THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 56.

NAPOLEON'S FALL

The Prince Impe-

rial a Prisoner!

MACMAHON'S ARMY

120,000 Men in the

Hands of the

Prussians!

THE NEWS IN PARIS!

The Capital Struck Dumb

with Dismay!

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF!

Session!

The "Noble Infant" a Prisoner of War.

reports that the first announcement that the

LONDON, Sept. 5.- An Amsterdam telegram

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Etc..

Stormy Secret

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

by the anxieties and vicissitudes of his eventfailife; the Prince only just out of childhood, and with his chication far from complete, although it may be said with truth that he does but pursue it by taking the field and studying the art of war in practice. For the Emperor it is quite certain that there was no be the bat for the same of th FIRST EDITION EXTRA! choice but to go. In war time a Napoleon must be at the head of his army, or he imperies its discipline and his own prestige.

On the 29th the Emperor issued a proclamation in which he formally assumed the chief command. This document, which has now become one of the curiosities of history, was a ridiculous imitation of the famous bulletins of the first Napoleon, and read as follows:-

Soldiers-1 come to take my place at your head to defend the henor of the soil of our country. You go to combat against one of the best armed of Euro-pean peoples, but other countries as valiant as this have not been able to resist your valor. It will be

have not been able to resist your valor. It will be the same to day. The war which now commences will be long and hardly contested, for its theatre will be places hedged in by obstacles and bristling with fortresses; but bothing is beyond the persevering efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy, and Mexico. You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by a sontiment of duty, maintained by discipline, influenced by love of country. Whatever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them. All France follows you with ardent prayers, and All France follows you with ardent pravers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. Soldiers, let each one do his duty, and the God of Battles will be with us. NAPOLEON. AT THE GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AT METZ, July 28,

On the 2d of August, when Frossard started out from St. Avold at the head of 30,000 men, to make an assault on the Prussian pickets stationed on the heights overlooking Saarbruck, Napoleon and the young Prince accompanied the advance, and occupied a position from which they could see the smoke and hear the roar of the artillery during the two hours' furious cannonade which placed seventy-two Prussians hors de combat. With his own little hand the young Prince turned the crank which, sent the contents of the first "bullet-squirt," as the Prussians style the mitrailleuse, into the ranks of the enemy; and after the mock battle was over, the august father of the lad sent the following touching telegram to his august mother in Paris:-

Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed. A division of Fressard's command carried the heights overlooking the Saar. The Prussians made a brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where bullets fell about us, Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquillity. We lost an officer and ten men.

The cannonading commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning. By 1 in the afternoon it was over, and at 4 the Emperor and the "tranquil infant" were back in their cozy quarters behind the ramparts of Metz. From that day forward they were not exposed to another "baptism of fire." Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach followed, Nancy and Pont-a-Mousson fell into the hands of the enemy; Metz was no longer a comfortable place for Imperial residence; and early on the morning of Sunday, August 14, the Emperor set out in advance of his beaten and baffled army to seek safety at Chalons. It had been reported, even from Paris, that a special train had carried the young Prince to Paris on the evening of August 7, and from London that he Prince Imperial had escaped into Belgium

report also turns out to have been unfounded, and the despatches received this morning announce that "Louis and 1" remained inseparable in defeat at Sedan, as they had been inseparable in victory at Saarbruck one calendar month before, and that the Prince Imperial of France is a prisoner of war, as well as his imperial father.

"Uncasy lies the head that wears a crown," and the prospect of a crown frequently brings with it as much uneasiness as its actual possession.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

The Suppressed Parls Newspapers and the Binte of Sirge. In the French Legislature, Ang. 18, M. Jules Ferry said:—I have a question to put to the Cabinet. (Various movements.) The President has been ad-vised of it, and he believes that he has the right to reply in the name of the whole Cabinet. My ques-tion is concerning the use which the Cabinet. Intend to make of the nowers conferred on the Govern-

tion is concerning the use which the Cabinet intend to make of the powers conferred on the Govern-ment by the state of slege. (Interruptions from several benches.) From the Left-Excellent! excellent! M. Jules Ferry-The Chamber has just set a spiendid example of patriotic union. I regret to say that that union is disturbed by repressive mea-sures, the character of which is not in accord with the importance of the mesent crisis. (New intersures, the character of which is not in accord with the importance of the present crisis. (New inter-ruptions.) The old Government suppressed the *Revell* yesterday (August 9); the new Government, following the evil precedent set it, has just sup-pressed the *Rappel*. I ask the President of the Council of State if that is so. I carry the question further, and ask the Cabinet whether it thinks it further, and ask the Cabinet whether is rave and necessary or becoming, in the present grave and exciting situation, to maintain the state of siege. The state of siege, gentlemen_and I (Murmurs.) The state of siege, gentlemen-and I meet these murmurs by saving so-is not the state of war. The difference is this ____

A Member of the Right-We know it perfectly. "No, no," from the Left.) M de Jouvencel-I certainly don't, and I wish to

M de Jouvencei-1 certainly don't, and i wish to learn what it is. Count Keratry-The state of siege is a measure directed against our own citizens. M. Dugue de la Fauconnerie-Against domestic

M. Engene Pelletan-They are our domestic ene-

M. Engene renetan-rice are our domestic ene-mies who give France up to the foreigner and refuse to arm the city. M. Jules Ferry—The state of war gives the mili-tary anthorities all rights and powers needful for military defense. I need not go through the provi-military defense. In need not go through the provisions to secure that object. But, gentlemen, what is the state of siege ? M. le Compte de la Tour-We cannot discuss

that. M. Jules Ferry.-Is it one of the varieties of war? Do not believe it, gentlemen. A state of siege is the suspension of the most essential liberties.-It is the b) not believe it, gentation. A state of siege is the suspension of the most essential liberties—it is the right of delivering up citizens to a military tribunal, and denying them their natural judges; it is the right of unlimited visits and unlimited arrests (No, no, "from the Right); the right of suppressing journals—in a word, it is the dictatorship against insurrection. Well, I know we are at present engaged in war, and in a great war, but I defy any one to say, after the events of the last few days, that we are in a state of insurrection. (Great applause from the Left.) If any one should say so, I would appeal to those who saw Paris and the approaches of the Legislative Body vesterday. (Oh! oh!)
L. le Comte de la Tour—Is not a part of Prussia in in a state of siege?
M. Jules Ferry—Let any one dave to say that he has heard rising from the great crowd which is animated at this time by a single thought, a mad delirium—the delirium of patriotism—("Excellent! excellent! excellent! excellent!" from near the speaker; murrection-

Right) a single seditious cry, a solitary insurrection-

Mgnt a single sections cry, a solutry insuffection-ary appeal. M. le President Schneider-I remind M. Jules Ferry that he has demanded to be allowed to speak in order to put a question, and that he must not di-verge from it. (Many members from the Left-"It is the question itself!") M. Gambetta-The Chamber is listening, M. Presi. dent.

SECOND EDITION

teer aids and nurses, the sick or wounded soldiers of every nationality, the convoys of the health ser-vice, with the persons who direct them, are pro-tected by an absolute neutrality. The badge of this service, a red cross upon a white ground, is respected wherever it is seen, and every babitation in which a wounded soldier is re-ceived and car d for is accorded the same protec-tion. There are minor details providing for the recognition of the wounded; their protection from pillage and bad treatment; the recognition and burial of the dead; preserving the identity of the soldier; the completion and transfer of hits of sick, wounded and dead; but these show the broad hu-manity and generous treatment of wounded beilige-rents, which, originating in the Sanitary Commis-sion of the United States, now characterize all the armies of civilized nations. The organization of the Prussian Medical Service, particularly its nospital orarmics of civilized nations. The organization of the Prussian Medical Service, particularly its nospital or-ganization, is one of the most complete in the world. Every corps is provided with material and nurses necessary for three field hospitals and three ambu-lances, besides a competent medical corps and de-tachment of troops specially detailed to take up the wounded and remove them to the ambulances or temporary hospitals. Furthermore, they allow vol-untary alds (who wear the international badge upon the arm) to keep close up to the battle-fields; they encourage the gifts of the common people for succor to the wounded, and they have fitted up immense trains of hospital cars upon the railways. Indeed, before the war began, the German railroad companies prepared such cars, and the Berlin Board of Trade, upon the recommendation of distinguished surgeons, ordered

began, the German railroad companies prepared such cars, and the Berlin Board of Trade, upon the recommendation of distinguished surgeons, ordered no fewer than sixty of the best hospital cars to be constructed, and all the farniture to be in readiness; the cars being put into ordinary service on the rail-ways, without the special furniture, long before the memorable 15th of July, which gave birth to the proclamation of war. Personal aid has not yet been requested, but large sums have been subscribed to assist in providing surgeons, medicines, and commissary stores for the hospital service. The Americans in Paris have subscribed more than 10,000 frances for these pur-poses. The Central Committee of the International Relief Committee have established a chief general agency at Basle in Switzerland, whence there are both German and French railways. Funds are needed by this agency, and circulars have already been distributed, asking for contributions to be used, not by either of the belligerents but by this neu-tral society, which is organized under the Interna-tional treaty, and has a sister society in this country. The President of the Central Committee, Guetave Mouzier, and the venerable General Dufour will re-ceive gifts at Basle, in the name of the International society, and account for them.

saarbrucken (Aug. 10) Correspondence of the London

Times. The sanitary and spiritual columns give almost a religious aspect to the warlike procession, which, as it moves away over the hils looks, here and there, when the red crosses of the Krankentrager and the black and white dresses of the Barmherzigen Schwes-tern strike the eye, more like a procession of pil-grims approaching a holy shrine than of soldiers invading a hostile country. Of the Krankentrager, some are men of the landwehr, wearing uniform; others are students from the hospitals or universi-ties, in plain clothes. All exhibit the red cross, worked or stamped on white cloth, which is tied upon the left arm. upon the left arm.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Seizure of a Schoener. PORTLAND, Sept. 5.-The United States reve nue steamer Mahoning, at this port, seized the schooner Enterprise, Captain O'Brien, a: Round Pond, near Bristol, for violation of the revenue laws. Collector Hall, of the Vassalborough district, is in charge of the vessel pending an investigation.

New York Stock and Money Market. NEW YORK, Sept. 5. —Stocks very strong. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 114. D-208, 1862, coupon, 11336; do. 1864, do., 11136; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 11036; do. 1867, 11036; do. 1868, 11036; i0-408, 166; Virginia 68, new, 67; Missouri 68, 9034; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 50; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 9636; Erie, 23; Reading, 9736; Adams Express, 6736; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 9635; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 9635; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 9635; Chicago and Rock Island, 11436; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98; Western Union Te egraph, 8136.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

September Term. Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. The September term of this court was opened to-day. There not being enough grand jurors in at-tendance, a special ventre was issued for additional gestilemen, returnable to-morrow. No cases were read for trial, and therefore, after organizing the petit jury, the court adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.

The week opens with a lively demand for loans, both on call and time, but there is ap-parently more ease in the market, which is not parently more ease in the market, which is not easily accounted for, except on the supposition that the return current of money from the Weet has set in. It is certain, at least, that the movement of money Westward during the past week has steadily fallen off, and that the tide of exchange is beginning to be in our favor, owing to the dullness in breadstoffs, and heavy continues in payment of orders for merchan-

owing to the dullness in breadstuffs, and heavy remittances in payment of orders for merchan-dise and manufactured goods. The brokers are in good force in the market, and the banks, besides, have a wide range of paper from which to select. The supply of cur-rency appears ample, and rates are steady at last quotations. Gold is quiet but somewhat unsettled, the pre-mium opening at 114% and declining again to 114¼, the closing figure on Saturday. Government bonds are generally weak, with

114¹/₄, the closing figure on Saturday. Government bonds are generally weak, with the exception of the '62s, in which the German bankers of New York have made a corner. Stocks were active and strong. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101⁸/₄ and Lehigh gold loan at 88⁴/₄. Reading Railroad was in demand and stronger. Sales at 49. Pennsylvania quiet; small sale at 58¹/₄. Sales of Oll Creek and Allegheny at 46¹/₄, b. o., and Camden and Amboy at 114⁵/₆@114¹/₅. In miscellaneous shares there were sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 17, b. o.; Bank of North America at 223¹/₆; Spruee and Pine Streets Railway at 24, and Academy of Music at 98. Music at 98.

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

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

THE SPIRITUAL COLUMN. Charity and Religion in Practical Union.

Times.

Evening Telegram.)-The Empress Eugenie, having received assurances from the Prussian Govenment that she will not be treated as a prisoner, has consented to join her husband and son, who was also surrendered with has father at Sedan, and she will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be

perfected. Besides the Sisters in black and white there is a corps of Sisters who wear dark slate colored dresses and white hoods with butterdy wings, and, like the Krankentrager, display round the left arm the red cross on a white ground. These admirable women have already done excellent service. They were on the field of battle on the night of the 6th, before the firing has ceased, and this morning, as the clock struck 5, I saw a party of them walking through the streets on their way towards Forbach, beyond which fown there will soon be more work for them to do. All the Sisters march on foot, each little company preceded by a priest or a pastor. Most of the Krankentrager go also on foot; but a few of tham ride in wagons in charge of the litters and medical stores. The litters are of two kinds, some Besides the Sisters in black and white there is a to the last. troops, with cannons, eagles, and twelve hun dred horses, had crossed the Belgian frontier medical stores. The litters are of two kinds, some portable—pieces of canvas, six or seven feet by two, stretched over a couple of slender poles—others on large light wheels and furnished with a hood like a Bath chair, with oush ons for the head and shoulders and holes for the heels. These elongated Bath chairs are so light that they may be lifted with ease over ditches or carried by two men, one before, one behind, over heavy ground. It is satisfactory to see that the art of solacing the wounded in some measure keeps pace with that of maining the sound. It took just two hours for all the troops that had passed the night of the sth in Saarbruck to get out of the town this morning. At half-past ten the streets were empty, deserted. The villagers had come to market as usual, and, Tuesday being market day, the market, as usual, was held. Waiters in the hotels suggested breakfast, which, until then, they had declared themselves utterly unable to serve; business went on as usual, and the town, which had been partially bombarded a week be-fore, and which three days before had been agitated fore, and which three days before had been agitated by the muskeiry and artillery accompaniment of a battle as bloody as that of Inkermann, was as quiet as Reading or Guildford. What is still more extra-ordinary is that seme 15,000 troops, with a most abundant train, had scarcely yet quitted the town, from which they moved without music, without drums, almest without a word of command being heard. No shouting, no hurrying, no confusion of any kind. All was rapidity and regularity—a few necessary, not unforeseen stoppages, but no blocks. When the troops had fairly left the place I followed them to the hills and watched them joined by other troops from neighboring encampments, as in an uptroops from neighboring encampments, as in an un-broken line the main body made its way towards

roneous. He too surrendered at Sedan with the Emperor and MacMahon's army.

120,000 Prisoners at Sedan.

The total number of prisoners by this surrender reaches one hundred and twenty thousand.

How Paris Takes the News.

PARIS, Sept. 4-Midnight .- As the proclamation of the Ministers announcing the capitulation of MacMahon's army and the capture of the Emperor becomes known the excitement among the people becomes indescribable.

All the evening great crowds have occupied the Place de la Concorde, it being known that a stormy scene had taken place in the Corps Legislatif.

The story of the capture of the Emperor was freely circulated, but was not credited.

It was reported that a dictatorship would be announced, and that a secret meeting was being held. The crowd anxiously awaited

The Capital Struck Dumb.

There was a large police force on the ground, but there was no violence. At last the crowds separated. At this hour many of the streets are still crowded with multitudes of anxious and excited people, but no disorder has taken place as yet.

"LOUIS AND L."

The Movements of the Imperial Party Since the Outbreak of the War.

On the 28d of July the Emperor published a proclamation to the people, in which he said :-The glorious flag of France, which we once more unfold in the face of our challengers, is the same

unfold in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same princi-ples, and it will inspire the same devotion. Frenchmen, I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by love of coun-try and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in for the principle. four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years he knows the duties his name imposes on him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for their country. May God bless our efforts! A great people defending a just cause ar e invincible. NAPOLEON.

On the 27th a decree appeared constituting the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital, and on the 28th Napoleon left St. Cloud for the front in a special train, accompanied by the "noble infant," according to the programme above announced. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day the Imperial party arrived at Motz, where the general headquarters of the army were to be established until they could be removed in the wake of the victorious army on Prussian soll.

The circumstances attending the departure of the young Prince from Paris are thus described. by a correspondent of the London Times :--

The little Prince, who used to wear his hair rather long and curling, had it cut, before his departure, to the French military regulations, which is not quite so becoming, but which his mother thought suited him extremely well. Before leaving he gave a lock of his hair to all the ladies of the Falace. The Emof his hair to all the ladies of the Palace. The Em-press superintended the preparation of the young Boldier's kit, and packed his trunk with her own hands. As usual, on occasions when firmness and energy are required, she showed to great advantage, and hore the parting with much fortitude. There is something saddening, it must be owned, in seeing this man of 52 and this boy of 14 going off together to a war on which all their prospects depend: the Em. war on which all their prospects depend; the Em-peror entering old age and with his health impaired

reports were unfounded, and "Louis and I were still in company when the exodus from Metz began, on the morning of Sunday, the 14th. A correspondent of the Dublin Irish Times thus describes the adventures of the Imperial party. and their narrow escape from falling into the enemy's hands:-

had arrived in that city on the 9th. But these

and their harrow escape from failing into the enemy's hands:— In the course of Sunday last the Prussians, on hearing that the Emperor had left Metz en reute, as it was understood, to Ohalons, made a dash in the hope of captaring his Majesty. It was about half-past 3 when the Emperor proceeded from Metz to Longueville, where he put up at the house of Colonel Henoegn, his staff encamping on the lawn. Always capitally informed, the Prussians took it into their heads to carry of his Imperial Majesty. Hiding themselves during the night in the little thickets round the Chateau Prescati and the neigh-boring farms, they sent a squadron of Uhians across the rairoad, while they opened fire on the villagn of Moulins, situated to the left of Longueville, in order to intercept all aid. Forunately for the Emperor the French engineers blew up the railway bridge under this fire, and the Uhians being cut off, and inding a strong force at Longueville, surrendered⁴. The next night the Emperor passed at Gravelotte in the house of a farmer named Plaisant; Saturday, four A. M., he got into an open chaise, with the Prince Imperial, and drove away, taking the valley the most remote from the Moselle. As the Prussian gunners were already getting in motion, it was found necessary to protect the road with the grenadiers ef the guard and three road with the grenadiers ef the guard and three road with the grenadiers ef the guard and three road with the grenadiers ef the guard and three road with the grenadiers ef the guard and three staff officer gal-mates of the free of the armises of Prince Frederick Charles and Marshal Steinmentz. A staff officer gal-

molestation. At this moment Marshal Bazaine was engaged in checking the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Marshal Steinmetz. A staff officer gal-loped into Verdun with the news of the result, but th Emperor had justleft for Chalons, with the Prince Imperial and hardly any escort. At the station he asked for a train. "Sire," said the station master, "I have nothing to offer you but a third-class carriage." "I will content myself with that," replied the Euperor, who took his seat on the hard board, refusing a cushion from his carriage. He asked for a glass of whe, and the station mas-ter washed out the glass he had just meed at preatter washed out the glass he had just used at breakfast and gave the Emperor a drink. The Prince Imperial, who was greatly fatigued, demanded to wash his hands and face, and performed his ablutions in the station master's glass, using his pocket bandkerchief for a towel. On the morning of the 17th the Emperor reached

Chalons. From Chalons "Louis and I" appeared to have journeyed leisurely to Rheims, where they were reported to have arrived on the 20th of August. From that time forward the Emperor followed the army of MacMahon, declaring, when urged to return to the capital, that he would not do so alive unless it was at the head of a victorious army. So far he has kept his word. On the 34th the Imperial headquarters, tollowing MacMahon's army, left Rheims, and arrived at Rethel, half way on the road to Me-

zieres, early on the morning of the 25th. On Sunday, the 28th, the Prince Imperial was pushed forward to Sedan, the Emperor following apparently on the next day. From that time forward it is impossible to trace their movements. Several times the Emperor was reported at the point of death, and once or twice he was actually a corpse; but he revived sufficiently to put in an appearance on the morning of September 2, when he sent a note to the King of Prussia, saying :--

"As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty.

And on that day, just five weeks after he had assumed the chief command at Metz, he was a prisoner of war, dependent upon the pleasure of King William for the place of his future residence. On the afternoon of the 1st it is said that he telegraphed to the Empress-"All goes wonderfully well; our plans all succeed." But there is doubtless no truth in the report.

As for the latest movements of the Prince Imperial, they, too, are involved in some doubt. The Paris Monitcur reported his arrival at Avesnes, some 50 miles N. W. of Sedan, on the morning of the 30th; and on Saturday, the 3d of September, after MacMahon's capitulation, he was reported to have arrived at Chimay, a Belgian town about 35 miles N. W. of Sedan. This

dent. M. Jules Ferry-I said, gentlemen, and I affirm, that from this immense crowd of Parisians, which you do not know, no cry rose except the patriotic and generous one, "To arms! To arms!" I saw, gentlemen, as others saw, Marshal Baraguay d'Hil-liers walking on foot among the crowd, and all these brave men round about him, pressing his hands toucking his clothes, and demanding from him arms

ms! (Murmurs from the Right.) M. 10 Baron Eschasseriaux-They insulted the Chamber at the close of the session.

M. Gambetta-It is the population of Paris which would be your best defense.

M. Jules Ferry-Gentlemen, the situation is too serious to permit of oratorical artifices and useless words. I tell you this, on my honor and conscience, that Parisian populace, which I know better than you, has but one voice, one wish arms to re-pel the foreigner. (Enough, enough.) If, then, Paris is not in insurrection, what is the use of a state of is not in insurrection, what is the use of a state of slege? Of what use are those regiments which would be so much better at the frontier? (Excellent; ap-planse from the Left.) Well, gentlemen, the enemy has repulsed one of our armles, and you keep here \$5,000 men to satisfy your faise and foolish fears! Very well; let me tell you in conclusion that those fears are something very like treason to your country. (Fresh applause from the Left.) Voice to the Right—The order of the day! the order of the day!

order of the day! M. the Minister of the Council of State rose to speak. (Do not reply! do not reply! Pass to the order of the day! the order of the day is de-M. the President—The order of the day is de-

manded. (Yes, yes.) I shall consult the Chamber. M. Jules Ferry-1 demand to be heard against losing the discussion.

M. the President Schneider-I have put the ques-The order of the day was put to the vote and

carried.

M Jules Ferry-I protest. M. Garnier-Pages-They will not reply to us, be-

cause they cannot. M. Houane de Choiseul-It is a Ministry of execution.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Influence of the United States on the Ameni-ties of War-The Prussian Relief Society. In spite of the exaggerated stories of German outrages, the information is positive that the analysis of the treaty of Geneva, in respect to wounded sol-diers, govern the entire hospital service in the Prussian army, and that the care of the sick and the history of war until after the organization of the history of war until after the organization of the United States Sanitary Commission. This stu-

pendous charity made a complete revolution in the methods of caring for wounded soldiers; and its ex-ample is now followed whenever a civilized country ample is now followed whenever a civilized country is betrayed or driven into the barbarism of war. The Geneva Convention of October, 1863, gave rise to the international treaty of August 22, 1864. Im-mediately thereafter, and before this treaty had been signed by King William-namely, in February of the same year—the Central Prussian Reliaf Soci-ety was formed in Berlin, having for its objects— First, in time of war to aid the royal administration of ambulances and hospitals in providing for sick and wounded soldlers; and, second, in time of neace te presare suitable means for the accomplish-

peace to prepare suitable means for the accomplish-ment of this object. The society based its actions and regulations on the principle embodied in the in-ternational treaty, and during the Schleswig-Holstein campaign carried on its operations upon the broad and bumane conception of treating all the wounded and sick of both beligerents upon terms of

wounded and sick of both beingerents upon terms of the strictest neutrality. Previous to this, the spirit of civilized warfare reached its acme shortly after the battle of Monte-belle, when Louis Napoleon decreed, on the 28th of May, 1855, "that all wounded prisoners shall be de-livered without exchange so soon as their condition may remult them to return to their condition May, 1862, "that an wounded prisoners shall be de-livered without exchange so soon as their condition may permit them to return to their country." On the 15th of April, 1865, the Prussian Sanitary Society was informed that the King and Queen took

the work under their immediate protection, which was announced in the following terms :---

"Upon a proposition which has been presented to us the lith of this mouth, we have resolved to place under our special protection the Prussian Society founded with the view of succoring, in time of war, sick and wounded soldiers. We give our pretection to this society in con-sideration of the clevested and important aim it pursuis. "WILLIAM AND AUGUS (A."

After the war with Denmark, and during the Aus-tro-Prussian-Italian conflict, the same spirit ani-mated the Germans in their care of sick and

mated the Germans in their care of sick and wounded soldiers, and these efforts were supple-mented by similar societies, although not to so great an extent, under the protection of Napoleon and Eugenie; the Emperor having also become a party to the International Treaty. The first article of this treaty shows the breadth and scope of the Interest it was intended to serve. Ambulances, hospitals, and all material destined to ald the sick and wounded upon iand and sea, are recognized as neutral, and as such protected and respected by belligerents.

respected by belligerents. The members of the Societies of Relief for wounded soldiers in the land and naval services of every country, their auxiliary attendants, and their mate-rial, the inhabitants of the country, as well as volun-

THE SCANDINAVIAN POWERS.

Feeling of the Northern Governments-Russian Influence and the Tendency Towards France.

A Copenhagen correspondent of the Brussels Norde, under date of August 15, writes as follows :--Every one is now aware of the attitude of the Scandinavian States during the existing war. In spite of sympathies towards France so strongly de clared at Copenhagen and Stockholm, counsels of prudence have prevailed, and all that is wante now is to know if the neutrality of other powers is certain enough to permit Sweden and Denmark t keep indefinitely out of the great Continental strug-gle. The Swedish Government even believed itself strugcalled on to require the journals to avoid all polemics which might morally compromise Sweden with one or other of the belligerents.

This recommendation was perhaps not altogether superituous, for a leaning towards France was manifested in several organs of the press in rather a cu-rious fashion. The journals of Stockholm and Copenhagen, of more or less Scandinavian sympathic instead of confining themselves to the discussion of the immediate and direct consequences of participa-tion in the war by Sweden and Denmark, profited tion in the war by Swelter long considerations by the opportunity to develop long considerations on the position of Russia and on her future policy in

The advantage of bringing Russia into the ques-tion of Scandinavian neutrality is certainly not clear, but it must be acknowledged that the inveterate prejudices of certain Danish and Swedish pol ticians against that power constitute an important element in the propagandism in favor of an alliance with France,

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

Her Majesty's Care for the Wounded-English Humanitarianism.

this morning :-

and religion to abate these unspeakable atroctites. But may I ask you to employ the pages of your wide-spread journal in an exhortation to English men and women not to be behind the Germans in the en-deavor to mitigate the amount of human suffering " deavor to mitigate the amount of human suffering? Both the contending parties are our allies, and we carnestly pray that they may continue so; and there will be no better way of effecting it than by showing them sympathy in an hour of distress. Colonel Loyd Lindsay, M. P., has formed a committee, which has its office at No. 8 St. Martin's piace, Trafagar square, where all donations may be sent. May I hope that you will give this letter a place in your columns?

and laid down their arms. Surrender of Montmedy Demanded. A demand has been made upon Montmedy

WAR NEWS BY CABLE

The Empress Eugenie.

She Joins Her Husband.

Trochu Reigns.

The Siege of Strasburg

A Tco Heroic Defense.

Destruction of the Cathedral.

Despatch from Minister Washburne

"The Empire is Dead !"

The Empress Eugenie Joins her Husband.

PARIS, Sept. 5.-(Special to the New York

Trochu Dictator.

General Trochu will at once be made tem-

French Surrenders in Belgium. LONDON, Sept. 5.-A despatch dated Brus-

els, Sept. 3, received in this city this morn-

ing, states that twelve thousand French

porary dictator, and Paris will be defended

Etc.,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Dictatorship Probable

for the surrender of that town and the garrison, which was refused.

The Suffering in Strasburg.

Another despatch dated Carlsruhe, Septembor 3, received in this city, states that on the previous day the cellars of Strasburg had been inundated by the rising of the river Rhine, causing great suffering and destruction of property.

Partial Destruction of the Famous Cathedral. The magnificent cathedral, so much admired by tourists, is certainly partially destroyed.

"The Empire is Dead"-Despatch from Minis-ter Washbarne.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-Minister Washburne telegraphs to the Department of State that the empire is ended, and that the excitement is intense in Paris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Troubles-The Capture of the Krozler Family. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- Letters to the Indian Office from the agent for the Kiowas, dated 12th ult., report the bad conduct of five Indians, who chased the herder of the hay contractor on the 11th, shot the mule he was riding, and endeavored to kill him. He escaped, however, by secreting himself in the bushes. Another letter reports the arrival of Kiowas at the Agency with their captives- the Krozier family, mother and five children. Some of the children were given up at once. The Mexican who had the mother of the children was the most reluctant. and acted most defiantly of any of them. There is another boy captured, but the chief who holds him did not come in. The agent has sent word to him not to come into the agency without the boy. The behavior of the Indians is reported as outrageous. Their young men stampeded the cattle belonging to the agency, stole provisions, clothing, etc., and behaved generally in a defiant manner. According a long-established

custom, the agent paid the Indians for the captives brought in, \$100 for each, \$600 for all. The Indian office has concluded not to follow the practice heretofore adopted of paying Indians money or goods for the captives they steal, as experience proves that this action is certainly placing a premium upon such villainy.

The Schetzen Verein.

Deepatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- The grand annual festival of the Scheutzen Verein Germania commenced to-day. Over three thousand dollars have been expended for prizes. The festivities are to continue three days. Twenty-five per centum of the amount received will be devoted to the relief of the widows and orphans of those

FROM CAPE MAY.

safety of their German fatherland.

The Season Holding out Well-High Wlad and Tide.

who have fallen in battle for the unity and

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CAPE ISLAND, Sept. 5 .- This morning over thirty coasters bound for Philadelphia were anchored in front of the island, in consequence of adverse wind and tide. The bay is very rough. The steamer Arrowsmith and the wharf received some damage this morning. About one-half of the passengers were unable to get aboard, and were compelled to take the 9 o'clock train. The weather on the island is clear and delight Cottagers are leaving very slowly.

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Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.—The Flour market remains in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, with scarcely any demand for shipment and no diposition on the part of the local trade to anticipate future wants. Only a few hundred barrels were taken, including small lots of superfine at \$5'25@5'50; extras at \$5623/@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6'75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@ 7'25; Ohio do. dt \$6'75@7'50, and fancy brands at \$7'75@8'50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5'75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are nomi-nal.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat and prices are 5c, lower. Sales of 4500 bushels Indiana red at \$1 35631'41, closing at the former rate. Rye is stady at \$3c, for Western. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of yellow at 95697c., and Western mixed at 85688c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels at 516 52c. for white Western; 45@48c. for black do., and Delaware at 52c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Seeds-Prices of Cloverseed are nomina.. Timo-thy is in demand at \$5.75@6. Flaxseed is in demand

Whiksy is firmer. Sales of 10 barrels Western iron-bound at 96c. and 25 barrels Pennsylvania do second hand, at 95c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 5.-The market for Beef Cattle was decidedly dull to day, there being no demand except decidedly duit to-day, there being no demand except for the better descriptions, which were in scanty supply, and brought fair prices, while inferior grades were abundant and entirely nominal in value. We quote choice at 8% 09% c. fair to good at 609 c., and common at 60% c. The receipts were unusually large, in the aggregate reaching fully 3234 head, many of which remained in the pens unsold. The following sales were renoted: following sales were reported ;-

many of which remained in the pens the following sales were reported:Head.
132 Owen Smith, Western, 6(9):...
40 John Smyth & Bro., do., 7(88):...
70 Dernis Smyth, do., 7(88):...
81 A. Christy, do., 7(88):...
82 James Christy, do., 7(88):...
84 Dengier & McCleese, do., 6(88):...
85 James Christy, do., 7(88):...
86 B. F. McFillen, do., 6(88):...
86 B. F. McFillen, do., 6(88):...
87 James McFillen, do., 7(88):...
88 B. F. McFillen, do., 8(8)...
89 James McFillen, do., 7(8):...
80 R. S. McFillen, do., 8(8)...
80 R. S. McFillen, do., 7(8):...
81 Uliman & Bachman, do., 7(8):...
82 Joseph Chan, do., 6(8):...
83 Joseph Chan, do., 6(8):...
84 H. Chain, do., 6(8):...
85 Joseph Chan, do., 6(8):...
86 Gus, Schamberg, do., 7(8):...
87 Joseph Chan, do., 6(8):...
88 Joseph Chan, do., 6(8):...
89 Joseph Chan, do., 6(8):...
80 Gus, Schamberg, do., 7(8):...
81 H. Frank, do., 6(8):...
82 James Clemsen, do., 7(8):...
83 James Clemsen, do., 7(8):...
84 J. Alexander, do., 7(8):...
85 John McArdle, do., 6(8):...
85 John McArdle, do., 6(8):... 65 Thomas Dun, do., 67,00 25 John McArdle, do., 67,00 60 R. Maynes, do., 64,683, 56 Blum & Co., do., 668, 110 Eleorn, do., 66315, 32 Blumenthal, Vir^o, mis, 6 33 Blumenthal, Vir^o, mis, 6 10 Frank, Wes^{*}, ern, 65 110 Eleorn, do., 66013. 32 Blumenthal, Vir ania, 5% (35%. 36 S. Frank, West, ern, 6% (35%. 32 M. Dryfoos S. Co., do., 6665%. 62 Charles M. apply, do., 4% (36. For Cowst and Calves a lively demand prevalied, and the offerings, which reached 150 head, were readily absorbed within the range of from \$40 to \$55, the lp ster for Cow and Calf. States of second quality were much in request and

"S neep of good quality were much in request, and " neep of good quality were much in request, and " a style was realized, but common moved slowly, and prices favored buyers. About 18,000 head changed hands at 43,000 c. W pound, gross. The demand for Hogs was again active, and prices m proved; sales of 2448 head at \$13.70614.20, the atter for extra prime corn-icd.

From the London Telegraph. Lord Shaftesbury writes :--This extract was taken from your impression of

this morning :-- BERLIN, Angust 12, 1870. The Queen of Prussis is personally devoting special care to the French wounded. She has caused shirts and other small articles to be distributed among the French officers. Refreshments, cigart, &c., are distributed among the French prisoners, as well as among the Prussian troops passing through Berlin, by the Ladies' Committee. Ger-man fadles may be seen at the railway stations acting as secretaries to the prisoners desirous of writing home. If the war is to be carried on by both sides after this fashion it will go further to civilize mankind and put an end to wars altogether than all the schemes of force or arbitration that have as yet been propounded. It is a noble effort to bring humanity and religion to abate these unspeakable atroctites.

respect to the two States.