Lockport Daily Journal.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Wednesday Evening, Aug. 10, 1870

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

To the Republican Electors of the State of New York.

A Republican State Convention is to be held at Saratoga on the 7th of September. If its deliberations shall be marked by the wisdom and unity which the crisis demands, its action will be ratified by the people.

The State is illegally in the hands of the Democratic party. That party has acquired and hopes to retain power through the agency of perjury and fraud. But stringent laws have been enacted to preserve the purity of the ballot. The most effective of these laws is to be administered by officers of the General Government; and it will be administered with fearless rigor and impartiality. The free and honest voters of the rural districts will not again be overwhelmed by the false and fraudulent returns of the metropolis.

A fair election being thus ensured, harmony and zeal will result in certain victory. And these are guaranteed. The spirit of concession and conciliation is everywhere apparent. All are inspired by a common purpose. The State must be redeemed; and they will be recognized as most faithful and most deserving who do most to effect this coveted result.

The Democratic party is still what it always has been—the enemy of freedom, justice and equal rights. You would not trust it in the hour of the nation's great peril. It has done nothing since to justify your confidence. It would undo, by reactionary legislation, all that has been achieved by the sacrifices and sufferings of war.

It is your mission to avert this disaster. We would, therefore, earnestly impress upon you the importance of sending to this Convention your most sagacious, zealous and patriotic fellow citizens. A Convention thus constituted will inaugurate a campaign which will result in the redemption of the State.

L. D. Ferson,
Hiram D. Dutcher,
A. M. Bliss,
Henry Smith,
James H. Taylor,
W. K. Stewart,
Thomas E. Stewart,
G. A. Arthur,
Reuben Ketchum,
James K. Hosmer,
Cyrus B. Martin,
Cornelius Ebbertsen,
George H. Sharpe,
Hamilton Harris,
A. B. Wait,
N. Lapham,
S. M. Curtis,
Walno M. Potter,
Kennekee Blakeslee,
J. M. Richmond,
A. B. Tuttle,
Charles L. Kennedy,
E. Nelson Cobb,
C. B. Latham,
James Wood,
M. M. Gage,
R. C. Fisk,
Ben. Field,
W. H. Mitchell,
Hodney W. Daniels,
Edward F. Underhill.

The Prussian Victory.

We publish to-day additional and fuller details of the Prussian victory. The disaster to the French appears more irretrievable as circumstances and results come to light.

The losses of the French in the battle of Woerth, on Saturday, was 5000 dead, wounded and missing, and 6000 prisoners.

MacMahon's baggage, many cannon and two long railway trains with stores and ammunition were captured. The Prussian cavalry in their pursuit bagged thousands of stragglers who threw away their arms. Total Prussian loss 3000 wounded and dead.

McMahon's corps, the flower of the French army, were forced to retreat before the victorious legions of Prussia. McMahon is reported wounded and Napoleon ill. The French troops throw their arms away and retreated in the direction of Paris. Napoleon had ordered all the troops from the defences of Paris to his assistance, in the hope of checking the progress of the advancing foe. From this time forward we may look for sharp, decisive fighting. The Prussians have taken the offensive and now occupy French territory.

Suggestive Facts

It is highly suggestive of the future that the Germans are extending the most cordial support to their government. The reserves of the Prussian regiments from the Rhine provinces have voluntarily marched to the camps and asked leave to serve with their commands already filled. On the contrary the French peasantry are exceedingly tardy in responding to the call of their Emperor, and there is great discontent in Paris, not only among the citizens but also the Garde Mobile, two of whom have been shot for giving expression to their revolutionary sentiments. The Garde of Chalons mutinied and demanded that they be returned to Paris. The mutterings of the people have aroused the Ministers, and at a meeting of the Council, Saturday, they issued a proclamation begging them to be calm, patient and orderly. 'Disorder in Paris,' says the Ministers, 'would be a victory for the Prussians. The people demand that the Ministers should make public all intelligence they receive from the armies, and in reply they say: 'As soon as certain news reaches here, good or evil, it shall be communicated immediately.' And yet the people are kept in ignorance of operations. Napoleon refuses to allow any correspondents with the army, or the transmission of any dispatches by telegraph or otherwise. Only official bulletins are permitted, and as these are seldom issued the people evince the greatest discontent, and their mutterings are so significant that the Council of Ministers feels impelled to take the action above noted.

Death of Mr. Headly.

Mr. J. Boyd Headley of Morristown, who was also a victim of the recent Virginia railroad disaster, was the United States Collector of Revenue for the Fourth District, which includes Paterson and the northern counties of the State. He was a comparatively young man, the son of Col. Samuel F. Headly of Morristown. Before the late war he was engaged in banking at Peoria, Pa., but he removed to New York upon the breaking out of the war, and opened a brokerage house here in partnership with Hon. George W. Steele. He was the owner of a large amount of real estate near Morristown, to the improvement of which he devoted a great deal of time and labor. He leaves a large family.

☞ Our financiers do not believe that the further progress of the war is likely to affect injuriously American securities. The rise in the price of gold has thus far prevented the return of our bonds, which had been so much and so unwisely dreaded, and no serious derangement in consequence seems now to be apprehended. As the war advances, they believe that European investors will gradually come to regard with more and more favor the obligations of the only strong Government whose finances are in a healthy condition, and whose situation is such that there is no possibility of its being drawn into the contest. In this case, the market for our bonds would be increased, not diminished, by the war, and the United States would substantially become a Safe Deposit Company for Europe.

Interesting Letter From Leavenworth, Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Aug. 1, 1870.

EDITOR JOURNAL & COURIER:

It is now twenty two years since I was an inhabitant of your thriving manufacturing city. At that time the Central Railway was in an unfinished state, and the canal packets were still patronized by a number of passengers who preferred safety to speed. Your magnificent series of locks had just received their finishing touch, and were looked upon with becoming pride by old and young alike. Many a pleasant drive have I taken through the fine country which surrounds Lockport on all sides. The direction of the "Mighty Niagara" always possessing a peculiar fascination over my mind. Having just landed in this country from England, I was strongly impressed with the romance and the material progress with which I found myself surrounded. Almost at the western verge of the great Empire State, with the vast country lying beyond the lakes unfolding itself to my imagination as a terra incognita; with the dark primeval woods stretching immeasurably before me, and the hum of the great Cataract for ever sounding in my ears. I found my mind so constantly filled with the novelty of the position, that I could not settle down to business pursuits, and enroll myself among the number of your citizens. The spirit of unrest possessed me, and drifting into the westward flowing stream of population, I have been carried on and on, until I found myself settled here in the land of the setting sun.

Mr. R. of this city being about to visit Lockport for business purposes, I have entrusted to his care the present letter, thinking that a few words about the rapidly growing State, may not be without interest to your readers.

That Kansas should be so much sought by settlers from all parts of the world, is due to the fact that this broad region has been brought within the confines of civilization by the building of the various branches of the Pacific Railroad. Land unsurpassed in fertility, and subject to the most favorable seasons, over which the Indian had tracked his savage prey, was eagerly seized upon by those adventurous spirits who always keep in the vanguard of our population, and nature smiled upon their labors in such lenient mood, that others were tempted to follow in their footsteps, and the reports from these were so favorable that a tide of population began to set in, and the flood now promises to cover the whole state. I am not among those who hold up Kansas as an earthly paradise, or who would premise rewards to its inhabitants, whether they work for them or not. Labor is just as much a condition of success in this favored State, as in other portions of the Globe, and the man who comes here expecting to find exemption, from the ordinary cases and disappointments of life, will soon be rudely undeceived. But to the farmer who finds his exhausted soil demanding his constant care, and the proceeds of whose industry through the summer are consumed during the inclement winters of the North; this rich prairie soil, covered with perpetual verdure, must offer a more tempting field; and the testimony of all who have tried the two conditions, is universally in favor of the latter. It is objected by some writers, that the fruitfulness of the West, is neutralized by its remoteness from market. That it is no use raising heavy crops if there is no demand for them when raised. But then people forget that the consumption of grain in Kansas is fully equal to the supply. While the present heavy emmigration lasts, a large share of our own products goes to feed the new settlers until they are in a condition to provide for themselves. Then the government demand for products—to furnish the numerous military posts and feed the Indians—is something incredible. Millions of bushels of grain and thousands of pounds of beef and pork are annually devoted to these purposes, thus affording the farmer prompt pay and remunerative prices for all purchased of him by the government.

The most profitable industry in this State is found to be stock raising. The easy access to Texas where a surplus of half a million cattle is annually produced, has developed a trade which is constantly extending, and which promises to become our main agricultural pursuit. Already the great cattle market at Abilene is visited by stock dealers from all the principal eastern cities, and the demand for beef cattle keeps so far ahead of the supply that many of our farmers are now turning their attention to this branch of business. The broad uninclosed prairie affords pasture land for all the cattle that can be brought in, and the succulent wild grasses supply sufficient nourishment for at least ten months in the year. The mild winters render housing unnecessary, and prairie grass can be saved for winter feed with merely the trouble of cutting.

Business in Leavenworth is good this season, which is due partly to the growth of our wholesale business, and partly to the activity of building. To afford quick communication with the eastern lines of transit, a substantial wrought iron bridge is being built across the Missouri at this point, and in connection with this important work, a force of workmen are now grading and carrying out the levee into the river bed, to form a site for a union depot. At Fort Leavenworth, too, which stands on a government reservation just outside of the city, unusual activity prevails. Gen. Pope, commanding the department of the West, having removed his headquarters from St. Louis to this point, has got a large force of mechanics to work building quarters and extending the quartermaster and commissary store-houses. The menacing attitude of the Indians has rendered increased vigilance on the part of the military authorities necessary, and this removal of the department headquarters is with a view to be nearer the scene of action. The present military force at the Fort numbers 1,800 officers and men.

A piece of good luck has befallen this city lately. A valuable coal mine underlying the southern edge of the military reservation, has been opened this summer, and an excellent bituminous gas coal is now being extracted. This is regarded as not only useful to the citizens of Leavenworth, in affording them a cheap supply to fuel mined at their very doors, but as affording a facility for manufacturers which so far have been carried on to a very limited extent. As an inducement to the prosecution of this branch of industry, our city council recently granted a royalty of three per cent. upon all sums exceeding $10,000 which shall be devoted to manufacturing processes. The first principle of political economy is to bring producer and consumer together, and as Leavenworth is surrounded with a fine agricultural country capable of supplying a large city population, it seems a manifest absurdity to send our raw articles to the East to be worked into shape and then pay for their transportation back again. We are now sending the finest black walnut timber to Cincinnati and Philadelphia, to be made into chairs and cabinet ware, and we are bringing our stoves from Troy, our printing materials from Chicago and St. Louis, and our ready made clothing from New York. As our population increases and our resources become developed, it is essential to our success that we learn to supply our own wants, and the facility which Leavenworth has to offer as a commercial and manufacturing centre are certainly worthy of general attention.

F. I.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

STRASBURG SURROUNDED.

The Prussian Advance!

THE FRENCH ARMY AT METZ.

Italy and Austria Send 100,000 Men to France.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PARIS.

EUGENIE PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.

The Empire on the Verge of Collapse.

MARTIAL LAW IN PARIS.

&c. &c., &c.

New York, Aug. 9.

A special to the Telegram, dated London, 9th, says: A dispatch from Carlsruhe, dated to-day, states that Strasburg is surrounded by 60,000 troops, mostly South Germans, and must surrender, as the garrison numbers only 700 men, although this does not include the National Guard of the city, which would increase the garrison largely should they be called out.

The advance of the Prussians from Saarlouis and Trebes has commenced.

It is supposed that Prince Frederick Charles is in command, and that an immediate attack will be made on the French position at Metz.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The journals here announce with warm approval that Italy is ready to send 100,000 armed men to the assistance of France.

The Journal Officiel contains the following notices and decrees: Minister Washburne was received yesterday by the Empress for the purpose of delivering the reply of President Grant to a letter recalling Minister Berthemy.

The Departments of Cotre d'Or, Saone et Loire, Ain and Rhone are declared to be in a state of siege.

The following report was telegraphed from Metz yesterday at 10:15 A. M.—The corps of Gen. Failly, which was not engaged in the recent actions, is rallying at the point of the army. It has not been disturbed. Marshal McMahan has executed the movements prescribed for him. There has been no engagement to-day. The proclamation of the ministers was received with enthusiasm.

The Ministers of the Interior have taken measures to have dispatches published at the Bourse and Mayoralty house.

On demand of the Minister of War the Prefect of the Seine this morning charged the engineers of the municipal service with the execution of plans for strengthening the fortifications of Paris. The service will be organized at once and divided between three chief engineers and eleven assistants. Each chief will be in charge of a Arrondissement. The Prefect commits the chief supervision of the entire work to Inspector General Alphand.

At 2 o'clock yesterday the direction of the service was in the presence of generals and colonels. The directors of the fortifications opened negotiations with the most considerable contractors of Paris. These contractors declared they made no conditions, but placed their fortunes, personal services, material and experience at the disposal of the authorities for the defense of Paris. The officials at once took posession of the workshops offered by the contractors.

Last night posters were distributed over the city inviting the citizens between the ages of thirty and forty to present themselves within three days, at the Mayoralty houses for enrollment in the National Guards, and as soon as the enrollment is completed the distribution of arms will commence.

The Deputies to the corps now in Paris met yesterday afternoon and called upon the Empress.

There is great activity in enrolling volunteers in all parts of the city.

Thirty thousand workmen are strengthening the fortifications, assisted by 20,000 sailors from the fleet.

The Gaulois says that the false news of victory was disseminated in Strasburg last week at the same hour it was sent out here. It was a preconcerted attempt to deceive the nation.

London, August 9.

The Paris correspondent of the Manchester Examiner, telegraphs that Italy and Austria each send one 100,000 men to aid France.

The Empress Eugenie, according to the Pall Mall Gazette, is preparing for a flight.

The army at Metz is still undergoing a thorough reorganization.

Letters from Paris say that the citizens defiant of the martial law continue to assemble in the streets and discuss war.

The Pall Mall Gazette has assurances from private sources in Paris that the Empire is on the verge of collapse. The Germans are expected in Paris. Even if they are arrested the Empire is dead. The Parisians are receiving arms and are all republicans at heart. The establishment of a provisional government is already talked of. The Orleanists, through Generals Changanier and Trochu, are in the ascendant and eminent Imperialists are leaving France.

Metz, Aug. 9—9:30 A. M.

The enemy is in a large measure concentrated in front of Metz. Marshall has direction of the operation. The corps of Gen. Frossard has retired in good order on Metz. All quiet during the night. The Emperor has just gone to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine.

Rome, Aug. 9.

The embarkation of the French troops was completed yesterday. But for a storm the last would have gone several days ago.

London, Aug. 9.

Authentic advices from France show that Marshal Bazaine, Commander-in-Chief has 130,000 men at Metz; McMahon, 50,000 at St. Averne, and Banrobert, 50,000 at Nancy.

Gen. Trochu has entered upon duties as Major General of the army. It is not known whether LeBoeuf will have any command.

A rumor reached here that the Prussians are in Mulenauen, sixty-one miles southwest of Strasburg.

Berlin, Aug. 9.

The King in passing through Neustadt yesterday received great ovation. The streets and roads were filled with joyful people who waved flags, covered the King with flowers and cheered wildly. Bismarck, Van Room and others addressed the people and thanked them for the King.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The Corps Legislatif met to-day. An order of the day directed against the Ministry was proposed by Deputy Clement Duvernois and adopted by a large majority. Ollivier asked for a suspension of the sitting for a few minutes.

Paris, Aug. 9.

The proclamation martial law was rather a precautionary than an imperative measure, and its rigorous enforcement is not contemplated.

Developments of the Nathan Inquest.

The Nathan inquest is rapidly clearing up many of the misstatements regarding the murder, which have been put forth without authority or consideration. The physician called in on the discovery of the murder carefully compared the wounds with the burglar's instrument found in the hall, and unhesitatingly declared yesterday on his examination, that each of the four wounds was inflicted with that weapon. Gen. Frank Blair swore positively that he saw the door of the house open a few minutes before the alarm of murder was given. This is a direct contradiction of the testimony of Policeman Mangam, who swore that it was closed. But the policeman tried it and found it closed at 4½ o'clock, and Gen. Blair did not observe it open until 5½ o'clock or a little earlier, the contradiction does not appear to be important. It is possible, and very probable, that the murderer left the house, omitting to close the door behind him, at some moment during this interval of an hour. Naturally he would seize the moment when the officer was on a distant part of his beat. It is an important part of General Blair's testimony that he saw one of the sons of Mr. Nathan at the window above, putting on his stockings. A few minutes later he saw the same person at the door giving the alarm. His stockings at that moment were bloody—so much so indeed that General Blair thought them a red pair. The testimony of the newsboy seems to establish clearly enough that the paper picked up by the laboring man on the steps of Mr. Nathan's house was a bank check. Finally, the testimony of Dr. Peckham, as to the noise of the struggle heard by him, shows that the struggle which ended in murder must have been between two and three o'clock.

These are the principal, and, indeed, the only important developments made during the inquest yesterday. Taken in connection with previous statements, they indicate that the murder was committed two or three hours before it was discovered; that the murderer was a burglar, possessed of burglar's instruments, with one of which the murder was done; and that some hours after performing the deed, and after deliberately rifling the safe he passed into Twenty-third street by the front door of the mansion, leaving it partly open, and the implement with which he committed the deed lying in the hall.—There is nothing in the developments thus far to point to the criminal, but they establish that he was neither of the sons of the murdered man whose names have been mentioned in that terrible connection. Further developments will, we doubt not, make this conclusion clear beyond any doubt, though the investigation may never wholly clear up the terrible mystery.—New York Tribune.

Miscellaneous Items.

Prairie chickens cannot be legally killed in Illinois till August 15.

The admissions to the Illinois State lunatic asylum average six a day.

It is said that Brigham Young quarrels fearfully with his mothers-in-law.

A railroad is under construction to the top of the Rigi in Switzerland.

General Neal Dow is speaking on temperance in New Jersey, where there is a revival on this subject.

There is a man in Vermont, Ill., who lives in a jet black house, with bright vermilion "trimmings."

The gold shipments from Denver, this season are larger than at any previous period in its history.

Mayor Mitchell suggests that in naming the new streets of Taunton, Mass., the names of old citizens be perpetuated.

The amount of butter shipped from St. Albans, Vt., during the month of July, was 5,192 tubs, weighing 259,600 pounds.

New Advertisements.

A WORD TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS.

WE are prepared to furnish Peach Crates at $11 00 per Hundred.

PLUMB CRATES--ALL SIZES,

At the lowest figure. Address all orders, or call at

ALFRED CLARK'S,

At Cady's Bonnet, opposite the Douglas Mill,

au10-dezw* LOCKPORT, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

The Proprietors of Thomas' Celebrated Eclectric Oil,

WOULD like to make an arrangement with a responsible party to manufacture it at a nominal per centage, and whose capacity has been placed on sale to receive in addition to the large profits one quarter of the entire interest in said Oil. With the necessary capital, $100 000 can be made in five years, and thereafter an almost unlimited demand, as the Oil when once introduced advertises itself and takes the lead of all other medicines of its class. Not only in throat and lung troubles, but in all cases of pain or soreness, for internal and external use, it is said to be immeasurably superior to anything ever offered to the people. None need apply but such as have capital, and who will bind themselves to push it if on investigation the showing is satisfactory. For statement of sales for 1869 and full particulars, please address the O. I. which is worth the weight in gold, call on JONES & BRYANT, or any dealer in Medicines in city or country.

au10-W6w

BY-LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF LOCKPORT.

ORDINANCE for Re-assessment for Stone Crosswalk across West Main Street, on the West side of Transit street.

The Common Council of the City of Lockport do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That an assessment be made for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the fund for the construction of a stone crosswalk on the west side of Transit street, across West Main street.

SEC. 2 That such assessment be made upon the real estate situate on the west side of Transit street, between the Erie Canal and a point midway between West Main street and Niagara Avenue; such real estate being that deemed to be benefited by the construction of the said crosswalk. *It is therefore ordered*, that forty two dollars, the amount of the deficiency, and thirty dollars, the expense of printing, assessing, etc., be equally assessed on the above said property according to the benefits derived, by Ebenezer R. Avery, one of the Assessors of said city not interested, according to the provisions of the City Charter.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Adopted August 5, 1870, and published by order of the Common Council.

A. J. MORSE, City Clerk.

au10-d3t

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE LADIES OF ZION CHURCH WILL GIVE AN

EXHIBITION and CONCERT,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, 1870, at ARCADE HALL, in which they will be assisted by

MISS ALICE G. BAKER,

and others, of Buffalo;

MADAM WASHINGTON AND MRS M. SMITH,

Of Medina

au9-d7t

PAY UP! PAY UP!

THE UNDERSIGNED having retired from the Coal business, desires to effect an *immediate settlement* of all outstanding accounts. Payments may be made at his office, with Holt & Atwater, No. 77 Main street.

HIRAM BENEDICT.

Lockport, Aug. 8, 1870.—d1m

Wanted, to Purchase,

A MEDIUM-SIZED DWELLING, in good condition, within eight minutes' walk of the Post Office. Price from $1000 to $2000. Apply to HOLT & ATWATER,

Lockport, Aug. 8, 1870.—d1w No. 77 Main St.

The Spalding Flouring Mills,

HAVING Eight Pair Mill Stones, and all the necessary machinery of a first-class establishment, with an ample supply of water in the driest season. Boat Elevator and Warehouse attached. Unless sold at private sale by the 22nd August, instant, will be sold at auction on the premises, in the City of Lockport, Sept. 5th, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. For further particulars apply to

au8-d2w L. A. SPALDING, Lockport, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

CHAS. R. PENFIELD,

SUCCESSOR TO

THOMAS CLEMENT,

Having leased the

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP ON MARKET STREET,

occupied for the past 22 years by THOS. CLEMENT, Esq., would say to Patrons of the Shop and the Public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing and Wagon Work in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

First-Class Horseshoers always in attendance, and SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

N. B.—Also, Manufacturer of Ship Blocks and Blockmakers' Goods. Factory in the FLAX MILL

Summer Arrangements--1870

THE OLD

MAMMOTH

Store of

J. L. BREYFOGLE

68 & 70 Main-st., Lockport.

is now in FULL BLAST. Crowds are daily visiting his elegant and well-lighted Store, to purchase some of his GREAT BARGAINS. He has just received a very large lot of

SUMMER GOODS!

BOUGHT FOR CASH, and is selling them at prices as low as before the War.

300 PIECES OF DRESS GOODS!

From Six Cents to Sixty Cents; worth thribble that money.

100 PIECES SPLENDID LAWNS!

Only 18 Cents; Worth 30.

ELEGANT ORGANDIES

AT 25 CENTS; WORTH 75.

WHITE PIQUES,

From 25 to 60 Cents; worth Double the Money

SPECIAL BARGAINS

—IN—

Lace Curtains,

Lama Lace Shawls,

Cloths & Cassimeres,

AND ALL KINDS OF

DOMESTIC GOODS.

On the 14th Inst.,

I will open

A Special Bargain Department,

Which will be replenished from day to day with GOODS FROM AUCTION, and with Goods a little out of Style, or such Goods as I may have a surplus of. They will be *sold without regard to value*; they will be *marked in plain figures*, and no deviation in Prices. I propose to make this a very *attractive Department*, and mutually beneficial.

Do not fail to call before buying any Dry Goods or Carpets, as I shall continue to make my Store the leading one for GOOD GOODS AND LOW PRICES, as it has been for the last 25 years.

Lockport, June 13th, 1870.—dc

J. L. BREYFOGLE.

1870. CHANGE OF BASE. 1870.

HALL & DOWNER,

Having removed to the Store formerly occupied by SHEFFER, HOUCK & CO.,

NO. 74 MAIN STREET,

Are now receiving a

LARGE AND COMPLETE

STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS!

FULL ASSORTMENT OF NEW

SPRING DRESS GOODS!

BLACK SILKS.

NEW CARPETS,

NEW OIL CLOTHS,

WALL PAPER, &c.

A Complete Stock of

DOMESTICS.

SHEETING, SHIRTING, DENIM.

COTTONADES, &c.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN FIXTURES!

&c., &c., &c.

☞ We are in receipt of Goods daily, direct from Manufacturers and Importers; and being bought for Cash, they are in a position to offer extra inducements to all wanting good, reliable Goods.

jal,'70-ma5-dc

GILDING!

RE-GILDING.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS GILDER, we are now prepared to manufacture now

GOLD-GILT FRAMES

on to

Re-Gilt Old Frames

equal to new.

All Other Styles of Frames

On hand, or made to order.

WINDOW SHADES!

CLOTH AND PAPER, including something *entirely new and very beautiful.*

Shade Fixtures, Curtain Trimmings,

CORNICE.

MIRRORS,

BRACKETS, CLOCK & BOOK SHELVES,

PAPER AND COMB CASES,

And a great variety of articles for ORNAMENT AND USE, at

H. W. BECK & SONS,

THE

NEWEST,

LARGEST

and BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPERS

IN

NIAGARA COUNTY,

Is now being sold at

S. ROGERS'

BOOK STORE,

23 MAIN STREET

By Telegraph.

WESTERN UNION LINE.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL & COURIER

Morning Report—9 o'clock A. M.

Napoleon's Generalship Condemned by his People.

France on the Point of Rebellion.

Evident that the Days of Napoleon are Numbered.

Bismarck acts for Germany, not for France.

No Help from Italy.

&c., &c., &c.

London, Aug. 9.

The Regatta of royal yacht squadron took place yesterday off Ryde. The cup was won by the schooner Egeria.

Frankfort, Aug. 9.

United States bonds closed firm, 87@⅛

London, Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons last evening, Otway said the government declined to negotiate any further with the United States on the subject of extradition of swindlers.

Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 10.

President Grant and party passed through this city last evening enroute for St. Louis by special train.

Base Ball

New York, Aug. 10.

In the match game of base ball at the Capitoline grounds yesterday, the Mutuals of New York defeated the Atlantics of Brooklyn by a score of 9 to 7.

There were thirty-four cases of relapsing fever last week, and also five cases of small pox.

Mortality in New York.

The records of mortality in this city during the past six weeks as compared with that of the corresponding six weeks in 1869, show that the number of deaths this summer have exceeded those of the same period last year, by 1,215, being an average increase of 100 deaths per week. The total number of deaths from July 3rd, to August 7th, 1869, were 3,826, and during the same week this year 5,041. The unusual heat has caused the terrible increase of mortality.

Skirmishing Between Cubans and Spaniards.

The World's Havana correspondent writes of continued skirmishing in the eastern department between the Cubans and Spaniards in which the latter are usually worsted.—The authorities still continue to execute captured Cubans while cholera and yellow fever continues to execute Spanish strangers.

The executive committee of the German Aid society, Gov. Sabomon of Wisconsin, President, decided last night that it would not be expedient to call a mass meeting at present, but urged all to contribute money for the relief of the wounded and of the widows and orphans in Germany.

So far $64,000 have been collected of which the sum of $50,000 was immediately placed in the hands of the Prussian consul for transportation to Berlin.

Mutiny in the French Army.

A London special says: Letters from Metz speak in the most undisguised way of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor. Marshall LeBoeuf and all the military dandies, comprising the military staff of the army have utterly lost the confidence of the army and a change in the command was an absolute necessity to prevent mutiny. All this while there is no official news whatever of the whereabouts of the Prussian army. It is stated that General McMahon wanted some days before the battle to fire forests in his front, through which the Germans came down unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the step.

Further War News.

A. Favere, editor of the Soir, who just arrived in Paris from Forbach, says that he witnessed the entire destruction of General Frossard's corps and claims to speak for 30,000 French soldiers who were cut to pieces by the fault of their leader. The universal cry of the army was that the soldiers were slain unnecessarily. M. Fevere says give us generals that we can trust. The Soir has hitherto been a government paper, but it now attacks the Ministers for clinging to the power, and augumenting the garrison of Paris when every soldier is wanted at the frontier. It further says: Every soldier now here is an insult to us. If you are incapable of saving your country, the country must save itself. It is rumored in Paris to day that the emperor is expected at St. Cloud incognito.

The special correspondent at Berlin writes on Saturday, the 6th instant: The whole coast is in a state of perfect defence. The iron clad Arminus which left for the North sea in the teeth of the French Squadron, has reached port without being seen by the French, though she passed them while at Frederick Haven.

The yacht Grille, the swiftest ship of the Prussian navy was put on the Baltic with orders to keep close to the French and watch their movements. She is in no danger of being caught. The French Corvetti near Bonhatin, attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour.

Bismarck before leaving was asked whether it successful, Germany ought not to insist on Napoleon's abduction.

He replied: No—Germany can only fight for German objects, not for French.

A special correspondent writes from Paris

From what I hear of the feeling among the people and army, I think it more than possible, that Napoleon will never re-enter Paris. The army is sick of his amateur generalship.

The statement in the Gaulics, of a secret alliance between France and Italy, and expected reinforcement of 100,000 Italian troops, is certainly false. No matter what the King may have promised, his troops would not march.

The Soir further asks: Where now are our legions? And it calls on the deputies to assume the direction of affairs with a firm hand. Buffet and other members of the left centre and right centre have signed a requisition for the dismissal of ministers and the formation of a new cabinet, with Gen. Trochan at the head. An attack was expected this afternoon on the bourse. The public were driven out at half past 10 o'clock by the gardes de Paris. The gates were closed all the evening and scarcely any business was done.

Afternoon Report--2 o'clock P. M

LATEST BY CABLE.

New York, Aug. 10.

A dispatch dated London at noon to-day says that the news which was received here last night, that a vote of want of confidence in the ministery, had been adopted by the Corps Legislatif, and the sitting suspended had just been received in that city. The statement that Courin Montatfarr had been called upon to form a new ministry, is undoubtedly correct.

A correspondent in Paris writes Monday night: The proclamation of Marshal Baraguey de Hilliers against forming groups in the streets is nearly a dead letter. There are always, day and night, large assemblies about the office of the Minister of Interior waiting for news, and about all the Kiosks where newspapers are sold, reading news, talking loud and commenting. The reason why cafes were shut up on the boulevards was that crowds of people clamorous for arms had been charged upon by soldiers and sergeants de ville and a good many were arrested.

Mounteur says: Imhortant answers are immediately expected, but no semi-official statement is trusworthy. There is no reason to believe that Napoleon's appeals will be successful. The English Ministry is capable of doing almost anything for the sake of peace but the English opinion will never tolerate diplomatic intervention at such a moment. Extreme impatience is already manifested at the unsatisfactory character of the new arrangement for the Belgian neutrality, under which England might suddenly be called on to fight against Prussia, with whom she sympathises, and for the emperor, who has forfeited utterly the foolish confidence formerly given him.

The favorable impression made by Gladstone's statement has already disappeared. A new treaty is now regarded as a device to get rid of all the liability for Belgium at the end of twelve months afterward, and it is asked: Suppose France or Prussia had refused assent, what was the English government prepared to do? The reply being so far as known, nothing, till coerced by public indignation. It is this dread of being forced to do something which has led the Government to hurry the adjournment of parliament and suspending rules to get appropriation bills through. It shirks from questions and what the public fears is that during the recess the deferential diplomacy with France is to be resumed.

A debate broke out again to-day, alarming the cabinet, and could only be stiffled by a promise of a last opportunity for discussion to morrow with the government.

The Figaro has received the news that 20 divisions of French infantry and eight of cavalry, altogether 220,000 men, have not been engaged.

The defence of Paris is assured; but 300,000 men are needed. There are 100,500 already in the forts. Two hundred thousand are arriving from Cherbourg. The national guard can form 100,000.

The Guarde Mobile, is to be immediately incorporated with the line.

Other dispatches received from the battle of Weissenburg, says the two regiments that suffered the most severely in attaking with bayonets, are the King's own grenadiers and 50th fusileers. One was received near Dantzic, and the other in Environs of Leignits, in Silesia.

Regiments of the 11th army corps were received in the Electorate of Brandenburg and in Frankfort with other regiments.

As nothing is stated about their losses, it would appear as if care had been taken not to expose them too much the first time.

The remainder of the troops engaged were Bavarians from France and from Palatinate itself.

London, Aug. 10.

Nothing has been received here from France by post or telegraph since 3:30 P. M., yesterday. General Dumont will take command of the division of the French army. Of the 77th regiment of the line engaged at Saarbruck, only eighty men and four officers reported after the fight.

Antwerp, Aug. 10.

Petroleum open quiet, 48@49.

Hamburg, Aug. 10.

Petroleum closed firm.

Bremen, Aug. 9.

Petroleum closed 6 thalers and 9 groats.

London, Aug. 10—11:30 A. M.

Consols 90½; both American securities firmer and higher.

Bonds, 62's, 85½; 65's, old, 85; 67's, 84; 10:40's, 81; stocks firmer and higer; Erie 15½; Illinois, 103; Great Western, 20.

New York, Aug. 10.

Smalley telegraphed from London yesterday to the Tribune, that there was no news from field, that no English newspaper has any letters, and his belief was that no correspondent of any journal witnessed either of the great battles. The same correspondent says that the French diplomatics are striving to retrive the disasters of the French army, are using strenous efforts for English and and other intervention in the emperor's favor, and to arrest the march of the Prussians and secure allies for France.

PARIS, August 10.

The Journal Official says no important action has taken place at the front since Saturday. Marshal Bazaine's reconnoisance with cavalry elicited information of position of the enemys squadron.

The Hussars encountered a detachment of Prussian Ulhans and drove them back, killing one officer and wounding another.

The Bank of France increased its rate of discount to six per cent.

Hamburg, Aug. 10.

The Elbe river is closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet, but small passages are still left open at Goose Island for

Paris, Aug. 10.

The Official Journal after describing the resources and patriotic spirit of the nation, which has always been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other powers would like to see the Empire of Prussia making North in Baltic seas and lakes, invading smaller states, and acquiring dangerous preponderancy, the signs of which are already apparent.

England, satisfied with category issuances of France, hastens to render secure, the Northern frontiers of France, by causing Belgium, neutrality be respected.

In Sweden, Norway and Denmark, the popular feeling is with France, and the Emperor of Russia gives proof of the best understanding with France.

Austria and Italy are arming and will cause embarrassement to Prussia. The French is not more idle than the French arms will be and France will prove she has not degenerated in 1870.

Blois, Aug. 9.

The highest court of justice pronounced judgement upon the conspirators. Meggy is sentenced to 20 years imprisonment hard labor, Beaury 20 years imprisonment, Pateu, Moiden, Godinot, and Pileria five years imprisonment each. Grecser and Griffin five years confinement in the fortress.

London, Aug. 10.

Times thinks the United States Congress made a great mistake in adjourning without heeding President Grant's suggestions, and especially without legislation for resuscitation to its merchants navy now perishing under a fatal tariff. Burlingham sent petitions to London, praying for the preservation of England's neutrality.

Paris, Aug. 9.

A correspondent of the Letemp describes an interview between the French Minister and Cardinal Antonelle, on the 27th instant: The former having read Grammont's dispatch directing the evacuation of the Roman States by the French troops, Antonelle said, imperturbrably:

'I will mention it to the Holy Father.'

Then, I may expect an answer in the evening, inquired the Minister.

The Cardidal replied: 'I shall receive you with pleasure.'

In the evening Marquis De Banneville called on the Cardinal, and the following brief colloquy took place:

Marquis—'What does his holiness say?'

Cardinal—'He says God will provide for me, may I never see the French troops again.'

Marquis—'Is that all?'

Cardinal—'All.'

RALEIGH, N. C., August 10.

The election returns come in slowly. Enough have been received however to indicate the election of five Democratic Congressmen beyond a doubt.

The Democrats have elected 32 Senators and 75 Commoners and probably more.

Deputy U. S. Marshal served on Kirk yesterday writs of habeas corpus issued by Judge Brooks, to bring his prisoners.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10, 1870—1:30 P. M.

Governments rather dull, but very steady.

Stocks very strong on call, but after off a little. The advance of about ¾ to 1 per cent. on last night probably caused by fall of gold and the prospect of an early end to the European war.

State Securities still very dull, but firmer and better in prices.

There were twenty bids for gold to day, amounting to about $2,415,000. Rates at $1 17 5-100 to $1 17 30-100.

Gold very weak. Opened at $1 18; sold down to $1 17¼.

American Gold	117½	Harlem preferred	133
U. S. 6's '81, reg	114½	Reading	93½
U. S. coup '81	114¾	Michigan Central	119
U. S. 5-20's '62, reg	111	L. S. & Mich. Con	94¾
U. S. 5-20 coup. '62	112½	Illinois Central	132½
U. S. 5-20 " '64	111¾	Cl. & Pittsburg	117¾
U. S. 5-20 " '65	111¾	Chicago & N. W	89¾
U. S. 5-20 (new)	105½	do preferred	86
U. S. 5-20 coup. '67	109¾	Cleveland, Cl & C	93¾
U. S. 5-20 " '68	110	N. J. Central	102
U. S. 10-40, reg	101	Rock Island	103