# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

# VOL. XIV-NO. 49.

FIRST EDITION

# PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

# a glance. IN EUROPE. THE Latest Situation. The Fontainebleau SCENE OF OPERATIONS. The Latest Advices by Mail. **Crown** Prince Interviewed. What He Says About Woerth. Another Secret Treaty. Napoleon's last Proclamation. Downfall of Ollivier. The Etc., Etc., Bic., RSEC. Bic.,

# THE SITUATION.

Bazatoe Still Hemmed in at Metz-The Be-Ragement at Stenny—The Grand Advance on Paris—The Scene of Operations. The despatches which we published in our later editions yesterday afternoon, and those which came to hand last night, throw a little light on the present situation. Neither Mac-Mahon nor Bazaine, it would seem, are in communication with Paris, and their exact whereabouts and movements are still involved in uncertainty, but there is no doubt that Bazaine is still hemmed in near Metz. The New York World even has a special to the effect that his capitulation is anticipated, as his troops are in danger of starvation. There are indications that at the battle of Gravelotte, on the 19th, Marshal Canrobert, at the head of one or two divisions, got separated from the main body of Bazaine's force by the interposition of Prince Frederick Charles' army, and escaped by way of Longuyon to the neighborhood of Montmedy. This is probably the force about which we heard so much a few days ago, and which was converted, by the active imagination of partisans, into the whole of French sketch:-Bazaine's army. It is also evident that there was a considerable engagement on Thursday of this week in the neighborhood of Stenay, which is on the direct line from Montmedy to Vou zieres, 10 miles W. S. W. of Montmedy, and 25 miles N. N. W. of Verdun. The only reports thus far received give the victory to the Prussians. The French force engaged is probably that which escaped from Gravelotte under Canrobert, making an effort to effect a junction with MacMahon's army. The advance of the Crown Prince on Paris still progresses, slowly but surely, and yesterday the Senate and Corps Legislatif enjoyed the consolation of being warned of the danger by the Ministry. It is stated from Berlin that one corps only of the Prussian army has been FRENCH MILITARY SPIRIT. left to hold Basaine in check, while the remainder has been pushed forward to join the Grown Prince in his advance on the capital. A fourth grand army corps is also being formed to co-operate under the Prince Royal of Saxony people:in the movement against Paris. The reports from the French capital confirm these advices" by stating that a considerable portion of the Prussian army which participated in the battles near Metz last week has started for Paris, and that it will require but six days at the outside for the invaders to reach that city, if there is no change in their plans. The cavalry advance is already reported near Chateau-Thierry, which is but forty-five miles in a straight line from Paris to the E. N. E. Altogether, eight departments are reported from Paris as being in the possession of the Prussians, embracing the territory from a point fitty miles east of Paris to the Belgian, Prussian, and Bayarian borders, with a population of about 3,500,000 souls.

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Longuey		
* Provins		
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	METZ	

he will have before him an Impromptu map

which will enable him to grasp the situation at

. SL Denis

PARIS .

Melus

Fontenay

The following are the distances from Paris of the principal places embraced in the above

РИПСАDЕССРИПА, SATUR
PHILTADECLIPHIA, SATUR
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THE TOTAL A STREET AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE DESCRIPTION OF THE

### THE DOWNFALL OF OLLIVIER.

A Spirited Account of the Scene in the Corps Legislatif on the Sth of August. Events have already almost swept the name of Ollivier into oblivion, but this brief record of a scene in the Corps Legislatif, which

preceded his fall, is of interest. It is translated from Le Rappel:-

"M. Schneider reads the decree convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary session :- 'Napoleon, by the grace of God and the will of the French.' (A by the grace of God and the will of the French. (A prolonged murmur interrupts the amazed Presi-dent.) He recovers himself, crosses his arms, apos-trophizes the Left, declares that he will do his duty at any hazard, and continues the reading of the decree, but, uniting pradence with dignity, omits the signature 'Eugenie. Where is our Emile Ollivier of the great days, disdainful, imper-tinent, with his contemptaous smile and raised glasses? We saw an Emile Ollivier melancholy, humble, contrite, with a weeping voice and the air of a martyr. He reads an official declaration, stops before the interruptions, does not care to answer them, however, lowers his glasses till the storm is past, and then continues in a monotonous and re-signed voice.

past, and then continues in a monotonous and re-signed voice. "They did not wish, he said, to wait to have the country compromised before they convoked the Chamber. (Loud interruption.) He praises the heroism of the army. (Enthusiastic cheers from all sides and from the tribunes, the deputes rising to their legs and shouting 'Vice ('armee!') He asks the Chamber to aid the Government in supporting the national movement. (Vehement interruption— "Everything without you; nothing with you.") The Minister concluded with an expressive threat against what he called the 'minority of the country.' But he smothered this insulting challenge with a voice so mild and so piteous that it was suffered to pass without interruption. M. E. Ollivier added that the time for him to be silent was come; that the Chamber could dismiss the cabinet if it desired, and Chamber could dismiss the cabinet if it desired, and if it wished to recall it, it had only to say so. The Garde des Sceaux quits the tribune amid a distress-ing silence. No one cheered, no one shook his hand."

I am in a position to forward to you, pledging

In the handwriting of Count Benedetti to Count

Can it now be maintained, comparing these two

cumen's with imaginary accounts given by MM.

Benedetti and Ollivier, that they were written from

pure good nature at the dictation of Count Bis-marck? There is also another question. Was the

document which was sent from Vichy prepared without the Emperor's knowledge? There is yet

evening of the 3d or 4th of August, M. Benedetti sought to extract from Count Bismarck a formal promise of the above-mentioned concessions, ad ting

that if they were refused, then there would be war M. Bismarck replied :- "Well, then, it is war." He

however, added that he could not believe that France really seriously intended that threat, or

that it desired to enforce by violence such an impos-sible demand. M. Benedett's reply was that he was on the point of setting out for Paris, and that far from offering the Emperor contrary advice he should recommend him rather to persist in his de-

mands, as above all things it was necessary to pre-serve his dynasty. That dynasty, he added, would be lost if he did not obtain the compensation he demanded. Thus the present war is but the final

demanded. Thus the present war is but the final accomplishment of a fixed idea which is partly due to the Empire, and partly due the French people

WHERE IS NAPOLEON !

A Striking Proof of the Power of the French Directory.

The New York Tribune comments editorially

I. Copy, 4867. Private.

Sunday, August 5, 1866.

THE CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEWED.

French Newspaper Correspondents at their Work-The Frince on the Battle of Woerth. Among the French who fell into the hands of the Prussians after the battleof Woerth were two

he to me.

"No, Prince, not sufficiently." "I am sorry for it, as otherwise yos would have heard in what manner our troops speak of yours, and in what esteem they hold them."

and in what esteem they hold them." "I thank you very much for that opinion." "Oh, it is quite deserved. We have all admired the tenacity and the courage which have been evinced by even the humblest of your soldiers." Then, with much delicate consideration, and al-most making excuses for mentioning the facts to us, he told us that they had taken between 3000 and

he told us that they had taken between 3000 and 4000 prisoners, thirty guns, six mitratilenses, and two eagles. "Among the prisoners," said he, "is General Racult. I went this morning to see him at Reichs-hofen, where he lies wounded, his hip and thigh being broken; I fear that he is now dying. He is a trave officer, and he has given me some addresses in Paris to which he wishes letters to be sent." "But, Prince," I observed, "the other prisoners also have families."

"I have thought of that. I have had them sup-plied with writing materials; the letters will be sent unsealed to our Consul at Geneva, who will for-ward them to France."

ward them to France." "Prince, we thank you on behalf of the mothers whose grief you are about to assuage." "I do not like war, gentlemen. If I should reign I would never make it. Now, despite my love of peace, this is the third campaign that I have been compelled to make. I went over the battlo-lield yes-terday. It was frightful. If it only depended upon myseif this war would end here. It is your Ministers and the Emperor who would have it, it was not me who wanted it. And yet the Emperor has been very good to me and very kind to my wife. The last time that I saw him was at the Tulleries on the 12th of January, when he said to me, 'You know that I have January, when he said to me, 'You know that I have found a new Minister.' That was this M. Ollivier,

found a new Minister.' That was this M. Ollivier, who now makes this war against us." "It is terrible, indeed; and I think your artillery is very formidable." "No, sir, is is not superior to yours, but we make different use of it from what you do, placing it more freely with the advanced posts. Your aim is very good—too good, indeed, for we have lost, I think, more men than you have. I have regiments which have lost twenty-nine or thirty officers. But we have taken prisoners, and that restores our ad-vantage. vantage.

There is authority for saying that the forti-

# DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

SECOND EDITION since which only a hundred or so of Germans suspected of conveying intelligence to the enemy have been expelled. That is all. The Garde Mobile.

Our young Garde Mobile performed pro-digies at Toul and Pfalzburg. They hold a superior enemy in check at Strasburg. They have made a number of successful sorties. Thiers and the Committee on Defense.

Thiers, to whose foresight we are indebted for the fortifications of Paris, refuses obstinately to act on the Committee of Defense. Count Daru accepted this morning this difficult office.

The Louvre Dismantled. The prospect of a siege, perhaps of bombardment, has taught the Government a useful measure. Last evening the removal to a safe place of the masterpieces of the Louvre was begun. The precaution is timely. Invasions of barbarians are always fatal to art. The Military Situation.

M. Gallairdet also reviews the military situation, which he represents substantially as already given. MacMahon, whose effective force numbers 135,000 men, extends his line from the valley of the Aisne to the frontier of Luxemburg, his centre resting at Ardennes. Bazaine has about 90,000 men at Metz.

Joint Action of Neutral Powers.

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- Austria has concurred in the declaration of neutrality as proposed by England and already accepted by Italy. The Russian Minister has returned to St. Petersburg from a visit to Vienna. The object of his visit was to express on the part of Russia a strong desire to improve their relations with Austria. Austria reciprocates, and is anxious to contribute to its fulfilment.

Still Moving on Paris. PARIS, Aug. 27 .- The King and Crown Prince are moving on this city by way of the Marne and Aube. They commit fearful pillage and unheard of outrages as they move along.

The part of MacMahon will be to hold himself between Paris and Metz, and in readiness to march to the relief of the place most threatened. King William and Prince Frederick Charles, leaving Steinmetz to attend to Bazaine at Metz, have gone with fresh troops to reinforce the Crown Prince, who is advancing on Paris by the valleys of Marne and the Aube.

Rumors of a Removal of the Capital from Paris to Bourges. LONDON, Aug. 27 .- Bourges the capital city of the Department of Cher, is being fortified. It is said the Emperor and the members of the Senate and Corps Legislatif will go thither. The right wing of the French army has already taken that direction.

The city of Bourges is situated in the very centre of France, 123 miles directly south of Paris. It is a very ancient town, and has a population of less than 30,000.-ED. EVE. THL. A Melancholy Summary. [Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city (Philadelphia) have received the following special despatch.] LONDON, Aug. 27.-Despatches dated 4 A. M. declare Bazaine in Metz with 50,000 troops, almost starved out. 250,000 Prussians are in the vicinity and 100,000 reinforcements are coming to the assistance of the Crown Prince. MacMahon, with 130,000 raw volunteers, is the hope of France. Strasburg must fall.



Etc..

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

The Prussians Advance Leisurely.

Horrors of the Invasion

MacMahon's Raw Levies.

Starved

Bte., Etc., Etc.

Opposition.

Out.

Further

Nearly

No

Metz

Etc..

Epernay.

We present below an outline map, giving the relative locations of the cities and towns which have already figured and are likely to figure in the grand Prussian advance on the French capital.

By way of explanation, it is necessary tostate that the Moselle takes Metz, Pont-a-Mousson, and Toul in its course; and that the Meuse flows past Verdun, St. Mihiel, and Commercy. The main line of railroad runs through Meaux, Chateau-Thierry, Epernay, Chalons, Vitry-le-Francais, Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Toul, and Nancy, and thence east towards Strasburg. Between Nancy and Toul, a line starts to the north, following the course of the Moselle, through Pont-a-Mousson and Metz, to Thionville, and thence into the neutral territory of Luxemburg. Just west of St. Dizier another line branches off to the south, passing through that place and Joinville. At Epernay another line starts towards the north, and passing through Rheims, tends northeast to Mezieres. Rheims is also connected by a direct line with Paris, passing through Solssons, which is twenty-five miles north of Chateau-Thierry. Still another railroad line leaves Paris, running at first in a southeast direction through Melun to Fontainebleau, thence east through Montereau, Nogent, and Mery, and thence southeast gain to Troyes, seventeen miles distant, beyond which point it connects with the railroad through St. Dizier and Joinville and the grand setwork in the southeastern part of France. Another railroad also starts out from striking the main southeast Paris, line near Longuey, with branches to Fontenay and Provins. The Marne tollows

The Opinion of Kinglake, the Historian of the Urimean War. Kinglake, in his history of the Crimean war, The French are so military a people that, when a

fa'l into columns of companies; but, in the mean time, and until the mighty nation is challenged, the great bulk of the French peasantry are perhaps more homely, more rustic, more un-adventurous than most of the people of Europe. From these quiet millions of people many tens of thousands of small, sad, harmless-looking young men are every year torn by the conscription, and immense energy-energy informed with the traditions of an ancient and ever warlike nation-is brought to bear upon the object of turning these forlorn young captives into able soldiers. All that instruction can achieve is care-fully done; but the enforced change from rural life fully done; but the enforced change from raral life to the life of barracks and camps seems not to be favorable to the animal spirits of the men; for although, when seen in masses or groups working hard at their military duties, they always appear to be brisk and almost merry, their seeming animation is the result of smart orders—the animation of a horse when the rowels on either side are lightly touching his fanks; and during the hours whilst they are left to themselves, the French soldiers of they are left to themselves, the French soldiers whilst the line engaged in campaigning are commonly de-pressed and spiritless. Of course this want of lustiness in the French army is superbly masked by all the resources of military pomp and all the outward signs which seem to show the pre-sence of vigor, despatch, and warlike ardor; out the material of which the line regiments are composed must always keep a good deal of its original nature, must always keep a good deal of its original nature, and whoever glances at the rising steps of French officers successful in Africa will find that they have climbed to eminence, not by leading troops of the line, but by obtaining, in the critical part of their career, the command of choice French regiments, or, failing that, the command of troops of foreign race. These choice French regiments are not com-posed of materials at all like those which supply the line. On the contrary, they number in their ranks many thousands of bold, adventurous men, who take service in the army of their own accord, and it is in service in the army of their own accord, and it is in these choice regiments that France sees the true expression of her warlike nature. Of all these choice regiments the "Zouaves" are the most famous; and each of the three foremost divisions of the French army on the Alma had in it a regiment—a regiment with its two war battalions—belonging to the corps of the Zouaves. What the spear-head is to the spear, that its Zouave regiment was to each of these three divisions divisions

### THE RIVAL RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

### The French and German Rallway Systems Brought into Use in the War-Superiority of

The Army and Navy Journal of to-day has the following interesting article on the two railway systems which have been brought into such active use by the exigencies of the present war: Added to the stories of military reverses come others which tell of a faulty condition of the French transport service and commissariat department. It is difficult to believe that the machine of which Marshal Niel was the inventor can be so badly con-structed. However that may be, it is certain that the Germans possess certain advantages in the mat-ter of rallway transport which are not due either to the admirable system which they have matured, nor

ANOTHER SECRET TREATY. More of the Project of Napoleon to Push his Boundaries to the Rhine. The Cologne Gazette publishes, under head of "further revelations," the following documents

(alluded to already by the cable), which it asserts it has received from a trustworthy Montmirall..... source:-Sezanne ..... Epernay 10 Rheims 80 Chalons 90 Vitry-le-Francais 100 Ste. Menchould 116 myself for their authenticity, the text of two docu-ments which have not yet seen the light, and which Count Benedetti had probably forgotten when he drew up the famous account in which he repre-sented himself as writing to the dictation of Count Bismarck. I send you the original text, in French, .120 St. Dizier..... 
 St. Dizier
 120

 Bar-le-Duc.
 125

 Verdun
 140

 Commercy
 145

 Toul.
 160

 Nancy
 170
 of those documents. Bismarck :--I. Copy, 4867. Private. My DEAR PRESIDENT :-- In reply to the communications I sent from Nicholsonburg to Paris, in consequence of our conversation on the 26th of last month, I have re-ceived from Vichy the project of a secret convention, a copy of which you will find accompanying this. I hasten to bring this to your knowledge that you may examine it at your leisure. I am, moreover, at your command to dis-cuss the matter with you whenever you may consider the time convenient for doing so. Entirely yours, BENEDETTI. Nancy ..... 

writes as follows of the French as a military

great national sentiment is once aroused, the very children are ready to seize their little muskets and tion :-

# the German Network.

as follows upon a point which cannot have escaped the attention of our readers:escaped the attention of our readers:-The most striking and ominous proof of the extra-ordinary power of the Directory which has yet been given, appears in a despatch from Paris which an-nounces that the Council of Ministers, or Directory, has appointed General Wimpfen to the command of an army corps, in place of General Fally. It appears by this that the Directory has begun to exercise the very highest functions of the Emperor, in appoint-ing commanders for the army. Could Napoleon ever delegate the supreme power in this way? Could he delegate it to a body of men which derives its authority from the Legislature, and which contains among its members such politicians as the general course of the main central line men-tioned as far as Vitry-le-Francais, where it strikes off towards St. Dizler and thence follows the line through Joinville. The reader can easily trace the course of the rivers and railroads mentioned above with a lead pencil, and then contains among its members such politicians as Thiers, and such soldiers as Trocha? It is the most startling incident that has yet taken place during the revolutionary crisis in Paris. In the meantime, where is Louis Napoleon ? Why this disappearance in such times as these ? It is hard to say; but still be do not balley that he is dead.

'An enormous advantage, for you know well what you had before you yesterday." "Nearly forty thousand men, the corps of Marshal MacMahon and a division of the 7th Corps. I did

not intend to attack, wishing only to make a recon-noisance in force, but one is not always able to put an end to a light when once it has begun fortunate for us, on the whole, as he would less have received reinforcements, and we should have had still harder work next day."

"Prince, it seems to me that you are very well "Prince, it seems to me that you are very well informed concerning our army." "One must be so," said he, smiling. "But," said I, wilfully committing an error, "it was your entire army which was engaged, 250,000

men at least."

"Not so many-180,000 men. They all fought well but if the Bavarians had marched as well as our men, we should have had it all over by noon instead of fighting until after 6 o'clock. I should not give

grief caused by witnessing your success, the two fanking movements which you effected upon our "The hills of Freishweller are real fortifications,

and I did not care to attack them directly. By turn-

and I did not care to attack them directly. By turn-ing them I lost fewer men." "We are very much obliged, Prince, for the few minutes you have been pleased to devote to us, but we do not see with you the Duke of Coburg, whom we desire to thank, for it was he who saved us yes-terday, and, notwithstanding his many anxieties, he has not forgotten the promise which he made to sneak to you about us." With this note was enclosed the following proposition for a secret treaty, also in the handwrit-ing of M. Benedetti, which has been preserved in the archives of the North German Condera-

"We now ask that we may be taken book to the

sa luted us, he withdrew.

# An Imperial Proclamation.

the first empire. To-day, however, Prussi dares to invade the sacred soil of the country. She without the Emperor's knowledge? There is yet another question. Had the French Ambassador any particular reasons for inviting the Prussian Minister to examine 'at his leisure' proposi-tions of Prussian origin? Let M. Olii-vier, then, again assemble the seventy representatives of the press and prove to them that everything has been done in good faith, that Prussia has been unfortunate with her offers, and that France has been imperturbable with her refusals. However, this is really what did occur:-On the everything of the 2d or 4th of August M. Benedetti over your indomitable courage. Let us march again to encounter them. Soldiers at Jena, agains again to encounter them. Solders at Jena, against these same Prussians, so arrogant to-day, your fathers fought as one to three; again at Montmirail, one to six. Is any among you inflamed by that exciting memory, let him set an example to all Frenchmen. The Sax-ops, the Wurtemburgers, the soldiers of the Racaish ex-confederation groan at being compelled to lend their arms to the cause of Prussis. They know what little respect that nower has for the rights of the country's honor will be safe. For every French-man with a heart, the moment has arrived to con-quer or to die. NAPOLEON.

The Shenandoah (Va ) Herald says: -Dr. Harris, late candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Wells Republican ticket, was arrested in Edinburg on Monday last on the charge of theft and obta ning money under false pretences in Warren county. He was brought to this place on Monday night and committed to jali for safe keeping unti Tuesday morning, when he was taken to From Royal. He came to Front Royal some months ago and bought property at that place. One purchase o property amounted to F1400, and another \$1000.

clation, and at another time claiming the purchase in his own right, and gave a check upon one of the banks in Frederick, Md., for the amount of purchase

fications of Paris, unless manned by at least 300,000 men, are worthless.

sition was anticipated.

Prussian Wounded at Luneville. According to French reports Luneville is so filled with Prussian wounded that three thousand are left unsheltered in the streets. Bismarch's Son.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Advance.

LONDON, Aug. 27.-On Thursday evening the

headquarters of the Prussian army were at

Bar-le-Duc. The advance had reached a

point about midway between Chalons and

No Opposition on the Road to Paris.

The march on Paris was to be conducted

leisurely by the Prussians, as no further oppo-

The Paris Fortifications.

Count von Bismarck's son is more seriously wounded than at first reported. He has been sent home to Mannheim.

General Battallie Recovering. Battaille, the French General who was wounded, is recovering rapidly. General Legrand Happily Dead.

General Legrand, who was killed at Gravelotte, left eleven daughters, for whom a

national subscription has been started. Organization of Prussian Reserves. BERLIN, Aug. 27 .- Reserves are organizing here under General Canstein, and at Glogau under General Lowenfeld.

PARIS, Aug. 26-Midnight .- The following news is made public at the office of the Minister of the Interior .- The Prussians are passing through Nancy and going towards Chalons.

The Slege of Toul Abandoned. The siege of Toul has been abandoned, owing to the vigorous resistance made by the garrison.

### Rallroads Cut and Repaired.

Prussian scouts have cut the railway at Lamouilly, between Montmedy and Mezieres. This body was repulsed by French sharpshooters, and the railroad repaired again. The Prussians who were at Stenay are now falling back upon Dun, several miles further south.

[Horrors of the Prussian Invasion.

PARIS, Aug. 26-(Special to the New York Courrier des Etats Unis.)-In spite of the orders given by the commanders of the enemy's army, the Prussian invasion of 1870 surpasses in horror the recollections of that of 1814. At the War Department accounts are received from all sides of pillage, devastation, and of summary executions, caused by the resistance of peasants to the invasion of their homes. The Prussians concede to them no rights of defense. The Uhlans, above all, commit depredations only worthy the Cossacks of other days.

The Emperor.

Little is said about the Emperor, and with good reason. Deeds, not recriminations, are necessary. It will be time enough hereafter to demand account from him who was the origin of our first disasters.

The Empress

shows the most noble devotion to the wounded. Every day she visits the military hospitals, and extends care and consolation to the victims of the war. Ladies of rank and high in social standing imitate her example. There are unfortunately some exceptions to this noble conduct.

Prussian Spics. The system of Prussian ospionage has even stolen into some of the churches and sacred places, where it would scarcely be possible to discover or prevent it. One or two examples have been made which will probably put an end to this secret connivance with the enemy.

### Germans Not Expelled from Paris.

It is untrue that all Germans have been expelled from Paris. A great number left voluntarily before the opening of hostilities,

## This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 27 .- Bonds open firmer at 874@873; Consols, 914@914.

### This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 27-11'30 A. M.—Consois open at 91½ for both money and account. American securi-tics steay. Five-twentics of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old. 85, and of 1857, 85½; ten-forties, 82½. Railways sleady. Eric, 17½; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 22. LiveRPOOL, Aug. 27-11'30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull; uplands, 85%@9d.; Orleans, 9½@9½d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales. Bacon, 59s. LONDON, Aug. 27.—Calculta Lingsed dull.

## This Afternoon's Quotations.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 27-1-30 P. M.-Consols closed at 913/ for money and account. American securities steady. United States flue-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 85%; ten-forties, 82%. Stocks steady; Erie, 173/; Illinois Central, 109%; Atlantic and Great Western, 92. LiveRroot, Aug. 27-1 20 P. M.-Cotton dul; mid-ding uplands, 8%d; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales have been 7009 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Pork firm. Lard quiet.

# FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Expedition. CHICAGO, Aug. 37 .- A letter in the St. Paul Pioneer from the Red River country, dated August 17, says the provisional authorities held a council at Fort Garry for the purpose of deciding the question of allowing the Canadian expedition to take possession of the country. It was determined that resistance would be useless, and Riel commenced to plunder Fort Garry. Colonel Wolsley's command was expected about the 20th instant, and it was believed that by that time all the prominent rebels would be out of the settlement.

# FROM THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Politics.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26 .- General Brown, who is a candidate for Governor, will publish a card to-morrow defending his position. He does not recognize the parties as they existed before the war, and agrees mainly with the resolutions adopted by the Democrats of Ohio at their last State Convention.

# FROM THE WEST.

# Base Ball.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- The Forest City Base Ball Club of Rockford beat the White Stockings to-day-14 to 7.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York Stock and Cloney Harket. New York, Aug. 27.—Stocks very dull. Money 4a5 per cent. Gold. 11635.\* 5-208, 1662, coupon, 112; do. 1664, do., 111; do. 1808, do., 1115; do. 1805, new, 1092; do. 1807, 110; do. 1808, 1105; 10-409, 16672. Virginia sixes, new, 65; Missouri sixes, 90%; Canton Company, 60%; Cumberland preferred, 50; N.Y. Central and Hudson River, 94; Erie, 22%; Reading, 35%; Adams Express, 64%; Michigan Cen-tral, 185; Michigan Southern, 915; Illinois Cen-tral, 184; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101%; Chicago and Rock Isiand, 112%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 33%.

- Another case of temporary insanity from nursing a baby recently occured in Louisville, Ey. A colored girl in that city, during the absence of her employers, was so affected by the crying of an infant that the forced a quantity of concentrated lye down the throat of the little one. Death followed in two days.

A PRECIOUS CANDIDATE.

He represented himself at one time as being member of, and acting in behalf of, a building ass

banks in Frederick, Md., for the amount of purchase money, which, however, was dishonored. He also attempted the practice of medicine in Warren county, but never making any charge for his ser-vices, soliciting from his patrons solied apparel, watches, kc., to be renovated or repaired, but which it has never been his practice to return. Some days ago he was arrested for this questionable practice, and Harry Roy (colored) becoming his half in the sum of \$100 to answer the charge of that and ob-taining money under false presences. About this time Harris started with Roy for Point of Rocks, Md., where Harris represented himself to be the owner of considerable property, and proposed indemnifying Roy in the amount of his ball. But at Stephenson's depot, Frederick county, Va., Harris gave Roy the dodge and mate his scane. He was pot heard of until his arrest in this county.

advanced posts." "I see no objection ;" and then, having courteously NAPOLEON'S LAST.

An Imperial Proclamator. Soldiers:-To-morrow will be the 14th of August, that anniversary of your triumphant return to Paris ofter that glorious campaign which decided the des-tiny of Austrian domination in Italy. On that day, as after your Crimean victories, all France wel-comed yon with enthusiasm, and Europe, dazzied, saluted you as worthy sons of the grand armies of the first comments. launches against you a torrent of men, who have surprised your valor and for the moment triumph what little respect that power has for the rights of peoples. After absorbing millions of Hanoverians, Danes and Germans, she will not hesitate to absorb Panes and Germans, she will not hesitate to absorb the remains of Southern Germany. Inseasates! a mo-ment of prosperity blinds them. The oppression or humiliation of Frenchmen belongs not to them. May they have entered France only to find their graves. Soldiers, we shall have to deliver flerce and bloody battles; but with energy and patriotism the country's honor will be safe. For every French-

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speak to you about us." "I will perform your commission."