FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Imperilled Paris.

Her Fortifications.

Their Character and Extent.

Vulnerable Point.

Prussian Plan of Attack.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

IMPERILLED PARIS.

The Question between Peace and a Siege o Paris-The Prassian Plan of Attack-The Fortifications of the Capital, their Character

The air is filled with rumors of movements which have a tendency to bring the great struggle in France to an early and peaceful solution. But there is nothing definite and entirely reliable, and meanwhile the Prussians are steadily marching on Paris, the bulk of their forces being, at the latest advices, within thirty miles of the city, while the cavalry advance had approached to within ten miles of the fortifications. Therefore, unless the negotiations for peace speedily assume a decisive character, the army of the Crown Prince will be in sight of the capital in a day or two, and the siege of Paris will be tormally opened.

If we may place implicit reliance in the spirit hitherto manifested by the people and authorities of the capital, there can be but one result to the undertaking-failure. Paris is firmly persuaded that she is impregnable from assault. Against starvation, however, she is not so well assured, as the latest advices place the amount of provisions on hand as sufficient only for two months' consumption. If, however, it will require 900,000 Prussians to fully invest the city, as was claimed yesterday by the Siecle, the alternative of starvation or surrender not probably be presented. With enormous resources, Germany could scarcely maintain an army of 900,000 men around Paris for two full months, and keep the whole of France in subjection at the same time. But nobody outside of Paris believes that such an enormous force will be required to invest the city, and the chances of a successful issue to an assault or a siege are about on a par with the chances of a faffure in either undertaking. The fate of Paris is a problem which time alone can solve,

A siege or an assault being inevitable to all anpearances, unless peace is speedily proclaimed, the central objects of interest at present are the fortifications of the French capital. From the elaborate report of Major Delafield, a member of the military h was sent from this country t Europe during the Crimean war in 1855, we compile a more interesting and accurate description of these fortifications than has yet been published.

General Plan of the Fortifications The general plan of the fortifications consists of a centinuous enceinte, protecting the city from torm, and a surrounding girdle of exterior forts, intaded to fulfil two important objects: first, to preve. the bombardment of the city; and second, the establishment of a great intrenched camp under the guns of the place, in which a numerous garrison may combat with advantage, even though it may be inferior in numerical strength to the besieging force.

The Encelnte and its Supports. The enceinte of Paris takes the form of a large pentagon, upon the unequal sides of which are traced ninety-four bastioned forts, disposed upon right lines, with five general changes of direction. Those fronts are about 1170 feet on the exterior side, are rivetted with a scarp of 32 feet in height, of very indifferent rubble work within-these words are italicised in the report from which we quote-faced by a soft stone in courses of eight to ten inches, supporting the solid earthen rampart and parapet.

The ditch has a width of 81 feet, the counterscarp a height of 19 feet, and not rivetted, and with a slope of 45 degrees. On the outside of the ditch there is no exterior work, simply a glacis, separated by a slight beam from the counterscarp which was rapidly being reduced by time to the common slope of the counterscarp when the report was written.

The glacis covers the masonry of the scarps but partially. Behind this enceinte, the peremeter of which exceeds 20 miles, runs a wide military road, from which ramps ascend to the bastions and curtains. Between this road and the last houses of the city large spaces have been retained for military edifices and rendezvous of troops.

The interior of the bastions is entirely clear, with the exception of a few, in which it has been found necessary to construct earthen cavallers, either for the defilement of the adjacent terre pleins, or of the military road, or to batter and command the hollows on the exterior. This enceinte, not withstanding its simplicity, is said to have cost two-thirds of the total value of the city, independent of the national

right line, rendered necessary by its extension, inereases considerably its strength, protecting most of its faces and curtains from ricochet, and depriving the besieger of a principal advantage, that of enveloping and concentrating all his efforts to a centre. The absence, however, of demi-lunes greatly impairs this advantageous disposition of fronts on a right line, depriving the fronts of all cross fires, leaving them only direct fires, which are no stronger beyond the ditches than fronts composed of right lines, or "en cremailliere," with the exception of good flanking defenses of the ditches, which are all liable to ricochet fire and to be overwhelmed by vertical fire

The Exterior Forts. The second line of the Paris defenses consists of

sixteen forts (an additional fort has been built since Major Delatield's report was written, so that there are seventeen in all at the present time).

There are three forts around St. Denis (nearly north of the centre of Paris), forming at this point an independent defensive position, next to which is the Fort d'Anbervilliers, between the roads leading to the north-northeastern frontier. On the right of the latter are four forts surrounding the heights of Montreull (northeast from the centre of Paris), ocenpying the summit of the plateau and resting upon the river Marne. The ancient castle of Vincennes is the central point and the arsenal of this central position. Thus this eastern side of Paris is a great pattle-field and camp ground, fortified by permanent works, between which are several permanent redoubts, on sites commanding ravines and hollows not seen from the forts. The value of this position would be greatly increased by field-works constructed under their co-operating influence during an impending siege, and this battle field, occupied in proper force, might be victoriously

disputed against a great'y superior numerical force. The redoubts of Faisanderic and Greville, united by an earthen rampart with strong profile, occupy a narrow neck of land formed by a great bend of the iver Marne, to the southeast of the centre of Paris,

preserving the communication of Fort de Noguet on the heights of Montreuil and Fort de Charenton, between the Marne and the Seine, together with this avenue of approach, covering the rear of the position of Montreull and keeping up the communication with the next group of five forts, which cover the southern approaches of Paris, occupying the great highways that radiate from the city through

this extended line. The west side of the city, twice covered by the Seine, was judged sufficiently protected by the Fort of Mont Valerian, occupying the centre of all this line from Fort d'Isly around to St, Denis. An enemy would not venture an advance into the bends of the river. This is also the side opposite to the line of a probable invasion, a circumstance of much importance in connection with a place of such immense developments. (This remark indicates that the American officers when they examined these forts in 1855 clearly thought that any besieging force likely to be brought against Paris would undoubtedly come from Germany.) Two more forts have been contemplated to occupy points in this line between Mont Valerian and St. Denis, and opposite St. Cloud and Sevres.

On an average these forts are 2150 yards from the continuous enceinte, and about the same distance apart. They are all connected by a military road affording speedy communication between each. An army surrounding Paris within cannon range of the detached forts would not occupy less than twentyfive miles. It is not, observes Major Deladeld, hazarding much to say that in event of a truly national war, embodying all the resources and interest of the nation, these fortifications of Paris would render it impregnable against any alliance that could be formed against her, and in that light fulfils all the conditions the engineer can offer in defense of the capital, and in this case of the heart of the Empire.

Since the report from which we have quoted was written, the defenses of Paris have been materially strengthened, and are probably in a better condition to defend the city than when the American officers

Cost of the Fortifications.

The fronts of the enceintes of Paris, without any exterior works, and with an earthen counterscarp, cost each 800,000f., about \$150,000, or \$15,000,000 in all The cost of the exterior forts, exclusive of the purchase of the site, was :- Fort Mont Valerian, \$965,-000; Fort Charenton, \$789,800; the mean cost of the quadrangular forts, of which there were fourteen when the report was written, was \$700,000, or \$9,800. 000 for the whole fourteen, which foots up the entire bill for the fortifications of Paris, as they existed in 1855, to the imposing figure of \$26,554,800.

The Construction of the Defenses It was Vanban who, during the reign of Louis XV. conceived the idea of surrounding Paris with a double enceinte, but the King refused the money, and it was not until 1833 that a system of permanent fortifications was commenced. Previous to that date, the only barrier against an invading army was the old octroi or customs wall, demolished five or years ago, which followed the line of the present Outer Boulevards at a distance of about a mile and a half from the new enceinte. In 1814, when the allies approached the city, there was a great deal of bluster about defending it to the last extremity, as at present, but there was a mere show of resistance only, and on the 31st of March it capitulated, the two corps of regular troops which t contained agreeing to march out on the same day that the enemy entered, "commending the capital to the generosity of the allied powers."

In 1833 Marshal Soult demanded from the Chamber of Deputies a loan of 35,000,000 francs, about \$7,000,000, for the purpose of placing the city in a position to resist an invading army. After much angling, the money was voted, and seventeen pentagonal forts were constructed, eleven upon the right bank of the Seine, and six on the left bank. All these were the ordinary detached casemate forts, of no avail whatever against the perfected machinery of war of the present day, and as early as 1840 they were cast aside for the present elaborate system of defense.

In 1836 a commission was appointed to examine the reports on the defense of the city which had been presented in 1821 and 1825. The labors of the commission resulted in the project of a law which received the approval of the Government, and was presented to the Chambers for their action. In this project of a law was embraced a grant of 140,000,000 francs, about \$28,000,000, for the construction of a double line of defense. M. Thiers, at that time, was at the head of Louis Philippe's Government, and he pressed the matter with all his energy. There was no present prospect of an attack upon the city by any hostile force, but the attitude of the Republicans and Bonapartists was so threatening that the security of the dynasty rendered it necessary for Paris to be fortified against itself. With the prime object, therefore, of enabling the Government to hold the city against the mob of the Faubourgs, M. Thiers earnestly pressed the new scheme of defense, and on June 25, 1841, it received the approval of the Chambers. Then the present system of fortifications, already described, was commenced, and by additional appropriations down to the present time, for the purpose of keeping the defenses in the highest state of perfection, it is estimated that their total cost has been swelled to about

\$100,000,000. The Vulnerable Point.
"Here, sire," said Vauban, as he handed the keys

of Verdun to the King of France, "here is a fortress which all my art would not suffice to take." Yet Vauban himself lived to see Verdun three times in the hands of an enemy, and it was he who first conceived the idea of rendering Paris impregnable by the double line of defense which was at last

The most vulnerable point in the fortifications is on the St. Denis side. A Prussian staff officer of high rank has sketched the following plan of attack upon this exposed quarter :--

'The points of attack are naturally on the north and northeast. They are the weak sides; the castern fronts are partly covered by the Marne; the south and west are strong, and their attack might compromise the besiegers' line of retreat. On the north the Paris and Strasburg Rallway would serve north the Paris and Strasburg Rallway would serve for transport from the Rhine. Admitting that the Prussian army must be stronger than the French army, and that the French in the field, being kept at a distance, cannot annoy the besieging force, St. Denis should be the first point of attack. We might then advance on Montmartre without the risk of a flanking fire from the forts, We should attack simultaneously the three forts of St. Denis and that of Aubervilliers, and then make a felut on the east. The siege would resemble that of Sebastopol. St. The siege would resemble that of Sebastopol. St. Denis is on the right bank of the Seine, which leaves a tongue of land that must be seized by the besieging force. The besiegers will then observe the citadel of Mont Valerian; they will cut rallways on the left bank of the Seine, and throw a bridge across to communicate with the troops on the right

To carry out this plan of attack, according to the same authorities, a force of 180,000 men only would be required, and the Crown Prince has at least that many troops under his command at present. Of these, 50,000 would be set against the three forts of St. Denis and on the tongue of land between St. Denis and Mont Valerian, 20,000 placed north of St. Denis, and 20,000 in front of Aubervilliers; 80,000 covering these forces in the forest of Bondy, 20,000 more stationed at Bouyet, 30,000 at Neuilly, and 80,000 between Neuilly and Videneuve would complete the disposition of the force.

The course pursued by the Crown Prince since the capitulation of Sedan would appear to indicate that he is following the plan of attack sketched above to the letter. The corps which is approaching by the valley of the Aisne may be expected to march straight on St. Denis, while that which is advancing from Epernav will probably pass through the forest of Bondy, on the northeast, and complete; the line from Neutlly, on the Marne directly east of the city, to the curve in the Seine at St. Denis. These speculations, however, may be proven worthless by a change in the plan of attack, or needless by an early cessation of hostilities.

SECOND EDITION FOURTH EDITION

BY CABLE. LATER

Republic The

Recognized by Spain and Italy. The Foe at the Gates.

Advance on Paris

Retarded by Heavy Rains.

Napoleon Treated as a Sovereign.

Megotiations for Armistice

Removal of the French Ministry.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Italy and Spain Recognize the French Re-PARIS, Sept. 10 .- The Figure of this morning says the republic of France has been officially recognized by Italy and Spain.

The Prussians Retarded by Henvy Rains. The heavy rains of the last few days have retarded the Prussians between Rethel and Rheims. It is only with much difficulty that their artillery can be moved over the heavy roads. At several places near Paris the trees have been cut down so as to impede the progress of the enemy. The Garde Mobile have attacked the Prussians at different points, killing, wounding, and capturing numbers of them.

The Garde Nationale are to do night duty on the ramparts.

Gustave Flourens is here. Napoleon to be Treated as a Sovereign. LONDON, Sept. 10 .- King William has given orders that Napoleon shall be treated as the sovereign of France.

Lord Lyons' Mission Denied. It is denied that Lord Lyons has gone to King William's headquarters.

The Standard's correspondent, writing from Paris, says that the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their six hundred thousand men. It is said that the

thus far aggregate four hundred thousand, and more than one-half of this immense number are either dead or malmed for life. Negetlations for an Armistice.....
The Paris correspondent of the News writes

Casualties of the War

that England having declined to negotiate for an armistice, Austria has undertaken it. Removal of the French Ministry.

PARIS, Sept. 10 .- It is certain that the Ministers of Finance, War, and Foreign Affairs will go to Tours at once.

M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, will remain here, but will send a delegate to Tours. It is believed that even if the communications are cut, matters have been so arranged that the authorities will arrange to correspond between Tours and Paris. The diplomatic corps will go to Tours to-day.

Preparing for the Defense. Last evening a number of fine houses in the environs of the city were destroyed by fire by order of the authorities.

The Crown Jewels. The Secretary-General of the Bank of France says that the crown jewels are not there. The Government authorities took care to have them deposited in a safe place inside of the city. Secretion of Valuables.
The jewellers here have ceased displaying

their valuable goods in show windows, and the greater part of such have been sent to a place of safety. Favorable Report from Strasburg.

A letter received from Strasburg says the condition of the city is much better than was supposed. The garrison has plenty of munitions and focd for two months.

Formidable Gunboats are arriving here from Toulon. They are ironclad, draw but little water, and are heavily

armed. They are to be used in the river Seine. Getting Ready for the Enemy. By order of the military authorities a tram-

way is being constructed around the city, inside of the fortifications, to facilitate the removal of Large numbers of cavalry have reached Ver-

sailles from Sedan. A short rest is only needed, when they will be enabled to resume active service. They will be detailed to watch the Newspaper Offices Threatened.

It is feared that the mob contemplate an attack on the office of the Marseillaise. The Figaro newspaper has also been threatened.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 10-11'30 A. M .- Consols for money, 92; for account, 92%. American securities quiet. U. 8, 5-20s of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1861, 68; 10-40s, 84. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 112%; Atlantic and Great Western, 23%. Liverpool, Sept. 10-11-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet. middling uplands, 9 % d.; middling Orleans, 9 % d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 3d. Linseed oil, 31s. London, Sept. 10.—Tallow firm. Linseed oil dull.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- The Western Union Telegraph Company has received the following

BREST, France, Sept. 10 .- The telegraph service is suspended with the Department of the Seine. We can only accept now for Paris Government messages, press messages, and messages relating to military stores, etc. We can take private messages for Paris, but they must stand the chance of their being mailed from here."

New York, Sept. 10.—Specie was shipped this morning by the following vessels:—Per steamer Java, \$315,000; Calabria, \$210,000; City of London, \$740,000; France, \$53,000, Total, \$1,318,000.

Taxation of Refugees.

The Constitutional Assembly.

OF SEDAN.

Particulars.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Etc., Etc., Btc.,

FROM EUROPE.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte. PARIS, Sept. 10 .- Some of the journals having reported that Prince Pierre Bonaparte wept when he met the Emperor, the former writes a letter to the journals denying the story, and adding that both his friends and his enemies know that he has more manly habits.

Taxing Paris Refugees.

Citizens of Paris who have gone away are to be taxed in proportion to the rents paid by them for lodging the Garde Mobile. When these citizens return they will be called on for payment from this date.

All the Theatres of the city are row closed.

Revolution vs. Anarchy. It is noticed that the protestations against the violence recently made by ultra journals has had the best effect upon' the minds of the people, who are thus made aware that revolution

does not mean anarchy. Excitement in Havre. Advices from Havre say that the crowd of strangers is so great there that the hotels are

overwhelmed. Boats for Southampton refuse to carry passengers. Trains arrive at Havre from Paris hours behind time, so heavily are they loaded. The scenes at the depot in this city are very affecting. Great crowds gather there as the time approaches for the departure of trains The cars in all cases are overcrowded, and many people are necessarily left behind. Many families are leaving the city in vehicles. Exorbitant prices are charged, as it is not supposed these vehicles and horses will ever be returned.

Assembling the National Convention. The journals approve the project for the convocation of the Assemblee Constituante as depriving the Prussians of any chance to make a claim for indemnity, there being no regular

Government. The Forests of Clamart and Meudon are being destroyed by order of the Government.

The "Marselllaise" Newspaper. It is just announced that the publication of the Marseillaise newspaper has been suspended. All the editors have abandoned the concern. Official Particulars of the Surrender of Sedan.

BERLIN, September 10 .- The following despatch, dated at the Prussian headquarters at Rheims, last night, has been received to day: -More than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in front of Sedan before the capitulation on the 2d instant. By the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into our hands. Of these 14,000 were wounded. Besides the prisoners, 400 field pieces, including 70 mitrailleuses, 150 slege guns, 10,000 horses, and an immense amount of war material, were surrendered.

Bavaria and the Confederation. LONDON, Sept. 10.-The Bavarian Government is negotiating for admission into the North German Confederation.

Stragglers from the Armies are still pillaging on the Belgian frontier.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 10-2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92 LONDON, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; United States 5-20s of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 89; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 84. Eric Railway, 18½; Illinois Cen-tral, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 23½. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9½d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2500 bales for export and speculation. Pork, 120s.; Lard, 73s.; Beef, 118s. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £31 10s.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fort Garry Advices. TORONTO, Canada, Sept. 10.—Advices have been received from Fort Garry to the soth of August. The regular troops had commenced leaving on their return home. Colonel Wolsley has issued a complimentary order to the troops on their good conduct

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Sloux and Chippewas. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10 .- Father Genin, misslonary among the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, in Dacotah Territory, has forwarded to the President a treaty of peace made and signed together at Fort Abercrombie, on the 15th of August, by those tribes, in the presence of General L. C. Hunt, commanding the post. The men of the Sioux nation add to the treaty a request that the President will order through the Indian Bureau that an appropriation of their money be made and applied to the erection of a Catholic chapel on their reserve. They also desire that if practicable some of them be chosen to come to Washington to see the President and confer with him on matters regarding the agency.

Treasury Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Sept. 10.—Mutilated bank notes burned for the week ending at this date, \$300,000. Total amount burned, \$28,662,518. Currency issued for bills destroyed same date, \$398,460. Total amount destroyed, \$27,645,575. Balance due for mutilated notes, \$1,017,143. Circulation outstanding this date, \$299,435,629. The U. S. Treasurer holds as security for circulating notes this date, \$348,044,850; as security for deposits of public manages, \$16,344,644,850; security for deposits of public moneys, \$16,341,500. Supments during week to Assistant Treasurers, depositaries, national banks, and others: notes, \$1,804,-859; fractional currency, \$719,596.57. Receipts of fractional currency during the week, \$420,000. Fractional currency destroyed during the week, \$493,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Defaulting Army Officer. MILWAUKEE, Sept. 10.—Sergeant Huntington, head of the United States recruiting office here, under General McKibben, decamped on the night of the 6th, after forging an indoraement on several checks and stealing considerable Government clothing. A reward is offered for his arrest.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

Loss of the British Iron-clad Captain with all on Board-Five Hundred Lives at One Fell

on Board-Five Hundred Lives at One Fell Mwoop-Description of the Vessel.

London, Sept. 6.—I am enabled to send you the Admiraity telegram just received from Admiral Sir Andrew Millan, on board her Majesty's ship the Lord Warden, off Cape Finisterre, in Galicia. The despatch is dated the 7th of September, comes by way of Lisbon, and is as follows:—

To the Lords of the Admiralty:—I very much regret to have to send you the painful intelligence that Her Majesty's ship Captain must have foundered during the night close to this ship. At 2 o'clock this morning a sudden gale came up from the south-

during the night close to this ship. At 2 o'clock this morning a sudden gale came up from the southeast, with a very heavy sea. At daybreak this morning the Captain was missing. This afternoon we found one of her boats adrift and several of her spars floating. I fear that all on board have miserably perished—in number, 500 souls. The Inconstant will sait this afternoon with a full report. Further intelligence will be communicated when ALEXANDER MILLAN.

Dimensions and Armament of the Vessel—The Fatal Defects.

One of the largest and most powerfully armed

other the largest and host powerfully armed ships of the British navy has just come down with all her complement of 500 men. Apart from any other explanation, we are entitled to suppose that the Captain has sunk off Finisterre because of certhe Captain has sunk off Finisterre because of certain defects in her construction, which competent indges pronounced fatal—defects which have lately formed the subject of an acrimonious newspaper controversy between her builders, Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead, and the Chief Constructor of the British ravy, E. J. Reed. Captain Coles, the designer of this and of the other British war ships constructed on the turret principle, has gone down along with the latest and most analong with the latest and most analong. along with the latest and most unfortunate evidence

The history of the Captain is briefly this:—In April, 1886, "the Admiralty decided to give Captain Coles an opportunity of reducing to practice his own views of what a sea-going turret cruiser should be, the conditions under which she was to be de-signed and built were these:—

That provision should be made for the efficient protec-tion of the vital parts of the ship from heavy shot.

For the health and comfort of a crew sufficient in num-ber, not only to work the guns, but to work the ship with ease, and to keep her in the order required for an efficient ship of war.
That she should have sufficient spead, and that she

shy ald possess the sea-going qualities of a good cruiser.

The result was a vessel regarding whom her builders furnish the following figures:—
 Tonnage...
 4,272

 Displacement, tons...
 7,630

 Area of midship section, feet
 1,185

 Newton borns...
 1,185

ble of throwing 600-pound shot. For bow and stern fire she carried single 7-inch guns forward and att. the was heavily masted, in addition to her engine power and her pair of screws, and it claimed that while on her trial cruise she could tack "under sail on a circle round a supposed antagonist" as handily as one of the old style of wooden frigates, The same observer described her mode of attack as

'She covers her battery of guns and clears her enemy's decks at the same time by the continuous fire from the breech-loaders of be, small arm men, who are snugly sheltered behind the hammock brastworks surrounding the upper deck above the turrets and in the tops. In every part of this treble-sided arrangement of men in the turrets, men on the upper deck as sail trimmers, and men en the upper deck and in the tops as small arm men, there is no confusion." Yet with all the favorable reports of friendly

critics, the Captain was pronounced a failure by the chief practical authority of the British Navy. The most conclusive facts against her were that she had been made 800 to 900 tons too heavy, and that thus she floated two feet deeper than was intended. The Messrs, Laird did not attempt to dany the miscalcu-Messrs. Lard did not accempt to day the inscaled-lation of weight—gross as it must appear to any one conversant with naval architecture—but attempted to shield themselves under the actual results she had achieved in point of speed and maneuvring. They adduced the testimony of an Admiral to the

following effect:—
"The Captain is a most formidable ship, and could, I believe, by her superior armament, destray all the broadende ships of this squadron in detail. "She is very easy in a seaway, and can use her guns in any sea in which an action is likely to be fought. She can be cleared for action in five mixutes. The arrangements for battle are very good. There is much comfort and accommodation on board; officers and ship's company are well berthed."

Mr. Reed brings the report of another Admiral in rebuttal, and, in view of the Captain's actual fate, it reads very much like a prophecy:—

reads very much like a prophecy :-

The regular troops had commenced leaving on their return home. Colonel Woisley has issued a complimentary order to the troops on their good conduct and efficiency.

The arrival of the new Governor is anxiously looked for.

No Governor is anxiously obligation of the full travel of the full travel having no civil powers.

There is no intelligence of the whereabouts of Riel and his followers.

The Countag Boat Race.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—Both boat crews are in splendid condition and each very confident. They are training regularly. There is not much betting so far, but it is expected to be very heavy by the first of the week. At present it is about even. The "Tyners" are rather the favorites.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Politics.

TOPERA, Kansas, Sept. 10.—The State Convention to day nominated J. N. Harvey, present incumbent, for Governor. The platform adopted takes strong grounds against the alkenation of public lands to railroads or monopollss; sympathizes with the Prussians, and hopes that the European war will end in the establishment of Republics in Europe. Nothing is said on financial subjects.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.

The Execution of John Grabee for the murder of Joel Drake, in Dekalb county, on the night of January 1, 1870, took place at St. Joseph yesterday.

A. H. Hallowell, formerly editor of the St. Joseph yesterday.

A. H. Hallowell, formerly editor of the St. Joseph Herald, died at Jefferson City yesterday.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The March on Paris.

Prussian Advance

Red Republican Violence

FROM EUROPE.

The March on Paris. BRUSSELS, Sept. 10 .- At their present pace

should be in their designated positions around Paris by Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in upon the French fortifications. A Prussian force was at Complegne this forenoon.

LONDON, Sept. 10. The Prussian Advance

PARIS, Sept. 10.-Suburban residents have been ordered to evacuate the zone reached by the guns on the fortifications.

The Republican Excesses. The Journal des Debats publishes [accounts of excesses committed by "Red" Republicans at Toulouse and Lyons.

Ratiroud Tannels Destroyed.

All the railroad tunnels in the Department of the Seine et Marne have been blown up by order of the military authorities. The bridges have also been destroyed.

The journals announce the seizure here of 30,000 needle-guns. These will be distributed to soldiers forthwith.

has been removed to Toulouse. It is announced that the Prussians were at La

The Gas Shut Off. The Gaulois says:-"After to-morrow the supply of gas will be cut off from the city, as we must avoid the dangers of explosions by

The citizens seem determined to prevent disorders now, and all persons endeavoring to excite the populace will be arrested at once.

Remington Rifles lately arrived here from England. At the railway depot a great number of Chassepots were found piled in wagons. They had apparently been forgotten three weeks ago, but a good use

FROM NEW YORK.

WARSAW, Sept. 10.—The managers of the Warsaw Educational and Industrial Reformatory, chartered Educational and Industrial Reformatory, chartered by the last Legislature, met here yesterday and organized as follows:—President, Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour; Vice-President, Hon. John B. Skinner, of Buffalo; Secretary, W. H. Merrill, of Warsaw; Treasurer, Hon. Augustus Frank, of Warsaw; Executive Committee, Isaac Butts, of Rochester; Hon. Wm. Bristoe, L. W. Thayer, E. W. Russell, A. Frank, and W. H. Merville. In the evening Governor Seymour addressed a large public meeting upon the proposed reformatory subject of prison reform. Remarks were made by Judge Skinner and Rev. Mr. Fisk and Mr. Cravens, agents appointed by the board.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.
 Loans decreased
 \$117,414

 Specie increased
 482,680

 Legal tenders decreased
 1,658,577

New York, Stock and Money Market.

New York, Sept. 10.—Stocks steady. Money, 4065 per cent. Gold. 113%. 5-20s. 1862, coupon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865, do., 111%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; lo-40s, 106; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton, 62%; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 96%; Eric, 28; Reading, 96%; Adams Express, 65; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan Southern, 92%; Illinois Central, 135%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 115%; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1870.

The demand for money this morning is rather the demand for money this morning is rather below the average, and it is becoming evident that the bulk of pressing wants for the fall trade has been supplied by an icipation. There is very little currency going West at this time, the balance of trade being decidedly in favor of all the Eastern markets. This condition of the markets is exceptional, and mainly due to the excessive duliness in the trade for grain and breadstuffs. An early termination of the war, an event which may be now anticipated at any

shall prove utterly at fault. There is not much change in the tone of lenders, but there is a disposition to lower the rates for discounts.
Gold is decidedly dull and steady, with sales

up to noon ranging from 117@1163

at 101% for the new bonds—an advance.

In Reading Railroad there were good sales at 48%. Pennsylvania was taken at 59%—an ad-

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Three Days from the City.

Vacating the Paris Suburbs.

Railway Tunnels Destroyed

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

the army of the Prince Royal and the Bavarians

was reported at Soissons on the Aisne last night. It is said the Prussians hold Epernay and Chateau Thierry. A force of 4000 Prussians passed Vitry le Francais yesterday. Vacating the Paris Suburbs.

Light-draft French Gunboats are descending the Rhine.

Selzure of Needle Guns.

The Bank of France

means of the enemies' shells." No Disorders Allowed.

It is announced that a large quantity of

will be made of them now.

The Warsaw Infirmary.

To-day 740.
For the week 1,318.
New York Stock and Money Market.

moment, is not likely to improve the farming interests, unless their calculations of the war

Government bonds are also quiet, but prices, with one or two exceptions, show a slight improvement. Stocks were quiet but steady. City sixes sold

vance; Little Schuvlkill at 42; and Catawissa preferred at 3734.
Sales of Lebigh Navigation at 33%@34, the latter b. o. No further sales. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.