

NOV 1870

THE WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

GARIBALDI DESTROYING THE GERMAN LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

Secret Treaty Between Prussia and Russia.

THE FEELING AGAINST BAZAINE

proposition of the Prussians for an armistice of 48 hours in order to facilitate the elections was instantly rejected by the Paris government. It is said that the advice of influential Americans hastened the French rejection. Gambetta left Paris expressly to prevent the elections. The interview between Count Chambord and Count De Paris is to take place at Comper.

M. THIERS ON HIS WAY TO PARIS.
LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Times has a telegram from Versailles announcing that M. Thiers passed through that place Sunday on his way to Paris. He was to return Tuesday. The general impression at London is, that owing to the surrender of Bazaine, nothing is likely to come of these negotiations.

King William reviewed the Landwehr at Versailles on Sunday.

BARLEY—Quail. Sales 10,000 bu selected up-lark at \$1.05.
RYE—Quiet and steady.
WHEAT—Held at \$1. free.
COYD MEAL—\$1.35 for bolted; \$1.70 for un-bolted per cwt.
SUGARS—\$12.10 per ton.
SUGAR—\$44.33 per ton.
MIDDLINGS—\$30 per ton.
WATERMELON—\$1.50 per bbl.
HONEY—\$1.15 per bbl.
R. H. PRUSSIA—Flour to Albany, 66c; to New York, 49c; to Boston, 63c per bbl.

Oswego General Produce Market.
[These prices on farm products are those that city dealers will pay to farmers.]
OSWEGO, Nov. 1, 1870.
HAY—\$16.00 per ton; demand light and little in market.

OATS—Quiet. No. 2 is lower at 55¢ for regular and fresh receipts.
RYE—Dull. No. 2 at 67¢.
HONEY—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—5,000 bush flour; 120,000 bush wheat; 41,000 bush corn; 36,000 bush oats; 7,000 bush rye; 4,000 bush barley.
SUGARS—15,000 bbls flour; 100,000 bush wheat; 26,000 bush corn; 60,000 bush oats; 66,000 bush barley.
FRUIT—Active and unchanged.
LATER—
CHICAGO, Nov. 1—10 A. M.
WHEAT—Firm and active. No. 2 at 95¢ cash; 97½¢ for last half.
COYD—Firm. No. 2 offered at 54c with buyers.
HONEY—Wheat, 60,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 28,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.
SUGARS—Wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

WHEAT—No. 2 do. 95¢
RYE—No. 2 do. 67¢
SUGARS—No. 2 do. 12.10
HONEY—No. 2 do. 44.33
FRUIT—No. 2 do. 1.50

tune, with two timber barges in tow, cast off the barges, and in making port bent against a dock till she was sunk. The Neptune belonged to the Erie Transportation Company, and hails from Detroit.

PORT COLBORNE, Oct. 31.—The crew of the Rankin was rescued this afternoon by Capt. Noble of the schooner Hippogribe. A woman named Cook was the only person lost off the Rankin. She was lost overboard last night. The life boat sent by Capt. Dow from Buffalo arrived after the rescue. The Rankin is a total loss. The names of the three men lost out of the propeller Young Americus are E. D. Simpson, Alexander McGregor, and John Mills. The bark Superior arrived this afternoon, having lost some of her spars and sails. She reports that the schooner W. G. Keith is ashore at Long Point. The bark Fanny Campbell arrived with several of her spars

Anti-Dram Shop Party.
void, and there remains to the American people but one practical mean by which to destroy this evil. This mean or method is philosophically, legitimately, and I may say solely, a political one. Protection to the individual, protection to the State, and protection to property, "are, and of a right ought to be" the war cry. Each and every one of these interests are palpably, and to a terrible extent, jeopardized by the ruin power. As governments are ordained for the purpose of protecting persons and property, and as governments must by the strong arm of the law maintain themselves, therefore, it is the bounden duty of this

Anti-Dram Shop Party.
pitate the slave power then organizing treason and rebellion by offering it an unamendable amendment to the United States Constitution securing it slavery for ever, or at least indefinitely?
5. The Democrats opposed the Republicans and their administration in prosecuting the war.
6. The administration protected the war. First, by stopping enlistments at a time when the ardor and enthusiasm of the masses was overflowing. Second, when the administration at a most auspicious hour renewed enterprising Generals for taking the most decisive action against the

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