THE DELLOSS WE WELLAR

# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 37.

FIRST EDITION

NAPOLEON "INTERVIEWED."

ror Napoleon, already referred to by cable tele-

To the Editor of the London Daily Telegraph: Sir:-Experience has warned me that authori-

tative expressions of opinion emanating from

the protagonists in a great political crisis rarely

find their way into foreign newspapers. It is with the purpose of enabling your readers to-form their own judgment upon the views now expressed by the Emperor Napoleon, that I venture to repeat the words which he yesterday employed while speaking to a friend and to my

employed while speaking to a friend and to my-self during an interview with which he honored

us at the Tuilerics. I must begin by remarking

that I have known the Emperor for many years,

and have seldom seen him looking better. When last I spoke with him, five months ago, he looked careworn and haggard, with a com-plexion more than usually sallow and ash-colored. Yesterday his face looked fuller, his eve bright his check healthy. I wish in addi-

eye bright, his check healthy. I wish in addi-tion to premise that, after he had spoken, I in-

quired whether we were at liberty to repeat his

words a haute voix. He answered, "I wish nothing better than that I should be represented to the people of England as holding these

The Emperor, after speaking with his usual

quiet kindliness upon some private matters, turned suddenly to the political situation of France and of Europe. He said:—"One fort-night before the utterance of the Duke de Gra-

mont in the Corps Legislatif—which utterance has, as it seems to me, been so unjustly reflected upon by the English press—I had no notion that war was at hand, nor am I, even at this moment,

by any means prepared for it. I trusted that, when the Duke de Gramont had set me straight with France by speaking manfully in public as to the Hohenzollern candidature, I should be

able so to manipulate and handle the contro-

versy as to make peace certain. But France has slipped out of my hand. I cannot rule

Prince

Oulckly."

gram:-

views.

# PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1870.

# DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# METZ.

The Stronghold on the Moselle-Its Reintions to the War and Capacity for Standing a Siege.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. Professer D. H. Mahan, of the West Point Military Academy, writes as follows to the New York Evening Post concerning Metz, under date of The Latest Advices by Mail. August 9:- As Metz has now become the central point to which all the movements of the French and Prussian armies converge, and, therefore, the one upon which public interest will be con-centrated for the next few days, I send you an offhand sketch of it and its main fortifications, Napoleon "Interviewed" reduced from a very accurate plan I obtained while residing there in 1829-30, and which was engraved in 1821 from surveys made by a mem-A Defense of His Policy." ber of the then French Ingenieurs Geographes. Metz, after many vicissitudes, came, in the feudal period, under the protection of the Ger-man Emperors, and became virtually a free city. During this time she was fortified, in the method Leopold's Candidature. How King William Regarded It During this time she was fortified, in the method of the day, with walls fianked by round and square towers. In 1552-53 she placed herself under the protection of France, and Charles V of Germany, resenting this step, undertook to reduce her of her former dependence on Germany, by a siege which from its duration, the means displayed by him, and the obstinacy and skill of the defense, has placed it among the memora-Minister Bancroft's Despatch The Fortress of Metz. the defense, has placed it among the memora-ble affairs of this character. This defense was conducted by the celebrated Duke de Guise, sur-named le balafre, from a wound he had received The Most National War Ever Undertaken-France Not Prepared for It-"A Very Clever Man Wanting too Much and too on the face. At the moment when Charles, after making a breach in the walls, supposed the way into the place open to his columns, he found, to his mortification, that Guise had erected in rear The following is the full report of the alleged of this breach a fortification stronger than the "interview" by an Englishman with the Empe-

trenchment de Guise. From its important strategical position the fortifications of Metz were remodelled and greatly added to by the celebrated Vauban. In the reign of Louis XV, Cormontaigne, another master of the art, added to its works two master-pieces, the Double Crown of Belle Croix and that pieces, the Double Crown of Belle Croix and that of the Moselle; thus occupying two of the former most vulnerable points—that by which Charles V approached the city, and which lies one hun-dred and twenty-five feet above the level of the Moselle, and the approach to the suburb on the south, which is but slightly above the river level. Every resource of the engineer's art has been availed of in giving additional strength to this stronghold. The Double Crown of Belle Croix has a system of counter mines of three tiers, for a subterranean defense; and the valley of the Seille has been turned into account by damming back the waters, so as to flood to a considerable extent the ground above the city, and the ditches of the works on the north and east, and also to place in an accessible position an earthen work that flanks the approaches on the east fronts, and, by an arrangement of sluice gates within the city to drain off the water from them any moment, to sweep away the debris of any breech that might be made within them. Similar arrangements are made to fill the ditches of the Double Crown of the Moselle, and to lay under water the meadows to the Moselle berdering the south fronts.

original, the one known ever since as the Re-

But slight additions have been made to the fortifications since Cormontaigne's time. General . d'Arco, during the French Revolution erected a small advanced work, in advance of the hornwork H, upon some pet plan of his own; but it is scarcely more than an <sup>o</sup>ngineer-ing toy, though the General himself was really a man of eminent talent. Later, another small lunette, with flanking casements a la Hano, has been erected.

It is hardly within the scope of probabilities in the present temper of the nations, when,

## SPAIN. The Candidacy of Prince Leopeld, and Hew It Was Received-The People and the Army Disgusted with the Government-Olozaga's Devotion to the Empress Eugenie.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows, under date of July 25th:-

If the future historian ever cares to record the If the future historian ever cares to record the mean and sordid politics of this day, he will be involved in a hepeless labyrinth in attempting to account for the sudden and apparently cause-less revulsions of feeling we have witnessed in the last fortnight. When the Hozenhol-lern candidature was announced the entire ministerial press went solid in its favor—not merely as a Government measure, but as the best possible solution of the monar-chical question. The veto of France produced an explosion of popular wrath, which was really chical question. The veto of France produced an explosion of popular wrath, which was really fine and impressive for several days. There was nothing printed or talked of but definace of Napoleon el Chico, and souvenirs of Bailen and the Dos de Mayo. The Republican press, while condemning the candidature, showed also a proper spirit of resentment at the insult of France.

But when Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, in a loyal effort to save the imperilled peace of the world, revoked his conditional acceptance of the Spanish crown, and France, notwithstanding, with brutal and savage insolence forced Prussia into war, the whole world looked naturally for some expression from the Government of Spain that it considered the fight its own; and that even if in the present crippled state of the Spanish nation war was impracticable, its cordial sympathies were with the great and mag-nanimous power that had refused to accede to the arrogant demand of France for the permanent and absolute humiliation of Spain.

The denunciations of the ministerial journals have died away. There are some which have even the shamelessness to talk of an *entente* cordiale with France. The Republican journals, as usual, preserve their noble and logical conas usual, preserve their noble and logical con-sistency. They opposed the Hohenzollern can-didature, but utterly rejected the impertinent claim of Napoleon to manage their affairs— and now they denounce, in terms of just indignation, the infamy of those who would forget alike the voice of humanity and the outraged dignity of Spain, to strike hands with that enemy of the human race, whose weak and wicked hands have lighted in Europe the flame of war. The Remultical in Europe the flame of war. The Republica Iberica, yesterday, gives a far warning to the government, that if, as it has been rumored, Prim is on the point of making an alliance with France, he can count no longer on the forbearance of the people. Even the moderate and con-servative Republicans, who have insisted always on a peaceful and legal propaganda of their principles, now avow that with a government so lost to honor, so regardless of the true interests of Spain, nothing is left but violent resistance. The arrogant assumption of sovereignty over the Peninsula, you would think, should have stung to madness the hidalgo spirit of this Government and people. But ever since the decla-ration of war there has been a sort of sneaking satisfaction that France picked a quarrel with Prussia instead of Spain for an act of the Spanish Government.

The sentiment of disgust at the attitude of The sentiment of disgust at the attitude of the Government seems to be shared in some de-gree by the army. There was great feeling in military circles when the Imperial veto was pre-sented by Mercier. All the young and active spirits who wanted glory and promotion turned their eyes at once to the Pyrenees. An immediice by the Go ament of the chal lenge of France would have been hailed with enthusiasm in the army in spite of the absurdity and hopelessness of the contest. This eballition has not yet died away, and the prudence of the President of the Council is far from being appreciated by his subordinates. The person who is, even more than Prim, held The person who is, even more than Frim, held responsible for this attempt at bringing Spain and France together is Mr. Salustiana Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris. This gentle-man is a singular instance of the growing amiability of men towards the superior sex as they advance in years. A quarter of a century ago he was so little inclined to be patient with the caprices of royal youth and beauty that the Queen broke up the cabinet he presided over and drove him from the singdom on account, as she said, of rudeness to her. But in his over-ripe age his appreciation of feminine charms has so de-veloped that his pretty countrywoman, the Empress Eugenie de Montijo, has gained so absolute a control over him that he has ceased to be a representative in any sense of Spanish interests in Paris. He is a faithful and devoted lackey of the Tuileries. The Hohenzollern matter, while it was under discussion, was kept secret from Olozaga. Olozaga at once informed their majesties, on hearing the news, that he had nothing to do with it, and, in his devotion to his lovely pa-troness, he tendered his resignation to the Madrid Government. It was, of course, re-fused, and this has emboldened him in his antipatriotic attitude at Paris. tains. patriotic attitude at Paris. He, and his supporters here—for he has quite a respectable toilowing in the Progressista party of Spain—are just now in high glee over a recent diplomatic exploit of his, which they try to use in the interest of the *entente cordiale*. I refer to his success in obtaining an Imperial order for the retirement of Don Carlos from France.



posed tremble." The Londonderry Orange Celebration-Rioting and Bloodshed.

LONDON, Aug. 13 .- The Orange celebration at Londonderry yesterday was attended with much violence. There were a number of desperate affrays, which assumed such proportions at one time that the riot act was read. Forty persons FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Accounts. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.-The Navy Department has issued a general order to all disbursing officers of the navy, directing them to transmit all their accounts and vouchers direct to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, in accordance with the act of July 15, 1870. The order repeals all former orders conflicting with this, and also general order No. 155.

The Saranne, flagship of Rear-Admiral Turner's Pacific Fleet, was at Callao July 22, preparing to sail for San Francisco direct, expecting to reach that point the first week in September, where he is to be relieved of the command of that fleet by Rear-Admiral Winslow, late commandant of the

Portsmouth Navy Yard. The Keursarge, Admiral Turner says, had just been despatched from Callao for San Francisco, via the Sandwich Islands. Upon reaching the Mare Island Yard she will be relieved by another vessel and laid up for repairs.

The Admiral also reports the Nyack on the way to Callao by advices from Panama. The United States Steamer Guerriere,

Commodore Stevens, was placed in commission at New York on the 10th instant. She is to sail to the European station.

The Canadian Fishing Grounds. The Guard sailed from New York, on the 11th instant, for the fishing grounds in Canadian waters.

## FROM THE WEST.

Politics in Wyomisg. CHEYENNE, W. T., Aug. 12.—A telegram from Carter, Wyoming Territory, says that Church Howe has the entire delegation in Sweetwater. Utah, and Carson counties, which gives him one majority in the convention. It is now a settled fact that he will receive the Republican nomination for delegate in Congress.

Prosperity of Denver-Mechanics Wanted. DENVER, Aug. 12.-Building is very active here, and there is a scarcity of carpenters and bricklayers. It is thought that one hundred persons in each of these trades could get immediate employment at \$6 per day. Never before was there so much building going on. There are no vacant houses or stores in the city.

Missing. A son of the Rev. B. F. Vincent left home this morning and has not yet been heard from. a large force is out searching for him. The Kansas Pacific Railroad

will be completed and opened to Denver in a few days.

The Denver, Central City, and Georgetown Railroad is a fixed fact. So, also, is the Denver and Boulder Railroad. The Denver and Golden Railroad will be completed in a month. This will make five railroads concentrating at this place.

## Governor McCook

has gone on a visit to the White Run Indian Agency.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The money market is slowly but steadily working into a closer condition, not so much from the lack of supply or excessive demand as from a conservative course on the part of the banks. This excessive caution is due to the uncertainties attending the pending European war. There can be no doubt also that the deposit lines are being gradually contracted, thus reduc-ing the balances available for loans at the banks.

Both call and time loans are quiet to-day, but the rates continue firm at 5@6 per cent. on the former, and at 6@8 per cent. on the latter for short dates.

Gold is rather weaker, but very steady, the sales fluctuating from the opening up to noon between 117½ and 117%. There is a strong undertone perceptible. Government bonds are supremely dull and

rather weak.

Local stocks were quiet but steady. The sales were trifling. City sixes sold freely at 101½@101½ for the new issue. Reading Railroad sold at 47.94@48; Minehill at 50½; Lehigh Valley at 57%; Norristown at 81; and Camden and Amboy at 116. In Canal stocks no sales. 17 was bid for Schuyl-kill preferred and 34 for Lehigh. The balance of the list was overlooked.

of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

200 sh Leh Nav..ls. 3434 300 do.....ls. 47 94 MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 114% (2014%; do. 1862, 1114 (2011); do. 1864, 1103 (2010); do. 1865, 1103 (200, 1866, new, 109% (2009); do. 1865, 100 (2010); do. 1866, do. 109% (2009); do. 1867, do. 109% (2009); do. 1866, do. 109% (2009); do. 1867, do. 109% (2009); do. 1866, do. 109% (2009); do. 1867, do. 109% (2009); do. 1866, do. 109% (2009); do. 1867, do. 109% (2009); do. 1866, do. 109% (2009); do. 1867, do. 109% (2009); do. 1868, do. 109% (2009); do. 1867, do. 109% (2009); do. 1868, do. 199% (2009); do. 101% (2011); Silver, 111 (2011); Union Pacific Railroad, 855(3570; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 755(3770; JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 114% (2014); 5-208 of 1862, 111% (2011); do. 1864, 110% (2019); do. do., 1865, 110% (2010); do. 1868, 109% (209); do. do., 1867, 109% (2009); do. 1868, 109% (2009); do. do., 1867, 109% (2009); do. 1868, 109% (2019); do. do., 1867, 109% (2019); do. 1868, 109% (2019); do. do., 1867, 109% (2019); do. 1868, 109% (2019); do. do., 1867, 109% (2019); do. 112% (2011); do. 400, 107% (2011); 108; Pacince, 112% (2011); Gold, 117%.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13,-Bark is offered at \$30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron without finding buyers. Tannor's Bark ranges from \$13@19 per cord.

Seeds-Cloverseed is dull and sells at \$9-25@9-50 from second hands. Timothy is in demand, and 100 bags were taken \$5.25@4.50-an advance. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.25@2.30.

is wanted by the crushers at \$225@230. The Flour market is less active, but prices remain without change. There is very little demand either for shipments or home consumption, and only 600@ 700 barrels changed hands, including superine at \$5000 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$6762775; 200 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$6762775; 200 barrels Sour spring wheat do. do., at \$7756775; 200 barrels sour spring wheat do. do., at \$7756775; 200 barrels sour spring wheat do. do., on private terms; and Ohio do. do. at \$72568, as m quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and ranges from \$610@625. The Wheat market continues dull and depressed. Sales of old Pennsylvania red at \$147@150; 2600 bushels new Indiana do. at \$144@145; new Dela-

busnels new Indiana do. at \$1.4461.45; new Dela-ware do. at \$1.3061.40; and 15,000 bushels Indiana white at \$1.46. Rye is steady at \$1.1061.12 for old Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without change. Sales of Westerx and Pennsylvania yellow at \$161.03; and 2000 bushels high Western mixed at 99c.@\$1. Oats are unchanged. Sales of old Penn-sylvania at 55660c., and new Western and Delaware at 51658c. Whisky is dull, and 45 barrels Western iron-bound sold at \$1.

unless I lead. This is the most national war that in my time France has undertaken, and f have no choice but to advance at the head of a public opinion which I can neither storm nor check. In addition, M. de Bismarck, although a very clever man, wants too much, and wants

it too quick. "After the victory of Prussia in 1866, I reminded him that but for the friendly and self-denying neutrality of France he could never have achieved such marvels. I pointed out to him that I had never moved a French soldier near to the Rhine frontier during the continuance of the German war. I quoted to him from his own letter in which he thanked me for my abstinence, and said that he had left neither a Prussian gun nor a Prussian soldier upon the Rhine, but had thrown Prussia's whole and undivided strength against Austria and her allies. I told him that, as some slight return for my friendly inactivity, I thought that he might surrender Luxemburg, and one or two other little towns which gravely menace our frontier, to France. I added that in this way he would, by a trifling sacrifice, easily forgotten by Prussia in view of her enormous successes and acquisitions, pacify the French nation, whose jealousies it was so easy to arouse,

so difficult to disarm. "M. de Bismarck replied to me, after some delay, Not one foot of territory, whether Prus-sian or neutral, can I resign. But, perhaps, if I were to make some further acquisition, I could make some concessions. How, for instance, if I were to take Holland? What would France

a were to take Holland? What would France want as a sop for Holland? "I replied," said the Emperor, "that if he at-tempted to take Holland, it meant war with France; and there the conversation, in which M.

de Bismarck and M. de Benedetti were the in-terlocutors, came to an end." I have repeated this conversation as nearly as possible in the Emperor's words. While we were speaking, the Duc de Trevise brought a descatch was to the effect that "the lith tch was to the effect that "the 11th Corps of the Prassian army were at that mo-ment trooping into Treves." I have little, sir, to add to this recapitulation. These words which I have faithfully endeavored to interpret must speak for themselves. I am, sir, yours, etc., AN ENGLISHMAN. etc., AN El PARIS, Friday evening, July 28.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Minister Bancroft's Version of How King William Received the Announcement of His Candidature.

The following Washington despatch to the Boston Post gives fuller details of Minister Bancroft's recent despatch:

The State Department has a long despatch from Minister Bancroft, relating principally to the action of the King of Prussia in the matter of the offer of the Spanish crown to Prince Leopold. Mr. Bancroft says that as soon as the nature of the proposition from Spain became known to King William, he exerted all his influknown to King william, he exerted all his influ-ence to induce the Prince to decline it promptly, telling him that in the present con-dition of the various factions in Spain he could not expect to ascend the throne in quiet, and that he would certainly meet the same fate as Maximillan, and lose his head. The Prince homewar deadlined to except this advice Prince, however, declined to accept this advice, and gave the King to understand that he should accept. Thereupon the King called his council together, and submitted the case to them at length, and then requested an opinion whether under the North-German Constitution he had sufficient authority to peremptorily forbid Prince Leopold from accepting. The council finally decided that the King could not exercise such authority; that Germany was so far republican that nothing in its Constitution forbade its citizens from emigrating to other forbade its citizens from emigrating to other States and accepting office there. After the King had thus actively exerted himself in the interest of peace, he became convinced that Napoleon was simply using the question as a pretext, and that he was determined to force a war. The King abandoned his efforts and turned his attention to military preparations. Mr. Bancroft feels abandoned his efforts and turned his attention to military preparations. Mr. Bancroft feels certain that King William has had no thought at any time of interfering in the affairs of Spain, either by securing the throne for a German prince or by attempting in any other way to control matters in that kingdom. Our Minister indicates his strong belief that the war has been forced on Prussia without the least pro-yoaation on the part of its sovereign

to use a hackneyed phrase, war is sought to be made "short, sharp, and decisive," Prussia will besiege Metz, which is regarded in France as nearly impregnable. The works of Vauban and Cormontaigne have reduced its assailable points to three, each offering engineering difficulties to siege works of no little magnitude. The first is at the Double Crown of Belle Croix which lies on the narrow plateau between the valley of the Seille, on the east, and that of a small stream, called Ruisseau de Valliere, on the west. This outwork, if taken, would bring the-besiegers in front of new difficulties in the lay of the ground towards the main enclosure, and in the defenses of this portion of it. The second is along the plateau on the east, lying between the vales of the Seille and Moselle. Here the difficulties lie in the nar-rowness of the front of approach, which is swept in flank by the inaccessi-ble work in the artificial inundation that can be produced in the Seille valley; in the successive outworks, that of d'Arcon's lunette, which is mined, and that of Vauban's hornwork; behind which again lies the main enclosure, with ditches of extraordinary depth, through which from the artificial inundation above the point where the Seille enters the city. The third point is the Double Crown of Moselle on the south of the city. This point, although intrin-sically weaker than the others, has wide and deep ditches filled with water. To its rear lies the fortified suburb, which can only be reached by crossing the Moselle; and behind this again, the city, the quays of which can be converted into good defenses, and, with the Moselle, secure the city from an open assault. What bearing Metz will have in the present

struggle remains to be seen. If forced upon it, the French forces can find breathing space under its fire; but will this stop the march of the swelling masses of Germany now impelled onwards like a flood? Will it not be now as in that memorable campaign of 1814, when it stood like a strong door in an open field, around which the invader rolled onwards, on either side, scath-less. Paris is now, as it ever has been, the grand decisive objective of every invading army, since grand armies came into vogue. Napoleon in vain threw himself into the rear of his ene-mies, in his last brilliant movement in 1814. without arresting the march of the prudent, timid Schwartzenberg. Will a beaten army under Metz stop the Prussians of to-day?

## THE WOUNDED.

## The PrincessiVictoria, of Prassia, Making Pre-parations for their Care.

The London Morning Post says:-Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess, to whose benevolent initiative the country is in-debted for many a useful and charitable insti-tution, has in this trying hour addressed the fol-lowing letter to the Committee of the Victoria Society for the relief of wounded soldiers:-

Once more the country calls its sons to the stan Once more the country calls its sons to the stan-dard to fight for all that is nearest and dearest to us -the honor and independence of Germany. An enemy whom we have not offended grudges us the fruits of our victories, and strives to prevent us from completing our great national rank through the labors and the steady progress of pace. Af-fronted and insulted in its most sacred feelings, the whole people-the only army we have -takes up its well-tried arms to protect their hearths and their families. Thousands of wives and children are thus being deprived of their bread-winners. We cannot remove the sorrow weighing down their hearts, but we may guard them against distress. In all parts of the world the Germans gave brilliant proofs of patriotic devotion to their country when, a short time ago, we appealed to them to alleviate the suf-ferings consequent upon the struggles we had then undergone. We hope that this noble example will be repeated, and that charity will again step in to re-lieve the families of those who are prepared to sacri-fice life and health in our behalf. Let us give speedily and bountifully that the defenders of our sacred national rights may take the field in the com-forting consciousness that the future of their beloved ones is scoure in kind hands. Trequest the committee of the Victoria Institution for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers to devote them-sives to this charitable work, and to open subscrip-tions and direct their application. Victoria. New Palace, Potsdam, July 19. dard to fight for all that is nearest and dearest to us

This request of her Royal Highness has been immediately attended to by the committee. Herr F. W. Krause, the well-known banker, is the treasurer of the Victoria Institution.

## N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald,

Wall street was disturbed to-day by the presenta-tion to it of two conundrums, in the solution of which it was largely occupied during the hours of business, to the exclusion of more profitable occupation and the confusion of values. First in chro-nological order among these was the precise meaning of Minister Magne's proposition in the French Cham-bers that the paper circulation of the Bank of France be limited to a thousand millions of francs. France be limited to a thousand millions of francs.' A 'limitation' can scarcely mean an increase, espe-cially when the existing legal circulation was four teen hundred millions; yet as such it has been gene-rally interpreted. The phraseology of the despatch communicating the fact of this new issue is suffi-ciently doubtful to give rise to considerable specula-tion and inquiry in Wall street as to its precise meaning, which no one was prepared to positively declare. It seems, however, but reasonable to sup-pose that the use of word 'paper' means a new and additional issue of irredeemaole currency to the ex-tent mentioned, separate and distinct from all pre-vious issues payable in 'coin. Conundrum No. 2 was suggested by the suspension of specific fayments by THE EANK OF PRANCE,

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE FAYMENTS BY THE EANK OF PRANCE, and involved its proper influence upon this market, taken in connection with probable similar action in Berlin, should the war be prolonged. The most general expectation was an advance in the pre-mium; but there are those who hold that such a proceeding will interrupt the movement of specie; that in consequence a decline here may be looted for. Against the latter view 's, the assertion that bills of ex-charge drawn from here and outstanding will re-quire the shipment of coin to meet them. It is but proper to say the latter position is disputed, and its proper to say the latter position is disputed, and solution would seem at this time to be ad diffic solution would seem at this time to be at inform as many questions involved in the operation of our own Legal-tender act. It is confidently asserted by some, however, that bills of exchange already drawn will be met. The situation is, to say the least, complicated.

#### GOLD HIGHER.

GOLD HIGHER. "In the gold market the operators, ignoring all the fater questions involved in the new situation, acted from a specie-paying system to one based upon Gov-ernment credit would, at all events, temporarily advance the price of gold, and went in at once upon the bull side. Gold opened at 1174, but upon the day to 118%. In the progress of this movement, in addition to the items above referred to, they were helped by the obanges in that vague quantity known as the London quotation' for our bonds. Various and contradictory reports were received concerning its fuctuations, as on every day, the manner of transmitting such information using of the most confusing character."

were more or less injured. At Enniskillen good order was maintained only by the presence of strong bodies of police and soldiers.

The Cholera. LONDON, Aug. 13 .- The cholera has broken

out in towns on the shores of the Black Sea, and vessels thence are quarantined at Liverpool. Sir Robert Collier,

a candidate for the House of Commons, addressed a crowded meeting at Plymouth last night on the Franco-Prussian war.

#### The Ironclad Fleets.

The Prussian and French ironclad fleets were recently in close proximity off the mouth of the Elbe.

## Metz and Strasburg. -

The Prussians hold all avenues of communication between Metz and Strasburg.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., banker of this city (Philadelphia), have received the following important despatches from the seat of war.

Fresh Prussian Successes. LONDON, Aug. 13 .- The Prussians yesterday bombarded and captured the fortresses of Dulzelstein and Lichtenburg, in the Vosges Moun-

## The Crown Prince

is in the rear of Metz, and his army is within fifteen miles of Nancy. Prussia Offers Peace.

It is believed in London that Prussia has offered peace.

The French Losses-Condition of MacMahon's Army.

News from the front is prohibited. It is stated the French losses are almost incredible, and General MacMahon is represented to be in a deplorable condition.

## Failure of the Chassepot.

The Chassepot is said to prove deficient, and flint locks are to be substituted. American Securities in Europe.

Frankfort advices report business in American 1862s last evening at 901%, which is the

highest price since the late war panic. The London quotation also advanced to 8014.

Consols were decidedly firmer at 91%.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 13 - 11-30 A. M. - Consols for money, 91%; for account, 91%. American securities quiet. United States 5-208, 18628, 86; 18658, o.d. 85%; 18678, 85; 10-408, 83%. Stocks quiet.; Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 106; Great Western, 21. FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.-United States 5-208 closed of 91%.

LIVERFOOL, Aug. 18-11'30 A. M. -Cotton steady; uplands, 83d.; Orleans, 9d. Sales of the day esti-mated at 10,000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 10d.; red winter, 10s.@10s. 1d. Corn. 39s. 9d. for Euro-

LONDON, Aug. 13.-11.30 A. M.-Sugar easier at 318 @318. dd. on the spot, and that at 253. 9d. @27a., affoat. Refined petroleum quiet. Common rosin

PARIS, Aug. 13 .- Rentes opened at 65f, 45c.

## FROM NEW YORK.

## Crushed to Death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 13 .- Patrick Burns, a laborer in Cooks & Barlow's brick-yard at Croton, N. Y., was killed last evening by the caving in of an embankment. New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York, Aug. 13. — Stocks dull. Money S@4 percent. Gold, 117%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 111%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865, do., 110%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-408, 107%. Virginia sixes, new, 63%; Missouri sixes, 90; Can-ton Co., 60%; Cumberland preferrad, 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 95%; Erie, 22@; Read-ing, 96; Adams Express, 65%; Michigan Central, 115%; Michigan Southern, 92%; Hinois Central, 116%; Michigan Southern, 92%; Hinois Central, 1181; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

The Wagon Road to Middle Park will soon be completed.

# FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12. The Printers' Strike has ended in a disastrous defeat of the strikers.

The Typographical Upion to-day adopted 60 cents per thousand ems, the rate prevailing before the strike, for day work, and 65 for work on morning newspapers. They also so amended their rules as to permit members of the Union to work in offices where "rats" are employed. This result is the more emphatic because the printers' combination was so formidable as to compel immediate surrender on the part of every newspaper in the State with the exception of the daily Bulletin and daily Call. The pro-prietors of these two journals promptly de-nounced the strike as uncalled for, unjust, and ruinous, and gave notice that they would fight the movement to the bitter end, and that no striker should return to their offices on any terms. The result is as above stated, the new action of the Typographical Union having been adopted as the alternative of absolute dissolution of the organization.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

## The Maine Senatorship. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 13 .- A large and influential meeting of Republicans was held in the City Hall last evening in favor of Governor Joshua Chamberlain for United States Senator from this State in preference to Lot M. Morrill. Hon. Job Brown presided, and speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen. A com-mittee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and resolutions were adopted ex-pressive of the sentiments of those interested in the movement.

#### Fatal Accident.

Bosron, Ang. 13.-John Driscoll and John Brown, laborers, while excavating at York Hill last night, were instantly killed by the caving in of an embankment.

THE NEW YORK BAY DISASTER.

## The Narrow Escape of 500 Visitors to Coney Island. The New York Sun of this morning says: -

The New York Sun of this morning says: — The steamer Norwalk, Captain Wilson, sailed from Coney Island last evening at half-past 7, and while between Fort Lafayette and Staten Island was struck amidships on the larboard side by the schooner Lady Ellen, bound from this city to Boston with coal. The night was cloudy and dark, a squall had just passed, the breeze was brisk, and the schooner was at full speed. She knocked the larboard paddlebox and wheel of the Nor-walk away, and drove her bowsprit through the side of the steamer near the bow: Thomas Sharkey, a builder of this city, who was on the spot, had two of his ribs broken by the bowsprit, and Lawrence Clancy was likewise

the bowsprit, and Lawrence Clancy was likewise injured, though slightly. A few persons were scated on the upper deck, near the paddlebox, and several fell into the water. Two of these were rescued, but the fate of the others is uncertain.

Special Despatch to The Evening Triegraph. HavnE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 13.—The following boats left this morning in tow:-G. B. Moore, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. Charles and Wells, with lumber to R. Woolverton. Harry and Carrie, with lumber to D. R. Hautz & Co.

were rescued, but the fate of the others is un-certain. Assistant Alderman Duffy, of the Nineteenth ward, and Thomas Carroll, the proprietor of Brevoort Hall, were missed after the catas-trophe. It is supposed that they have been lost. A Mr. Jackson, brother of a clerk in the Daily News office, is also said to be missing. Two men, names unknown, rushed to the starboard side, and pushing the gang way plank overboard, leaped into the water, and supported themselves by it. They probably reached shore Between five and six hundred passengers were on board the steamer. The excitement know no bounds, especially on a cry being raised that the boat was sinking. At the time of the concussion two kerosene lamps on a cabin table were overturned, but were not noticed by the passengers, who rushed to the deck. The kerosene canght on fire both on the table and the floor, and the horrors of a conflagration might have been added to the affair had not some one accidentally descended and given the alarm. and given the alarm.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamships Pal-myra, from Liverpool, and Europa, from Glasgow. BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Arrived, steamer City of Balti-more, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... AUGUST 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Com. Adams, Long, Norfolk, C. Has-

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stet-son & Co.
Streamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stet-son & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. Baird & Co. Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do. Steamer Jan. S. Green, Pace, Richmond and Nor-folk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alex-andria, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde

Nor. brig Olaf Kyres, Larson, Belfast, L. Wester-gaard & Co.

Br. brig Camilia, Morgan, Gibraltar for orders, Len-nox & Burgess.

nox & Burgess. Schr Hattie Lowe, Shearer, Norfolk, Va., Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr Mary E. Simmons, Simmons, Boston, do. Schr Mary Francis, McAndrew, Norfolk, Va., do. Schr J. McShain, Cavenaugh, Georget'n, D.C., do. Schr A. E Massey, Donnelly, do. de. Schr Sarah A. Reed, Arnole, Medford, Repplier,

Gordon & Co. Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.

Sinnickson & Co. Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, do. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tag G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, 7 days from Matan-zas, with old iron to Michael Snee. Brig Prentiss Hobos, Snow, 11 days from Caiba-rien, with mclasses to S. & W. Weish. Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 6 days from Wilming-ton, N. C., with shingles, rails, etc., to Taylor & Betts.

Betta. Schr J. W. McColley, Hubbard, from Leechville, N. C., with shingles to H. Croskey & Co. Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, S days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr A. Hatomond, Paine, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker ice Co.-vessel to Knight

Sons.
 Schr Caroline, Tice, from Millville, with soda ash
 to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
 Schr J. P. Little, Buckman, from Plymouth.
 Schr M. B. Mahoney, Aderson, from Providence.
 Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, from Boston.
 Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, from Hartford.
 Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.
 Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, from Boston.
 Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havtre-de-Grace,
 with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Martha Agnes, with lamber to Patterson & Lip-

pincott. Gen. J. M. Campbell, with lumber, for Camden. Friendship, with coal, for Chester. Quaker City, with coal, for Delaware City.

MEMORANDA. Br. steamers City of Brooklyn, Brooks, for Liver-pool, and Columbia, Small, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday. Schrs Gustie Wilson, Lincoln, from Boston for Philadelphia; and J. A. Crawford, hence for Bridge-port, passed through Hell Gate yesterday.