Lyons in Danger-Treaty of 1856-Long Range Guns-Military Severity.

- LONDON, November 14. The Times correspondent at Tours says the meral effect of the victory near Orleans is in calculable. Reinforcements to Palladines go for ward rapidly. Reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions - are confirmed by dispatches from various quarters, Bismarck denies having negotiated with Eugenie. The German Liberal oppose the meeting of the German Parliament at

Garibaldi and the French generals, have agreed

Advices from Belgium state that the Prussian are bombarding Thionv' ... causing fires in the city. The entire town seemed burning on Satur-The Journal Officiel charges that the Prusslans pillaged Villeneuf three hours on account of its stobborn resistance. They next levied enormous contributions and then plundered the inhabitants. The German arillery calssons, cap tured near Orleans, were filled with laces and valuable ernaments taken from country seats around the city.

The Turkish Government had received no inti mation from Russ a of the abrogation of the

Gambetta, in a dispatch to the French represent tative, says : "Gortschakoff's note relative to the treaty of 1855 indicates an understanding between Russia and Prussia." Gambetta thinks England cannot remain passive in presence of anch obvious proceedings.

.The German Loss at Orleans. VERSAILLES, November 14. Tann, in his efficial report, announces his for on the 9th as forty-two officers killed and BERLIN, November 14.

Herr Guttenbach, banker of this city, has been arrested for disloyalty. His offence was subscrib ing for the new French loan. The Prussians allow Marshal Canrobert to reside at Stutgart, Marshal Lebœuf at Bonn, and

Bazaine at Aix-la-Chapelle. BRUSSELS, November 14. The Belgian Government is negotiating with the Paris and Tours Governments to prevent the inundation of the marsh lands around Dunkirk NIGHT DISPATCHES.

London Rumors. London, November 14." The situation of the Prussian army is such that it requires additional reinforcements from Ver-

Woodhouse Secretary of the English Embassy, has arrived with a batch of Englishmen who were allowed to leave Paris by the Germans. They report that the stock of provisions in Paris is short. The weather is cold, with frequent

snow. ing the bearers of the Geneva Cross, whose safeguard is guaranteed by all the great powers represented in the Geneva Convention.

The opposition of the German Liberal papers to the convention of the Federal Parliament at Versailles is based upon the ground that members would scarcely consent to go thither, where they would be compelled to legislate under the pres-

Much snow has fallen in Northeastern France The Prassians have captured the town of Islesur-le-Doubs and elevations in the Department of The Garde Mobile have retreated southward.

and the Francs-tieurs have disappeared from that One of the tunnels on the Strasbourg Railway has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communi-

cation by that line Taling Official contradiction has been given to the re-

port that General Boyer, when at Versailles, conferred with another person than Count Bismarck. The Bavarian negotiators are still at Versailles. The result of their mission is uncertain.

Paris Not to be Bombarded. BRUSSELS, November 14. ondents write hence that Paris canno hold out longer than three weeks. The Prussians, therefore, will trust to hunger to compel the sur render, and no bomba imeht will occur,

Riscalsalt Retires. FLORENCE, November 14. Riscalsall announces his retirement from pub-

Prusslane Advancing in the East. Tours, November 14. Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians

are advancing steadily in the East. Dale is occupied by Garibaldi, and the French general is at Chagny. It is supposed that the two armies will unite to check the Prussian ad-

The fortification of Lyons continues. The heights about the town have been greatly

strengthened. Dispatches from Lille announce that the Prussians are near Lafan.

An engagement occurred on Saturday, near Evreux, in which the Prussians were driven A battle is expected to-day at Toury, whither

the army of the Loire is advancing. The Bavarian prisoners, recently brought to Tours, have been sent to Lille.

The French have removed the lights and buoys from the mouth of the Gaboon River, on the west MIDNIGHT DISPATORES.

The World's Special. NEW YORK, November 14. A special telegram to the World, from Tours,

says: "The main body of the army of the Loire yesterday occupied a position extending along the line of the Chateau Dun road to St. Peray, Patay and Chevilly ... The total loss of the Germans in the actions of

the 7th, 9th and 10th, before Orleans, including

William omitted to mention Providence in his dispatch announcing General Von der Tann's brilliant's dvance to Toury. Lyons in Danger.

tembergers, who were sent westward soon after A chang of plans has occurred at Lyons. An immediate affack on the city is threatened by the Germans. Recept firing from the guns on the

demolished the German works . beyond Ville The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty . towards the civil functionaries of the city. The parties who were captured from a balloon are still held as prisoners. At the council held on Monday Von Bismarck

strenuously advocated the shooting of all captur-A number of civilians at Versailles have been arrested by the Germans because of alleged com-

Ge. lany as prisoners of war: General Trochu daily marches fifty or sixty battalions of men under the guns of fort Mont

THE REJECTED ARMISTICE.

Jules Favre's Arraignment of Bismarck. LONDON, November 10.

Advices have been received by balloon from Paris to the 8th instant. Jules Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreigh countries, assuring them that Prussla must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposition of an armistice.

assume the responsibility of rejecting the propusation of an armistice.

"Prussia proves anew," says Favre, "that she makes war for personal aims merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusal to cede her provinces to Prussia. She se ks our destruction, and will be satisfied with nothing less." Favre then proceeds to lay before the French ambassadors a detailed account of negotiations by Bismarck for an armistice, and shows what he regards as the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authorities. He says that the Prussians, since the fall of the empire, have twice refused to listen to overtures of peace emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for fifty days without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to uegutate. The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created a government of defence, which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognized that government. Favre says that the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the revictualling of Parisduring the term of the amissice. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such revictualling, showing that without such concessions the armis-

peace might be considered. This defination with earlier practically denied by being clogged with impossible conditions. The Prussian charge that the absence of the French government obliges her to starve Paris is (abserting the properties) of the French government obliges her to starve Paris is (abserting to the French people, and ends with the respect for the French people, and ends with the refusal of an opportunity to hear them. Favre concludes as follows: "An armistice the only means whereby the expression of the French people on the consequences of the imperial crime can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to a consultation of Parishall starve pending the vote. We call right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself, if consolited, will condemn them. The government with faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the cooperation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile Paris calls to arms to show what a great people can do to is to show what a great people can

of the revictualling of Paris, which other permitting the revictualing of Paris, which he in-listed on sine qua non. This being refuses by Prussis, Thiers received orders to terminate the negotiations and withdraw.

Bismarck's Version. LONDON, November 12. Rismarck has issued a circular to the representatives of North Germany in foreign States, giving his version of the late negotiations for an

position of the respective armites might be held throughout France. The only effect of this truce on the French side would have been the stoppage of the waste of ammunition from their forts. There regretted that the revictuality of Paris was not provided for, saying it was an indispensable condition of the proposed armistice. This absurd demand, to go back two months in the prosecution of the war, it was impossible to allow. Subsequently, an offer for a short truce was made. Thiers reported this to the members of the Provisional Government, by whom it was rejected. The inference is, that the French Government dared not consult the people, and made advances looking to peace only in order to satisfy and quiet the neutral powers.

England and the War-The War Discussed at the Lord Mayor's Banquet-Gladstone's Speech.

There was a great banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the sheriffs last evening, which was largely attended, and w success. Among the guests were Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Gladstone, the First Lord of the Treasury; Earl Granville, of the Foreign Office; Right Hon. Wm. E. Forster, Vice-President of the Council; Right Hon. Chichester Fortesche, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Mr. Cardwell, M. P. for Oxford City; Mr. Goschen, M. P. for London; Mr. Lewis, M P. for Marylebone, and

many other celebrities.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to the usual teast, referred to the war in France as filling the nation with the deepest grief. He discussed with great clearness the question of neutrality, stating the legal view of the case. He said the policy of England was faultless, and satisfactors to both nations. The complaint made against Earl Granville by Count Biernstoff had been disproyed. It was quite natural for Prussia, under the circumstances, to make this charge. England, during the Crimean War, complained of Prussia for supplying, arms, to the enemy. England was now salished that the charge was unjust, and Prussia would shortly know that its suspicions were equally unjust. He would say, though, that there was much lauman nature in sympathizing with a nation for defending its existence rather than for one seeking military glory, the career of which was rarely presperous. The Chancellor close with a reference to education

sympathizing with a nation for defending its existence rather than for one seeking military giory, the career of which was rarely prosperous. The Chancellor closes with a reference to education under the new law.

Mr. Glaststone, responding to the toast of "The Ministers" proposed by the Lord Mayor, said that he was thoroughly gratided to receive in that place, ifrom the first magistrate of the city, an approval of his course. The changes had been many since last year, but they had been mainly outside of the country. England had moved in another direction, that of flourishing revenue and reviving trade without any changes. A stortling and un-xampled war had in two mouths cost more bloodshed and treasure than any corresponding period. Years could not replace the losses of the war. War appealed to duty as well as to the feeling. England had loy ally maintained her neutrality, and she must appeal to the future for justice. The current assertions of both beligerents; always bharacterized in such a crisis by excitement and resentment, were li-timed, but we may allow for the exfressions of anger. The two nations were equally our friends, and they would shortly apologize and do us justice. He referred to the late peace endeavors, and hoped that an early peace was still possible. A peace; satisfying Germany, which was clearly the stronger harlon and power assailed—a peace that would not wound the susceptibilities of the

permanent peace; it wanted Germany strong and united, and it wanted France saved from further humiliation. Referring to China, he read a tele-

gram which had just been received at the foreign office, announcing that there was no longer any danger to foreigners in the northern districts. After two or three other toasts and speeches, the

Charleston Da

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE GREENVILLE RAILROAD.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, November 14. A collision occurred yesterday afternoon on the Greenville Railroad, near Chappel's Station, between the up passenger train and a down lumber train. No lives were lost, but several persons were bruised. The engine was completely smashed.

The road at Cedar Creek has been repaired s that the trains run over. There have been no additional deaths from the Cedar Creek disaster. Colonel Hagood is doing well. - CORSAIR.

NAVAL DUEL.

A French and Prussian Vessel Fight near Havana-Particulars of the Fight-The Prussian Victorious.

HAVANA, November 14. On Monday last the Prussian war steamer Meteor, of three guns, and the French war steamer Bouvet, of five guns, entered this harber. The Meteor sailed again after the French mail etcamer Nouveau Monde. The Nouveau Monde returned fearing capture. On Tuesday the Bouvet sailed and watter, outside for the Meteor. 'The Meteor followed, after waiting the legal time. The Spanish steamer Hernando Cortes sailed to observe. The Meteor had sixty men and the Bouvet eighty. The Bouvet opened with a fine shot, which the Meteor returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor but failed, the rigging became entangled, carrying away the main and mizzen masts. The falling masts became entangled with the Meteor's screw. At the same moment the Metor sent a shell into the Bouvet. exploding her steam pipe .- The Meteor then became unmanageable from the entanglement of her screw, and the Bouvet anding herself disentangled sailed for this port. The Meteor continued firing, but a fair wind enabled the Bouvet to reach Cuban waters, when the Hernando Cortes fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. Both vessels fought bravely, but the victory is accorded to the Meteor. Both are now in port repairing their damages. The Meteor had two

THE ELECTIONS.

wounded.

killed and one wounded. The Bouvet had three

WASHINGTON, November 14. The most reliable Virginia advices defeat Dr. Norton. colored, for Congress. The delegation will consist of five Conservatives and three Republicans, all white-a Democratic gain of one. NEW ORLEANS, November 14.

The official election returns show that the Republicans have carried the city by 5000 majority. The Republicans claim four members of Congress. The Firth District is doubtful. The Republicans claim the State by 30,000 majority, with their Congressmen. Sheldon, Sypher, Darrel, McLeary and Lorey are elected to the next Legislature.

St., Louis. November 14. Eight counties in this State are still unheard from. The Missouri lower house will stand: 78 Democrats, 14 Fusion, 21 Liberals and 17 regular Republicans. In the Senate neither party have the majority, but the Democrats will have control.

LOUISIANA RIOTS, BACES, BASE BALL. &C.

NEW ORLEANS, November 14. The Revenue cutter Wilderness has arrived with sixty of the Baton Rouge rioters. The prisoners have been sent to the parish prison. Commissioner Walker has gone to Donaldsonville to issue warrants for the arrest of other rioters, who will be brought here for trial. All rioters will be tried upon the charge of violating the enforcement act of Cragress, approved May 31st.

The public schools opened this morning, not mixed.

The fall meeting of the Metairie races will commence on the 26th instant The Lone Star Base Ball Club has departed for Monigomery, to meet the Mutuals from New

York, and play at the Alabama State Fair. Heavy rain this morning and northwest wind prevailing.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

-Washington, November 14. Two cases, wherein the Court of Claims had decided adversely to the Supreme Court decislon upon legal-tenders, were appealed to the Supreme Court, but subsequently withdrawn before argument or decision by the counsel of the respective parties. A motion to restore these cases to the docket was refused by the court to-day, and the original decision of the Court of Claims holds, not upon its merits, but from the compromise implied by consent of counsel to withdraw the

speal. The decision was unanimous. The President has returned. The revenue commissioner publishes the tobacco statement, showing within the United States nine hundred and forty-six factories, four hundred cutting machines, three thousand and eighty two screw presses and two hundred and eight hydraulic presses. The total amount of penal bonds is over

GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

LONDON, November 14-Evening. Consols 921. Bonds 881.

New York, November 14—Evening. Gold opened at 12% and advanced to 12%, but gradually fell off. Government securities opened reaker, but about noon rallied to %, and closed steady but not very active. Sixty-twos 81/4; sixtyfours 7; sixty-fives 7%; new 9%; sixty-seven the same; sixty-eights 9%; fortles 6%. Virginias 64. Louisianas 71; new 75; levees 73%; eights 89. Alabama eights 102; fives 7L Georgias 80; sevens 91. South Carolinas 85; new 71.

> IMPORTANT DECISION. RICHMOND, November 14.

The Court of Appeals, with two judges dis-

enting, declares unconstitutional the enabling nct, wherein the court is empowered to review the decisions of the same court when it was com posed of military appointees. SERIOUS RIOT AT CORK. CORK, IRBLAND, November 14,

Flity soldiers, to avenge the death of a

oldier killed in a quarrel, attacked the citizens. Both parties were reinforced, and a scene of indescribable violence followed. Several soldiers, citizens and policemen were hurt. The soldiers were finally arrested. TERRIBLE AFFRAY IN NEVADA. SAN FRANCISCO, November 14.

A difficulty between the owners of the

Creole and Banner mines, in Puoche City, Nevada,

resulted in a battle. W. J. Snell was killed and

en others wounded. Several men were thrown

down a seventy feet shaft. The parties who re-

tained possession of the mines were arrested by

LONDON, November 14. Nine of the crew of the German steamer Hansa, at Grimsby, lost their lives trying to save the crew of a vessel wrecked on the coast. A large French fron-clad passed Yarmouth Roads this morning.

SHIP WRECK.

Troubles Within and Without-Aspects of the City-The Plan of Defence. 17

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune:1

From a military, or, rather, an engineering point of view, Paris is stronger to-day than it was two weeks ago. The defences have been strength ened. With respect, however, to its defenders they are much what they were. The soldiers of the line, if the marines are soldiers, the Mobiles, and the Nationals, with some few exceptions, nain armed citizens. Each battalion is an imperlum in imperio. The men ignore every one except their own officers, and the officers exrcise but little influence except when they consent to act in strict accordance with the feelings of those whom they are supposed to command. Some of the battallons are anxious to fight, but it unfortunately happens that these are the very ones which are the most undisciplined. The battalions of the bourgeoise quarters obey orders, but there is no go in them. The battalions they are at or arrest officers of the corps. The courts martial which set are a merefarce. I see that yesterday a Franci-direct was 'tried flor breaking his musket when ordered to march, he was acquitted because the conclusion that he was 'un brave garcoa." The application of military law to the Nationals is regarded by these cut zens as an act of arbitrary injustice. Yesterday, several, battalions passed the following resolution: "In order to preserve at once necessary discipline and the rights of citizens, no National Guard shall henceforward be brought before a council of war, or be awarded a punishment, except with the consent of

be trought before a country with the consent of ed a punishment, except with the consent of the family council of his company." I am not a military man, but it certainly doe appear to me strange that the Prussians are a lowed quietly to entrench themselves round the city, and that they are not disurbed by sortles can act on the inner lines, we have got a cir dar railroad, and we have atmed men in num bers in the streets, and, by manning the rambers in the streets, and, by manning the rambarts, they will soon be taught to act collectively, if General Trochu really thinks that his material is too bad to do anything but resist a possible at-tack, it is evident that the capitulation is only a tack, it is evident that the capitation is only of question of the amount of provisions we have got and he will gain little by delay. It is said by some men who have no sympathy with the anarchists, "that he possesses helther the genius nor the decision of character which is necessary to the new the provision of the provision o drawn from power, and that their place will be usurped by the Ultras. The Friend are proneto be ruled by a name. As no person has as yet been able to impose his individuality upon the masses, they fall back open the word "Commune," which, because it acted with revolutionary energy in 1793, is supposed, if only it were constituted, to be able to safe the country in 1870.

A few days ago it was antounced that all piedges below the value of 60 fancs would be turned by the Mont de Piete vithout paym Since then every one has been pledging article for sums below this amount, as a second decree of the same nature is expected. It is not a bat plan to give reilef to those in want. As yet, how ever, there is no absolute want, and as long as the provisions last Fdo not think that there will be prietors have been deprived of shelf power to suf-for rents, consequently a family needs but little ready money to subsist on front hand to mouth. My landlord every week presents me with my built. The ceremony seems to phase him, and does me no harm. I have pasted upon my mantelpiece the decree of the government adjourning the pay-ment of rent, and the right to read and re-read this document is all that he will get from me until the end of the slege. Yesterday I ordered myself a warm suit of clothes from a tailor with a Ger-man name, and I feel convinced that he will not venture to ask for payment ander the present the

Sales by the judge of probate: 116 acres, the real estate of Elizabeth K. Porter, deceased, was purchased by Sannel J. Porter for \$500; 202 acres, real estate of J. Willis Cobb, deceased, by Lorberry Arnold for \$1015; 183 acres, real estate of Dayld Pressly, deceased, by Mrs. A. G. Pressly for venture to ask for payment under the present cir cumstances.

Paris would hardly be recognized under its present aspect by those citizens of the far West who are in the habit of regarding it as a place where good Americans gdwhen they die. In the garden of the Tulleries, where bonnes used to firm with guardsmen, there is an artillery camp. The gons, the pickets of horses, the tenis, the camp fires, and the soldiers in heir shirt sleeves, have a picturesque effect under the great trees. On the Place de la concorde, from morning to evening, there is a mob discussing things in general, watching the regiments as they defile with their arms before the statio. of Strasbourg. In the morning the gans of the brits can be heard heavily booming, but the sound has lost its novelly, and no one pays more attention to it than the miller to the wheel of its mill. In the Champs Elysees there are no private carriages, and few persons sitting on the chairs. The Cirque de l'Imperatrice is a barrak. All the cafes chantentes are clased. Some few youthful volaries of pleasure still patronize the merry-go-rounds, but their business is not a lucrative one. Along the quarys by the river side there are cawalry and infantry regiments with the tentes are down. The Cham—de Mars is a camp. In the most of the squares there are sheep and oxen. On the water boulevard lines of hits have been bulli for the Mobiles, and smaller huits are being erected along the Rue des Ramparis for the Nationals on duty. Everywhere goose step, others practicing skirmishing between the carts and facres, others leveling their guns and snapping them of al imaginary Prussians. Private carriages are rarely seen. The omnibuses will be far from tender when we eat them. The cabletes, onceso haughty are humble and conciliatory. At the Are de Thomphe, at Trocaders, and at Passy, there are awass rowds trying to see the Prussians in the listant hills, and in the sound at Passy, there are awass rowds trying to see the Prussians in the listant hills, and in the seed to the process of the process of the process of the process cumstances. Sales by the sheriff: 209 acres, property of Ret The Intelligencer reports that the following sales were made on the 7th: Eight tracts or parcels of land near Five Forks, levied on as the propels of land near Five Forks. The Intelligencer reports that the following sales were made on the 7th: Eight tracts or parcels of land near Five Forks, levied on as the property of Dr. C. L. Gaillard, sold as follows: Lot No. 1. containing 220 acrev, \$300; lot No. 2, containing 115 acres, \$300; No. 3, containing 73 acres \$60; No. 4. containing 10 acres, \$400; No. 6, containing 112 acres, \$305; No. 7, containing 112 acres, \$200; No. 8, containing 110 acres, \$400; No. 6, containing 112 acres, \$200; No. 8, containing 120 acres, \$200. The Improved lot; near Pendicton, known as the tanyard lot, containing six acres, levied on as the property of Watson & McPhail, brought \$200. The defendant's undivided interest in one tract of land, containing 380 acres on waters of Hencoop Creek, levied on as the property of J. P. Cowan, brought \$200; one tract of land, containing 101 acres, on waters of Saluda river, sold by order of probate court, to make distribution among the heirs of Mrs. Mary Beliotte, deceased, brought \$400; one tract of land, containing 150 acres, on waters of Liddle's creek, sold by order of equity court, brought \$300; one tract of land, containing 209 acres, on waters of Mountain creek, sold by order of equity court, brought \$1000; one tract of land, containing 207 acres, sold by order of equity court, brought \$1000; one tract of land, containing 207 acres, sold by order of equity court, brought \$1000; one tract of land, containing 207 acres, sold by order of land, containing 318 acres, lying three miles south of Anderson, \$6 per acre; No. 3, contain

cavalry and infinitry regiments with the tentes a arrival. The Cham—de Mats is a camp. In the most of the squares there are sheep and oxen. On the water boulevard lines of hits have been built for the Mobiles, and smaller huis are being erected along the Rie des Ramparts for the National on duty. Everywhere there are squads of Nationals on duty. Everywhere there are squads of Nationals, some learning the goose step, others practicing skirmishing between the carts and flacers, others leveling their guns and snapping them off at imaginary Prussians. Private carriages are rarely seen. The omitouses size loaded; but I fear greaty that their horses will be far from tender when we eat them. The cabbles, onceso haughty, are humble and concillatory. At the Arc de Triomphe, at Trocadero, and at Passy, there are aways crowds trying to see the Prussians in the listant hills, and in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice (tow the Avenue Chirich) there are always numerous admirers of Mont Valerien gazing silently upin the object of their worship. In the Faubourg's that the workmen are lounging about dolig nothing, and many others drilling. In the other Faubourgs much the same thing goes on, excet where barricades are building. Round each of these there is always a crowd of men and women, apparently expecting the enemy to assault, them at any moment. At the different gates of the town companies of Mobiles, on a corps marching somewhere. The asphalt of the boulevards, that sacred-ground of dandles and smart dressess, is deserted during the day time. In the evening for about two hours it is througed by Nationals, with their wives, Mobiles, who ramble along, grinning vaguely, land in hand, and loafers. There, and in the principal streets, speculators have taken advantage of the rights of man to stop up the sidewalks with tables, on which their wares are displayed. On some of them hore, are kalendynated, as his ex-Majesty is nicknamed)—potrtaits of the teriod Uric, and infallible cures for the small pux or worms are offered for sale by ste ricatures of Badinguet (as his ex-agesty is mickinamed)—potratis of the teroic Uiric, and infallible cures for the small pox or worms are offered for sale by sentorian lungs. Citizens, too, bankrupt alike in voice and in purse, place four lighted candles on the pavement, and from the midst of this circle of light dismally croak the 'Marsellaise" and other patriolic longs. As for beggars, their name is legion; but as every one who wants food can get it at the public cantines, their whines are disregarded. Lodgings are to be hired in the best streets for about one-tenth part of what was asked for them two months ago, and even that need not be paid. The shops are shut; but their proprietors sit hoping against hope for some customer to appear. The grocers, the butchers, and the hakers, and the military tailors still make money; but they are denounced for doing so at the clubs as bad patriots. As for the hotels, almost all of them are closed. At the Grand Hotel there are not twenty persons. Business of every kind is at a standstill. Those who have money, live on it; those who have not, live on the stands and the thought.

form a part of the fract whether as the formerly resided.

A comparison of the above sales with the fetures of salesday in November, 1869, shows a large decrease in the price of real estate. Lands then brought \$5, \$10, \$12 and \$15 per acre, according to be alon and quality, but it may be set down as to location and quality, but it may be set down as a fixed fact that real estate is one hundred per cent, lower than one year ago, if we take the public sales as a criterion. Spartanburg. The following transactions were made for cash at the sheriff s sale: J. G. Murphy's right, title and interest in 320 acres of land, bounded by lands of Alphonso Jack-son, James Younger and others, for \$287; land of same, about 50 acres, bounded by lands of E. Hardy, Calvin Wall, J. C. Butler and others,

The following were sold partly on credit: Land of John J. Isrowo, deceased, 250 acres, bounded by lands of Thomas Pope, Wm: Cole and others. for \$176; ex parte R. M. Poilard, guardian, 150 acres, bounded by lands of Calvin Foster, W. C. Camp and others, for \$891; lands of — Bailinger, near Holly Springs, consisting of 320 acres. for \$610. Sundry private sales were made, but none of any consequence. The prices brought were of any consequence. The prices

Bois the redoubt was not firing, and the sailor-GERMAN GOSSIP. who man it were lounging about, exactly as though they had been on board ship. Occasionally Mont Valcrier fired a shot, but it was only a sort of visiting card to the Prussians, for with the

arge numbers. best glasses we could see nothing of them. deed the way they keep under cover is something wonderful. "I have seen for three weeks in a fort," said the aid-de-camp of one of the com-manders of a southern fort; "every day we have made reconnoissances, and I have not seen one ers of war is much the milder of the two. From what I learn, on good authority, the po-litical situation is this. The government consists mainly of Orleanists. When they assumed the direction of public affairs they hoped to interest either Austria or Paralle 1 -As fast as the newly-levied recruits become

men of family, who have been longest in the serrice, are sent home. Recently 1000 men were thus discharged from a single regiment. -The state seals attached to official documents

dated from the French provinces now occupied by the Germans, do not bear the impress of the Prussian Eagle, but of the Imperial Eagle of Frankfort; a conclusive proof that those provinces are, for the present, considered only as conquered territory.

ed, among other wounds, seven lance thrusts. -A number of French prisoners, who were on their way to their destination, proved obstreper-

and as the committee of public safety then saved France, they are unable to understand why the same organization should not save it now. Their leaders demand a Commune because they hope to be among its members. The masses support them, because they sincerely believe that in the election of a commune Paris will find her safety. The government is accused of a want of deergy. "Are we to be cooped up here until we are starved out?" ask the Utras. "As a military man, I decline to make a sortie, "replies General Trochu. "We are not in '93. War is waged in a more scientific manner," whispers Earnest Picard. The plan of the government, if plan it has, appears to be to wear out the endurance of the besiegers by a defensive attitude, until either an army from the Provinces cut off their communications, or the public opinion of Europe, forces them to raise ous, and, as a punishment for breaking the windows of the cars in which they were conveyed, and insulting their escort, they were obliged to place to Hamburg. -The following admirable feature in the organ

the public opinion of Europe forces them to raise the siege. The plan of the Ultras is to save Paris e accepted." Thus, their rank and fife consists of men of the highly-educated classes, and this of Paris; to make continual sorties, and every now and then one in such force that it will be a policy renders a scarcity of officers an imposs -The good citizens of Danzig have a joke on the British Embassy. In the Rue de Challlot resides the celebrated English courtesan, called Cora Pearl, and above her house floats the Engthe French officers who are quartered there as prisoners of war. They say that the Frenchmen Corn Pearl, and above her house noats the Ling-lish sing. The inhabitants of the street request the "Ambassador of England, a country the purity-and decency of whose manners is well known," to cause this bit of bunting, which is a scandal in their eyes, to be hauled down. I left Mr. Wode-house consulting the text writers upon interna-tional law, in order to discover a precedent for are repeatedly asking, "Is this Danzig," and that when assured of the fact they refuse to believe it

zig by the French fleet. -Muchinause was the name of the foreman of the pyrotecnic department in the arsenal a Swinemuende, Pruseia, who plunged his bared ands and arms elbow-deep into a boller of seething pitch, and took therefrom an extensive hand grenade which a workman had accidentally dropsed into it, thereby saving many-lives and that part of the town from the effects of a terrific ex plosion. Recently the citizens of Swinemuend assembled to do him honor, and he was presented adopt a system of rations. I suspect most of the beef I laye éaten of late is horse; anyhow, it does not taste like ordinary beef. To obtain a joint at home is almost impossible. In the first place, it is difficult to purchase it: in the secont place, it is with a costly gold watch and a splendid sword in token of their appreciation of his heroism.

the government with three monste cannons. One of these was on exhibition at Paris in 1867, and attracted much attention. It was afterwards sent to Schleswig, where it got no chance to make its voice heard by the French feet. Its present journey to Paris is made under circumstances widely different from those which attended the first. It throws a ball weighing 1080 pounds, and it is valued at 100,000 thalers. The two other guns weigh together 55,000 pounds. Mr. Krupp pays the cost of their transportation to Caxhaven, where they will be mounted.

of Germany is truly admirable and disinterested, since the success of the German arms will proba bly be the death-stroke to all'the small German principalities. Their policy in previous wars has en to espouse the cause of France; but to-day, with only one exception, they more generously adhered to the side of "Fatherland." The Princ of Lippe Detmold, however, refuses to counte nance the German struggle, and would not illu ninate his palace in honor of Sedan. He and the Princess Louisa have given together but 130

-The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, in a letter to his wife, from Versailles, referring to the environs of Paris, says: "The whole district has for some years been dotted with parks and chateaux, and has been very much beautified. It is truly very ill-adapted for the seat of war. We seated our selves at a very ploturesque spot, and were absorbed in the view of the great city, which lay in the evening sunlight before us. All at once a 60nonnder from Fort Montrouge was directed at us, and went whizzing over and beyond us into a woody park. It was a sorry jest, and we were going back to our horses, when again a large ball flew over us, felling branches and trees, so that the poor animals, which were standing in the shade, were much frightened. A few minutes afterwards a similar shot carried off the head of a poor Bavarian, who was likewise enjoying the prospect."

-Tuesday was divorce day in Cincinnati, and one hundred and fifty women then besteged the-Court of Common Pleas for help against husbands of various degrees of wickedness. All ages, social positions and nationalities were represented, with the sole exception of the "heathen Chinee," and all brought their female friends with them Many, too, brought their babies along, furnishing the music for the occasion, gratis. In a few cases the husbands were plaintiffs. It appears to bea general reckoning day all round for the violators of the matrimonial contract. The only cases called were those in which no answers had been filed to the petitions, and of these thirty were tried and seventeen divorces granted. Even for Cincinnati this is considered quick work. The grievances alleged conststed mainly of desertion, cruelty, neglect and infidelity, though in one case an ex-magistrate asked divorce because his second wife didn't like his children by a previous marriage. The judge seems to have wearled by half-past five in the afternoon, and closed the hearing for that day; whereupon two dozen wo nen, who had been sitting quietly in one corner of the room, broke out into an angry quarrel, one set apparently charging on the other the postponement. Fists were shaken, the bables cried, and a serious warfare was carried on for several minutes, which the court found it difficult to quell. The deputy sheriff had to intervene and dismiss the Amazons until the following day, but after they had left and passed down the stairway the echo of excited voices was heard in the dis

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ENGINE COMPANY vill continue, during the week, at Military Hall. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the A5th, instant, a andsome SH.VER.PLATER TRUMPER WILL be

ballotted for, the Company reselving the highest mount of ballots will secure the prize. The Fire Companies are respectfully invited to meet in front of the Citadel Square Bantist Church. t 7 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be la at-R. K. FURMAN, Agent. nov15-1*

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NECKTIES,
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Dr. H. BAER.

The Prussians are hourly expecting him to make a sortle. BEAR HOW .

ceast of Africa.

500 sick and wounded, who were abandoned, aggregates 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. General Paladines is now executing a movement which is designed to outflank General Von der Taba's right. It is observed here with surprise, that King

VERSAILLES, November 9. The German forces here have received scarcely any reinforcements since the fall of Metz, except the Fourth and Seventeenth Divisions of Wur-

Enceinte at Paris show that they have far greater range than has hitherto been supposed. The shells from these gans yesterday reached and

munication with Paris. They have been sent to

gued with the German authornics in avoid mecasity and propriety of such revictualling, showing that without such concessions the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continued war. The proposition was therefore rejected, The negotiations were then brought to an end, because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destruy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combattants. else she would not subject the non-combattants of the City of Paris to the horrors of famine. The owers of Europe had demanded that ar portunity be had for the assembling of the each Deputies in order that the question if ace might be considered. This demand had en denied by Prussia, or practically denied by

to arms to show what a great people can defend their independence. You will make these facts known as an opportunity will arise."

The Parls Moniteur states that Bismarck offered to permit, even to encourage the election in the districts occupied by German's troops, but Thiers was unable to accept this concession, without another permitting the revictualing of Paris, which

The appointment of such a man as Thiers, by the French, to conduct negotiations, a man of such wide experience, had excit-d hopes of propositions that might be successful. King William was even more eager for peace than Thiers. Bismarck proposed a truce for four weeks, the position of the respective armies meanwhile to be fixed. In order that elections might be held throughout France. The only effect of this truce

and quiet the neutral powers.

LONDON. November 10.

many other celebrities.

A peace satisfying Germany, which was clearly the stronger nation and power assailed—a peace that would not wound the susceptibilities of the gallant, French nation, and a peace founded on the best convictions of civilized humanity, securing lasting tranquility to Europe. The war had distracted attention from other important topics, but of which the government was not unmindful. When Parliament met it would be found that the government would be ready to deal with many questions long unsettled. The major had said that the ministers had fulfilled their duty, it must be admitted, however, that parliamentary business was behind hand. Administrative as well as legislative duties were to be performed, and due defence of the country was to be provided. England had much to learn and must obtain experience and peace simultaneously. To such

and due defence of the country was to be provided. England had much to learn and must obtain experience and peace simultaneously. To such objects his attention should be carnestly directed. Earl Granville responded to the toast "The Lords." He said that the original deep auxiety in regard to England's duty in regard to the war had been diminished by the policy adopted. He defended the minister's against the charge that a more decided attitude might have shortened the war, but Parlament would, disapprove the use of any words that the government was unprepared to stand by. Certain efforts made by England to localize the war were unsuccessful. Each step taken was kept in view, in order that the influence of England might be retained for other opportunities for pacific intentions. The Queen had personally appealed to the king of Prussia on the subject of war. In view of the meeting between Count von Bismarck and M. Thiers, proper representations were made to each of them. Subsequently, the government felt justified in seeking to prevent the bombardment of Paris. She was encouraged thereto by Bismarck's circular, which, dwelling on the tesuiting horrors if the bombardment occurred, apparently invited the interference of neutrals. Prussid has proved that she was willing to concue an armistice for the elections of the French Assembly: Prance was willing, and he deplored but would not discuss the result. He complimented England for siding peace efforts and for its enterprise in recording a history of the war. The government was officially unadvised of the course of the late negotiations and the cause of their rapture. The government was the deform further humiliation. Referring to China, he read a tele-

INSIDE PARIS. LIFE IN THE BELEAGUERED

CAPITAL.

PARIS, Thursday, October &

From what I les

either Austria or Russia in the cause of France They were, therefore, very careful to avoid as much as possible any Republican propagandism either at home or abroad. Little by little, they have discovered that if France is to be saved it

anst he hy herself. Some of them, however, st

A singular remonstrance has be

From Monday next a new system of the distribution of meat is to come into force. Between 450 and 500 oxen, and 3500 sheep are to be daily shaughtered. This meat is to be divided into the cone for each arrondissement, the

singhtered. This means to be divided incident the size of each lot to be determined by the number of the inhabitants of the particular arrondissement. The lot will then be divided between the butchers in the arrondissement at twenty critimes per kilogramme below the retail price. Each arrondissement may, however, each it is suggest most of the first all price.

difficult to purchase it, in the second process, when bought, it is spotted by parriots going through the street, it is selzed upon on the ground that any who can obtain a joint for love or money must be an aristocrat who is getting more that his share. I met a lady early this morning, who used to be most fashionable. She was waking

hits share. I met a lady carly this morning, who share. I met a lady carly this morning, who used to be most fashionable. She was wakin along with a parcel under her shaw, and six do following her. She asked me to drive them awa but they declined to go. I could not understar their sudden affection for my fair friend, unit their sudden affection for my fair friend, unit

utton in her parcel. A tariff for horse-fi

noded to me that she had two pounds

iblished to-day; it costs—the choice parts, which er they may be—if. 40c. the kilo.; the rest, 80c

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE

There was a good attendance of citizens or

Monday last, attracted, doubless, by the large amount of property which was advartised for sale. Owing to the low price of cotton, the scarcity of money and other depressing causes, real estate sold at less than the usual rates.

Anderson.

se it; in the second place, h

rafter a Russian intervention, and do not

wish to weaken M. Thiers's prospects of success at St. Petersburg. They have, however, been obliged to yield to the Republicanism of the Perisian "men of action," and they have gradually dirited into a government charged not only with the defence of the country, but also with the establishment of a republic. As is usual in their councils, the extreme party has gained the ascendency. But the Ultras of the "ina" fall far short of the programme of the Ultras of the "outs." The latter are continually referring to "93, and as the committee of public safety then saved France, they are unable to understand why the of the Trontu Faubourgs have plenty of go, but do not obey orders. General Trochu either cannot or does not desire to enforce military discipline. After his demonstration of yesterday, M. G. Flourens gave in his resignation, but the government has not yet ventured to panish either him or any of the men of the battalion who marched in arms to the Hotel-de-Ville. Outside the enceinte, the hand of the Mobiles is against every one, but no notice is taken when they fire at or arrest officers of the corps. The courts martial which set are a merefarce. I see that years are a strengther a second contract of the corps.

As long as flour and meat last every one, with more or less trouble, will get his share. The pro-prietors have been deprived of their power to sue

every kind is at a standard money, live on it, those who have not, live on the state, comparatively happy in the thought that the eyes of Europe are on them, and that they have alrea by thrown Lycurgus and his Sparthey have alrea by the second ans into the shade. SATURDAY MORNING, October & Yesterday afternoon I made an excursion into the Bois de Boulogne, under the convoy of a friend in power. We went out by the Port de Neulily. Anything like the scene of artificial desolation and ruin outside this gare it is impossible to imagine. The houses are blown up—in some places the bare walls are still standing, in others even these have been thrown down. The Bois theil, from being the most be autily park in the world, has become a jungle of underwood. In the roads there are large, barricades form d of the trees which used to ine them, which have been out down. Between the ramparts and the lake the wood is swept clean away, and the stumps of the

which then the ramparts and the lake the wood is swept clean away, and the stumps of the trees, have been sharpened into a point. About 8000 soldiers are encamped in the open air on the race course and in the Bois. When I was in the

-War, with all its terrible necessities, is not wholly destructive of the rules of honor and the courtestes of civil life. A packet of letters, addressed to officers and men of the Prussian army, having fallen into the hands of the French, they were sent to M. Cremieux, by whom they were forwarded, unopened, to Count-Bismarck, for distribution.

-The Germans are expelled from Algiers in: coording to French military laws. Whether from their own choice or otherwise, does not appear. The Prussian system for the treatment of prison-

familiar with military evolutions, the Landwehr,

-Von Roon, the Prussian Minister of War, even a more severe sufferer by the present con flet than has been supposed. In addition to one son killed and two wounded, his son-in-law was terribly mutilated in a late battle, having receiv-

ization of the Prussian army is worthy of note: "All the privates who volunteer for one year have to pass an officers' examination before they can

because they have read French official reports of the bombardment and total destruction of Dan

-Krupp, the great German gun-maker, has

-The patriotism displayed by the petty Princes

thalers for the German wounded.

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