# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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# FIRST EDITION

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC! The Men at the Head. A Historical Resume. First Battle Before Metz.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Men in Whose Hands is the Destiny of France. We gave yesterday sketches of several of the members of the new Republican Provisional Government of France, or Government of Desense, as it is called. To-day we continue the list:--

M. Isane Adolphe Cremieux, Minister of This distinguished lawyer, to whom has been assigned the Department of Justice, was born at Nismes, of Jewish parents, April 30, 1796. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies for several years during the reign of Louis Philippe, and always voted with the Reform party against M. G rizor. He was an energetic supporter of the exclusion of paid functionacies (ministers excepted) from the Chamber, and he advocated the most comprehensive principles of free trade. When the Game law, initiated in the Chamber of Peers, was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cremieux opposed it vigorously. Finding that ministers were resolved to carry it, he succeeded in procuring the suppression of the clause which exempted crown lands from the provisions of the measure, but the peers restored the obnoxious paragraph. When Count Duchatel made his memorable declaration that no reform would be granted, and that the Government had resolved to put down the Reform banquets, M. Cremieux exclaimed, "There is blood in this!" Eacountering Louis Pailippe and his Queen in the Place de la Concorde on the Thursday of their flight, M. Cremieux recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left," and proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a Provisional Government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1334). After the coup d'etat he was arrested and taken to Magas, and then retired from political life and devoted himself to his profession at the French bar. Since 1969, however, he has again taken part in

public affairs as a member of the Legislature. His

legal career has been one of great distinction. In

the prosecutions which followed the downtall of

Char es X, he was the counsel for one of the

latter's Ministers, Guernon Rauville, and also coun-

sel for the Constitutionnel, National, and Gazette ds

France. He is noted for his great personal ugliness.

21. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction. The full name of the Minister of Public Instruction under the provisional government of the French Republic is Jules Francois Simon Saisse. He was born at Lorient, December 31 1s14, and was educated at the Ecole Normale, in Paris, which he entered in 1831. He was one of the most brilliant pupils of Coustn, and he adopted the peculiar views of his preceptor. In 1835 he was appointer Professor of Philosophy at the Lycee de Caen, and in 1837 he became Professor of History and Philosophy in the Ecole Normale. In 1839 he was Cousin's deputy at the Sorbonne, M. Simon while engaged as a professor at these institutions gained great reputation by his lectures and writings, and in 1845 he was decorated with the Legion of Honor. During the following year he was an opposition candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, but falled to be elected. In 1848 he esponsed the cause of the revolution and was returned to the National Assembly from the Department of Cotes du Nord by 63,000 votes. He affliated with the moderate Republicans, and devoted his especial attention public instruction. He was appointed on the commission to report an organic law. In 1849 he was made a member of the Council of State, but on refusing to give his consent to the coup d'etat, he was forced to retire from public life. In 18:1 his course at the Sorbonne was suspended for political reasons, and he devoted himself to philosophical study and inquiry. He twice accepted invitations to deliver lectures on philosophy in the principal cities of Belgium, and in 1868 he was elected President of the Society of Men of Letters, This office, however, he held but a few months. In 1869 he was elected Deputy from two different districts-the Gironde and the Seine-and he chose to represent the former. M. Simon has been from the first one of the most determined opponents of Louis Napoleon, but has never identified himself with the extreme republicans. He has always been interested in the cause of education, and has appeared as the friend of the most advanced opinions on all sociological topics, especially those for the improvement of the working classes. His most important philosophical works are "Bistoire de l'Ecole d'Alexandrie," "Le Devoir," "La Religion Naturelle," and "La Liberte de Conscience." He has also been a frequent contribu-

tor to the periodical press of France. M. Joles Grevy, President of the Council. M. Grevy was born at Mont-sous-Vandrez, in the Jura, in 1816. He moved to Paris when a young man, studied law, and, after admission to the bar, became conspicuous on account of radical sentiments. After the revolution of 1848 he was appointed a commissioner of the provisional government in his department. He was subsequently elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. As a representative he was noted for his conservative sentiments-although he generally voted with the extreme Left-and for his eloquence as an orator. After the election of Louis Napoleon he went into opposition and denounced the expedition to Rome, Re-elected to the Assembly, he remained faithful to the democracy, and opposed the coalition between tile royalists and Bonapartista. The coup d'etat drove him from political life, to which he returned hast year, when he was elected to the Corps Legis-

M. Etlenne Arago, Mayor of Paris. It is M. Etienne Arago, the journalist and politi-cian, and not his nephew Emmanuel, as stated by many of the papers, who has been appointed Mayor of Paris by the Provisional Government. He was a brother of the distinguished astronomer, Francois, and was born at Perpignan, February 9, 1802. He studied at the College of Lorrez, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas, and established two opposition journals. La Lorgn-tte and Le Figaro, the latter in conjunc-tion with M. Maurice Athoy. In 1829 he became director of the Theatre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordinances of Charles X., thus being one of the first to give the signal for the revolution of July. Afterwards, with a number of friends, he took part in the insurrectionary movements in June and April, 1834, but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who explated their imprudence at St. Pelsgie. After the revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the President and his ministers on the occasson of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transporta- i were committed in the name of liberty. The old

tion, by the High Court of Versallies, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin, at which latter place he occupied himself with literary studies and editing his "Souvenirs." While at the head of the Post Office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal-stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium he organized a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France.

Count Emile de Kerntry, Prefect of Police. Count Emile de Keratry, who occupies the impertant and responsible position of Prefect of Pelice, is a native of Brittany, and was born in 1832. He served with credit in the cavalry in the Crimean war, and also in Algiers and Mexico. In 1865 he resigned from the army and retired to private life, crowned with decorations, and enjoying in an eminent degree the esteem and confidence of the nation. He became a frequent contributor to the Revue Des deux Mondes, and discussed ; the Mexican question with much acuteness. He afterwards undertook the management of the Revue Moderns, and criticized Marshal Bazaine and the Government with great acerbity. In 1869 he was returned to the Corps Legislatif, and distinguished himself by the boldness of his opposition to the extreme measures of the Government. He particularly insisted upon the duty of the deputies to meet in their own right, if they were not formally called together by the Government. In the turbulent scenes on the 9th of August which accompanied the downfall of the Ollivier Ministry, Count de Keratry took a prominent part, and from the time when the news of the great reverses of the French armies was received in Paris, he has been carnest in insisting upon every possible effort being made to repel the invaders.

M. Emmanuel Arago, who, as a Paris Deputy, has a place in the Provisional Government, but not a seat in the Cabinet, belongs to the same illustrious family as the new Mayor of Paris, whose nephew he is. He is the eldest son of Francois Arago, the distinguished astronomer and statesman, and was born in Paris August 6, 1812. He is an advocate, and was elected a member of the Council of Advocates. His name, as well as his opinions and tendencies, caused him to be retained in several political cases of importance. He defended Barbes and Martin Bernard in 1859. In 1848 he took an active part in the Revolution, and on the morning of February protested from the balcony of the Nationale against the abdication of Louis Philippe, declared the monarchy extinct, and called for a provisional government. He was at once appointed by his republican friends to oppose the proclamation of the regency, and ran to the Palais Royal with Sarrans, Jr., Chaix and Dumerll. They arrived at the door of the chamber in time to see the Duchess of Orleans and her son enter. When M. Dupin had read from the tribune the abdication which announced the regency, Emmanuel Arago rose and loudly proclaimed that royalty was by this act extinct, and the people objected to a regency. Lamartine and other deputies followed, and a Provisional Government was organized on the spot, the Duchess of Orleans and the royal dukes making their way out in the tumult of the debate. In a few days it was announced in Paris that Lyons was in a most excited state owing to the stoppage of trade and the destitution of the workmen, and Arago was immediately despatched by the Provisional Government as Commissary-General, with plenary powers to act according to his discretion. Finding that (the question being one of food) the danger was imminent, Arago consulted with the Mayor of Lyons, the Receiver-General, and the Inspector-General of Finances, and gave an order on the Receiver General for the sum of five hundred thousand francs, to be immediately applied to the relief of the distressed. This action was subsequently misrepresented and made the subject of furious party invective, but he was afterwards justified by a vote of the Assembly. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Pyrenees-Orientales, and was despatched to Berlin as Envoy Extraordinary, May 25, 1848. He resigned on the election of Louis Napoleon as President, and returning to Paris, continued in steady opposition to the Government. While at Berlin he intervened in behalf of the Poles in the Grand Duchy of Posen, and procured the release of General Mierolawski.

He protested strongly against the Roman expedition. Not leaving France after the coup d'etat, he resumed the practice of law in Paris, and in 1367 defended Berezowski. He was again in politics in 1869, and in the general elections of that year was the candidate of the Opposition both in the Eastern Pyrenees and in the Var, but was elected in neither. In the special elections of the November following he was a candidate from Paris and was elected.

M. Eugene Pelletan, as deputy from Paris, has also a place in the Provi-sional Government, but no Cabinet position. He was born at Royau, in the Department of Charente Inferieure, on the 26th of October, 1813, and studied for the profession of the law at Paris. He is the author of a number of works which have attained a good standing and given him considerable repute as a writer. For some years past he has also been an active participant in political strife, and in 1864 was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts as an opposition candidate, being re-elected in 1869. In the Chamber he has always been an active and courageous antagonist of the Empire.

## REPUBLICANISM IN FRANCE.

Previous Attempts at Setting up a French Republic, and now they have Fared-A Histori-At a time when France, in the midst of a great

national disaster and humiliation, is again about to try the experiment of a republic, a brief resume of the previous attempts in the same direction will not be uninteresting. The revolution in the new world which called a

new nation into existence, and transformed the British colonies into the United States of North America, and established a republic, the chief corner-stone of which was the absolute legal equality of all its citizens, was the inspiring cause of the great convuision that overthrew one of the oldest monarchies in Europe and inaugurated scenes of terror that mankind still trembles to think upon. The example of America was the spark that caused the explosion in France, but the real reasons for the revolution are to be looked for in the long years of oppression during which the people of France graned under the tyranny of a haughty oligarchy of noties, and were taxed beyond endurance to support the !rivolities and extravagances of the gayest and most splendid court of Europe, Tue rebecility of Louis XVI, the insensibility of his queen to the dire misery that surrounded her on every side, and the wasteful extravagance of the Ministry, served o precipitate the storm that had been gathering for centuries. The passions of the populace were excited by the writings of political pamphleteers who pointed to the example of America, and asked why France should endure all the miseries imposed upon her when it needed but a uni ed effort to free the nation from its tyrants, and when the storm burst upon the 10th of August, 1792, and the King and his supporters were obliged to succomb to its tury. The National Convention met on the 21st of September, and the King was sentenced to death as a defiance to the powers of Europe, which had combine to crush out the spirit of liberty that had arisen in France. The republic entered upon the apparently unequal contest defantly, and the French people with a unanimity that has never been parallele burled themselves against their invaders, and on the adjournment of the convention, on the 25th o October, 1795, after a session of more than thirtyseven months, the enemies of the republic were everywhere humbled. In the meantime scenes of terror were enacted in Paris, and the world stood aghast at the atrocities that

order of things was swept away as if it had never existed, and the proud nobility had either perished under the axe of the guillotine or been driven into exile. The first French Republic wore itself out with its own fury, and it practically ended when Napoleon Bonaparte, the successful general of the armies, which had defeated the combined forces of Europe, became First Consul and grasped the reins

Then followed the empfre, the fall of Napoleon, the restoration of the Bourbons, and thur second downfail, when Charles X was forced to fly; the accession of Louis Philippe and his downfall in 1848. The revolution of February 24th, 1848, was precipitated by the agitation in favor of parliamentary reform, and the weakness and timidity of the King in abandoning his throne probably gave a very different turn to events than if he had remained at his post and resolutely met the issues of the hour. It was thought that this time the republic would have a fair chance for success, and a large portion of the nation were prepared to give it a cordial support. A republican constitution was adopted, and on December 10th, 1843, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who saw that his opportunity had now arrived, and had landed in France so soon as the revolution was consumated, was elected President of the French republic by 5,658,755 votes against 1,500,000 which were cast for Cavalgnac. Dissensions soon arose between the majority of the Legislative Assembly and the President, and there were signs of trouble as the period for a new Presidential election approached. Louis Napoleon, who skilfully fostered the popular dissatisfaction against the Government, dissolved the Assembly December 2, 1851, and assumed dictatorial powers. He appealed to the people to sanction his action, and with the aid of the army, which he had secured to his interests, he was chosen President for ten years by nearly eight million votes. A new constitution was formed, and on November 7, 1852, a motion was made in the Senate for the re-estableaut of the empire. This was acceded to by the people of France by a vote of 7,824,129, and the second French republic ceased to exist.

The second empire has now perished like the first, and the nephew, like the uncle, is a fugitive from the people be had betrayed, and a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. The French republic has been proclaimed for the third time, in the midst of a great public calamity. A large portion of the fairest part of France is overrun by the Germans, who are advancing rapidly upon Paris after a series of victories unparalleled in the annals of warfare, and the future of the new republic is shrouded in impenetrable clouds. That France will be enabled to emerge from her present trials purified by her misfortunes, and that the new republic will be established upon a more permanent basis than its predecessors, is the sincere wish of every lover of

## THE BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

Official German Reports of the Engagement of By mail we have received two official German reports of the first engagement near Metz, that of Sunday, Aug. 14. The first, dated Herny, Aug. 15,

This morning his Majesty the King, accompanied by Baron Molike and the other generals of the royal headquarters, as also by Count Bismarck and Count Kutusoff, the military member of the Russian Em-Kutusoff, the military member of the Russian Embassy at Berlin, inspected the locality of yesterlay's fight. It is situated between the eastern ramparts of Metz and the villages Ars, Laguenexy, Borny, and Colombey. At Coligny, west of Pange, where the head quarters of the 7th Corps d'Armee were, the King, with his suite, mounted and proceeded at once to the battle-field. It appears that on the morning of the 14th the French army was stationed cast of Metz, occupying three different camps, and stretching over a space of at least nine kilometres. stretching over a It is probable that General Bazaine intended to fall back on Chalons, and that it was only owing to rundry difficulties with which he had to contend that we still surprised him at Metz. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon General Steinmetz o'clock the 7th Corps d'armee (Westphalians, General von Zastrow) to proceed to the attack. As on previous cccasions we found the French behind earthworks and in rifle pits, which, while protecting them from our fire exposed our troops to the full effect of their deadly aim.
On this occasion, as on some other preceding ones,

it was observed that the French, when crouching in rifle pits, fire more calmly than in the open. One after the other we had to take the pits and intrenchments near Ars, Laguenexy, Griquy, Borny, Colombey, and some other hamlets, which, surrounded with hedges, present considerable difficulties for attack. The fight was long, vehement, and very sanguinary. As the French stood on the defensive, and only popped up out of their shelter to fire, their dead have nearly all been shot in the head. In one rifle pit alone we found 781, all laid low by our sharp-shooters. Our losses, too, are considerable, as we did not break off the engagement till late in the evening, by which time we had driven the French into the very glacis of the fortress. When the enemy began to yield, immense confusion set in in his ranks. After a short time he had entirely disappeared, most of the slightly wounded managing to effect their escape with the rest.

As we have made prisoners of nearly all regiments of three principal corps united under General Bazaine (respectively commanded by Gens. De Caen, Frossard, and Ladmirault), it seems that we had nearly the entire force opposed to us. Yesterday's fight, nailing the French army to the spot at Metz, will be the more prolific in results, as the Crown Prince has already occupied Luneville and penetrated even to Pont-a-Mousson.

In the meantime we are constructing a railway from Remilly, south of Metz, to a certain point notheast of the fortress, which will enable us to utilize the Saarbruck-Metz-Nancy line, even though Metz remained in the hands of the enemy. Though

Metz remained in the hands of the enemy. Though a temp rary construction, and built in the light style of the American prairie railways, it is a grand enterprise, and occupies thousands of laborers. Our difficulties in the task are the greater, as the inhabitants of the neighborhood have been mostly drafted into Metz to work on the new fortifications. The second report, dated Pont-a-Mousson, August 16, reads as follows:-

The royal headquarters having been removed today from Herny to Pont-a-Mousson, are now sta-tioned in the midst of the three operating armies, of which the one under General Steinmetz is before Metz; the other, under Prince Frederice Charles, has got far beyond Pont-a-Mousson, and the third, under the Crown Prince, has reached Nancy. The basis of future operations now is the Moselle, be-tween Nancy and Metz. There is little doubt that the engagement near Pange, on the 14th, will be the engagement hear range, on the 14th, will be attended with the most important consequences. Marshal Bazaine, being obliged to fight by our troops coming up with him, probably kept quiet on the 14th, because he had determined to cel-brate che 15th, the Napoleon's day, by a battle. He altordingly, in the night from the 13th to the 14th, drew his troops together into one continuous line, and, it seems, awaited the arrival of the Imperial Guara under General Bourbast on the 18th. Guaro, under General Bourbaki, on the 15th. How-ever, we left him no time for the execution of his plans, but ourselves proceeded to the attack in the

We found ourselves in front of the four corps Ladmirault, Failly, De Caen and Fossard, the latter of which, it a true, could no longer be called a corps, having been almost crushed at Saarbruck. Of the three corps d'armee forming the First Army, under General Stein, (Westphalians, Rhinelanders, and East Prussians), the Seventh or Westphalian corps opened the fight. The engagement at first was little more than a skirmish, but by the new French practice of fighting from rifle pits became very bloody, and assumed unexpected proportions. Eventually portions of the First (East Prussian) corps d'armee became involved, when the French were driven from pit to pit, from intrenchment to is trenchment, and at length were compelled to seek shelter on the glacks of the outworks of Metz As we advanced upon them they left their ditches soon enough, but only to seek cover in another trench We found ourselves in front of the four corps Ladwe advanced upon them they left their diches soon enough, but only to seek cover in another trench prepared a little further back. This and the teiling effect of the Chassepot, when managed with more deliberate aim, as it usually is by the French from under cover, retarded our progress. Still, as we steadily gained ground, we reached the glacis by the time darkness set in. It was owing to this very gradual advance of our men that the French had time allowed them to retreat.

time allowed them to retreat.

The fact of their retreat is sufficiently proved by The fact of their retreat is sumiciently proved by their not reappearing on the 15th. In all proba-bility they have joined the Guards under Bourbakl, and are at present drawing off on the high road from Metz te Chalons. It is just possible they will have to encounter our second army, which has turned to Thiancourt from Pont-a-Mons-on, and is likely to stop them long before they come in sight of Chalons.

# FOURTH EDITION LATEST FROM EUROPE

The Republic an Experiment.

Peace or Destruction.

Apathy of Queen Victoria.

Her People Indignant.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Alleged French Recognition.

The Report Premature.

#### FROM EUROPE.

France Jealous of Military Glory. LONDON, Sept. 7 .- The Times says if France refuses to treat the republic will perish, because Frenchmen are more jealous of military glory than of the right and justice of others. The Demands of Prussin.

LONDON, Sept. 7 .- The German States, at the demand of Prussia, undertake to provide for 80,000 French prisoners at the rate of one to every 500 of population.

French Ambassador to Russin Resigns. St. Petersburg, Sept. 7 .- General Fleury, who has recently been acting here as ambassador of France, has resigned. He instantly left

Hard on Royalty. LONDON, Sept. 7 .- The Times to day has several bitter articles on the absence and apathy

of the Queen and Princes, who are deerstalking while Europe is shaken to its foundation. The Ministry, with their herculian efforts, have succeeded in restraining Greece from hurling her vast energies into the contest. This summarizes the conduct of England at this supreme crisis of

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The weather to-day is stormy, and rain is falling in torrents. The Steamship Caledouia,

from New York for Glasgow, was signalled off Moville to-day. The Government Warehouses are gorged with bonded goods, and merchants

clamor vainly for more accommodations. The steamship City of Washington, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at

Queenstown this morning. Austria and the Neutral League. VIENNA, Sept. 7 .- It is asserted that the accession of Austria to the neutral league is qualified by the condition that mediation is prohibited.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

The Admiralship. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept 7.—A member of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs now in this city says there will be a strong opposition to the confirmation of Vice-Admiral Porter to be Admiral in place of Farragut. In his contest with the committee of Congress about the line and staff question, Porter succeeded in making many enemies among Senators and members of the House. Some of them suspect him of interfering with their appointments, so as to get the President to defeat them, and they will be anxious to pay off old scores. There is some talk of abolishing the rank of Admiral. Tais would leave Porter high and dry, and at the same time dispense with the necessity of his rejection by the Senate,

The French Minister at Washington. The French Minister here has not received any information of the appointment of his successor, though he is daily expecting it, by the new Govern-ment of France. He has ceased to transact any business of an official character with the State De-

# The Alieged Recognition of the French Re-public. There is no information here, either at the De-

partment of State or elsewhere in official circles, confirmatory of statements made by a New York evening paper, that the President had instructed Secretary Fish to issue a proclamation recognizing the French republic. It is likely that the President will wait until the result of the new movement is nore definitely known and until the republic makes application for recognition by sending a minister here officially. Our Government has no notification of the fall of the empire.

Duties on the Mexican Frontier. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Treasury Department is informed that heretofore goods have been admitted to enter at Presidio del Norte and other at about one-third the regular tariff rates, but that hereafter and w thout further notice all goods im-ported there must pay the full tariff of duties. Army Orders.

First Lieutenant R. E. Whitman, 3d Cavairy, is ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to accompany recruits for his regiment.

Bedice's Island, New York harbor, is discontinued as a depot or rendezvous for recruits and will be garrisoned under orders of the General commanding

the Department of the East.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service, New York city, will give directions concerning the proper distribution of the recruits and recruiting property now on that island. The telegraphic order relieving Major Brantz, Paymaster, from duty in the Department of Texas, and ordering him to repair to Baltimore, Md., to report by letter to the War Odice, and await orders,

Paymaster J. E. Eldridge, of the navy, is ordered to special duty at New York.

The orders detaching Gunner J. M. Hogg from the Pensacola Navy Yard have been revoked.

#### FROM NEW YORK. Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—The specie shipment to Europe to-day is \$300,000.

There were twenty bids for gold to-day, amounting to \$5,635,000. Highest bid 114-40. Lowest 113-51. The awards will be one million at 114-18½ to 114-40. Arrived, steamer Moro Castle, from Havana.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York, Stock and Money Market.
New York, Sept. 7.—Stocks steady. Money,
4@5 per cent. Gold, 114½, 6-20s, 1862, coupon,
112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111½; do.
1865, new, 110; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s,
105½; Virguna 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton.
61; Comberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and
Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 22; Reading, 97½; Adams
Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan
Sonthern, 98½; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland
and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock finand,
113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western
Union Telegraph, 34½.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York Sept. 7.—Cotton quiet; sales 200 bales uplands at 20c. Flour heavy and easier; sales 7500 barrels State at \$4.80@5.80; Ohio at \$5.20@6.30; Western at \$4.80@6.15; Southern at \$5.35.28.25. Wheat duli, and declined 1@2c.; sales \$8,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1.08@109; winter red Western at \$1.28; white Michigan at \$1.40. Corn dull and lower; sales of 35,000 bushels new mixed Western at \$1.20. Oats lower; sales of 23,000 bushels State at 47 a.51c.; Western at 46.34sc. Boof steady. Pork heavy. Lard dull, Whisky dull at 93c.

## FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Ohio. VERMILLION, Ohio, Sept. L.—This morning the dry goods store of Gaylord & Merrill, the grocery store of Mr. King, and the Masonic longe rooms, were en-tirely consumed by fire. The loss is about \$20,000; insured for \$12,000.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 6.—The venerable Ole Buil.
was matried this evening to Miss Sarah Thorps,
youngest daughter of senator Thorps, of this city.

# Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimere Produce Market.

Baltimers, Sept. 7.—Cotton quiet, and nominally 195c. Flour quiet and unchanged. We except Western, which is better; sales of amber Maryland at \$1.45@1.40; fair to good Maryland red at \$1.25@1.40; common, \$1.03@1.20; Southern white wh at nominally \$1.40@1.65; winter: red Western, \$1.25@1.28; Western hmber, \$1.30. Corn—white Southern, \$0@85c.; yellow, southern, \$5.690c.; mixed Western, \$0@85c.; yellow, southern, \$5.690c.; provisions—Better feeling, but unchanged. Waisky quiet but firm at 24@25c.

Stock Quetations by Telegraph-2 P. M.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

There was a pretty fair attendance of attorneys and parties upon count to-day. The dock was well filled with prisoners, and business was fairly begun.

Charles Stokes, colored, pleaded guity to the charge of stealing from Dr. Striker. He called upon the Doctor and started him upon an imaginary professional errand; soon after the Doctor's departure us himself returns to the office and teld the lady in charge that the Hoctor had sent him back for medicine and had directed him to want therefor him. Having thus thrown suspicion from him and he ing left alone, he school several cours, pipes, a say of study, and other articles, valued at \$150, and cleared off. He was speedily followed and captured, and the property was recovered from him.

Me was specially followed and captured, and the property was recovered from him.

Joseph Gallus, col. red., was detected in the a-t of stealing a kit of mackerel from the store of J. W. Olaghorn & Co., on Delaware avenue, and being brought to court acknowledged his guilt.

Thomas Welsh pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a relief of shears.

pair of shears.

Thomas D. Haines, a young man of intemperate habits, owned up to having stolen several dresses from the house of a lady acquaintance. When arristed he gave up pawn ticks is which enabled the lady to recover the dresses. Levi l'arnell colored, was toune guity of the sarouny of a pair of pantaleons, which he was seen to steal from John Glancy was convicted of the larceny of a basket of

John Glancy was convicted of the larceny of a basket of potatoes.

William Hunter, a youth, was convicted of the larceny of a pair of ear-rings from Mrs. Elizabeth Sulivan. On the l7th of July tin roofers were working at Mrs. Sullivan's bonse, and this boy was observed moving it and out of the rooms, and the same day the ear-rings were missed from the bureau in the lady's camber. The boy was arrested on auspicion, and the articles were found dpon him.

George Williams, alias Harper, was convicted of an attempt to commit a burglars. He was detected at night and avoring to force entrance through the rear cellar grating of No. 1613 North Seventeenth street, and was classed and captured by Mr. Albert Detter, who resided there. He left a grant quantity of load pipe behind, which was evidently stolen, and he had in his pocket a wire such as is used for the purpose of picking locks.

Williams is not a brilliant booking thier, and yet the Judge was informed that on a previous occasion he had succeed in stealing several watches from a boarding-house.

William Williams pleaded suilty to the cluster of steal.

succeed in stealing several watches from a pourding house.

William Williams pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing twenty dollars' worth of snoe linious from the wharf of the Boston Steamship Company, where the goods had just been deposited from a ship.

James Devine and James Hughes, juveniles, one of whom could hardly touch the railing of t e dock with his chire without tip toeing, pleaded guilty to the charge of entering the residence of Mr. Hanson, on Arch street, with intent to steal. The house was vacant at the time, the family being out of town. At 7 o'clock in the morning pers us from the adjoining house saw these boys break the transom window of a six a door in Hanson's house and one of them climbed over to the interior and opened the down to the ather. An officer being summoned found one of them climbed over to the interior and opened the door for the other. An officer being summoned found the little fellows luxuriating in the parlor, having as yet been unable to make up their minds what to take. They likewise pitaded guilty to the charge of steading articles from H. W. Colesburry, in whose house they on ered in the same way, and they were known to have practised this as a business all summer.

John Snarkey p eaded guilty to the charge of as-

sault and battery upon his wife. The poor woman said James was in the habit of getting drunk, beating her, throwing her into the street at 6 o'clock in the morning, pawning her goods, and he was "very bad

John Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of steal-Albert D. Perry was convicted of the largeny of a pair

Albert D. Perry was convicted of the larceny of a pair of shears. Charles Ellis, a boy of fifteen or sixteen, who has attended bar at Fifth and Lombard streets tavera, was convicted of the larceny of ninety cents, which he and a companion were seen to take from the till of a beer saloon at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

SHOOTING AFFAIR .- About one o'clock this afternoon two colored men got into an altercation at Sixth and Lombard streets. Officer Patrick Hughes upon one of the participants in the melee drew a re-volver and fired, the ball from the weapon taking effect in the arm of the officer. The latter was removed to the Hospital. The colored man escaped, 1

Arson.-Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening an attempt was made to burn the carpet shop on Eighth street, below Vine. The fire had been kindled under a cigar box. The flames were discovered and ex-

BEAT HIS WIFE .- John Smith was arrested at Thirteenth and Fitzwater streets last night, for beating his wife. Alderman Collins committed him

RESCUED.—During the progress of the fire at Coates street wharf last night three firemen fell overboard, and were rescued from drawning by Boat's Crew No. 1 of the Delaware Harbor Police. FOUND DROWNED .- The Coroner was notified this

morning to hold an inquest at Harmer's Landing, on the Schuykill, below Gray's Ferry bridge, upon 'the body of an unknown man found drowned,

#### NOTES OF THE WAR. How the Prusslans Live on the French

A French paper says the Prussians are wonderfully well informed of everything that goes on, even to the smallest details. Some days ago a regiment of Uhians entered a village through which the French army had passed four-and-twenty hours before. The French had with great difficulty obtained 5000 rations from the country people, the Prussians required 25.000; they were told that it was impossible to comply with this demand, and that by completely despoiling the inhabitants it would be impossible to the country of the country people, the Prussians required to complete the country people, the Prussians required to the country people, the Prussians required to the country people to the Prussians required to the country people to the country pe sible to collect more than a quarter of what was clamed. The commandant pulled some notes out of his pocket and looked through them, "Where is Schultz?" said he. "Here I au, commandant," re-plied an bonest fellow, reddening with pride at findplied an honest fellow, reddening with pride at finding himself known to so powerful a person. "You
have three cows—a hundred heas. I know where
you have hidden your oats; you withdrew your flour
yesterday. Be so good as to fetch all that, and be
quick about it." Thus the commandant called all
the inhabitants one after the other, and proved to
them that he was as well acquainted as themselves
with their resources. It is needless to add that the
20,000 rations were made up in an hour's time.

Trouble Brewing in Algeria. The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"It seems highly pro-bable that there will be disturbances among the French as well as the Arab population of Aigeria, We gather from a long and vehement article in the Akhbar (Journal de l'algerie), of Imperial proclivities, that three gentlemen, well known as leading Government, thus excluding themselves from sit-ting in the General Council, and, as the Akhbar ex-press s it, making it appear that the majority of the Algerians are hostile to the G were need. M. Joly, the head of this party, has avowed openly that he will seize every occasion of showing his hostility to the Government."

Why Barnguay d'Hilliers was Removed A correspondent of the Independence Bene says that the Emperor was not well received at Casions, and he gives the following story as the cause of the removal of Marchal Baragray d'Hillers: - The Empress having sent for him to question him upon the situation, was informed that perfect tranquility existed in the capital. 'But,' said the Empress, ourselves and the dynasty?' 'Oh, as to that,' said the Marshal, 'hobody thinks about it. Franco only thinks of driving out the Prassians at any cose; for the rest, it will be seen to afterward.' The Euroress was sangry, and the removal of the discission was the result."

Among the many scenes on the battle-deld which are now cropping up in every newspaper the fellowing, from Figare, is worth reading:—"On the morrow of the battle of Gravelotte a decapitated countryman was found by the side of the body of a zonave officer. It was only by attentively examining the position of the two corpses that an exchanation of this singular discovery was elicited. The countryman, it was found, was a marander, as a lantern by his side couroborated. Not being able to undo the best of the officer, which contained a round sum in gold, the marander attempted to cut it, and in so doing stuck the knife into the officer's stomach. Now, the zonave, it would appear, was not jet dead; he had only fainted. Suddenly jumping up, he must have seized the thief by the hair of the head, and with one blow of his saure beheaded him." A Marauder Loses His Head.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870, The money market continues active and steady, no material advance or decline in rates being perceptible. A moderate business only is being done at the Stock Board, and call loans are rather quiet and easy at 5@7 per cent., according to collaterals, but in discounts there is an active movement, and rates are firm at 7@9

per cent., according to dates and credits.

The gold market this morning is comparatively quiet in the absence of all exciting news from Europe, and the premium fluctuated between 114% and 114%.

Government bonds continue dull but firm at about last night's quotations. Stocks were dull, but prices were unchanged. Pennsylvania 6s sold at 106 for the first series, and at 111 for the third duto. . City sixes were steady, with sales of the old and new bonds

Reading Railroad was quiet; sales at 48%. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58%; Camden and Ami oy at 114%; and Oil Creek and Allegheny In Canal stocks there were sales of Lehigh at

34@34%. The balance of the list was over--The first mortgare bonds of the Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company, and the second

mortgage bonds of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, for sale by William Painter & Co., are being rapidly absorbed for investment by capitalists in the city and vicinity. They are the safest home investment now in the market. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bru, No. 40 S. Third street, BEFORE BOARDS. \$5000 Amer Gold......114%

\$1900 City 6s, N. ls.1013 11 sh Read R. trf. 4834 \$1500 do prior to 62.1024 6 sh C & A R. ls.11434 \$200 do ... 10134 18 sh Leh Nav. ls. 34 \$160 do ... 10134 500 do ... 3444 \$100 Da 6s, 2d se ls. 106 10 sh O C& A R. ... 46

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10 00 Å. M. 114½ 10 50 Å. M. 114½ 10 50 Å. M. 114½ 10 55 " 11½ 10 50 " 11½ 1

Messes. D2 Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street, Philade phia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1144(4)1144; do. 1862, 1224(4)1124; do. 1864, 1114(4)1114; do. 1865, 11134(4)1114; do. 1865, new, 1104(1)104; do. 1867, do. 1104(4)1114; do. 1868, do. 1103(4)103(4); do. 1864, do. 1103(4)103(4); do. 1865, do. 1103(4)103(4); do. 1868, do. 1103(4)112; Union Pacific Railroad ist Mort. Bonds, 805(4)5; Central Pacific Railroad, 800(8)6; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 120(3)750.

Messes, William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1144(4)1444; 6-208 of 1862, 1124(4)113; do. 1864, 1114(4)1144; do., July, 1865, 1106(1)104; do., July, 1865, 1106(1)104; do., July, 1865, 1105(4)104(4)164; so. 7040, 1053(4)106; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 1114(4)112. Gold, 143(4)115. RR. Cy. 6s, 111%@112. Gold, 1 4%@115.

follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114 (@1143); 5-208 of 1862, 112 (@1123); do. 1834, 1114 (@11115); do. Nov. 1865, 1114 (@11115); do. Nov. 1865, 1114 (@11115); do. Nov. 1867, 1101 (@11103); do. 1868, 1103 (@1103); do. 1867, 1105 (@1103); do. 1868, 1869 (@1103); do. 1868, 1869 (@1103); do. 1869 (@1103); do.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7 .- The Flour market is extremely quiet, the demand both for shipment and home consumption being limited. 800 or 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$5-25@5-50: extras at \$5.621/26; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.25@7, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.75@7.25; Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7.50; and fancy brands at \$1.75@8.50, as in quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$5.75.866. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is dull, and prices favor buyers. The Wheat market is dull, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels Western red at \$1.35@1.37 and 400 bushels choice Pennsylvania do. at \$1.41. Rye ranges from 87c. to 8-c. for Western. Corn is in better request at former rates. Sales of 8000 bushels at 93c. for Western yellow; 94@97c. for Pennsylvania. do.; and 90@91c. for high and 84@86c. for low Western mixed. Oats are steady and in fair request. Sales of 3000 bushels white Western at 52c.; 600 bushels Pennsylvania at 52c.; and 500 bushels pennsylvania at 52c.; and 500 bushels Pennsylvania at 52c.; and 500 bushels western Barley. poor Delaware at 45c. 5000 bushels Western Barley and 6000 bushels Barley Mait sold on private terms. Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Arrived, steamship Lafayette, from Havre. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 7

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPE 7 A. M......68 | 11 A. M......79 | 2 P. M......83 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Nor-folk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde Bark Kaleb Karsen, Gibraltar, for orders, L. Westergaard & Co. Burk Imperadu, Heard, Pernambuco, A. F. Damon. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whillidin, Riggals, 13 nours from Baltimore, with indee, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with indee, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Maydower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with indee, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Gladstone, Brown, from Liverpool July 27, with indee, to order—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Bark Elizabeth, Allen, from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. to Workman & Co.
Schr Tycoen, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del.,
with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co. Schr E. F. Crowell, Hughes, from Wel'fleet, with

Schr Three Sisters, Huake, from Rappahannock. Schr Morning Light, Simmons. do. Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from New York. Schr James Martin, Baker, from Boston.

Schr S. C. Tyler, Barrett, Schr D. Gifford, Brown,

Schr D. Gifford Brown,
Schr George B. Somers, Pray,
Schr John Grifflith, Coombs,
Schr M. D. Ireland. Ireland,
Schr Sarah Jane, Vaughn, from New York.
Schr Sarah Jane, Vaughn, from New York.
Schr William Collyer, Taylor, from Ail-n's Point.
Schr Joseph Hays, Hathaway, from New Bedford,
Schr W. F. Phelps, Riter, from New York.
Schr Index, Garrison, from Plymonth.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baitimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer City of Cork, Allen, for Liverpool; and steamers Beautort, for New orleans; Cleopatra, Phillips, for Savannah; and Regulator, Pennington, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yearterday. Steamer W. P. Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C., at

Boston yesterday. Br. bark Thomas, Swendson, hence, at New York yesterday.

Schra H B. Gioson, Kane, from Newport; J. J.

Little, Little, from Boston; and Benjamin Strong,

Brown, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at