LATER IN THE DAY

THE CROWD ON THE BOULEVARDS

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

jority, electing S. A.-Cooper and D. M. Dubose to

It is believed that the Democrats elect all the

county officers in Chatham and members of the

Legislature. Paine and McIntyre, Democrats, are

probably elected to Congress from the First Dis-

rict, and Rufus E. Lester, Democrat, State sena-

The Democrats carry Floyd by 1000 majority,

electing their full ticket in all. Chattooga and

Polk Countles, Cherokee, Georgia, will send an

manimous Democratic representation to the

Legislature. P. M. B. Young has been elected to

Congress from the Seventh District by about 30,-

000 majority. Whitsleld has gone Democratic by

a good majority. Covington, Newton and Wal-

on Counties have also gone Democratic by large

Muscogee County elects the entire Democratic

icke. Chattahoochee County gives a Democratic majority of over 200. Marion, Stewart, Harris and

Talbot Counties are reported to have gone Demo-

cratic. Wright, Democratic, is thought to be

Macon and Quitman Countles are Democratic. Bibb County elects a Republican to the Legisla-

Much illegal voting has occurred during the

election, and it will probably be contested. Ear-

y, Sumter and Dooley Counties are Democratic,

Dougherty, Lee, Clay, Terrell and Calhoun Coundes are doubtful. Macon and Houston Counties are largely Republican. Twiggs County gives 400

Republican majority for Jones, and is supposed

to be Democratic. Wilkinson is Republican.

Long, in Bibb County, beats Lawton for the For-

ty-first Congress by a majority of 51. Speer beats

Lawton for the Forty-second Congress in Bibb by

-The number of sewing machines made by

twelve principal companies during the past year

amounted to 320,669, which, at the average price

of a first-class machine, say \$75, aggregated total

\$24,050,170. The first-class American machine is

to be found in all quarters of the world, and the supply comes principally from New York and

Boston. There are many cheap machines, which

are sold all the way from two to twenty dollars

which are not counted in these fig. es. There

are also many cheap imitations of the best

American machines manufactured in England

and on the Continent which are sold as

of American make. Germany, in particular,

does a very large business of this kind, Ham-

Russia, with which country we have compara-

tively little direct trade. Notwiths; anding this

bune wants to know "what is to happen next,"

ourg having no less than six large factories running, and finding a market principally in

ertainly elected to Congress.

a majority of 40.

tor. The Democrats carry Ogiethorp; County by

Legislature.

300 majority.

majorities.

AUGUSTA, December 23.

ROME, December 23.

COLUMBUS, December 23.

LIVELY MOVEMENTS AROUND PARIS.

The Prussians Still Pertinacious-French Attempts to Break their Lines -A General Movement and Hard Fighting-French Reports of the Sit-

BORDEAUX, December 21. There was a general sortie from Paris yesterday. General Vinoy took LaMaison Blanche, beyond Gayne, six miles east from Paris. General

Ducrot fought a battle near Brona. It is officially announced that a few Prussians entered Tours last night. They belonged to the advanced post of the enemy which holds Mannaters, where a combat occurred. The enemy withdrew in the direction of Paris.

BORDEAUX, December 21-Evening. There was a severe engagement near Tours yesterday. Six thousand French fought ten thousand Prussians seven hours. The French retreated. The Prussians followed, and commenced bombarding Tours, when the Mayor surrendered the city. This evening the government announces that

the enemy evacuated Tours, retreating towards Chateau Roneault. General Bremer, near Nuits, checked the Prins

sians. Bremer advises the government of his ability to keep the enemy from advancing. BORDEAUX, December 21-Midnight. A balloon arrived from Paris at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with dispatches for Gambetta. Paris

is reported in excellent condition. Military ope-

rations were resumes vesterday and a battle fought favorable to the French. The artillery was especially successful. LONDON, December 22.

The Prussians are moving to attack the army of the North at Laon, Lafere and Chaunig. The weather here is cloudy. The eclipse was seen imperfectly in the south of England, and

well observed in the north, particularly at Stick. BERLIN, December 22. The Germans under Vonder Jaly surprised the French at Sangres, in the department of Haute Marne, and drove them from their position. The French loss was heavy in killed, wounded, prisoners and material.

NIGHT DISPATCHES. The News Still Stirring-Fighting at Various Points-Sorties the Order of the Day-Trochu's Operations. BORDEAUX, December 23.

The Mayor of Paris telegraphed on the 22d to the Department of the Interior that the Prussiaus had passed towards Blois without entering Tours. A telegram from Lyons of the 22d announces that Gambetta had met with an enthusiastic reception there.

Omeial dispatches from Paris on the night of the 21st state that operations were renewed that day, and only ceased at night. Generals Mabro and Blaise occupied Neuvilly, San Marne, Villa Evnard and the Maison Blanche, on the east. The fire of the enemy was silenced at all points. It is also stated that after a short combat,

wherein General Favre was wounded, the troops from St. Dennis, under Admiral Laronclere, carried Bourget, to the north of Paris, but were unable to hold the place and retired with one Ducrot also fought on the south of the city, in a

violent artillery action against Mt. Abion and Blancmesuel. At night Ducrot occupied Groslay General Noel made a feint on the side of Mont Valerian against Montrelout, and the chief of

battalion four occupied the island of Chiard. The mobilized national guard for ht with the troops in these engagements and displayed great ardor. The garrison of St. Denis and the marines lost considerably in atttacking Bourget. The losses of the other troops are not heavy. Trochu The Difficulty Between Grant and remains outside of the city with the army. French Reports.

LONDON, December 22. The French claim to have cut several of Frederick Charles's communications, and to have captured two thousand prisoners as the Prussians were leaving Tours. They also report that the army of the Loire having made a successful union, is now three hundred thousand strong and ready for the offensive.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of Bavaria and the Restora-

tion of the German Empire. The following letter has been addressed by

the King of Bavaria to the King of Prussia: After the adhesion of Southern Germany to the Germak Constitutional Alliance, the Presidential rights vested in your Majesty will extend over all the German States. In consenting to those rights being vested in a single hand, I have been influenced by the conviction that the interests of the whole German fatheriand and its allied sovereigns will be effectually promoted by this arrangement. I trust that the rights constitutionally possessed by the presserved in a confederacy

ment. I trust that the rights constitutionally possessed by the pression of the confederacy will, by the restoration of the confederacy will, by the restoration of the confederacy will, by the restoration of the confederacy the German imperial dignity, be recognized as rights exercised by your Majesty in the name of the entire fatherland, and by virtue of the agreement effected between its princes. I have, therefore, proposed to the German sovereigns, conjointly with myself, to suggest to your Majesty that the posse-sion of the presidential rights of the confederacy be coupled with the imperial tile. As soon as I have been informed of the resolutions of your Majesty and the allied princes, I shall direct my government to take steps to effect a formal agreement on the subject. Ludwig.

A Curious and Terrible Balloon Tour-

A Curious and Terrible Balloon Tour. A private letter from Christiania, received in London, gives some details concerning the French balloon which fell in Norway.

It appears that the balloon was sent up from Paris on the morning of the 24th. The wind carried it in a northerly direction with such rapidity that it soon passel over the North Sea, without the occupants of the car knowing where they were. When, however, they found themselves dangerously close to the sea they sent off a carrier pigeon with a message that they thought themselves lost, at the same time throwing out ballast. Utimately the balloon reached Norway, and when over Mandal, a small town on the southern coast, twenty-three miles west southwest of Christians and, a sack of letters and newspapers were thrown out, which fell among the astonished inhabitants, who were watching the balloon pass over their heads. After having been many nours in the balloon, the gronauts, whose names are not given, descended several miles further north, on a snow covered. ter having been many nours in the balloon, the gronauts, whose names are not given, descended several miles further north, on a snow covered mountain, as best they could, and without even knowing in what country they were, there being no habitations near. For nineteen hours they wandered about in the snow in light boots, which latter had to be cut off, so saturated had they become. In the meantime the balloon was discovered by some of the natives. The remains of meat, bread and wine in the car, showed plainly enough that it had recently contained passengers. Six carrier pigeons were also found in it, seemingly none the worse for the journey. Eventually the voyagers reached one of the small cabins which are to be seen at wide intervals among the mountains, which give shelter to those who look after cattle, and where an aged and poor woman gave them some food. They then discovered, by seeing upon a match-box the word "Ohristiania," that they were in Norway, and made the woman understand as well as they could that they desired to proceed to the town. They were then shown the way to a farmer's house, where they received the artival of the balloon passengers did not reach. Christiania till sunday, the 2th ult. On the even arrival of the balloon passengers did not reac Christiania till sunday, the 27th uit. On the even ing of the 23th thousands of people went to mee them on their entry into Christiania, and gay them a cordial reception. They were feasted in Christiania that night, and on the following day were to start for Tours, via London.

Mr. Gladstone and the Pope. The following is the letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Dease, member of Parliament

for Queens C unty, Ireland: for Queens C unity, Ireland:

Downing Street, November 30, 1870.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowled the receipt of your letter of the 16th Instant, transmitting a memodal from the inhabitants of Stradbally. In reply I have to state that her Majesty's Government have not, during the various changes which have marked the regin of the present P pe, interfered, nor have they now propose to interfere with the civil government of the City of Rombor the surrounding country. But her Majesty's Government consider all that relates to the adequate support of the dignity of the Pope,

and to his personal freedom and independence in the discharge of his spiritual functions, to be legitimate matter for their notice. Indeed, without waiting for the occurrence of an actual necessity, they have, during the uncertainties of the last few months, taken upon themselves to make provision which would have tended to afford any necessary protection to the person of the sovereign Pontiff. The subjects to which I have adverted will continue to have their careful attention, although they have had great satisfaction in observing that the Italian government has declared in the most explicit manner its desire and intention to respect and defend the Pope's freedom and independence, and to take care that adequate provision shall be forthcoming for the due support of his dignity. I have, &c.,

Bismarck and the Pope.

Bismarck and the Pope. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, at Rome, savs:

Rome, says:

I am informed that Count Bismark has applied, through Baron Arnim, to the Pope for his co-operation in the pacification of Alsace and Lorraine, and that his Holiness has agreed to address an encyclical or pontifical brief to the bishops of those provinces, exhorting the inhabitants to submission. This document will be a reproduction of the brief addressed by Gregory XVI to the bishops of Poland in 1832. It is said that Count Bismarck has bought the favor with a promise to secure at least a partial restoration of the temporal power as soon as the Prussians occupy Paris. The Peter-penny received by the Pope since the annexation of Rome, amounts to nearly 80,000 francs. The Holy Father, however, is still intent on turning everything into money, and is selling off all his horses, except the erequired for his own carriages. A council of cardinals has recommended that, if he is obliged to leave Rome, he should arrange to take refuge in Ireland, evidently in ignorance that the boldest British Minister would sinder at such a proposal. I am informed that Count Bismark has applied.

The Ex-Empress of the French. The communication of the Empress Eugenic to her mother on the fatal ith of September was as follows:

follows:

PARIS. September 4, 1870.

To Madame la Comtes se de Montijo, Madirià:

General Wimpflen, who had taken command after McMahon had been wounded, has captulated, and the Emperor has been made prisoner. Alone and without command, he has submitted to that which he could not avert. All day he was under fire. Courage, my dear mother; if France will, she can defend herself.

Your unhappy daughter.

EUGENIS. Your unhappy daughter,

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 23. There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day,

with the exception of secretaries Akerman and Robeson. There will be no further meeting, except in a case of emergency, until January 3d. The Star believes that the President will appoint Fred Douglass a San Domingo commissioner. Ex-Revenue Collector Dr. Andrew Lewis, of Indiana, has been arrested for an alleged embezzlement of government funds.

The departments will be closed on Monday, and

at noon during next week. Several days ago Acting Attorney General Bristow was consulted by a Louisiana senator, and in response to inquiries, gave an informal opinion, out without thoroughly examining the question, that the with irawal of a presidential nomination to the Senate in the place of an officer suspended would, to a certain extent, confirm the suspension and release the bondsmen of the person sought to be removed. Yesterday, therefore, after a brief discussion, the Senate declined to comply with the request of the President to withdraw the name of Blanchard, nominated for postmaster at New Orleans, in place of Lowell, suspended, for the purpose of fixing a precedent, by the passage of a resolution, that under the tenure-of-office law, in case of the reection of the nominee, the old incumbent shall remain without fling a new bond until a successor shall be appointed by and with the consent of the Senate. It was thought that the preedent could only be established in the manner herein stated, without any disrespect whatever to the President.

Schenck's commission has been signed.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The telegraph tells us that Mr. Sumner made a personal explanation in the Senate. The following article in the Washington Patriot doubtless

called it out: Within the last ten days an attempt has been made by mutual friends of the President and Mr. Sumner to bring about a reconciliation, or, at least, a better understanding, and, after consultation, the President was approached on this subject by a

listinguished New England senator.

The President manifested a good deal of feetng and utterly refused to be persuaded that the

differences could be reconciled, or even to give his con-ent to any movement having in view a reconciliation. The good of the party, &c., was earne-sly urged, but in valo.

The President replied emphatically that Mr. Summer had attacked him in excentive session of the Senate; that he had spoken bitterly of him publicly in street cars an't other public conveyances, and that he had grossly abused him in Boston and during his recent journey West; that on some of these occasions Mr. Sumner had attributed dishonest motives to him, and, if he were not President of the United States, he should hold Mr. Summer personally responsible for his language, and demand satisfaction of him.

him.

This somewhat startling talk from the man who the Republicans have almost worshipped as the conqueror of the rebellion, put the p-ace-makers to flight, for it was plain that the olive branch would not be accepted, no matter by whom tendered.

The staff officers about the President share The start outers about the Freshlent share his feelings in this matter, and one of them (Seneral Babcock) is reported to have gone so far as to declare that if he were not officially connected with the Executive, he would subject Senatir Sumner to personal violence. The whole matter creates a great deal of talk.

HOW COLONEL PORNEY WAS CONNECTED. Mr. Forney was given to understand by a staff officer of the President that he was a xpected to attack Mr. Surmer on his course on the San Design of the San attack Mr. Sumner on his course on the San Di-mingo question and his attitude toward the Presi-dent. This Mr. Forney positively refused to do on the ground that Mr. Sumner had always been one of his warm personal friends, and this decision withdrew the Presidential favor from Col. Forney, and, it is even said, clossed the doors of the White House against him.

It was the President, also, who set in motion the effort to displace Mr. Sumner from the chair manship of foreign affairs, or to so reconstruct the committee as to neutralize Mr. Sumner's indu-ence.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

MADRID, December 22. The Duke of Aosta will enter Madrid on New Years. Don Carlos protests against his enthronement. The Cortes is still discussing its own dis-

AN EXCESS OF MERCHANDISE.

ANTWERP, December 22. The government gives notice of its inability o shelter more merchandise. The wharves are now covered with goods, which are suffering from exposure.

THE NEW ORLEANS POSTMASTER.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23. The Picayune says: "The news of Bianchard's rejection as postmaster has created great excitement here among the Republicans, and great indignation is expressed in certain quarters against Senators Harris and Kellogg. It is authoritatively announced that a resolution will be introduced at a meeting of the Legislature, de manding their resignation."

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Navigation is entirely suspended at St. Louis. Three steamers have arrived at Havana from

pain, bringing 2500 troops. The Italian Chamber of Deputies, at Florence,

tionable resort in the Fourth Ward of New York, died in that city night before last.

THE GREAT SORTIES.

PARIS ON THE EVE OF BATTLE. Fighting on November 29th and 30th-

Scenes in the Beleaguered City-Proclamations by Dacrot, Trochu and Favre-Tremendous Firing by the

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

Paris, November 29. Last night I received visits from several acquaintances who are in "the marching battallons" of the National Guard. They came to inform me they had received orders to hold themselves at hand to receive further orders, for the decisive hour of the great sally was at hand. They were making preparations for any fate that might befall them-paying their little debts, giving last orders. One of them gave me a proof sheet of GENERAL DUCROT'S PROCLAMATION.

GENERAL DUCROT'S PROCLAMATION.

Soldiers of the Second Army of Paris—The time has come to break the iron circle which has cramped us too long, and threatens to stifie us in a slow and prinful agony! The honor has devolved upon you of attempting this great werk. I am certain you will prove yourselves worthy of it. Its first sieps, doubtless, will be difficult. We shall have to overcome some serious obstacles. We ought to consider them with calenness and resolution; without exaggeration and without weakness. This is the truth. We shall find, the very listant we begin to march forward, touching our outposts—I say we shall find implacable enemies, made audacious and confident by too many successes. It will therefore be necessary to make vigorous exertions here, but they are not out of proportion to your strength. To prepare the way for you, the foresight of our commander-in-chief has collected above four hundral cannon, at least two-thirds of which are of the heaviest calibre, which no physical object can resist; est calibre, which no physical object can resist and to dash into this breach ye will be above 150, 000 men all well arread the arread the abundantly supplied with munitions, and, I hope all animated with an irrest tible ardor. Your suc abundantly supplied with munitions, and, inope, all animated with an irrest tible ardor. Your success is certain if ye be victorious in this first period of the contest, for the enemy has sent to the banks of Loire River his most numerous and best soldiers. The heroidal and successful exertions of our brethren keep them there. Therefore, courage and confidence! Remember that, in this last struggle, we are fixiting for our heart, for our liberty, for the security of our dear and unhappy country; and if this thought be insufficient to inflame your hearts, think of your devastated fields, your ruined families, your solding sisters, wives and mothers. May these remembrances make you share the thirst for vengeance, the pent-up fury which animates me and ills you with contempt for dauger. As for myself, I am most determined. I swear to it before you, before the whole nation, to return no more to Parls except dead or victorious. You may see me fall. You will not see me retreat. Then do not pause in your onward march. Avenge me. Forward, then! Forward! May God be our helper!

ON TO BELLEVILLE.

I went towards Believille, for I was told the im-

I went towards Believille, for I was told the imression was general the first battle was to be given near Le Bourget. No material advantages were to be expected there, but a victory, it was hought, would elate the people here, and give to a vital point of the besiegers' Hoes. At 9 P. M. the generale was beaten. There was some confusion in consequence of the ignorance of the drummers. They were unable to say whether the sedentary National Gard or the "marching battalion" of the quarter, or both, were wanted. Therefore few answered the call. At 10 P. M. the clarions were sent out to sound the appel, and even this had so little effect that it was found necessary to send out the cirrions again at 11 P. M. You can scarcely conceive anything more lugubrious than these military summonses echoing again and again in our deserted dark streets. At 7 P. M. nearly every shop and all cases in the outlying quarters of the city are closed. There is scarcely a gas-lamp lighted except at street corners, and then only one. It serves little more than to make darkness visible. People have lost all curiosity. A few weeks since a yelping dog had brought innumerable heads to windows. Now the most sinister alarm sounded at the most unsion in consequence of the ignorance of the drumhe most sinister alarm sounded at the most un-nallowed hours is unable to startle one head inatiowed nours is alliable to state on each from a single pillow. We are so worn out while the stringgle for food, so weak in consequence of insufficient dies, our hopes have been so often disappointed, we are so weary of this duress which cuts us off from all the world, that we have grown indifferent to everything. I was deeply struck by this callonsness as I walked the streets the night relative weaklyton was quelled in the Hotel de Ville. this callousness as I wanted are when sediction was quelled in the Hotel de Ville. It struck me deeper then than it did last night, for French society and civilization stood then in more peril than they do now. Bianqui and Flouren's crew are more dangerous enemies to them than the Germans are. At 11 P. M. I heard

THE SALLY was to be made on the south of Paris. I retraced any steps. The outer bonlevards were tolerably well filled with National Guarda ("marching bat-taligus.") It was almost impossible to distinguish

talique.") It was almost impossible to distinguish them from infantry of the line (regulars,) for they wore the gray overcoat of the latter, and in the crepuscular light of insufficient gas lamps the red stripe or the black field of the pantaloons could not be seen. The inner boulevards were deserted; every place of public resort was closed; imps were as few there as closwhere. You could not have recognized the Boulevard des Italiens at midnight. There was no crowd returning from the theatres and taking nightcaps in cales or restaurants, which should the thoroughfare with light. The rag-pickers were gone, and even the hunter of circar ends had ceased to pursue the precious weed between the legatof tables and under chairs and benches. The boulevard looked even dirtier by this dim light than by day. Paris looks rained; we are the air of decayed respecta looks rained; wears the air of decayed respecta bility; which is perhaps more metancholy than rain i self, for it has an the humiliation and woes

poverty unrelieved by poetry. RUE DE RIVOLI

RUE DE RIVOLI
was animated enough, but it was the animation
of a camp. I waited forty-two minutes unable to
cross it until a stream of artillery went by. Did
the French dream of surprising the Germans's
Duller ears than those on Chattion and Meudon
Heights would have caught sound of drum and
clarion and rumble of artillery, and read the onen.
Ent-stickers were busy everywhere posting General Duerot's proclamation, which you have above,
and the following and the following PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE MA

and the following PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEPENCE.

Citizens—The effort is making which the honor and the safety of France demanded. You waited for it with a patriotic inpatience which your military lenders had trouble to moderate. As determined as you to dislodge the enemy from the lines in which he is entrenched, at I to hasten to meet your oretaren of the provinces. It was their duty to prepare powerful means of attack. Those means are ready. Your leaders have begun the battle. Our hearts are with them. All and every one of us are ready to follow them, and like them to pour out our blood for the deliverance of our country. This critical hour, while they are nobly exposing their lives, we owe to them the support of our firmness and our civic virtue. Whatever may be the violence of the emotions which agitate us, let us have the courage to keep calm. Whoever would foment the least disturbance in Paris wouls betray the cause of its defenders and serve the cause of Pruss a. As the army cannot conquer except by discipline, so neither can we resist except by union and order. We recken on success. We shall not allow ourselves to be depressed by any reverse. Above all, let as seek our strength in the unshaken resolution to desiroy as a germ of ignominious death every ferment of civil discord. Vive la France i Vive la Republique 1

Jules Favre, vive-president of the government; Emmanuel Arago, Jules Ferry, Garnler Pages, Eugene Pelictan, Ernest Picard, Jules Simon, members of the government; Gancral Le Flo, Dorian, J. Magnila, ministers; Andre Lavertujon, F.

Eugene Penetal, Ernest Float, Jules and In-members of the government; General Le Flo, Do-rian, J. Magnin, ministers; Andre Lavertujon, F. Herold, A. Dreo, Durier, scoretaries of the gov-

GENERAL TROCHU'S PROCLAMATION. GENERAL TROCHU'S PHOCLAMATION.

Citizens of Paris, Soldiers of the National Guard and Army—The policy of invasion and conquest means to complete its work. It has introduced into Europe, it pretends to establish in France, the right of brute force. Europe may submit it silence to this insult, but France means to combat it, and our brethren call us to go beyond our walls for the last strungle, despite all the biool spit, and blood is going to flow again. Let the responsibility be on teach whose decisions are the proposed for the last and accessing decisions. John our winds and blood is going to now again.
Let the responsibility be on them whose detestable ambition tramples under foot the laws of modern eivilization and of justice. Parting our trust in God, les as march forward for our country.

General Trochu, Governor of Paris.

THE LEFT BANK OF THE SEINE. was measurity quiet. Neither dram nor clarion was heard in consequence, t believe, of all the National Guard of this quarter being on the ramparts. It was their day of service. There was nobody in the streets. The Boulevards Mont Parnasse and Enteratione were animated. They were filled with regiments, cassons, and wagons, all moving in one direction to the fortifications. I followed them until I got within 100 yards of the ramparts. Here I found a line of sentries (National Grards), whose orders were to allow no one lonal Grards), whose orders were to allow no one Homai Guards), whose orders were to allow no one to pass except bearers of orders given that every day, at old written orders being cancelled. I tried are unant and persuasion alike in vain. It was with no ordinary ill-humor and irritation I returned home. The French opened fire at 2 A. M. This is the way they have begun every engagement around Paris. It serves no other purpose in the world than to give to the enemy notice of their intention to attack, and of the point of attack, whereby the Germans are enabled to bring THE GERMAN LEADERS.

KING WILLIAM, COUNT BISMARCK AND GENERAL MOLTKE.

Life at Their Headquarters

headquarters at Versailles sends the following interesting account of royal and high milita ry life there to the Gartenlaube, from which we translate :

ner to which he has always been accustomed in Berlin, and yet showing an astonishing activity, notwithstanding he has reached his seventy-third year. He gets up at 7 o'clock every morning. His couch consists of a low camp bed with only one mattress, which he always takes with him. He shaves himself, and is waited upon only by his two valets de chambre, Engel and Krause, both old soldiers, who have seen militury service, as shown by chambre, Engel and Krause, both old soldiers, who have seen military service. as shown by the decorations they wear. While the King is dressing, in which operation he is assisted by his two valets and a garderobier, he speaks with no one. In the house he wears simply the usual military service suit; knowing no rest, and keeping on his soldierly dress, from head to foot, during the whole duy, and late into the night. He wears the order of the Iron Cross, the Russian order of St. George, fourth class, both of which decorations he earned in the year 1812, at Bar sur Aube, and the order the year 1812, at Bar sur Aube, and the order

fifteen or twenty other vehicles came to the ambulances or went down the street bearing other wounded soldiers. A striking instance of the wretched organization of everything here came under my notice during the day. I went to array headquarters to get the address of an other who would do what he could to enable me to see everything to be seen. In this office I overheard a Garde Mobile reply: "But what am I to do? I have neither kinsman nor money." He came out with me, and observing his eyes to be full of tears I asked his cause of grief. He said: "I have been 'I for ten days. This morning I was ordered out of the military hospital. They told me they were expecting men who needed attendance and niedicine more than I. When I asked where I was to go, they told nie to headquarters. I came here. They have given me six days for convalescence. But when I inquired where I was to stay, where I was to get food, they told me I must shift for myself. I don't know Paris; I do not know one human being in it; I have not a single cent in my pocket; what am I to do?" The lad was still unwell. His face showed it. I gave him some money and told his story to the first knot of people I met outside. They gave him some money. Talking of the incident later in the day, I was told it is only too common here now. Nothing would be easier than to prevent its occurrence, for there are private ambulances by the score which are unoccupied. while the writing desk is heaped up with papers, letters, dispatches, requiring the royal attention. In Berlin the King always takes his coffee alone; in Versailles only Privy Coun-cillor Schneider, a well-known military author and historian, has entrance. Schneider makes his appearance every morning punctually at seven, and in the performance of his functions of reader and librarian to the King, reads over to the breakfasting monarch the telegrams that have arrived during the night, as well as reporting the tone of the European press, be-sides placing before his Majesty the latest lite-rary productions, from which, as well as from important articles from the journals, he reads aloud.

aloud.

After coffee the King opens the letters, reads the dispatches, making notes at the sides as to their disposition, and places them properly in the various departments to which they belong, for instance, the civil cabinet, the military cabinet, the ministry of state, the ministry of war, the ministry of state, the ministry of war, the ministry of justice, the departments for aid and grace. The latter departments, very delicate ones by the way, are entrusted to Privy Counsellor and Landwehr Major Bork, a gentleman who has served the entrusted to Privy Counsellor and Landwehr Major Bork, a gentleman who has served the King for many years. As in Berlin, King William can always spare a quarter of an hour from his more pressing business for his labor of love and mercy. After Privy Counsellor Bork, the two court marshals, Puckler and Perponcher, are admitted, in order to receive the commands for the day, in respect to driving out, riding, invitations, visits, audiences, the reception of deputations, &c. After this, the King usually receives his generals—Moltke,

was dense and excited. The wildest stories of the day's successes were told. "L'Hay, Bourg-la-Reine, Chevilly and Thias are oars." Others added Choisy-le-Roi to the list of victories. "What barbarbarans those Prussians are! War is war, but they really do exceed the tights of devastation. Now we have them on the hip, and we'll pay them back in their own coin." Everybody agreed the National Guard had divinguished itself. The French threes rose fifty cents upon the favorable rumors about. The government has refused permission to go outside of Paris to every person connected with newspapers without exception, and has published this order:

"The government requests the public to be on its guard against the rumors which may circulate. The military operations undertaken by the Governor of Paris are complex; among them are feint attacks and feint retreats. It is consequently impossible to draw any conclusion in announcing the capture or the evacuation of any post. Indications of this nature might reach the enemy and reveal our plans to him. The preliminary movements have been made by our trops with a gallantry and dash which fill their leaders with hope and confidence. In face of impending events each citizen ought to feel it to be his duy to be reserved and galm. After these observations we may be allowed to say that on the principal points of our advances our trops have occupied the positions which had been designated to them, and that they are prepared to act." the reception of deputations, &c. After this, the King usually receives his generals—Moltke, Roon, Boyen, Podbielske and Trenkow.

Punctually at nine the adjutant-major on duty for the day announces himself. Through this gentleman all commands must pass; he must accompany the King wherever he goes during the day, and has to keep the journal of the royal labors performed during the day. The King then receives the reports from the civil and the military cabinets, or that of Count von Bismarck, a task usually taking up in all about three hours for completion. In the meantime announcements are received and the increase of the country of the countr By the official vote Richmond County elects the Democratic ticket by 800 majority. The Democrats carry the Fifth District by over 4000 ma-

Congress, and four-fifths of the members of the manding lavors of grace. It is a fact that the King never sleeps in the afternoon. From dinner till tea-time the monarch employs his time in finishing up the odd work of the day, the reading of the Spener Zeitung, the day, the reading of the Spener Zeitung, or important newspaper articles, as well as correspondence with his family, and the dis-

patch of telegrams.

Tea-time comes at nine, when in the society of invited persons a pleasant conversation flows freely. After this meal is finished illusflows freely. After this meal is finished illus-trated books are looked through, important newspaper information read aloud, and events and personages of the day are freely discussed. King does not smoke, as a rule, but i The King does not show, as they are the large companies of gentlemen does so. About eleven he withdraws to his room, and works up to about one. All the guests invited to dinner and tea are chosen by the King himself. On days of battle the King rides out early, and

COUNT BISMARCK

ing, being accustomed to live in the French manner ever since he was ambassador in early lile. For his breakfast he takes tea and two eggs, and on this be works uninterruptedly unit and on this ne works uninterruptedly little three in the afternoon. When occasion demands it he rides at noon to the King, spending about half an hour with him. About four he takes a horseback ride in the suburbs of Versailles, usually accompanied by his consin, Count Bismarck-Bohlen, who is councillor of legation, and at the same time chief of his cabinet. At and at the same time chef of its caonies. At home, Bismarck generally wears, when working, a simple brown sleeping-gown; for the reception of visitors, and outside the house, he dons the well-known yellow cuirassier uniform of his regiment. At halt-past five he takes dinner with his officials, including even the states of the regiment. ils secretaries. This meal is very simply pre pared by the minister's own cook. After the table is cleared the premier talks with his officials seated about the fire grate-the pleasant

competition, the machines sent from this country command high prices abroad, on account of excellence in workmanship and finish, and are exported in large numbers annually. All of the targest manufacturers have agencies in the principal cities of Europe, and receive large orders from abroad by nearly every steamer. The largest number made by any one concern in a year was 86,781. Notwithstanding the large amount of work which can be done by these ingenious contrivauces, which used to be done entirely by hand, there seems to be no diminution of handwork in many branches of business. As the cost of manufacturing good sewing machines varies

A German correspondent in the Prussian

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

The King lives in the Prefecture, in the Ave-nue de Paris, living in the same simple man-ner to which he has always been accustomed the year 1812, at Bar sur Aube, and the order pour le mérite, though not the grand cross, which latter he only affixes when he has to receive officers to whom he would show especial attentions.

King William enters his work-room early,

ing out, riding, invitations, visits, the Keng usually receives his generals—Molkic, Roon, Boyen, Podibeleske and Treakow.

Punctually at nine the adjutant-major on duty for the day announces himself. Through this gentleman all commands must pass; he must accompany the king wherever he goes during the day, and has to keep the journal of the royal labors performed during the day. The King then receives the reports from the civil and the military cabinets, or that of Count von Bismarck, a task usually taking up in all about three hours for completion. In the meantime announcements are received and the same referred to the proper officials; and the marching by of the troops before the prefecture for the royal inspection constantly interrupts the usual daily routine. After the reports have been received rom the various departments the Monarch makes or receives princely visits, goes into the hospital, or looks at the curiosites and things of note in the town, being accompanied by the staff guard. This personal courage of the King, logether with his knightly appearance, has had a remarkable good effect upon the people of Versailles, who greatly admire both.

The King lives very temperately. Between the receptions of the morning he usually partakes of cold visuads, and at four goes to dinner, which is a very simple and almost of cold visuads, and at four goes to dinner, which is a very simple and almost of the brith-day of a member of the royal family or a princely personage. Only one during the campaign was champagne brought upon the receptions of the morning he usually partakes of cold visuads, and at four goes to dinner, which is a very simple and almost of the staff guard. This personal courage of the King, the people of Versailles, who greatly admire both.

The King lives very temperately. Between the receptions of the propal to the content of the royal table, and that was on the evening of the special propal to the development of the royal table, and that was on the evening of the special propagation and the pub

occupies a place previously agreed upon, a number of horses being held in readiness for

is considerably younger than the king and Moltke, being fifty-five years of age. His life is simple and unpretentious. Exterior bodily euloyments hardly exist for him at all. Thinking and working fill up nearly his whole life. In the field he lives almost more retired than in Berlin; the "hermit" of Barzin has changed into a "hermit" of Versailles. Count Bismark lives in Versailles in an isolated villa in the Rue de Provence, pretty far distant from the other members of the royal headquarters. He generally gets up at about nine o'clock in the morning, being accustomed to live in the French chais scated about the fire grade—the practice appearance of which seems to give him much satisfaction. He then returns to his room, and works uninterruptedly until one.

During the entire day the Count receives the reports of his officials, holds conferences with diplomatists and receives visits from high still and utilizers personners. Desartches and

civil and military personages. Dispatches and letters are received at all hours of the day and night. Messengers, private, military, postai and telegraphic, make their appearance at all hours. Bismarck smokes but little, but loves hours. Bisinarak smokes but little, but loves a warm room, since he is often troubled with rheumatism. His bed and bedroom farniture are very plain. In Versailles he works in a small back room which many a country pastor would spurn. It was only with great diffi-culty that a small reception saloon was arrang-

atter coffee works from six to eight. Then comes the quartermaster-general of the army, Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, when both are driven to the King's quarters At eleven Moltke returns, takes his lunch, and then drives out to inspect the military opera-tions in the neighborhood, accompanied by his two adjutants. After returning he disposes of the dispatches and letters that have arrived, and at five dines with his entire staff of twenty officers. After table Moltke goes to work, ex-cept when he is commanded to tea with the

King, and retires at eleven, or at latest, twelve.

Moltke is very plain and unpretentious, and Moltke is very plain and unpretentious, and bears unmurmuringly all the privations necessitated by the war. He has only one servant, named August Friebe. He is always to be found during his morning inspections of the the outposts or viewing the points chosen for the planting of guas. During the campaign he has often been exposed to the enemy's bullets. He was in the palace of St. Cloud just before the fire broke out, and while the French were sending shells upon the building. He before the fire broke out, and while the French were sending shells upon the building. He looked into the imperial sleeping department, and while the bombs crashed through the roof and wall he stood musing for some time before the bed of Napoleon III, which was half crushed, and then said, calmly: "He will not sleep here at least any more!"

During the fights Moltke can always be found in the front. He is very sparing in his words; he listens, but seldom speaks. But towards the soldlers and young officers, all of whom fairly venerate him, he is very triendly,

whom fairly venerate him, he is very riendly, and always addresses them when he sees them in the bivonack or meets them upon the march. "What sort of a night have you march. "What sort of a night have you passed?" "Did you get wet in the night?" "How have you passed the night?" and similar questions are always ready at his tongue's end, and he frequently enters into conversa-tion with the men. On the 2d of September, after the surrender of Napoleon, Molkke rode into Douchery past a troop of grenadiers, and halled one of them with the words, "We're captured the Emperor; now we'll soon be going home again!" A vast number of such anecdotes are circulating in Versallies of these three personages, proving that they all are favorites with the soldiers, as once Frederick the Great, Blucher and Stein.

GREAT FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

Loss \$250,000—Destruction of the Union Office-List of the Sufferers.

[From the Jacksonville Union Extra, Dec. 20.] The most disastrous fire which has occurred in this city since the war, broke out last evening, and entirely destroyed the bulkings on both sives of Bay street and the south side of Forsyth street, between Pine and Laura streets, with the exception of a few buildings on the latter street.

About haif past seven o'clock a wooden building strated on the wharf, directly behind and constructed the street.

citizens, with water passed up to occurrent two streams from the steam fire engine, the building was saved and the fire checked in that direction. Towards the west, the fire spread rapidly from Davis & Drew's building to Holmes's block, occupied on the lower floor by Huff & Freidenberg and Potsdamer as clothing stores, and Smith & Brother as a grocery. The second story was occupied as a furniture warehouse by W.H. Hubburd. This building, with the structures and wharves in the rear, were entirely destroyed, and the flames attacked the splendid new three story building belonging to Messrs. Ross & Haselfine, known as Masone Hall, swelling over the high roof and lapping around the corners in vain efforts to gain a hold; but the solid brick walls and from shutters resisted the attack, and though the ron shutters resisted the attack, and though the pullding was for a long time in imminent danger

building was for a long time in imminent danger, it was finally saved.

On the opposite side of the street, the flames from the Union office seized upon the wooden building owned and occupied by T.S. Eelis as a general stry goods and grocery store, and immediately swept away the entire row of wooden buildings on that side of the street, from Witchen's brick store, near Laura street, to the corner of Pine street, and, extending back, swept away several buildings on the south side of Forsyth street, including Mrs. D. Jones's house and millinery store, and Frank Howard's stable building (unoccupied.) The new Freedman's Bank building, in process of crection, narrowly escaped deing, in process of crection, narrowly escaped de-struction, and the St. John's House, the Magnolia House, and other buildings on the north side of House, and other billionings on the north side of the street, were only saved by the strenuous exertions of the occupants in extinguishing sparks and wetting the roof and plazzas.

The wind freshened about 9 o'clock and drove large volumes of sparks upon the rear of the city, endangering the houses half a mile away, and causing the owners to mount the roofs with water buckets and tlankets. Several houses every distance from the main fire were ignited.

me distance from the main fire were ignited but quickly extinguished. THE FLORIDA UNION OFFICE.

THE FLORIDA UNION OFFICE.

The flames appeared so suddenly in the immediate rear of the Union office, and came pouring through the back office windows so quickly and flercely that no time was allowed in which to remove the material, though several men were engaged at the time in the front room. An attempt was made to save the books and papers in the editorial room, but without success. A few papers were secured, but the furniture, including a valuable library, desk furniture, flies and papers were lost. In the business office the clerk (who was himself searchen in the process) succeeded in saving the account and subscription books, but could not remove the most valuable contents of the safe, which went down in the rains. The entire contents of the office of the office were burnt. Occor two the safe, which went down in the ruins. The en-tire contents of the onlice were burnt. One or two locked forms and a few cases of type were re-moved from the composition from. All the rest of the property, including a very valuable amount of unfinished work in the press room and bindery, was lost. LOSSES.

was lost.

Losses.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain exactly the amount of loss -unered by different individuals, but the following is a general estimate: Mesers, lett, toss & Hazeline, damaged to the extent of about \$4000. Loss surtimed by the occupants of stores and others in removing and losing goods and furniture, about \$1000. Holmes's Block and the Union building, owned by T. O. Holmes, loss about \$12,000, insured for \$5500. Smith & Bross, grocers, loss about \$9000. Insured for \$6000. J. Huff, clothing, loss about \$20,000, insured for \$6000. J. Huff, clothing, loss about \$20,000, insured for \$000. J. M. Fairbanks & Co., loss about \$3000, insured for \$3000. J. M. Fairbanks & Co., loss about \$3000, insured for \$3000. J. M. Fairbanks & Co., loss about \$3000, insured for \$8000. M. W. Drew, lime, cement, huy, &c., in warehouse, loss \$5000; lee \$2000, no insured for \$8000. Spencer, Maxwell & Co., buildings, loss —, insured for —, stock loss —, insured for \$2000. Florida Union office, loss \$10,000, insured for \$7000. S. B. Hubbard, loss about \$75,000, insurance, on building \$10,000, on stock \$25,000, on stock

cillors of Legation, Counts Hatzfeld and Bucher, Councillor of Legation, Bismarck-Bholen, the chiffreurists, St. Biancard and Wiser, the secretaries Bolsing, Willisch and Dr. Busch. The King's dispatch writer, Tagloni, Dr. Stleber, the director of the army police, belong, in their official canacity, to the Wiser, the secretaries Bolsing. Willisch and Dr. Busch. The King's dispatch writer, Taglioni, Dr. Stieber, the director of the army police, belong, in their official capacity, to the household of Count Bismarck.

COUNT HELMUTH VON MOLTKE, general of infantry and chief of the general staff of the army, lives in No. 99 Rue Neuve, Versailles, in the house where the bureaus of the general staff are-found. Moltke, too, lives in a very plain manner, is active and busy from early morning until late at night. He rises between five and six every morning, and after coffee works from six to eight. Then comes the quartermaster-general of the army, Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, when he had a succession of the army, Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, when he had a succession in success and succession of the army, Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, when he had a succession is not a suited for \$2000. R. T. Masters, loss in stock \$350, on, insured for \$200. deorge E. Sawyer, unknown. P. R. Javis, unknown. S. Cohen, loss \$200, insured for \$500. R. H. Charles, unknown. T. S. Eells, loss on building and stock about \$12,000, no insurance. P. Diamond, unknown. H. P. Friedenburg, loss \$8500, insured for \$5000. R. S. Ritzewoller, loss unknown, insured for \$5000. Mrs. Jones, millinery, loss on house and stock \$4000, insured for \$1500. D. C. Garcia, tobacconist, loss by removal. H. H. Hoeg. loss of warehouses and succession for a succession of the army. Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, when he confers until ten, when he confers until ten, and the succession of the army. Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, and the succession of the army. Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, and the succession of the army. Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, and the succession of the army. Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, and the succession of the army. Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, and the succession of the army. Podbleiski, with whom he confers until ten, and the

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

house.

In addition to the losses enumerated above, a great deal of damage was suffered by parties whose names we have not obtained, both by burning, damage in moving, and loss by theft. The origin of the fire is unknown. Some suppose it to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some article in the warehouse, and others ascribe it to incendiarism. others ascribe it to incendiarism.

Dry Goods, &c.

SPECIALITIES FOR

CHRISTMAS!

J. R. READ & CO.

FRENCH GLOVE BOXES. PARASOLS, "SEAMLESS KID" GLOVES

EMBROIDERIES. LINEN EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN SETS
Richly embroidered Cambric Edgings
Infant's Embroidered Bobes.

LACE GOODS. RICH LACE SETS AND LACE COLLARS
New Style Collerettes, Chemisettes
Lace Edgings in every variety.

SASHES AND SCARFS. RICH ROMAN, PLAID AND PLAIN SASHES, New Ties, Scarfs for Bows, Knitted Scarfs, &c.

NEW CLOAKS. SHAWLS, VELVETS FOR CLOAKS Shawls for Mourning, Cloaking Cloths, in Black and White.

DRESS GOODS.

RICH BLACK SILKS Serges, in Navy Blue, Emerald Green and Black. In addition to the above, we have many novel-ties especially brought out, and adapted for HOLI-DAY PRESENTS.

J. R. READ & CO.

GRAND EXHIBITION FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY

GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices to Suit the Holidays, AT FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

NOS 244 AND 437 KING STREET. 100 Sets of Fine FURS, from \$4 to \$10, worth \$8 to \$20 100 dozen Vidette Kid Gloves, only \$1—quality guaranteed—our own importation
50 dozen Chaley's Celebrated Seamless Kid
Gloves \$1.75 and \$2, each pair warranted,
worth in New York \$2.50
,000 dozen other Kid Gloves, at satisfactory

prices. oct31 FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO. LANNEL DEPARTMENT.

1 case Pine Opera FLANNEL, 40 cents, worth 1 case Fine Red Fiannel, 25 cents, worth 40 cents 1 case All-wool White Flannel, 25 cents, worth 40 cents Blankets and other Flannels at very reasona-

ble prices
100 Buggy Blankets, at \$5, worth \$8.
FUROHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,
oct31

No. 244 King street. INEN, DOMESTIC AND DRESS GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

500 dozen Linen TOWELS, at \$1 per dozen 100 dozen Doylies, at 75 cents per dozen 100 dozen Napkins, at \$1 25 per dozen 1 case Pillow Case Sheeting, at 18 cents per

yard

1 case 3.4 Sheeting, at 37.4 cents per yard

1 case 10.4 Sheeting, at 45 cents per yard

5 cases 3.4, 7.4 and 4.4 Shirting, from 8 cents to

20 cents, very low

500 pieces Dress Goods, best selections in the city,

from 20 cents to 50 cents, worth 30 to 75

cents cents 1 case New Irish Poplins, only \$1 per yard,

worth \$1 50 Colored and Black Silks at reduced prices All colors of Velveteens can be bought at a sacrifice 1 case Boulevard Balmoral Skirts at \$1 to

case Arabs, only \$3. worth \$6.
At FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO., oct31 CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

MATTING ! MATTING ! MATTING ! OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

We are closing the above Goods, and would advise buyers to give us an early call. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

WHITE GOODS, CLOTH, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND RIBBON

DEPARTMENTS Are full and well assorted. Velvet RIBBONS, No. 114, 40 cents; No. 2, 40

cents; No. 3, 50 cents; No. 4, 65 cents; No. 5, 75 ents, &c. It will be for the benefit of Ribban buyers to give as a call, as our stock is the best in the city. We are the sole importers of a great many of the above goods, and do sell them at New York

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

No. 244 King street.

jobbing prices.

Bolt Copper.

CHEET AND BOLT COPPER .- AGEN-

CY OF BELLEVILLE (N. J.) ROLLING MILLS. WM. SHEPHERD & CO., No. 24 HAYNE STREET

AND No. 35 PINCKNEY STREET.

ed in the villa; previously he had to receive foreign diplomatists in his bedroom. Lacking an outer room the usher has to sit in the corridor. Thus small and simple is the apparatus in which history is coined in Versailles.

The officials surrounding the Count, and who eccupy for the most part the same villa, live Just as plainly as their chief. These are Privy Councillor of Legation, Abeken, Privy Councillor of Legation, Baron von Kendell, Counfrom \$12 50 to \$60, and the prices at which they are sold range from \$60 to \$350, the profits of the have ratified the annexation of Rome to Italy by vote of 239 to 20. business are enormous. -Kit Burns, the proprietor of "the Bandbox" -A lady recently delivered a lecture in New and rat-pit, and other notorious places of ques-York on the "Rights of Children," and the Tri-