THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 55.

FIRST EDITION

EXTRA!

THEEND

France's Fatality!

CRUSHED

SURRENDERED!

MacMahon's Army

Capitulates !

The Emperor Napoleon

a Prisoner!

be Fixed by King

William!

"Was ist des Deutschen Vater-

So nenne endlich mir das Land!

welt die deutsche Zunge

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870

1869-The elections of May show great popular dissatisfaction with the "personal rule" of Napoleon III. He takes the alarm, makes a show of liberal concessions, and announces the abandonment of "personal government."

The End of the Second Empire. 1870-January 2-M. Ollivier and the "constitutional regime" tried by way of experiment. May 8-The French people, by a plebiscitum, ratify the "liberal reforms" inaugurated by the Emperor since 1852-yeas 7,210,296; nays 1,530,-

July 3-General Prim proposes Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as King of Spain; Napoleon protests, declaring that it is a "check and a menace to France;" King William, of Prussia, disclaims all knowledge of the project; Prince Leopold withdraws; but Napoleon demands further guarantees from Prussia, which are refused.

July 15-Napoleon "accepts the war which Prussia offers.'

August 2-Saarbruck captured by the French. Napoleon and the Prince Imperial being present. August 4-Marshal MacMahon defeated by the rown Prince at Weissenburg.

August 6-MacMahon again defeated by the Crown Prince at Woerth, and driven towards Paris as far as Chalons.

August 6- General Frossard defeated by General von Steinmetz at Forbach, and driven back to the Moselle.

August 9-The Ollivier Ministry overthrown, and Count de Palikao made Premier. Paris prepares to stand a siege.

August 14-Marshal Bazaine, in command of the French army on the Moselle, crosses the river and attempts to get away from Metz towards Verdun. The Prussian army, under Prince Frederick Charles and General you Steinmetz, attack the retreating French. A series of terrific battles, lasting until the 18th, is fought, and Bazaine . is hemmed in around Metz.

August 28-31-A series of terrific battles fought op the Meuse, and Marshal MacMahon prevented from proceeding to the relief of Bazaine. September 2-MacMahon's entire army capitulates, and the Emperor himself becomes a His Future Residence to prisoner of war.

What next?

The

days.

BONAPARTE'S STAR.

Its Brilliancy and Eclipse. M. About's Letter from Saverne of August 8. In the auspicious reign of the Third Napoleon (Napoleone Tertio foliciter imperante, as the official inscriptions say), I have enjoyed a spectacle which my father and grandfather saw twice, in 1814 and 1815, and of which they never spoke without shame and race and rage.

You are born in happier days, said these good people to me, with a little envy in their tones; you will never nave such an experience as we have had.

name and fame of France higher day by day." . France believed what she was told, believed in

her master's star, as she believed in the disinte-restedness of Morny, in the austerity of Troplong, in the genius of Rouher, in the liberalism of Ollivier. What an awakening! To-day the empire means

defeat through the incapacity of its chief; it means

panics in the generals; it means invasion with all its train of wretchedness and misery; it means the

Prussian soldier strutting about as master through

three or four departments after a campaign of eight

About two o'clock it was easy to see the scouts on

every little hillock, or coming round about slowly, one by one, or two by two, along our roads. At last, at half-past four o'clock, a movement of

the people in the main street announced to me the inal result. Almost immediately I saw two hussars go slowly up the height of the Casino, where the

authorities of the town were assembled. Behind them, 100 paces off, three more were seen, and these

five risked themselves in the midst of 5331 souls, if

One of the two first, whom I never lost sight of.

was a simple cavalry man, with a very short and stumpy musket; the ether must have been a sub-

lieutenant, from the stripe on his sleeve. His only weapon was a sword. Both of them seemed young

and were rather good looking than otherwise. They went slowly forward, looking to left, to right, and behind them, with a distrastful but haughty and conquering air. Their eyes said, "We are conque-rors; the people here may kill us, but if we leave our

skins here, there is an army of 150,000 men a little

at off who will avenge us." The Mayor came down from the Casino and asked

The Mayor put the uncomfortable looking thing aside and said, "If you wouldn't cover me in that

"No, sir; I am the Mayor of the town -----"

The officer asked drily a second time, "Have you

"That's nothing to me." "I shall tell you everything you wish if you will come with me to the Town Hall."

"We have no time. Have you any wounded ?" "Yes, a few in the ambulance."

"None." "I saw some in the plain of Monxviller." "They are either all runaways or sick, which is why our soldiers abandoned them." "Very well!"

The officer then turns his horse's head, his orderly follows him. The three other hussars, who had

Twenty more came back at a quarter past 7. Their leader went to the Mayor and said :--"We must have, at 10 to-morrow morning, 20,000

loaves of six pounds each; or, if not, we must have 100,000 francs down."

"Good evening.," After that they disappear in every direction, wan-

der through the streets, gather together again, and

go off, to come back again in greater number to-merrow. Our enemy is like a prudent player, risk-ing little first, then more, then a good deal, but always safely. Would that our leaders would profit by the example, and get into the way of feeling about a little before putting their last sixpence down on the table!

I don't know how the Mayor of Saverne means to

manage with these gentlemen. The people are just as incapable of paying 100,000 francs in a day as they

are of improvising sixty tons of loaves in a night. They are not rich here. Manufactures are stopped, and the workmen, living almost from day to day have hardly any savings. The crops, too, have been very middling. The burning shame which chokes us to day will soon mingle with the miscries that ac-

company it. Aver, Cesar. It is a lucky thing that the imperial responsibility was maintained in the Ollivier constitution.

THE COMING REPUBLIC.

Disturbances in the French Provinces.

We read in the Phare de la Loire .- On the night of

From the Journal des Debats, August 16.

"We shall do everything that is possible."

sausages,

meanwhile bought some wine and some sausa grin, pay for what they have had, and disappear.

the guide book tells the truth.

Mayor Ostermann with his weapon.

way I could talk more at ease."

"Much wounded or not? "Some much, some little."

down on the table!

"Have you any troopers' horses ?"

soldiers?

cated a state of siege throughout France, and de-nounced those who are called "domestic Prussians," or "Prussians in France,"

or "Prussians in France." "The *Gironde* publishes a proclamation addressed to the people of Bordeaux by the Prefect of the Gironde which begins:... Order his been seriously disturbed in our city. The tamultaces see se which have too long interfered with the public tranquillity in the neighborhood of the Profec-ture and the theatre have been followed by criminal, odious, and aggressive acts against an establishment of public instruction. To disturb order is to betray the country." country.

In the Guienne of the 15th of August we read :-A patrol was stoned last night, and two National Guards were slightly wounded. Fortunately, the isolated act was not repeated.

This morning the following placard was posted on the wall of the Grand Theatre. It was, of course immediately torn down :--

DECREE OF THE 28TH AUGURT. The people condemn to death all the police and municipal guards of the city. The execution will soon take place. Monday evening, at Creusol, a band of from 1200 to 1500 men, the half of whom, at least, were not under eighteen years of age, set out from the neigh-perknod of the rolway station shout half past under eighteen years of age, set out from the neigh-borhood of the railway station, about half-past seven, marching through the whole town, and shouting for peace, Rochefort, and the republic. They cut down several trees, and about ten o'clock marched on Montcenis; they carried a couple of red flags and some trees they had cut down, which were sixteen or twenty feet high. At Montcenis they tried to seize the flag of the police, but were unsuc-cessful. They returned to Creusot about midnight, with two police notice boards, which they had cap-tured.

In the Salut Public of Lyons we read that four sergeants and soldiers had been wounded by stone-throwing in the disturbance of yesterday morning, and thirteen persons arrested, among whom were two women. The eldest was forty-eight; the youngest fifteen. The average age was between twenty and thirty. Many women were in the riot, leaping like furies at the faces of the police, flinging handfuls of dust in their eyes, and so on.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Count Bismarck's Opinion of Napoleon's Schemes-Austria Cannot be the Ally of France Against Germany.

We published yesterday a document concerning the projects of Napoleon III in relation to Germany, the projects of Napoleon III in relation to Germany, and specifying the propositions made by the Empe-ror in 1867 to Count yon Beust at Salzburg. In this connection the remarks of Count Bismarck to the correspondent of a London journal, in September, 1867, possess considerable interest. Being asked what view he took of the meeting of the French and Austrian Emperors at Salzburg, and whether the inferences and inventions of an excited journal-ism had had any effect upon him, "None whatever," the Count answered: "what I have thought and think of the Salzburg affair is embodied in my circular of the 7th; and neither I nor any other reasonable man believed in anith's endotried in the venetiat of the tar, and neither I nor any other reasonable man believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, or feared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia. Austria cannot be the ally of France against Ger-many; it is the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her might to Adstruct and hope free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional Ring of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in his other Austra, allows the German element in its other provinces full play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we at-tached no political significance to it whatever." tached no political significance to it whatever." Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, Count Bismarck thus expressed himself re-garding Russia:--"I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real condition is. I do, Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like, per-haps, to assert them, but she can only do so in a grand style. Her position precludes her from half measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her; she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unassallable, but she is like strong and healthy man attacked by indisposition If he will only lay up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his illness, and he will rise as strong as ever. Poor France! She has permitted everything and forgiven everything to the man who once said to her, But if he will insist upon goin about. and transacting business abroad just as if he were well, h's malady will probably lay firmer hold upon empire is peace," and who afterwards said, empire is glory and victory, the revision of him, and bring him to serious straits. Two or three days in the life of a man mean ten, twenty, or thirty shameful treaties, the rectification of frontiers, the war of principles, a war of interest, a war of advenyears in the life of a nation. ture, but a war invariably successful, raising the



London, Sept. 3:-"The Emperor Napoleon surrendered yesterday at Sedan to the King of Prussia. The whole French army at Sedan are prisoners of MOTLEY."

The following has also been received, addressed to the Secretary of State:-

"LONDON, Saturday, 1'15 P. M.-The Emperor and MacMahon's army surrendered at Sedan to the King. The Emperor's residence is to be appointed by the King, after an interview with him. The capitulation was concluded with General Wimpffen instead of MacMahon, who was wounded.



Telegram.)-A special despatch from Brussels, dated September 2, reports that the Prussians who entered Belgium and surrendered at the requisition of the Belgina authorities have been sent to Bruges. The French captured at the same time have been lodged in the citadel of the same city. The greater part of the officers of both forces have been set at liberty on parole.

The Sanitary Department.

The entire population of Namur have placed themselves in the service of the Sanitary Department.

An Empire for Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 3 .- The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 3-1'30 P. M.-Continental securi-ties here tend strongly upward, French being an ex-ception. At Liverpool, Mark and Mineing Lanes re-port, in consequence of the political news, every-thing is unsettled, without possibility of fixing princes which however generally tend the former prices, which, however, generarly tend up. Consols closed at 92% for money and account. American securities firmer and higher; U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 85%; 18678, 87%; 10-408, 83%. Stocks quiet: Eric, 17%; Illinois Central, 112; Great

Western, 22%. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3-1:30 P. M.-Cotton closed excited; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orieans, 9%d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 5000 for export and speculation. Pork quiet. Lard quiet. Bacon, 598. Refined petroleum, 1s. 6%d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Cuban Traders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following translation of an important order, which will interest all per-sons trading with Cuba, has been forwarded to the Department of State by our Consul-General at Havana :-

TRANSLATION.

Intendantcy-General of the Hacienda:-In a cir-cular from this Intendantcy of the 16th of May last, published in the *Gaceta* of the 15th of the same month, it was ordered that in order to release masters of vessels from fines which they had incurred on account of informalities in their manifests or for not having presented them together with the manifest certified by the Consul, thus failing to comply with the regulations

Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt-Dag soll es sein, Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein."

FROM EUROPE.

MacMahon's Entire Army at Sedan Surrendered to King William-The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner of War.

BERLIN, Sept. 3 .- The following highly important despatch has just been made pub

lic here ----

land?

klingt

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BEFORE SEDAN, France, Friday. Sept. 2-121 P. M.-From the King to the Queen. A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpfen, commanding instead of Marshal MacMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me. As he has no command and left everything to the Regent at Paris, his residence I shall appoint after an interview with him, at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's

guidance, have taken !

THE FORTUNES OF FRANCE.

The Marvellous Changes of Eighty Years. 1792-The Great French Revolution inaugurated; Louis XVI deposed and executed; all the monarchs of Europe declare war against the young Republic.

1795-The French Republic everywhere victorious, both at home and abroad.

1799-Napoleon Bonaparte chosen First Consul of France.

1804-Napoleon becomes Emperor.

1814-Napoleon deposed by the allied sovereigns of Europe, and Louis XVIII placed upon the throne of his ancestors.

1815-Napoleon re-enters France, and, after a struggle of one hundred days, is finally crushed at Waterloo by the English and Prussians, and afterwards exiled to St. Helena. Louis XVIII again on the throne.

1830-The "Revolution of July" overturns Charles X, the successor of Louis XVIII. Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, crowned "King of the French."

1848-The "Revolution of February" brings about the abdication of Louis Philippe, the exile of himself and his entire family, and the reestablishment of the French Republic. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte clected Prince President for four years.

1851-The coup d'etat of December 2. Louis Napoleon suppresses the Republic and causes himself to be elected President for ten years, by a vote of 7,839,216.

1852-The Second Empire established by a vote of 7,824,129. Louis Napoleon becomes "By the grace of God and the will of the people, Emperor of the French."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Oppice, Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870. } The money market to-day exhibits the full average activity, the demand for all kinds of loans being apparently in excess of the supply, but we suspect that, as far as the banks are concerned, they are, as usual, reserving their strength to meet the demands of the stock brokers who are coming into the market in full force for the fall campaign. Be this as it may, call loans on collaterals are readily effected and by some means or other a full supply of money is forthcoming whenever the collaterals are considered orthodox. Discounts, on the other hand, are becoming more difficult every day and rates are becoming nominal.

Gold is completely demoralized by the news of the capture of Sedan, with the French army and Napoleon. The sales opened at 1151/2, dropped to 115, and rallied again to 115% Government bonds are not materially higher,

whilst a portion of the list shows a decline as compared with last night's prices. The stock market was quite active and stronger. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 105%, and City 6s, old and new, at 101%. Lehigh gold

loan changed hands at 88%. Reading Railroad sold largely at 48%@48.69. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58% and Lehigh Valley

at 5816. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 3416, b.o. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

them in German what they wanted. The officer, in a sharp, harsh voice, asked, "Are these soldiers here?" At the same time the soldier covered the chest of the excellent Advocate and
 \$1000 Pa 6s, 1st se. 105½
 4 sh Union Pas R 43

 \$500 do......105½
 26 sh Read..s5wn.

 \$1000 do......106
 trf....435

 \$200 City 6s, New.101½
 100 do.....b30.455
48% 48% do \$60. 48% do ...18.860. 48% 22300 Len V Kn bas Cp. 18.... 95 \$2300 Sc N 68 %2.18. 71 $100 \\ 400$ do...s.b60.48 69 4000 Leh gold L.ls. 88% do. .. 18.810, 4816 200 200 406 100 100 100 100 500 700 500 \$1000 do. SS 5 \$20600 Am Gold. ls. 115 5 do .18.830wn 481 do ... 18, b60, 48.69 \$5000 do115) \$1000 O C & A R bds 80 do..... c. 483 do.....s30. 483 do b30.48.69 do b60.48.69 6 sh Penna R.... 58% 86 do..... 58% 200 do..... 560. 58% 406 sh Leh V R..ls. 58% do. 830wn. 481 do......ls.48'56 do.ls.s30wn.45'56

MESSRS, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third

BLESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 86 S. Third street, report the following quotations:-U. S. 68 of 1881, 114@114%; 5-208 of 1562, 113%@114; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1865, 111%@112; do. July, 1865, 110%@110%; do., July, 1867, 110%@110%; do. July, 1868, 110%@110%; 58, 10-40, 106@106%; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 111%@111%. Gold, 115%@115%. Market strong. strong

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.—The Flour market is quiet but steady, with free sellers of all grades at yester-day's quotations. The inquiry for shipment is limited, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 5@600 bbls., including superfine at \$5.25@5.50; extras at \$5.62%@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$7,6675; for Pennsylvania do, do, at \$67; @750; Ohio do, do, at \$775@850 for fancy brands according to quality; 1000 barrels Delaware and Quaker City Mills sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are

The receipts of Wheat continue liberal, and there The receipts of wheat continue norm, and there is not much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at \$1:39@140; and 4000 bushels Maryland do. at \$1:32. Rye is steady at 85c. for Western and 85c, for Southern. Corn is quiet with considerable offer-ing. Sales of yellow at 98@97c., and Western mixed at 85@87c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 50@52c. for white, and 45@47c. for black, and 52c, for Pennsylvania. for Pennsylvania.

for Pennsylvania. No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Bark-In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$20 per ton. Whisky is duil. We quote Western iron-bound

at 95@96c. TO A 1479 DECLAR "MOTLEY, Minister, London.

The News of the Surrender in London-Does it Invoive a Cessation of Hostilities? LONDON, Sept. 3-Noon.-The news of the surrender of the Emperor and MacMahon's army has created great excitement, and anxiety is universal to learn whether this surrender involves a cessation of hostilities and unresisted occupation of Paris.

Sensible to the Last. PARIS, Sept. 3 .- The Journal Official of this

morning represents courageously every event of the campaign as a success of the Emperor. Bazaine Attempts to Escape. BERLIN, Sept. 3 .- A despatch, just received, has the following: - Since Wednesday last

Bazaine has steadily sought to escape to the North, but has always been frustrated by General Manteuffel, directed by Prince Frederick Charles.

How Paris is Deceived. It is really believed in Paris that MacMahon is

destroyed the Prussian left, obliging the Crown Prince to fall back on the hills of Argonne.

MacMahon's Fatal Errors.

acting on the offensive and that on Thursday he

LONDON, Sept. 3 .- The Times this morning says MacMahon, by a series of errors, has compromised the last chance of retrieving the for-

tunes of France. Resume of Events on the Frontier.

From a chaos of unintelligible and conflicting telegrams we gather that MacMahon was proceeding to the relief of Metz, when he was encountered and driven back by the Germans, who pursued him so closely and constantly that collisions were inevitable. Hence conflicts have been reported all the week.

There was serious work at Sedan on Tuesday when MacMahon was perched on the heights of Vaux, near Carignan. Thither came the Emperor on Tuesday, and on that day 30,000 of MacMahon's army was attacked between Mouzon and Moulins. This was the first battle of Beaumont, reported by King William to the Queen. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouzon, and the encounter on the other bank of the river became general.

The French were expelled from Vaux, and only faced about on Wednesday between . Douzy and Bazailles, with the Meuse and Cher between them and the enemy, and a severe engagement occurred. The Prussians turned the French right, necessitating a retirement on Sedan, before which they again renewed the fight on Thursday, when they were driven into that fortress.

200.090 Prisoners Taken.

Messrs, D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, have received the following important private despatch. LONDON, Sept. 3-Noon.-Later despatches from Berlin claim, according to recent ad vices. that MacMahon's entire army, 200,000 strong, are prisoners of war at Sedan. Napoleon's personal surrender is authentic. The capitulation was concluded at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Prussian success was most brillfant.

20,000 Prussians and 10,000 French dead and

wounded lie on the battle-field.

Effect of the News on the Markets. LONDON, Sept. 3-11:30 A. M.-The great and pacific news just received gives universal relief, and the effect is visible in nearly every countenance. A new impulse is given to prices and transactions. Consols 92% for money and account. American secu-rities steady. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 85%; and of 1867, 86%; 10-408, 83. Railways firmer and higher. Eric, 17%; Illinois Central, 111%; Atlantic and Great Western, 22%. INVERPOR, Sept. 3-11:30 A. M.-Cotton firm; uplanda, 969% d.; Orleans, 9%(29)% d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 88, 5d, 688, 7d.; red winter do., 98, 7d.698, 9d. LONDON, Sept. 3-11:30 A. M.-Refined Fetroleanm dull. Effect of the News on the Markets.

dull. Louis at the Wige sales are freeA German-American writer from Saarbrucken to the New York Staats Zeitung says:--In company with an American friend I went over to the hotel near the railroad station, where we found large numbers of officers and Knights of St. John, an order of noblemen whose duty it is to take care of the sick and wounded in times of war. After we were refreshed by a substantial dinner and a bottle of excellent wine, we intended to visit the German camp at Forbach, and I was just forcing my baggage into the smallest possible compass when I heard a noise of horses and the clatter of sabres in the yard. I hastened out and found a large party of army surgeons in company with a crowd of the Knights of St. John, all on horseback, and in their midst an amazon, whom I at once recognized as the Princess Salm-Salm. As saw me, she jumped down from her soon as she horse, threw her arms around my neck and kissed The legion of gallants who surrounded beautiful woman stared at the scene with stupefaction-because I looked more like a highwayman than a gentleman whom a princess might embrace. She then presented me to the company as her old friend from the American battle-fields, and I accept the name, because in spite of certain feminine weak-nesses I always admired her pluck and the great qualities of her character. The princess came in company with Dr. Busch, the chief of the surgeon's staff, had the cross of St. John on her sleeve, and does not think much of the 'Bordeaux-drinking knights, who follow her merely for show. knights, who follow her merely for show.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Holden Case-The Governor Sasitaned.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3.—The application made yesterday for a bench warrant to arrest Governor Holden for the arrest of Josiah Tur-

ner, Jr., by the militia, alleged to have been authorized by him, was fully debated yesterday and to-day. The Justices of the Supreme Court unanimously determined that the Governor is

PRINCESS SALM-SALM.

A Highly Favored Newspaper Correspondent.

W. H. BAILEY, Counsel.

not liable to arrest.

The Illness of Chief Justice Chase. 7

The New York World to-day, in commenting on the illness of Chief Justice Chase, says :---We have so few really able men in public life that the country cannot afford to lose this eminent statesman and jurist. Fervent prayers will be offered up from many hearts that he may soon show symptoms of convalescence and be long spared for future use-

A New York Herald correspondent relates how telligence, but expressed his doubt of its correct-

"I can hardly believe it is true," he said, "or the news would certainly have been communicated to me," "His friends are anxious to keep it from being

known," continued the informant. "If true, it is a very sad affair," responded the President, "and I still hope it may not be, for the country has few abler men and none more worthy f the public trust. His place would be difficult to

"I think there'll be no lack of men to take his place," with unfoeling flippancy remarked a third party, interrupting the conversation, "so you'll not oubled on this score "There'll be no lack of candidates," was the Presi-

dent's laconic rejoinder.

OBITUARY.

General de Fallly. A cable telegram from Brussels announces that General Failly has been shot, one report stating that it was by order of Marshal MacMahon, and another by his own men. The miserable part which he has played in the war renders either report quite credible. Pierre Louis Achille de Failly was born in the year 1805. He received his military education at the school of St. Cyr, and at the time of the revolution in 1848 was a lieutenant-colonel of a regument of the line. As a brigadier-general he took part in the Crimean war and distinguished himself greatly in the service, especially in the battles of the Alma, of the Mamelon Vert, and of Tracktir. After his return from this campaign he was made an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and in the Italian war he had com mand of a division of General Niel's army corps. In this war he distinguished himself at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. He was selected in 1867 to quell the Garibaldian movement, and in doing so made the first trial on a large scale of the Chasse-

He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 3d Corps in 1869, but at the outbreak of the present war was transferred to the command of the 5th Corps, with his headquarters at the outset at Bitche. During the battle at Woerth, it is alleged that he was ordered by MacMahon to march to the latter's assistance, but failed to do so in consequence of a blunder in transmitting the order by telegraph. After the retreat from the line of the Saar he was in command at Chalons, but on abandoning that place as the Prossians advanced upon it, overlooked one hundred cannons, which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy if Count de Palikao had not taken the precaution to have the camp inspected after its evacuation. For this oversight his removal was ordered; but at the opening of the reent series of battles on the Meuse General Wimpfen, his successor, had not arrived to preplace him o that his military career did not terminate unti, within a few days.

they should observe according to an order of the Provisional Government of the 11th of November, 1868, it was necessary for them to prove they had been in no part of this island since the 19th of December, 1868, the date of the going into effect of be-said order. It was also ordered that the justificatory proof should consist of certificates issued by the proof should consist of certificates issued by the captains of the qualified ports of the island, which the consignees of the vessel should present within thirty days, counting from the date of the notice of the imposed fine, but as various petitions have been presented as to the difficulty and cost in many cases of procuring this proof, this intendantcy design to give commerce and navigation all the facilities compatible with law and the interests of the Treasury, after having heard the reports of the central section of customs, and the Board of Finance has decreed that custom houses shall consider as sufficient proof for the purpose indicated a certificate of the consul of the port where the vessel enters, in which shall be stated that, according to an examination of the log or log books presented to him for that purpose by the master, said vessel has not been in any port of the island since the 19th of December, 1868, the consuls being also at liberty to exact such data as they may consider necessary to certify with exactness upon the subject, which is hereby published in the Gacsta

for general information. JOSE EMMIO DE SANTOS, Intendant-General. Havana, Aug. 16, 1870.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Stock and Money Market. NEW York, Sept. 3. -Stocks very irregular. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 1154. 5-208. 1862, coupon, 114; do. 1864, do., 1113; do. 1865, do., 1113; do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 1865, new, 1104; do. 1867, 11034; do. 1868, 11034; i do. 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 954; Erie, 2254; Reading, 9674; Adams Express, 653; Michigan Central, 11854; Michigan Southern, 9254; Illinois Central, 11854; Michigan Southern, 9254; Chicago and Rock Island 11374; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Westerr Union Telegraph, 3454.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—Cotton firmer but not quo-tably higher at 19%c. Fiour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and heavy ; amber Maryland, \$1 45,21 60 ; fair to good red, \$125@140; common, \$135@120; Western red winter, \$130@135. Corn irregular and lower; Maryland white, 90@95c.; do. yellow, 95c.; Western white, 80@90c.; mixed Western, 80@84c. Oats easier at 49@52c. Rye, 75@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at 93@94c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Presentment.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Allison. This being the last Jay of the August term, Judge Allison appeared in court for Judge Paxson, to close up the business, and received the following final presentment from the Grand Jury :-

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Ses-sions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia: We, the Grand Jury for the city and county of

Philadelphia for the month of August, 1870, do re-spectfully present that we have discharged our duties without fear, favor, or affec-tion. We have acted upon 4.6 bills, of which 180 have been returned as true bills and 236 have been ignored. We have visited the Ainshouse and the County Prison and have found those insti-tutions in good order, and as regards cleanliness they far exceeded our expectation. The only fault we observed was the overcrowding of the Insane Department of the Almshouse and in portions of the County Prison. We do not mean to say that the Inspectors of the County Prison or the Guardians of the Poor are in any way responsithe Guardians of the Poor are in aby why responsi-ble for the overcrowding, as it is a matter over which they have no control. The Grand Jury think that all persons committed for trial should have their cases brought before the Court as soon as possible, and the aldermen of the city should exercise more discrimination in sending so many petty cases to court for trial thereby as ing the court to be the Court for trial, thereby saving the county the costs, And we must say that the rapidity with which the Grand Jury have been enabled to dispose of the business of the present term is due to the assistance obtained from the District Attorney and the gentlemen connected with his office. All transcripts re-turned by the aldermen of the city were at once placed in the hands of the cierks, and bills of inplaced in the hands of the clerks, and bills of in-dictment presented for the action of the Grand Jury. It was this energetic course pursued by the District Attorney and his assistants that enabled the Grand Jury not only to dispose of the work before them, but gave the judge of the present Court an opportunity to rid the community at once of some of the most notorious offenders. The Grand Jury are convinced that the imposition of exemplary sentences will tend to rid the city of all dangerous characters. It is but just to say that we have had every attention paid us by the officers of the court, for which we return

thanks After a few remarks of thanks for their services, the Judge discharged the Grand Jurors from further attendance.