FIRST EDITION

VOL. XIV-NO. 60.

The Battle of Gravelotte.

William's

Scenes at Luxemburg.

The Horrors of War.

Care of the Wounded.

Feeding of Armies.

The Prussians in Alsace,

Ex-Empress Eugenie.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

GRAVELOTTE.

Desputch of the King of Prossla Announcing the Result.

A supplement to the Staatsanzeiger of the 22d ult. contains the following important letter, addressed by the King to the Queen of Prussia, who has authorized its publication :-

REZONVILLE, Aug. 19 .- Yesterday was a day of renewed victory, the consequences of which cannot yet be estimated. In the early morning of yesterday the 12th Corps, the Corps of the Guard, and the 2th Corps, proceeded towards the northern road of Metz-Verdun as far as St. Marcel and Doncourt, and were followed by the 3d and the 10th Corps, while the 7th and the 6th Corps, and subsequently also the 2d, halted at Rezonville, facing Metz. When the first-named corps wheeled towards the

right in a very woody terraine, towards Verneville and St. Privat, the last-mentioned corps began their attack upon Gravelotte-but not vehemently-it order to await the corps engaged in the great flank movement against the strong position of Amanyil-lers as far as the road to Meiz. The corps effecting this wide flanking march only entered into the fight this wide flanking march only entered into the light at 4 o'clock, co-operating with the pivotcorps (which had been engaged in the action) since 12 o'clock. They opposed us in the forests with violent resistance, so that we only slowly gained ground. St. Privat was taken by Corps of the Guard, Verneville by the 9th Corps; the 18th Corps and artillery of the 3d Corps now joined in the contest.

Gravelotte was taken by troops of the 7th and 8th corps and the forests were scaured on both sides.

corps, and the forests were scoured on both sides with great loss. In order to attack once more the hostile troops, forced back by the outflanking move-ment, an advance was made at dusk across Grave-lotte. This was met by such a tremendous firing from the parallel ranges of rifle pits, and from the that the 2d corps, just arriving, was obliged to charge the enemy at the point of the payonet, and by this means it conquered and maintained

the strong position. It was 83% when on all sides the firing gradually subsided. At the last advance the shells—of Koniggratz memory—were not wanting, at least where I was standing. This time I was removed (rom their range by the Minister von Roon. All the troops I met cheered me with enthusiastic hurrans. They performed miracles of bravery against an equally brave enemy who defend d every step, and often undertook offensive attacks, which were repulsed each time. What fate is in store for the enemy, who is now pent up in the intrenched and very strong camp of the fortress of Metz, is beyond present cal-

I shrink from inquiring after the casualties and the names, for by far too many acquaintances are mentioned, often without just grounds. Your regi-ment is said to have fought splendidly. Waldersee is wounded seriously, but not mortally, as I am told. I had intended to bivouse here, but after some hours I found a room, where I rested on the royal ambulance which was brought here, and as have not taken with me anything of my equipment from Pont-a-Mousson, I have remained in my cloth-ing these thirty hours. I thank God that He granted

LUXEMBURG.

Demolishing Works of Defense - Curious Scenes and Contrasts.

It seems strange, writes a correspondent at Lux-emburg, when there is nothing but war and rumors of war, and literally echoes of war all round, to see men hard at work demolishing works of defense. For over two years the Luxemburgeois have been at the task, but now they seem to have a feverish burst of energy. There is actually a force of some two hundred men employed—no light proof of the earnestness of this little State, where statesmen split centimes and look twice at a pfennig before they spend it. Yet, after all, the workmen look much like maggots breaching a mighty Stilton, or like a party of tourists stranging up the Grand Pyramid; and if their efforts ever come to the end of those stupendous stone scarps and counterscarps, they will certainly merit the paim of perseverance and might point proverbs and furnish texts for ser mons to all time. Mountains have been scarped and cased in solid stone and lime, walls and towers of Babel have been reared and engineered to with stand modern artillery. There are magazines for food, water, powder, and stores generally scattered all about the ravines—in reality, vast and massive, but dwarfed to insignificance by the towering mass of fortification around them. There are outworks that anywhere else would rank as fortresses of the second class, and detached forts that might each to

olation stand a siege in force. It really seems a pity to see so much good human work being pulled to pleo s; and very hard that the doing it should be charged on the shoulders of this unlucky little state. But when the Franco German unlucky little state. But when the Franco German fight has been fought out they will be sure to take a breathing time, or, what amounts almost to a certainty, in spite of past treaties and guarantees of neutrality, will be relieved of all responsibility in the matter by one of the combatants. As yet all they have done has been to spoil the continuity of the charming promenade that used to run round the town, and the abstracted stranger walking with eyes riveted on the opposite heights may chance unexpectedly to find himself precipitated down a hundred feet of cutting. Meantime, the development of destruction is exceedingly pleturesque. The brown earth tumbles over the face of the artificial rock like Swiss mountain rivulets falling off the precipices of Lieuterbruumen after a waterspout. It comes in jets or burs's, according as it is tossed from a shovel or shot out of a wheelparrow, and the play of the brown dust is just as gracerow, and the play of the brown dust is just as graceful, barring the effects of color, as the showering spray of the stanbbach. Occasionally there comes a dirty avalanche; the roar of it echoes among the deserted casemates, waking painful recollections of the days and guns that are gone. If A few dozen roughly-drilled Luxemburg soldiers

are all who remain now to protect the vast enciate, and the commandant and his dog unbend nightly with the ministers of the State at the Cafe Reunion. One barrack is a straw-hat manufactory, anothe dwellings for the working classes, a third a hospita for the wounded from the war. The people are over housed, and yet they seem to have has ened to built on the razed fortifications, as if to persuade them-selves against hope that they will never again have to stand a siege.

EUGENIE.

Some Reminiscences of the Ex-Empress by Washington Irving.

The history of the recent Empress (who is now nothing more than Madame Bonaparte) is a very seculiar illustration of the freaks of fortune. In

1853 Irving writes thus to a lady:-"I knew the grandfather of the Empress, old Mr. Kirkpatrick, who had been American Consul at Maluga. I passed an evening at his house in 1827. A week or two afterward I was at the house of his son-in-isw, the Count Teba, a gallant and intelligent gen-

tleman of Grenada, much cut up in the wars having lost an eye and been maimed in a leg and hand. His wife, the daughter of Mr Kirkpatrick, was absent, but he had a family of little girls about him. Several years afterward, when I had recently taken up my abode at Madrid, I was invited to a grand ball at the house of the Countess of Montijo, one of the leaders of the ton. On making my bow to her, I was surprised at being received by her with the warmth and eagerness of an old friend. She claimed me as the friend of her late husband, the Count Teba (subsequently Marquis Montijo), who she said had often spoken of me with the greatest regard. She subsequently introduced me to the little girls I had known in an early day, who had become fashionable belies of Madrid. One of these now sits en the throne of France."

A short time afterward, Irving writes thus to an other niece, Mrs. Storrow, who was then residing at

"You give an account of the marriage procession of Louis Napoleon and his bride to the church of Notre Dame, and one of your letters speaks of your having been presented to the Eupress. Louis Napoleon and Eugenie Montijo, Euperor and Eupress of France! one of whom I have had a guest at my of France! one of whom I have had a glest at my cottage on the Hudson, and she other whom, when a child, I have had on my knee at Grenada. It seems to cap the climax of the strange dramas of which Paris has been the theatre during my life time. The last I saw of Eugenie Montijo she was one of the reigning belies of Madrid; and she and her giddy circle had swept my charming young friend, the beautiful, accomplished Signority.— into their career of fashion. plished Signorita — into their career of fashionable dissipation. Now Eugenie is on the tarone while — is a voluntary recluse in a convent of one of the most, rigorous orders. Poor —! Perhaps, however, her fate may ultimately be the happier or the two. With her the storm is over and she is at rest, but the other is launched upon a dangerous sea intamous for its tremendous shipwreaks. Am I to live to see the catastrophe of her career or the end of this suddenly conjured up empire, which seems to be of such stuff as dicams are

"My personal acquaintance with the individuals who figure in this historical romance gives me uncommon interest in it; but I cousider it stamped with danger and instability, and as il tole to extrava-gant vicissitudes as one of Dumas's novels. You do well to witness the grand features of this passing pageant. You are probably reading one of the most peculiar and eventful pages of history, and may live to look back upon it as a romantic tale."

to look back upon it as a romantic tale."

Irving's words now sound prophetic, and to add to their force it may be added that, although he is dead, the lady to whom they were addressed has lived to witness that catastrophe of which he spoke. Engenie's grandfather, Mr. Kirkpatrick, although An erican Consul at Malaga was a Scotchman by birth and was of plebelan extraction. A schoolmaster of the same name living in Glasgow was commonly styled the "consin of the Empress." The wheel of styled the "cousin of the Empress," The wheel of for une by this turn only brings Eugenie back to the level of her ancestors.

WAR'S HORRORS.

The Numbers and the Care of the Wounded-Feeding an Army-Requisitions on the In-

habitnots. The London Spectator says:-The policy of arming whole nations, whatever its merits, has, it is clear, one enormous drawoack. It may, and in the end we believe will, make wars more rare, but when they occur it will enormously in-crease their resulting horrors. So vast are the numcrease their resulting horrors. So vast are the numbers which it compels generals to handle, so direct is the tendency arising out of those masses for battles to beome "pounding matches"—tactles on the field being actually impeded, as at Rezonville, by want of space—that the care of the wounded transcends any possible organization, and to be wounded means for the majority to do it integring sain or reader the for the majority to die in lingering pain or under the sharp torture of thirst. Supposing, for example, what is extremely probable, that after Gravelotte and Rezonville there were 50,000 wounded on the ground around, what number of surgeons and attendants must an army carry to give them anything like effective sid, and transport them off the field, where, be it remembered, they cannot be among the dead without dying from the effects of the pes-tilence? The work must be done at once, within twenty-four hours, or thousands will expire of ex-haustion and of thirst—that most terrible of all tortures to the sick—and done by one army only, for the other has retreated off the field. We be-lieve that we do not overstate the case when we say that 500 surgeons and 10,000 men would not be 100 many for the work; or, to put it in another way, the removal of such a mass of wounded would be twice or thrice as difficult as that of two corps d'armee of the usual strength. No army possesses a medical organization of this magnitude, or could possess one without an addition to its impedimenta which generals would find unendurable, as endangering the very safety of their armies and the countries they defend. No hospitals, however extensive, could contain such crowds, and no army is yet in a could contain such crowds, and no army is yet in a position to furnish sufficient attendants, means of conveyances, appliance, or return transport to the cities selected as the depots for wounded. As to appliances, a single statement in a Birming ham papers reveals an abyse of misery Birmingham, Sheffield, and therefore dentities London, have been literally stripped of surgical instruments, till there is not in Sneffield pair of artery forceps, and the trade "cannot be sud-denly expanded." The Prussian organization is be-lieved to be the best in the world; but it is strained till the K'ng is compelled to ask leave for his wounded to pass through neutral territory, till the

wounded to pass through neutral territory, till the dead lie unburied for days, till correspondent after correspondent hints that "the wounded must be regarded as the dead." For all this while there are the regular "sick," the thousands who fall from disease, hardship, or accident, all to be attended—besides the dead, the horses as well as the men, to be buried, leat a worse thing befall. Nather side give us a hint of their losses from disease, though an order for 30,000 woollen beits is ominous; but we noted before war was declared the special liability of Prussian troops to boweldisease, and every army surgeon knows what hapdisease, and every army surgeon knows what hap-pens when hundreds of thousands of ill-fed men, without tents, without brandy, without morphia, are hurried by forced marches under a summer sun. We venture to say that, in this campaign of twenty days, the losses, including dead, wounded, and sent to hospital to die there, have exceeded 150,000 men; that the entire adult manbood of two cities like Glasgow, or of 900 populous villages, has been pros-trated. Nor is the immense increase in the area of bodily suffering the only evil consequence of the arming of entire nations. The area of suff-ring of another kind is equally enlarged. Formerly, when an army of 60,000 men was a great one, it was possible, if their leaders had motives for leniency, to carry food for them, to abstain from requisitions, or to confine requisitions to a comparatively limited area. Now, when an army may number of a million, whole provinces must be plundered to keep it fed. It is next to impossible to carry provisions with it, and if it were possible, the burden, in a military sense, of such vast trains of carts would be unendurable to the Generals. It would take 800 carts a day merely to carry eatables for such an army, and the trains would in the end be

more burdensome than the army itself. The army therefore, rays out cavalry, who, partly by menace partly by bribery, partly by a regulated form of pillage, bring in to the centre all that the country can supply, and in this instance "the country" covers whole departments. At least ten departments of France are at this moment under foreign requisition so searching tand severe that the unhappy peasantry are deprived not only of all they own, their cattle, their crops, their carts, and their horses, but of all the stores upon which they must rely for their own food. In Alsace whole villages are reported to be perishing of hun-ger, and in all the ten departments stripped by the Unians the visitation is equivalent to a correct for the peasants are impressed to drive the carts—and a murrain which kills all the horses and a plague which kills all the cattle, and a blight which destroys

all the crops, all occurring at once and together.
Outrage to women would appear to be unknown—
it can always be stopped when the soldiery is sober—and the Germans like the North Americans, recan the Germans has the North Americans, re-fuse to consider soldiership an excuse for crime. Even without this aggravation, the suffering in-flicted by this invasion is fearful; and though the nation in part brought it on itself, though we hold Consarism to be so terrible an evil that its extinction

as even worth a war, our sympathy, and we believe that of all Englishmen, is now beginning to be ab-sorbed by the unnappy people of France, who, under all this hail of calamities, still refuse to believe that

FRENCH MISMANAGEMENT.

De Failly Staveing his Troops—Discipline En-tirely Destroyed—The Army Supplied with Maps of Airlea. CHALONS SUR. MARNE, Aug. 20-10 P. M.-I saw CHALORS-SUR-MARNE, Aug. 20—10 P. M.—I saw here the first Prussian prisoner brought in by gendarmes. A few were taken in the direction of Vitry. To-night we are going to follow the high road to Ste. Menehould. It is said to be occupied in several places by the French. Ste. Menehould is occupied by a lot of French cavalry. As to Bazalue's movements, nobody knows anything exact, and you know as much or more in New York about them than we know here; but we shall soon be in the centre of energiness and know everything. sperations, and know everything.

I have met here the officers of the 49th Infantry, who have just arrived here from B tche, where they were with De Failly. They have given me several astounding proofs of the more than foolish conduct of that General, and also of the incredible incapacity of French Generals who were thought for a long time b, the world to be the most learned captains of Europe. The day of the battle of Reichsoff in, they say M. De Failly would have hear in plents of time

Emope. The day of the battle of Reichsoffon, they say M. De Fally would have been in plenty of time to reach the scene of action. The cannon was distinctly heard ahead, but he kept every three or four miles making haits of an Mour or more; and when they retreated they marched for twenty-four hours without lying down. without lying down.

They had no food, and they arrived here, marching

They had no food, and they arrived here, marching every day, and sometimes in the night, without the corps taving any distribution made to them the whole time. The officers say they do not know how the men lived, for they only had what they begged at the doors of villagers. As to the officers, they only had what they could get from the men. The number of singulers was incredible, and they say some regiments were even 300, 400, and 500 men short, who are still in the villages through which they have passed. They have remained eating and drinking with the peasantry, who have been heard to say they had rather have massions than such guests as these; for these solviers who have remained behind in that way are the seum of their respective regiments. Discipline is entirely destroyed in that corps. The officer who was telling me this was nearly stabbed by one of his own regiment, whom he was punishing for firing off his ride in the midst of a village, alarming the whole column, which is a very serious thing. As for the ignorance of the staff, on a night march the leneral had to ask his way at the junction of two high roads in France from a peasant.

There was not a man or field glass among the

in France from a peasant.
There was not a map or field glass among the There was not a map or held glass among the whole staff, and on one occasion they had to send to a small railway station to borrow one, where they obtained one which concerned only race horses. They have since sent to Paris for some at the War Office, whence by mistake they have received maps of Africa, which will not be very useful for the department of the Meuse Besides which the details I gather are not without interest, being received from actors in the things they relate and from actors in the things they relate and some of these details may not be generally known. For instance, the French papers keep on saying the French army is perfectly provisioned, and so it is at Chalous; but all the regiments that have been employed and moving have but one story to tell, viz, that they have been starved. It is enough to see their faces to gress what they have gone through; they are gaunt and thin; as for the color of their faces, the sun alone could give it. They have slept night after night in fields flooded with water; they have lived on crusts of bread, or potatoes which they stole in the fleids: their beards are grown; in short, they don't look like men.—Cor. N. Y. Tribuns.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Falling of a Bridge over Toms River with a Party of Sunday-School Excursionists - Eight of the Party Drowned Full Particulars of the Distressing Casualty.

LONG BRANCH, Pept. 8.—A pall of gloom darkly overshadows this place. A blight of woe rows down under its crushing weight many grief-stricken hearts. Desolation and despair pervade many housenoids, Rachel mourning for her children and refusing to be comforted has now here its sad parallel. A few words tells the painful story, but it will be many years before the melancholy events of to-day are

lorgotten.
At about half-past 8 o'clock this morning, while a party of Sabbath-school excursionists were crossing a foot-bridge over Toms river, the bridge suddenly gave way, precipitating them into the river. Eight were drowned, several are missing, and a number sustained more or less severe injuries by pieces of the bridge falling on them. The following are the facts of the terrible disaster, as given in detail, beginning

THE EXCURSION PARTY. The occasion was the annual excursion of the Sabbath-school attached to the Methodist Centenary Church of this place, of which Rev. Mr. Graw is pastor. It has been the habit for years of making a special feature of this yearly noliday turn-out of the Sabbath-school. This year more pains than usual was taken regarding it, and for this purpose the Sabbath schools of Methodist churches at Atlanticville, Eatonton, Brockport, and other places in the vicinity were invited to participate in the day's festivities. A band of music was engaged from Red Bank, and the expectation was a most pleasant one to the participants. While the majority of the ex-cursionists was made up of the Sabbath-school children and their teachers, many of the parents and others of the various congregations also went, LEAVING LONG BRANCH.

The party left the railroad depot there at a quarter past 7 o'clock. There were even cars filled with the excursionists. Most of the children were dressed in white, and happiness and innocence gleamed in every youthful countenance. There were large baskets filled with cold meats, cakes, and other apportenances of their expected midday lunch in the beautiful grove at Toms river, twenty-five miles from where, during the summer and fall months, frequent picnics are held. Having taken on its last instalment of excursionists swiftly on-ward sped the train. All were happy, and looking forward to a day of rare and complete enjoyment.

REACHING TOM'S RIVER,

the train stopped, and the excursionists left the cars. Of course, as is usual in such cases, the children were all eagerness. The railroad track here ruus parallel with the river. The grove waere the picnic was to be held was across the river, over which is

THE PATAL BRIDGE. THE PATAL BRIDGE.

This bridge is a sort of double bridge, that is, the main part is for vehicles, with a side addition for foot passengers. Its length is about sixty feet and the part used by foot passengers was some six feet wide. Upon the latter those of the excursionists leaving the cars first and their teachers and other attendants hurrically rushed. The bridge was nearly compact with them. A number had passed over and others came crowding on. Suddenly there was a creak, then a giving way, and down came this side of the bridge with

A TERRIBLE CRASH.

It was but the work of a moment. Quicker than I can write it the tragedy was at its completion. Down into the water seven feet below the bridge and thirty feet deep went this mass of human beings. The fearful noise of creaking and falling timbers mingled with wild human shricks. The scene was indescribable. The wide but singgish stream was filed with floating children and grown persons and the air with their maddened cries for help. There was all possible promptness in

RENDERING ASSISTANCE. Men who could swim jumped into the water and immediately began the work of rescue. Some ran for boa's. Some hurried for boards and poles, anything that would serve to buoy up those in the water. People from the village, who heard the shrieks, ran to render their aid. But for this prompt action a large additional number would have been

-A citizen of Louisville, Ky., who has an eye to a certain kind of business, was recently led into paying \$52 for express charges on package which was supposed to contain \$2000 in notes, but proved to be made up of pieces of wood and card-board. It had come from No. 206 Broadway, New York.

—Theodore Coon, a young gentleman who has heretofore resided with his parents near Balti-more, recently returned from Europe and eloped with one of his father's servants. He had gone abroad for the purpose of trying to forget the attractions of his charmer. The result shows how far he was successful.

-Elijah Shipp, an aged criminal, confined for many years in the Indiana State Prison, re-cently served out his sentence and was discharged. In less than a week he committed a burglary and was shipped back there again. The keepers manifested some surprise at seeing him return so soon, but he quickly set all speculation at rest by declaring that he would not give up his prison associations for all the wealth of the country.

-An unfortunate deacon recently created good deal of merriment at a church in St. Joseph. Mo., while engaged in taking up the contributions. He had suffered, some days previously, from an accident to his nose, and dis-placed the plaster in his anxiety to secure a ten-cent stamp that had fallen. He made a hasty dive for a small white object on the carpet, but had no sooner placed it on the tip of his nasal organ than the young ladies began to thrust their handkerchiefs into their mouths and titter. The cause of such a sudden outburst of good spirits was not discovered by him until he enplaced the plaster with a cotton-spool label con-taining the following suggestive words:—"War-ranted to hold out 200 yards."

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Siege of Strasburg | The Prussian Advance.

The Defenses of Paris.

Steady Prussian Advance

'United States of Europe."

Excitement in Marseilles

Murderous Engine.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Orleans Princes. PARIS, Sept. 9 .- Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans princes, and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

Peace Mensures. It is again reported that the Diplomatic Corps at Paris have gone to King William's headquarters in the interest of peace.

The Stege of Strasburg. LONDON, Sept. 9. - The Prussian works around Strasburg are nearly complete. General Ulrich persists in holding the place. The river III has been diverted into the trenches.

The Defenses of Paris. The Standard's Paris correspondent writes that he has conversed with an English engineer now in that city, who affirms that the defenses of Paris are perfect.

Honoring the American Minister. Paris is filled by the Garde Mobile with French and American flags. They last evening saluted Mr. Washburne, the American Minister,

The United States of Europe. There have been several demonstrations at Madrid lately in favor of the United States of

Prussia Should be Magnanimous. The Morning Post counsels the Prussians to stop and offer peace to the republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and yet leave no rankling source of hate among the French, otherwise the Post hopes the French will hold

their own. The writer then comments on the violent Prussian tone of the British press, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor. The Princers Mathilde. A mob at Dieppe on Saturday night tried to stop the luggage of the Princess Mathilde, who had embarked for England. The police and

gens d'armes interfered successfully, and

everything valuable, objects of art and antiquity, were placed out of danger. A New Murderous Engine. The Paris papers refer obscurely to a new modern engine confided in for the defense of the city. They also claim that they now have more than one hundred thousand armed men within

It is again reported that MacMahon is still alive. One correspondent says that his wound is not necessarily mortal.

Prussians at Solesons. The neighborhood of Soissons is still the westernmost point where the Prussians have been observed.

Printing Paper Scarce in Paris. There is great scarcity of printing paper in Paris. Galignani's Messenger has been reduced in size, and it is likely that other papers will be forced to follow suit.

Russia's Proposition. The authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw ber proposition for a conference, in view of the persistence of Prussia. It is reported that owing to the creation of the French Republic, Austria is arming again. George Sand for the Republic.

PARIS, Sept. 9 - Madame George Sand has saluted the new regime. Excitement in Marsellies. MARSEILLES, Sept. 9. - There is intense ex-

citement here, and many of the members of the former police force have been arrested as spies, Bands of women employed in the tobacco manufactory vesterday paraded the streets, singing the Marseillaise. The authorities are taking measures to prevent any-disorder.

[Mesers. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this eity, have received the following private despatch.]

Critical Position of England. London, Sept. 9 .- The Times this morning considers the political situation of England very critical, the Prussian war having dispelled the notion that Great Britain is secure and selfpossessed.

is reported ready to surrender, but the bombardment continues The European Peace Conference

Strasburg

assembles at Vienna on Saturday next. King William will treat with no other Frenchman but M. Thiers. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 9-11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92; for account. 92%. American securities steady. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 89%; of 1865, ad, 88%; of 1867, 87%; 10-408, 84. Stocks steady. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 119; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9-11-30 A. M.—Cotton dull; midding uplands, 9%d.; midding Orleans, 9%d. The sales of the week reached 71,000 bales, of which 19,000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. Stock 12,000 were for exportand 4000 for speculation. Stock 494,000 bales, 186,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week, 70,000 bales, of which 24,000 are American.

Tican.

LONDON, Sept. 2—11:30 A. M.—Tallow quiet and steady. Linseed oil firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 2—1:30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 112%.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9—1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs nominal. California Wheat, 98. Ild. 6310s.; red Western, 8a. 2d. 6351. 4d; red winter, 9s. 3d. 498. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 40,000 quarters, of 22,500 are American. Piour, 28s. Corn, 28s. 3d. Peas, 36s.

Pork dull. Lard quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 9—1:30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes dull at 210-10s.64.10 lbs. Sperm Oil dull at 273-680.

Spirits Petroleum, 18. 1d.

FROM EUROPE. LATER

Only 10 Miles from Paris!

Victoria and Augusta.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Reception of Ministers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Government for Peace.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussians Only Ten Miles from Paris. Paris, Sept. 9 .- The main body of the Prussian a my is now reported within ten miles of this city. The Northern railway was cut by the German cavalry this morning.

More Pence Mensures. There are more new peace interventions in negotiation.

England and Russia are now interceding determinedly.

Queen Victoria has written a strong peace letter to Queen

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of Foreign Ministers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
Washington, 8-pt. 9.—The President this morning rece ved Joaquin Godoy, Minister from Chili, and M. Perez, Minister from the United States of Colombia. They were presented by Secretary Fish. Addresses customary to the occasion were delivered by the Envoys, and replied to by the President.

Cubinet Meeting. At noon a Cabinet meeting was held. There were present Secretaries Robeson, Fish, and Cox, and Assistant-Secretary Fichardson, who represented the Treasury. The War Office, Post Office, and Attorney-General's Office were represented by assistants. The President leaves this evening for Long Brabch.

Callers at the White House. There were large numbers of callers at the White House to-day, but the President was engaged with executive business and refused to Secretary Flah

will remain now for the season. The United States Steamer Brooklyn. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- The United States steamer Brooklyn, which sailed from Philadelhis on Wednesday, reached Norfolk this morning, and, after being supplied with ordnance stores, will leave for the European squadron.

Naval Orders. Lieutenant B. L. Tanner is ordered to the re-

ceiving ship Vermont. Commander Thomas S. Fillebrown is detached as a member of the Board of Examiners, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, and Master John T. Sullivan from the receiving ship Vermont, and placed on waiting orders.

Grant at the War Department. The President visited the War Department thi- morning at an early hour, on business with Inspector-General Shriver, who, in the absence of Secretary Belknap, is performing the duties of Secretary of War. The Government for Peace.

It is understood the President and Cabinet are solicitous for the restoration of peace between France and Prussia, and hence the rumor of the probability of their taking some step in that direction.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Politics.

TOPFKA, Kansas, kept. 8.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, 198 delegates teing present. Judge D. P. Lowe, of Fort Scott, was nominated for Congress, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. Thomas A. Osborne, of Leavenworth, will probably be nominated for Governor.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Sept. 9.—Stocks steady. Money,
4@6 per cent. Gold, 113%. 5-208, 1862, coupon,
112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111½; do.
1866, new, 112½; do. 1967, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-408,
105½; Virginia 6s, new, 6; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton,
61; Cumberiand preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and
Hudson River, 96½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 96½; Adams
Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan
Scuthern, 93½; Hilmois Central, 185½; Ceveland
and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island,
113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western
Union Telegraph, 34½.

New York Produce Market.

New York Froduce Market.

New York, Sept. 2.—Cut on dull and heavy; sales of 400 bales middling uplands, 19½c.; middling orleans, 20½c. Flour neavy and decined 5@10c; sales of 8000 barrels State at \$470@500; Ohio at \$5.66 10; Western at \$470@6; Southern at \$5.66 10; Western at \$470@6; Suthern at \$5.68 Wheat dull and decining; sales of 37,000 bushels No.2 spring at \$1.06; winter red Western, \$1.25@1.27. Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at 78 @80c. Oats dull; sales of 21,000 bushels State at 46@50c.; Western at 45@46c. Beef quiet. Pork drooping; mess, \$26@26.12; prime, \$23.50@25, Lard dull. Whisky nominal at 90c.

Ba timere Produce Market. BALTIMORE, S. pt. 2.—Cotton dull and nominally lower at 19 & 19 c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat unchanged, exc. pt Western which is dull and lower at \$1 25@176. Core. white Southern, 80@85c.; yetlow do., 85@90c.; Western, 7:080c. Oats firm at 45@52c. Rve dull at 70@85c. Provisions active and strong, with a good demand. Whisky dull and

THE FRENCH STAMPEDE of the peasants does not seem quite as inexplicable as it would seem at first sight if the way in which they have been maddened by the press is taken into consideration. Thus the Siecle wrote as follows recently :-

"Your houses, your goods and chattels, your wives, your daughters, your cattle—all and everything which gave you pleasure, which gave you hope, is in imminent risk. Not with tears of anguish, not with prayers of despair, does one save town and village, cottage, money, grain, but with boldness, with powder and lead. The toosin is the rappet of the peasant in times of war, in the times of great ire. Grandchildren of the giants of '92, arise!' "99, word of wonders, which neither Homer nor ossian (1) could describe, word of flames, beacon immeasurable, which sh'nes respiendent over France and transforms even the timid into heroes. " "Avanut, then, ye despots! We are here, we arise for justice, liberty, truth."

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Crossing the Atlantic in a Cockleshell-Arrival of the City of Hagusa (two tons barthen) at Boston from Liverpool.

Boston from Liverpool.

Boston, Sept. 8.—The two nautical adventurers who set out to cross the broad and ic in a tiny, miniature craft of less than two tons arrived safely at this port this evening, having been ninety-nine days from Liverpool and eighty from Queenstown. Their voyage, as may be supposed, has been attended with numerous perils, and as an instance of daring it is probably the most remarkable ever known, even surpassing the famous voyage of the Red, White and Biue from New York to London a few years since.

white and Biue from New York to London a few years since.

John Charles Buckley, who conceived and directed the voyage, is a middle-aged and intelligent Irishman, belonging in Dubia, and the companion who accompanied him is a middle-aged Austrian, by the name of Nicholas Primoraz—both old followers of the sea. Mr. Buckley, about isk months since, was, as as he termed it, "taken with a whim" that he would like to distinguish himself by salling over here in the smallest possible craft that ever crossed the ocean. He accordingly purchased a little bark-rigged vessel, fitted up for his purpose, ehristening her the City of Ragusa, and, with his companion and a favorite dog, started for America. In size the little bark seems almost too diminutive for safety even to cross the Hudson river during a moderate blow. Her length over all is only twenty feet, her breadth less than six, she draws only about two feet of water, length over all is only twenty feet, her breadth less than six, she draws only about two feet of water, she is a fraction less than two tons burthen, and spreads between seventy and eighty yards of canvas. Everything about her is of similar hilputian dimensions. The cabin is almost a larce, as everything else is in point of size, but with a wise economizing of every inch of space the two plucky mariners managed to get along, although such a thing as rendering themselves comfortable was entirely out of the question. They left Liverpool in Thursday, June 2, the occasion of their departure being made a grand gala day, and thousands gathered at the wharves to bid them goodby and wish them a God-speed. They took on board a quantity of corned beef and other preserved meats, the pounds of coal, about \$0 gailons of water and a ton of ballast. They cleared for New York, but Captain Buckley changed his mind afterwards and made for this port. made for this port.

There were strong westerly winds almost from the

beginning of the journey to the end, and two or three heavy gales. The most severe of these, howthree heavy gales. The most severe of these, however, was on Saturday night last, when the Ragusa
was off George's Bank. Numerous vessels in that
vicinity were wrecked at the time, but this little
fragile craft, with no plank, nher over a half an inch
in thickness, danced around on the mad waves the
whole night long, coming out all right in the morning with only the loss of the jib. The first thirtyfive days of the voyage the weather was uniformly
rough, and not for a moment arring this whole
time did either Captain Buckley or his fellow
tars enjoys the luxury of a stitch of dry clothing.
The water not only poured in upon them unmercifully over the deck, but the bark commenced leaking hadly, and one man had to be constantly working the little hand-pumps, which they were fortunately provided with. With little or no sleep for
days and nights in succession, the adventusers became exhausted and weary, and with visions of a came exhausted and weary, and with visions of a watery grave before them, they now began to repent of their singular undertaking. A fire kindled in the stove was speedily quenched by the dashing sea, and for three weeks or more they had to subsist on raw meat and hard bread. Their best day's run, however, was, under these trying circumstances, her they made 153 wiles. when they made 153 miles. Their slowest day's run eleven miles; but the average speed of the entire voyage was about four knots per hour.

BUCCANEERS ON THE HUDSON.

River Thieves and Pirates at Work-How Rotheries, Burgiaries, and Murders are Managed in the River Towns.

For many years the residents of the various towns and rural districts along the Hudson river have been the victims to numerous robberies, and, in some cases outrages, committed by unknown parties. Formerly the losses were mostly confined to gardens, orchards, and hen-roosts, with now and then a burglary on some carriage-house or outbuilding.

a burglary on some carriage-house or outbuilding. beveral instances of outrages upon females also oc-curred, but in none of these were the guilty parties ever apprehended and brought to justice.

This year, however, has been marked by the ope-rations of a systematized band of robbers. Sieces-sive and successful burglaries have been accom-plished, and the losses have summed up to a large total. The only clues led to the river, and there was an avenue of escape that no present legal was an avenue of escape that no present legal method could guard or close. This state of things has excited no little attention in all the towns be-tween Rondout and the metropolis. Although the tween Rondont and the inetropolis. Although the shipping establishments, stores, and vessels along the piers have been the principal losers, the more inland dwellings and stores have also suffered.

Goods of all kinds, household wares, and even farm produce have been plundered by these thieves, taken on board their yachts, packed, swiftly borne away to some distant railway station, and thence abining to their receiver. If pursuit should chiley.

shipped to their receiver. If pursuit should follow they could sink their booty by weights into the depths of the river, and the vessel when overhauled would contain no evidence of crime. During the night all their work is done; at day they anchor, would contain ho evidence of crime. During the night all their work is done; at day they anchor, generally at lonesome places. Strange lights noticed by the river pilots at night along the unfrequented. Highlands were accounted for as fires in the woods, but by the superstitious country folks as devils and hobgoblins from Captain Kidd's buccaneer sepulchres, prowiing around their buried treasures. Probably they were the camp fires of these bandits. A short time ago the warehouse of Messrs. William O. Mailler & Co. was broken into and robbed, the safe being blown open with gunpowder and a large amount in checks, notes, bonds, and greenbacks stolen. Attempts were also made on the barges of Messrs. Homer Ramsdell & Co.'s daily line, but were frustrated by the police. A great deal of petty theft, however, has been successful at that place, Cornwall, Cold Spring, Fishkill, Peckskill and other places. Two yachts hovering about these localities at these times and then suddenly disappearing convince the police that they were engaged in the jobs. Their crews were suspicious looking men, and, when seen by a disguised detective off West. Point, appeared to be under the absolute command of a bold-looking blonde female, who was familiarly called "Lydia." No evidence of a criminal kind could be fastened on the surroundings of the vessels. The same night a maranding party of prowlers were driven away from a country seat at Garrison's, and fied to their boats in the river.— N. Y. Herald tewere driven away from a country seat at Sarrison's, and fied to their boats in the river. -N. Y. Herald to

-Sheboygan, Wis., has 2201 school children although the school-houses have accommodation for only 800.

-A Woman's Rights woman at Sioux City. Iowa, recently purchased a large hotel, and is about to become the landlady of it herself. -Several persons at Beloit, Wis., have recently been poisoned by eating chickens fed on

otato bugs.

—The population of New London, Conn., is now less than it was in 1860, while the number of families and houses have increased.

—There is a prospect of an early settlement of the differences between the mill owners and the operatives at Fall River.

—The Bowdoin College Library at Brunswick, Me., has a copy of the New Testament printed in 1427. -The mysterious "woman in black" was re-

cently arrested at New Orleans and fined \$10. When her features were revealed to the magistrate he discovered her to be an old acquaint--A census-taker in the District of Quincy, Mich., bas succeeded in finding a man who,

although married for several years, had never been curious enough to ask the maiden name of -A lucky laborer, named Murray, while engaged in excavating upon the site of the old Fountain Hotel, Baltimore, a few days since,

came upon a tin box, which was found to conlain 2000 gold coins. -There is a lunatic at Council Bluffs, Iowa, who calls himself "Potter Christ," and pretends that he is the original son of God. He calls the Pressian and French soldiers angels, and prophe-sles that the "angels" will destroy each other

for four years. -A De Kalb (Illinois) minister walked about two miles a few days since to marry a wealthy couple, in the hope of securing a handsome present. The bridegroom put an end to his ex-

pectations by pressing upon his acceptance a silver pen-holder and a bouquet of flowers. —The St. Louis merchants have sent out commercial travellers to the South to secure for them a share of the trade from that section They offer advantages which they claim cannot to equalled by their brother merchanic of Cin-