scene not often to be met with amid the realities of war. These became animated and excited, particularly the French, when some great people arrived, just dropping in without formality or attendance—no aldes or officers of ordonnance or orderlies—and walker about or stood chatting with their friends. "Is that really Von Moltke?" "Where?" "You see that tall, thin man, without any mustache or whiskers, his hands behind his back—the comer with the grayish hair, very short, and a rou see that tan, thin man, whose any mustache or whiskers, his hands behind his back—the officer with the grayish hair, very short, and a face cut with many fine lines, his head slightly stooped, the eyebrows pronounced and the eyes deep set? There is the man whom the Junkers of Berlin called 'the old schoolmaster.' What a lesson he has taught Austrians and French?' 'Is that the strategist who caught Bene-sek in a vice at Koniggratz, mousetrapped Bazaine at Metz, and netted an Emperor, a Marsuai of France, and 160,000 men at Sedan, and who is now angling for such an enormous prize as the capital of France?' "He looks very grave." "He is always o. But there, you see, striding through the crowd, is a very different looking person." 'Yes! who is that frank, smiling major of dragoons? He comes this way—the officer in the white cap and yellow band, dark blue or nearly black double-breasted frock coat with yellow collar, taller than the tall officers with yellow collar, taller than the tall officers around him." "That is Count Bi-marck." There is a stir wherever he goes—caps touched and hats raised. He makes straight for a little knot of Americans—Gen. Burnside, in plain clothes, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Husen and Gen. Forsyth, in uniform, but without swords. You hear nis laugh above the murmurs of the crowd and the wave of sound in which his name, "Bismarck." is borne. How heartlij he shakes hands with them, buoyant and free, elated as some officer might be who had just won promotion on a battle-field. All the world knows the souliess likeness out of which even photography has failed, however, to take all expression; but one must have actual experience of the peculiar vivacity, or rather penetration of his gance, as it is emitted from under those tremendous shaggy eyebrows, to measure the power of his face—the one grand overwhelming force of which is, to my mind, intrepidity—an immense, audacious courage, physical and mental, and a will before which every obstacle must yield or be turned. The people were never tired of looking at him, and grand dukes and princes were of small account as long as he was to be seen; the Prince of Hohenzollern being, however, an exception to the remark—"the fair pretext of the war," as a lady called him, alluding to his blonde complexion and hair; and, indeed, to use Scott's words of Claverhouse, his face is such an one "as limners love to paint and ladies love to look upon." There were men of names which history will make famous; and there were princes, grand dukes. and dukes waiting for the King and his staff—the reigning Duke of Coburg, the Prince (Héritler) of Wurtemberg, the young Erbprinz of Meckienburg—tre-litz, two Royal Dukes of Wurtemburg—the Duke of Augustenburg and some thing or other—I believe the Erbprinz of Weimar. Prince Adalbert yellow collar, taller than the tall officers and him." "That is Count Bi-marck." There of Augustenburg and something or other—Ibe-lieve the Erbprinz of Weimar. Prince Adalbert and Prince Albrecht, General Volzts-Rhetz, Gene-ral von Kirchbach, Colonel von Gottberg and hosts of others coming "to see the waters play before the King !!

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 5-Evening. Sixty-twos closad at 81. LONDON, November 6-Evening Consols closed at 93 1/4 a93 1/2. Bonds 89 1/2.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBED.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8. The eastern bound train was stopped on Saturday evening by supposed deserters from Camp Halleck. The express car was detached and robbed. A special train with police and horses started for the scene, near which a glove was found marked "Carr." This is supposed to belong to Carr, who killed a woman at Camp Halleck.

-General Bisson, who was in Metz with his —General Bisson, who was in Metz with his command until the surrender, writes a letter in which he states that the generals of divisions were never consulted in regard to the capitulation, the responsibility for which rests on Bazaine, Canrobert. Le Boeuf, Ladrinaut, Frossard and Desvaux. He says that on October 28th division generals were required to deliver up their eagles to be buried.

Costumes for Fall and Winter Wear.

Those who are in the confidence of the modistes say that French serge is much preferred to the English. Both are all wool, but the French is the softest, and has the twill more clearly defined. New autumn costumes are made in soft woollen fabrics that are at once light, warm and elegant. Of these satin

de chaine and cashmere are the favorites. Tartan plushes and Victoria pialds are very handsome for young girls. The most stylish suits of the season are made with a single skirt and a long full polonaise or casaque. The skirt may be of black and the casaque colored, or the order

reversed.

The latest style of basque has two darts and a side form in the front, with dcuble side-forms in the back and a seam down the centre.

Round waists are rapidly giving place to points

and postilions.

Corsages are worn somewhat higher than they

were during the summer, and are finished at the neck with narrow bias bands.

Bodices seem likely for the s-ason to remain open in front, either square or heart-shaped.

Sieeves are now made wide or half wide, with tight undersleeves for day wear and open lacenes for evening.

A new style of sleeves is called the Duchesse

A new style of sleeves is cannot all balances. It is rather close fitting, open nearly to the elbow, and caught toge her with bows. It may be trimmed either with lace or frinze. rimmed either with lace or frinze.

Black and colored velvet ribbons are as much sed as bias bands for trimming. Shaded velvets nd moss trimmings are very fashionable.

Grebe trimming will be very much worn on loth and velvet suits, and when mounted with a eal-skin border it makes an excellent and du-

rable trimming,
Fringes are in endless variety; plain, crêpe and
plaited, and headed with gimp, passementerie,
gulpure or velvet. Many of the friuges are very

gulpure or veivet. Attay of the Angel garniture are meelegant.
Among the novelties in solid garniture are medallions of every form for dress and cloak trimmings. Some of the passementerie trimmings so
much in vogue this fall are exceedingly rich, and
can hardly be distinguished from silk embrondery.
English embroidery has been revived, and is
much used for trimming silk and cashmere.
A new style of pannier is the "cavaller," square
or rounded in front, with three or four rows
of open hemstitch, divided by ne trow stitched
bands of plain cambric, with cuits to match, and
narrow Valenciennes isce on the edge.

harrow Valenciennes lace on the edge. Hats—gipsey, Francs-tirenr and Ty harrow valencemes is the same and Tyrolese—are Hars—gipsey, Francs-tireur and Tyrolese—are all worn high, with turned—up brim. Those of fel-are turned-up, with velvet of a darker shade, o the same color. Birds' heads and wing; of the

the same color. Birds' heads and wings, of the richest plumage, are worn as algrettes.

Ornaments of out-jet, oval, medallions, crosses, &c. are much in vogue. Jet is also mingled with passementerie. The latest style of jewelry is French enamel and onyx stone (Belgiau marbie,) set in gold, with pearls and diamonds.
Cold clasps with a monogram in black enamel are made to fasten those black velvet bands with which ladies are so fond of relieving the whiteness of a handsome arm.

The most fashlonable colors in gloves this season are amaranths, suitana, royal purple, and Mears are amaranths. the most instantant royal purple, and Me-phistopheles. The long glove, with six buttons, s now selling as high as \$3 and \$4 a pair.

GERMAN TOPICS.

The Queen of Prussia En Route fo Homburg-Reception at Frankfort,

Writing from Frankfort-on-the-Main, on October 1, the London Dally News correspondent says : 11, the London Daily News correspondent says:
This morning, at nine o'clock, the Queen of
Prussia passed through Frankfort on her way to
Homburg. It is one of the results of the war that
the movements and doings of this lady attract an
attention which was not formerly accorded to
them. She left Berlin and returned thither almost
without any notice being taken of her journeyings. Public attention seemed to be exclusively
concentrated on the movements of the King. The
word hair were reldom togethen. It appeared as concentrated on the movements of the King. The royal pair were reldom togethen it appeared as if they had agreed not to make too open a parade of their fondness for each other. But the war has changed all that. As the first recipient of telegrams announcing victories, the Queen has suddenly become an important personage in the estimation of the German public. The language of more than one of the telegrams has been exceedingly affectionate, and thus the public has had its attention formally drawn to the cordiality of the relations between the royal pair.

Probably it is a new sensation for the Queen to have suddenly become the centre of attraction, and without any special exertion on her part to

Probably it is a new sensation for the Queen to have suddenly become the centre of attraction, and without any special exertion on her part to acquire a species of popularity. It may be that the war will conduce to promote unity in royal circles as well as to render Germany united. At the Frankfort station the Queen of Prussia was received by the military authorities and by the chief of police. When distinguished persons travel in Germany, it is expected that the police should assemble to do them honor. The civil authorities keep in the background. One advantage of this is that irrepressible mayors are debarred from tormenting distinguished visitors with what are called loyal addresses, but what are generally are called loyal addresses, but an exhibitions of local self-conceit. Indeed, owing to the enormous number of princes and princesses with which Germany is filled, the sight of these high-t-titled persons is an everyday plea-

of small importance.

Had it not been for the circumstances already of small importance.

Had it not been for the circumstances already referred to, the Queen of Prassia might have passed through Frankfort and have taken up her abode at Homburg, without any formality being observed, and without any sight-seers being attracted. But the exceptional position she occupies for the present bore fruit in a demonstration of the most marked and loyal character. A large crowd assembled at the railwa, station. Nearly every building in the town was decked with fags. Fortunately for picturesque effect, the town, though Prussian, was not exclusively adorned with the Prussian colors. A controversy which is now agitating the Germans has had the effect of introducing variety into the fags hung out on days of public rejoicings. The flag of whe kingdom of Prussia is white and black, a flag apparently designed by or for an undertaker. The flag of the North German Confederation is black, white and red. What is called the flag of Germany, the flag designed by the revolutionary parliament which met at Frankfort in 1848, is black, red and gold.

many, the has been supported by the hold of this held that the latter is the symbol of United Germany, and that now that unity has been virtually accomplished, the flag of Germany should be adopted and displayed. Pending its actual adoption, it is displayed by patriots who have no special admiration for the symbol under which Prussia has fought and conquered annexed territory, and acquired a reputation of a mixel kind. A few mouths ago the Prussian police would have taken summary measures against any one who, within Prussian dominions, dared to hoist the flag of 1848. But they now tolerate that with which thy fear to meddic. In consequence of this freedom the main streets of Homburg leoked very gay this forencon. The consequence of this freedom the Homburg looked very gay this risit of the Queen is one due to m visit of the Queen is one due to medical cansiderations. She has been ordered to take the mineral baths, and a bath fitted up in the most inxurious style has neen prepared for her use. It is understood that she pays frequent visits to the hospital.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE BESIEGED. Preparations for Famine.

It is curious to remark, writes a Paris corespondent per balloon post, how generally even the poorest French householders have laid in a

ittle store of provisions wherewith they may hold unger at bay.

little store of provisions wherewith they may hold hunger at bay.

"Lone women," who, if they had been English, would never have owned a bitted de banque, for one hundred francs in their lives, have a little treasure of flour and macaroni garacred away somewhere in their cupboards, and will be able to hold out stoutly to the last, unless there shall arrive a day of wrath, with which we are threatenied by many croakers and pessimists—a day when starving gamins, followed by famished women and children shad swarm into every inhabited building, and lansack it from cellar to roof in the hope of finding food. But there is also no inconsiderable alarm lest, in addition to the absence of food, we may soon find ourselves without the means of cooking it. Most of the French cooks emp oy wood charcoal as their fuel for culinary purposes. The siege had hardly begun before an outcry was raised in the poorer quarter of the town against the marchands de bois et de charbon for raising the price of their charcoal to an extravagant and impossible figure. Most of these charbonniers are natives of Auvergne—a province generally regarded as furnishing Paris with sons and onughters who have a wonderfully with sons and onughters who have a monderfully with sons and onughters who have a monderfully with sons and onughters who have a province generally regarded as furnishing Paris and by the voice of the streets, against these greedy and predatory dealers in charcoal, the municipal authorities of Paris seczed in some instances the whole store of that precious commodity, owned by men who were pointed out by the try of the mob as having specially raised their prices at a moment when patriotism required that they should sacrifice themselves for the public good. The charbonniers, who are a very sullen, moilsh race, resented this high handed procedure of the Pari-lan municipality, and in many cases shit struments. has the demand for these organs exceeded the supply, great as that is, that the company have been obliged again to add to their manufacturing facilities. Recently they purchased some two acres of land in Cambridgeport, on which is now completed another large new factory. This, with their other factories, will give them capacity to produce the enormous number of Two HCKDRED organs each week, or over TEN THOUSAND per annum. They are, of course, much the largest macufacturers of this class of instruments in the world. the largest macufacturers of this class of instru-ments in the world. They are introducing improvements in their organs, the present season, which they regard as very valuable, and for which they were awarded patents in June and August last.—N. Y. Watch-maker and Jeweller.

THE NEW POSTAL CARD.

in English Institution Worthy of American Imitation.

The new "postal cards" lately introduced into Loudon give great satisfaction. They originated in Austria, and are simply blank cards about twice the size of an ordinary visiting card, and with stamp cost only a half-penny. The stationers and postmasters can hardly supply the demand for them. One side is for the direction, the stamp being in one corner; the other side will hold a tolerably long note. They will be universally used for invitations or replies to them, for business messages and the like. A correspondent, writing from London, urges us to recommend a similar economical arrangement for New York. If the British Government can make profit out of such cards at a cent apiece delivered, why not the American? The cards would take as well in the United States as in Great Britain. Ponch has lately had his say on the new invention, and ingeniously shows how to adopt a cypher by which the letter cannot be understood by those through whose hands it may pass-for these cards are never enclosed in envelopes. He savs :

Adopt a cipher, the key to which is only known Adopt a cipher, the key to which is only known to yourself and your correspondent; you can easily arrange this beforehand; and then, under cover of some nonsensical commonpiace, or mysterious sentence, you may, without fear of detection, convey to the wife of your bosom the object of your affections, or the solicitor to your family the inmost thought of your soul. We subjoin a few specimen notes in cipher, which have received the approval of the postmaster-general: 1. From a newly-married man to his wife, from

1. From a newly-married man to his wife, from whom he has been parted an hour and three-quarters, and whom he will see again in the course of the afternoon: "Dirty Esquimaux and roving Eastern Sheiks taste pemmican every Thursday."

2. From a young lady in the country to her cou in in London, announcing a most important event: "Fanny's roses excel Dick's. Hardy asters seem plentiful. Read Oliver's pamphlet on seedlings—excellently done. Will Edgar and Huth Ellen excuse no greengages, as grandmamma expects Dan?"

ma expects Dan?"

Key to the cipher of 1 and 2—the first letter of each word forms the message.

3. From a gentleman to the lady to whom he is engaged; their last meeting was as far back as yestenday evening, and they will not see each other again until seven o'clock to-night: "Mem. Daily papers show strange ignorance, but I shall go. Thin grog. Let no parcels escape vigilance. Not cough lozenge, please."

Daily papers show strange ignorance, go, Thin grog. Let no parcels escape vigilance. Not cough lozenge, please."

Key—the last letter of each word.

4. From a lady at the seaside to the gentleman she is determined to marry. Her friends disapprove of the match, and are afraid she will elope: "Clovelly seem lovely. Will Arthur think Clara's hat exceedingly droil? Blackberries unasually tempting. Coustno of Minnie's expected."

Key—the first three letters of the first word, the first two of the second, the first and last of the third, and the first of each of the remaining ones.

5. From a nervous and eccentric patient, who tooms and ramedies, to her doctor, who happens to be at a distance: "Opportunely, Cantabs tilmbed up Hillsborough attitudinizing capitally, others isibly compelling animals. Owls chase bats at the character of the charact

Obstinate errors baffle one. Oddly, dynasties fall. Onwards education! Away, languor! Attack Devonshire cream."

Key—the secon! letter of each word.

6. From a jockey at Newmarket to a trainer in the town: "Bring Saddle and we'll change Tinker's Kruper. Old Zach is ofended he understud about Al's lite van been engaged."

Key—the first letter of every other word.

7. From a client in difficulties to his money-lender: "Nac noy tel em evah rehtona derdnuh?"

Key too abstruse for explanation.

CABINET ORGANS. A Deserved Success.

tant improvements which have lifted this class of instruments from the almost despised place they occupied when the melodeon was their best representative, and made them what they now undoubtedly are, the most popular and widely useful of large instruments. When Mason & Hamilin commanced business loss than those were almost the commanded business. business, less than twenty years and the field already occupied by a commenced observed ince, they found the field already occupied by a number of those who are still among the prominent manufacturers of the country. If the Mason & Hamiln Company were inclined to boast, it could not be that they are among the oldest makers in the country, but that, being younger than so many, they have yet far outstripped all in the reputation of their work and extent of their in the reputation of their work and extent of their in the reputation. than so many, they have yet lar outstripped an in the reputation of their work and extent of their business. When they commenced, the melodeon was the best instrument of the class known, and to this Mason & Hamiin turned their attention. Before engaging in business for himself, Mr. Hamiin had already effected an improvement of great va ue in the melodeon. He was the discoverer or inventor of the art of voicing reeds, the chief means of getting rid of the sharp reediness of tone, and obtaining a pure pipe-like quality. After the reed is completely made, a peculiar twist and bend is given to its tongue, according to quality of tone desired. So great was this improvement that it may be said to have changed the character of the instrument. It has been universally adopted by Am-rican makers. But the art is difficult; more so than any other process in the manufacture of the instrument. Under the direction of Mr. Hamlin it has been brought to great perfection in the factory of the Mason & Hamiin Company, and we suspect there is no one thing which contributes more than this to the superiority of their instruments.

Another step of much importance was the adoption by Mason & Hamiin of the double belious, worked by two blow-pedals, and securing n the reputation of their work and extend the pusiness. When they commenced, the melo-pusiness. When they commenced the melo-theor was the best instrument of the class

ments.

Another step of much importance was the adoption by Mason & Hamilin of the double belious, worked by two blow-pedals, and securing double the supply of wind which was possible with the one blow pedal used in the melodeon. An insurmountable difficulty in the improvement of the latter instrument waits inadequate supply of wind. On the double beliows, and other improvements to which it immediately led, Mason & Hamilin dropped the name meiodeon, and assumed for their improved instrument the more appropriate and correct name organ. As the advantages of this improved igo far as not covered by patents) by other makers, until there are now few melodeons made. All the other makers have followed the lead of Mason & Hamilin, and are now making organs.

But we cannot follow in detail the improvements by this company, as the result of persevering experiment. It is noticeable that, while they have been untiling in seeking for additions and improvements, they have been not less earnest and determined in applying principles already understood, and in securing to their work that advantage which comes from the employment of the best skill and most strupulous care, both as to material and workmanship. It is a pleasure to a mechanic to examine the work of this company. In all parts of interior, as well as exterior, of every instrument, lowest priced as well as highest priced, will be found the same skilful and thorough work. Everything is the best of its kind; there is nothing slighted, nothing passed with the idea that it "will do." The standard is the very highest, and is rigidly maintained.

The extraordinary success achieved by this company is, therefore, the result of legitimate means. It comes from the exercise of superior skill, energy and care—from making the best aritcle, and, we may add, selling it at the lowest price: for it is a part of the policy of this company to sell always at least remuerative profit. As a consequence, their work, notwithstanding its superiority, is sold at prices which are not higher than

-England is beginning to acknowledge New York as the leader of fashions. The London publishers, to whom a prominent metropolitan modiste has furnished steel fashion plates for some time past, advised her recently by cable to increase their original order one-third, in lieu of Parisian styles, American designs being preferred to any other.

SOCIAL NOMADS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The nomadic widow is by some odd fatality generally the widow of an officer, naval or mill tary, to whose rank she attaches an almost super-stitious value, thinking that when she can an nounce herself as the relict of a major or an ad miral she has given an unanswerable guarantee, and smoothed away all difficulties. She may have many daughters, but more probably she has only one; for where olive branches abound, nomadi one; for where clive branches abound, nomadism is more expensive than housekeeping, and to live in her own house is less costly than a boarding house. But of this one she makes much to the community, and specially calls attention to her simplicity and absolute Ignorance of the evils so familiar to the girls of the present day; and she looks as if she expects to be believed. Perhaps credence is difficult; the young lady in question having been for some years cons. derably in public, where she has learnt to take care of herself with a skill which, how muchsoever it may be deserving of praise, cannot claim to be called ingenous. She has need of this skill, for apparently, she and her mother have no male regenuous. She has need of this skill, for apparently, she and her mother have no male re-lations belonging to them, and if hirtations are common with the nomedic tribe, marriages are rare. Poor souls, one cannot but pity them for all their labor in vain, all their abortive hopes. all their labor in vain, all their abortive hopes. For though there is more society in the mode of life they have chosen than they would have had if they had lived quietly down in the village where they were known and respected, and where, who knows? the fairy prioce might one day have alighted—there are very few chances; and marriages among "the himmates" are as rare as winter swallows. The men who live in these places, whether as nomadic or permanent guests, never have money enough to marry on; and the flittaawallows. The men who live in these places, whether as nomadic or permanent guests, never have money enough to marry on; and the first-tions always budding and blossoming by the plano or about the billiard table never by any chance fractify in marriage. But in spite of their infertile experience, you see the same mother and the same daughter, year after year, season after season, returning to the charge with renewed vigor, and a hope that is the one indestructible thing about them. Let us deal tenderly with them, poor impecunious nomads, drifting like so much sea-wreck along the restless current of their lives, and wish them some safe resting-place be-

much sea-wreck along the restless current of their lives, and wish them some safe resting-place before it is too late.

A lady nomad of this kind, especially one with a daughter, is strictly orthodox, and cultivates with praiseworthy perseverance the society of any clergyman who may have wandered into the community of which she is a member. She is punctual in church-going, and the minister of the chapel where she attends is flattered by her evient appreciation of his sermons, and the readiness with which she can remember certain points of last Sunday's discourse. As a rule, she is evangelically inclined, and is as intolerant of Romanism on the other; she has seen the evils of both, she says, and quotes the state of Rome and of Heldelberg in confirmation. She is as strict in morals as in orthodoxy, and no woman who has got herself relief about, however innocently, need hope for and quotes the state of Rome and of Heidelberg in confirmation. She is as strict in morals as in orthodoxy, and no woman who has got herself takked about, however innocently, need hope for much mercy at her hands; but her Rhodamanthine faculty has apparently ample occasion for exercise, for her rèpertotre of scandalous chronicles is extensive, and, if she is to be believed, she and her daughter are almost the sole examples of a pure and untantied womanboed anoat. She is as rigid, too, in all matters connected with hier social status, and brings up her daughter in the same way of thinking. By virtue of the admiral or the major, at peace in his grave, they are emphatically ladies, and, though nomadic, impecunious, and homeless, and tant soit peu adventuresses, class themselves as of the cream, and despise those whose rank is of the uncovenanted kind, and who are gentry, may be, by the grace of God only, without any Act of Parliament to help.

Sometimes the lady nomad is a spinster, not necessarily passee, though obviously she cannot be in her first youth; still she may be young enough to be attractive, and adventurous enough to care to attract. Women of this kind, unmarried, nomadic, and still young, work themselves into every movement afoot; and even face the perils and discomforts of war-time, and tell their friends at home that they are going out as nurses to the wounded. That dash of the adventuress, of which we have spoken before, runs through all this section of the social nomads; and one wonders why some uncle or cousin, some aunt or family friend, does not catch them up in time. If not attractive or passably young, these nomadic spinsters are sure to be exceedingly odd. Constant friction with society in its most selfish form, the absence of home duties, the want of the sweetness and sincerity of home love, and the habit of change, bring out all that is worst in them, and kill all that is best. They have nothing to hope for from society, and less to lose; it is west sentement lose and sweet-tempered It is perhaps a question as to who stands second among makers of reed organs in value ocunt try, but there is no difficulty in deciding who is first. By general acquiescence, this position is conceded to the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company; and even competing manufacturers are in most cases satisfied to claim that their productions equal the organs made by this company. They enjoy like pre-eminence in the extent of their business, their production and sales during the last year having been very much greater than those of any other maker—probably more than twice as great. What their sales would have been could their production have been increased, cannot be because some gentleman has unwittingly afforded her. She and the officer's vidow are altered by this company is due credit for the more important improvements which have lifted this class of intervilous the more deplace they occupied when the melodeon was their back to the community gather up like manns, and respectively. ing to hope for from society, and less to lose; it is wearisome to look amiable and sweet-tempered keep by them to much the same result. But the nomadic spinster soon wanders away to another temporary resting place, and before half her life is done she becomes well-known to the heads of nomadic spinster soon wanders away to another temporary reating-place, and before half her life is done she becomes well-known to the heads of the various establishments in her line as the tax-gatherer himself, and dreaded almost as much. Nomads are generally remarkable for not leaving tracks behind them. You see them here and there, and they are sure to turn up at Baden Baden or at Vichy, at Scarborough or at Dieppe, when you least expect them; but you know nothing about them in the interim. They are like those birds which hybernate, at some place of retreat no one yet ever found; or like those which migrate, who can tell where? They come and they go, and you meet and part and meet again in all manner of unlikely places; and it seems to you hast they have been over half the world since you last met. you meanwhile having settled quietly to your work, save for your summer holiday which you are now taking, and which you are enjoying as the nomad cannot enjoy any change that fails to his lot. He is sated with change, wearied of novelty, yet unable to fix himself now, wearled of novelty, yet unable to fix himself now, however much he may wish it. He has got into the habit of change, and the habit clings even when the desire has gone.

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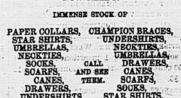
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