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FIRST EDITION

BELEAGUERED PARIS

Edmond About on the Situation.

Equipment of the Prussians.

Superiority to the French.

"Mourir Pour la Patrie."

Gay City Sobered.

After Gravelotte.

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

BELEAGUERED PARIS.

Edmond About Sketches the Situation. In the Soir of August 20 M. About writes:—"On Tuesday morning I brought to Paris a specimen of the Provinces, or rather, I may say, a tattered and bloody rag of the invaded Provinces. The general mass of the invaded Provinces. The general mass of the public took a certain amount of interest in that spectacle. Delicate and fastidious minds found it somewhat strong, and I have been told that it is not well to speak the truth at all times. I replied, like General Trochu, by my motto, Gmnia tera alcenda, To-day it is Paris that I wish to exhibit to the Provinces, such as it presents itself to me after a membly avenue. Paris transformed by

me after a month's absence—Paris transformed by a flash of lightning, and profoundly disturbed in its entiments, ideas and manners. Paris takes no heed of the change which has oc-curred in itself; it is as the eye which sees not itself.

I found it on Tuesday morning in a state of great anxiety, but firm and resolute in all its sadness. It had a presentiment of the great battle fought be-tween Metz and Verdun; it could not rely upon a success which experience had shown to be difficult and costly, but it did not rely upon its own courage, and made energetic preparations for its own defense. I find it to-day modest and reserved in the fense. I find it to-day modest and reserved in the moment of victory. It is not misled by any illusions; it does not attempt to persuade itself that all has been accomplished by a single stroke, and it wasted no time in decorating its houses with flags. It thanked and blessed the army in petto without desisting from its own work, ready to support and reinforce it at the first signal. Youths and men alke were exer-cising themselves in the use of arms. I met yesterday a member of the Institute, a house porter, and a gay liver of the Moulin Rouge, who had been together receiving a lesson in the management of the chassepot. Bodily exercises have revived in favor. The Paz Gymnasium is always crowded. A opulation which had only nerves desires hence-orth to acquire muscle. The children who will be born next year will come into the world under better conditions than their seniors, and will become substantial men. Paris has made immense progress in politics; it no longer troubles itself with politics. The discussion of internal affairs is put off; all parties have signed an armistice in the presence the enemy. The state of siege is accepted with t discussion; the excellence of M. Duvernois is not disputed. Paris allows the Government to do anything so long as the Prussians are kept outside Fambetta, fraternizing with the Comte de Palikao, gives a strong, strange, but accurate representation of the Parisian feeling. The provinces, and especially those which are invaded, have not come to this state of mind. They have two maledictions in their mouths—one directed against the Prussians and the other against the authors of the war. In making myself the echo of a discontent which political and philosophical Paris has thought fit to postpone, I have acted as a true provincial. There are names which Paris no longer mentions than if they dated from the twelfth century. Let us attend to the Prussians first. When the invasion had been repelled it will consult, it will make up its accounts, and will dispose of itself. Novel and admirable wisdom among us! If it could only continue it would simplify affairs and would greatly abridge the great crisis. Pleasures which formerly constituted their mouths—one directed against the Prussians great crisis. Pleasures which formerly constituted the great business of life in Paris are so no longer. great crisis. Pleasures which formerly constituted the great business of life in Paris are so no longer. Driling, working, meditating, there is no longer time or inclination for amusement. The capital of European good living, whither M. Haussmann attracted all the eaters, the drinkers, the flatterers of the world, has within a few days assumed a Spartan aspect. The theatres are closed except four or five, which play to empty benches. Dress has become plainer and more subdued; a gay toliet would be as discordant as a false note. To complete the picture of this proud and happy metamorphosis, I will tell you that Paris, but lately too rich, has suddenly become poor. All those documents representing shares and stocks—the picces of paper, blue, pink, or green, which M. Rouher pompously estimated en bloc at forty milliards—become reduced to their real worth. The sank note has undergone the logical depreciation entailed by a forced currency gold and silver are scarce, and each keeps by him the little that he may possess in case of possible contingencies. An entire population which hitherto had the foolish habit of living upon its capital, discounting the future, and making extravagant abuse of credit, has returned to habits of foresight, of saving, and of that worldly simplicity which constituted the strength of our forefathers, and which unhappily now constitutes that of our enemies. For twenty years we have been, or fancied we were too rich: luxuries had been forced upon the most modest tastes and fortunes; parconus being permitted to set the fashion, it was almost discreditable not to spend 100,000 francs a year. War has restored the credit of poverty. We may now venture to walk, and we no longer fear to ask our friends to dine off beef and potatoes. When I think that only last winter, scarcely six months ago, the humblest bourgeois of Paris would have lost caste that only last winter, scarcely six months ago, the humblest bourgeois of Paris would have lost caste had he falled to offer his guests sham Chambertin and disguised Chateau Yquem with a pheasant stuffed with woolly balls, vice la misere if it makes us more wise at the same time that it makes us more manly. Paris is beginning to comprehend that it can dine sufficiently well without trufles, and that a woman may look as pretty in a 50-frane dress as in a gauzy wave which cost 30 louis. We shall emerge from this crisis better than we began it, and France will gain in elevation without any diminu-tion of her surface."

THE TEUTONIC ARMY.

Equipment of the Prussian Forces-Its Superiority to the French. In everything the equipment of the Teutonic army now in the field, especially of the Prussian portion, is superior to that of the French. The moment I saw prisoners from Saarbruck, I was struck with the poverty-stricken look of the French "liners," as compared with the German regulars. The components of the Prussian soldier's uniform are very simple, but full of taste and convenience. He can make a drinking cup out of his helmet, and can carve meat with its spike. He wears a bluish tunic with red collar, cuffs and lapels, a stort meat with its spike. He wears a bluish tunic with red collar, cuffs and lapels, a stout pair of dark colored trowsers; carries a thick, excellent blanket, a canteen, a cooking can and a well-planned knapsack in undressed calfskin. His fatigue cap is flat, bordered with red. He has an undress uniform of coarse dax cloth, and a pair of white pants. The pockets and folds of his clothing are so managed that he can carry in them numberless little things for camp use. When he bivouces, he plants his gun against his bayonets, puts his side arms hanging on them, and caps them with his helmet. I have seen ten thousand of these helmets poised thus in a long plain, making one sheeny mass, with which the bright grass and the waving grain beyond mixed their making one sheeny mass, with which the bright grass and the waving grain beyond mixed their colors, recklessly as does Millais. Field discipline is perfect too; a brigade lying in an open lot under the hot sun, is as gentlemanly as its individual members would be in the town. It is remarkably quiet, too; there is no swagger or bluster among the most brawny of the troops. A squadron of hussars, with its beautiful horses, righly trapped, is a magnificent sight. Each man sits erect as a statue, with one hand on the carbine laid upon his saddle-pommel, and one might fancy a review of Centaurs taking place. The officers, from force of habit, contracted in the ancient army when it was composed entirely of mercenaries, still bawi their orders to their men,

Instead of giving them in decent and dignified lan-guage. There is a greater variety of fancy uniforms in the Prussian than in any other army in Europe. The cavairy have the greatest wealth of dress, and a cavalry officer is a sight for gods and men. The "cuirassiers," rather a useless body, I fancy, are clad in a queer middle-age dress, quite full of splendor. The soldiers wear a metal helmet and breastplate, and gray tunic and trowsers, tastefully breastplate, and gray funic and trowsers, tastefully embroidered. All the cavalry is well mounted, and the artillery has abundance of good, active, and plenty of spare horses. The provision and baggage trains are so organized that they are always close to the marching column. The sutiers or "market tenders," as they call themselves, are all numbered by companies, and come up in a compact procession. There is always a number of women near the rear. There is always a number of women with each regiment as vivandieres, nurses, etc. Some of the young Prussian girls of noble family have not hesitated to put on the coarse dress of the hospital nurse.—Lendon Correspondent.

LIFE IN THE BARRACKS.

The Ecole Militaire and Its New Uses-French Soldiers in Barrack-Interesting Scenes.

An English major-general writes from Paris:—
On entering the bacrack-room of the Ecole Militaire I found it numbered to contain 10s men, but with only 75 beds, the amount of men in one company. Several of the soldiers were singing, others lying down reading. Round the room were arranged a series of iron bedsteads, each supplied with a straw palliasse, a wool pillow, blanket, pair of sheets, and a clean brown counterpane. During the day each alternate bedstead has two sets of the bedding, which gives a soft sofa, alternating with a bedding, which gives a soft sofa, alternating with a hard, healthy one. Over the bed is a shell for the soldier's kit, including a round tin soup pan, with cover; and also a row of pegs for his side arms and bags for his brushee.

At the bottom of the range of beds every here and there was a stand for arms numbered and ticketed. Opposite to the door, at the end of the room, hung a drum. On asking one of the men what was the French soldier's load for marching, I was instantly told that it was nominally sixty pounds, French, but, in reality, not so much. Musket and blanket from nine to ten, knapsack, full, from twenty to thirty, cooking utensils about four. "What does the knapsack contain?" "Oh, what we like; two or three pair of pantaloons; the necessary articles for monthly inspection are two pairs of shoes, one pair of drawers, a pair of pants, three shirts, two collars, two pairs of gloves, two of white galters, three handkerchiefs, and a night cap." In the Canteen, which is open from daybreak till 9:30 at night, I found a decent dining-room for the non-commissioned officers, who live in barracks with the men. The officers, unlike the English sys-tem, do not live in barracks. In the corner, on a small counter, are arrayed glasses, bottles of wine and spirits for sale. Every regiment of 1500 men is sllowed four cantinieres, who must be married. Four washerwomen are allowed to live in barracks, but no soldier is allowed to marry otherwise. "What," said I, "are none of the men in these barracks for ten thousand soldiers married? "Not one. The drum-major, the master-at-arms, and the head cook may marry, but no one else. In each regiment of 1500 about fifteen boys from 2 to 18 are ept as children of the regiment, and draw soldiers'

rations.

At eighteen they may either enlist or depart, but no girls are admitted into barracks. In the kitchen I found one hot plate, fourteen by three and a haif, containing eight marmiles, or coppers, two by one and a half feet, each of which I was astonished to hear cooked for a company of seventy-five to ninety men. Round the room was a dresser and shelf. On the dresser were lying in heaps bread for soup cut in slices and basins of white beans; on the ground tubs of cabbages with a few potatoes. The meals tubs of cabbages with a few potatoes. The meals are prepared by two soldiers detailed from each company and changed every day, and the French army is thus composed not only of solders but of cooks. The ration is a three-pound loaf for two days, half a pound of meat per day, half a pound of loaf bread for soup, one to two sous worth of vegetables, and the soup in which the meat is boiled. "How much wine?" I asked, "The pump!" was the answer; "but in winter we get one glass a day." "Any allowances?" I asked, "Oh, yes: in the province one sou a day; in Paris two sous to amuse himself." The fencing-room, the prison, and the police detention-room completed my inspection. The barracks of the Ecole Militaire are capable of containing 10,000 mea, though at the capable of containing 10,000 mea, though at the were magnificent, 690 feet iong. In one of them were several young soldiers listening to the beautiful music of the band. A cavalry stable I visited was 245 yards long, full of horses, separated from each other by balls a little higher than their hocks, and from which hung a matting of straw. The horses stood on clean litter, and the ventilation was horses stood on clean litter, and the ventilation was perfect. Over each rack was affixed the name and number of the animal and the name of its rider.

The horses are fed at six in the morning, at eleven, and at eight. In a large yard was a bath sixty yards long, in which the soldiers swam their horses, holding them by the halter. In hot weather this is is done early in the morning. Lame horses are benefited by standing up to their chests for hours in this bath. As I passed I heard a choras of fine

in this bath. As I passed I heard a choras of line voices. "Oh, it's nothing," said my guide; "it's the boys in prison singing." In one of the squares was a circular manege for exercising. In a yard I found a number of Hussars leaning over stone cisterns, doing their own washing. "What do you pay for washing?" I asked. "If a handkerchief is tied to a shirt, it is allowed as a point of honor to pass as its tail, and no charge is made; but few of us possess handkerchiefs. Otherwise, two sous (cents) for each shirt; two sous for drawers; one sou for gioves." A cafe, handsomely furnished with pier glasses and marble-topped tables, is inside the glasses and marble-topped tables, is inside the barrack, and attached to it is a small shop, with tobacco, brushes, and the soldiers' simple wants.

The gymnasium of the Ecole Militaire is a large open court, with poles and beams and ropes for gymnastic exercise. One set were working their way along under a beam by unhooking ropes from one ring to another. Others were climbing a perpendicular wall by sticking their fingers and toes into the cracks and crevices between the bricks. Some were vaulting over a wooden horse or turning somersaults. One raised his foot to a pole six feet from the ground, and then, without using his hand, stood on it. They also practised the vaulting leap and somersault of the circus over eight, ten, twelve backs in a stooping posture. The soldiers under 30 are required to attend gymnasium drill twice a Week.

"MOURIR POUR LA PATRIE." Paris Resolved To Do or Die-The Gay City Sobered. A Paris correspondent of the London Standard

writes:A city in a state of siege and a besieged city are A city in a state of siege and a besieged city are not synonymous terms. Paris is the former as I write, Strasbourg the latter. Any place can be put in the former condition by its friends, in the latter only by its enemies. On occasion of internal disturbances, the state of siege can be proclaimed, the meaning of which reduces itself to this that the legislative, executive, and judicial power are concentrated in one man, the military governor, whose will is despotic, and who is accordable with his will is despotic, and who is answerable with his head for the public safety. If he judge it necessary to the public safety to coin money out of old from and force its currency, he can do so, and nobody has the right to complain. But if he fail in his task of defending the city properly, he forfeits his life. Under the state of siege the public safety is the suprem law—salus popult suprema lex. That is how we are situated in Paris at present, and provided the city be not eventually besieged, the position is not so terrible, or General Trochu, the Military Governor, is

RAW-HEAD-AND-BLOODY-BONES, but a very courteous Christian gentleman, and far more urbane and accessible to reason than most commissaries of police. Gold is scarce, but provisions, except potatoes, are not; indeed, the most serious alteration in market prices to be noted since the Prussians have invaded French soil is a rise of serious atteration in market prices to be noted since the Prussians have invaded French soil is a rise of two sous in the livre (about one penny in the pound) in sugar. And if the enemy does come, an accident I do not by any means abticipate, we are prepared for him. We have enough flour in stock to make bread for the whole population of Paris during forty days. And after that? Why, if the enemy be outside the walls still, the bootmaker's windows appear to be pretty abundantly furnished. But the population of Paris would very sensibly diminish of its own accord in case the city were invested. Already some of our prudent bourgeois have sent away their families, such of the foreign and mere fashionable colony as remain would depart. Lais, who faunts a tri-colored ceckade over her powdered face by gaslight, would seek fresh pastures; and besides, the moment Bogy, in the shape of three Uhlans, is signalled within three days' march of us, General Trochu is empowered by his office to free the city frem bouches muttles, said useless mouths being those on the faces of age and childhood and womankind, and such as are not competent to defend the walls. Let me photograph you one night aspect on

THAT SPLENDID LINE OF PROMENADE between the pillared Madeleine and the angle in front of the Theatre of the Gymnase. The broad pavement is black with crowds moving slowly to and fro. The inhabitants of Paris are essentially an open-air people; they flock to their favorite Boulevards as ever in this hour of trial, only there is a strange reserve in their manner. The crowds are gilent and the dress sombre. Nobody indulges in

noisy talk; in fact, the only loud cry to be heard is from the news peddler at her klosk, who cries "Dimandez 'le Soir,' Messieurs," as she folds the yet moistened sheets of a late edition of the latest published paper. It is more by habit than necessity she sings out her ware, for there is a rush for the damp impressions, and groups throbbing with eager curiosity can be seen speding the news by the glimmer of the street lamp.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE. mer of the street lamp.

A STREAM OF PEOPLE turns into a porte cochere, in front of which a trophy of flags is displayed. The inscription over the entrance tells me that the pian-of the theatre of war in relief can be seen there for a franc, and that half the proceeds are handed over to the wounded. The the proceeds are handed over to the wounded. The wounded, that is the great care. The little Italian ministrels that crowd around the eafes like a swarm of files around a sugar hogshead are not in luck. No use in trying to beg now under the pretext of practising the fiddle. They are not paid even to go away. The pennies are saved for the wounded. And here comes a National Guardsman, with a white band marked with a red cross on his arm, and a tiretire in his hands; he is followed by his sons, two handsome boys, in the uniform of the lycees. They, too, have their little badges and their little boxes. Four les blesses, "For the wounded, if you please," he pleads, as he rattles his tirelire and the coppers pour in. The war is the universal preoccupation. I sit down on the terrace of one of the great cares. "Do you know that Auber has joined the National Guard?" says the sitter at one table. "Auber? why he's a century old." Two young men behind me rise and exsays the sitter at one table. "Auber? why he's a century oid." Two young men behind me rise and express their intention to go to the Ministry of the Interior in search of news. A round-bodied bonvisant next me, who scrutinizes with the giance of a connoisseur the sparkling liquor in a taper giass, remarks that he knows the news—there is none. "And no news, you know, monsieur (turning to me), is good news." But there is a quidnum who is better posted than he. "Prince Albert of Prussia is dead, killed in the last action—it; was he who was married to Teresa Ellsler, the dancer." "Saprist! Fanny's sister; but talking of dancers, you will be glad to hear that Taglioni's son—he's an officer in the zouaves—was not killed at Woerth, as it was reported; his mother has heard he is alive but a prisoner in Berlin."

THE FRENCH MISTAKES.

Napoleon's Management of the National Resources.

The current number of the Army and Navy Jour-

ad has the following article:—
According to the latest intelligence, the French According to the latest intelligence, the French army was in retreat from the frontier on the 4th of August, just at that fortuitous moment when the German columns formed on the Rhine were approaching France. In France 326,000 men reach the age of 20 every year, and by law 160,000 of them must serve for five years in the standing army, and the remainder in the Reserve and the Garde Moddle. The army thus counts up in yound many Mobile. The army thus counts up in round numbers 450,000 men, with 200,000 Reserve and 380,000 Garde Mobile. With all this great force at hand, and after every opportunity for preparation, France withdrew upon her own interior lines the army she had thrown forward for the attack upon an enemy against whom she had eagerly sought occasion for war. She retreated without

The truth is, France has been completely betrayed by the Empire. Compelled by his insecure tenure upon power to purchase the support of the states men who managed the civil and the generals who directed the military affairs of the nation, the Em-peror has favored fraud in every branch of the serperor has favored fraud in every branch of the service. Receiving a larger civil list than any other monarch in Europe, amounting to 37,000,000 francs in money, and the free possession of palaces, parks, and gardens, his entire income is put at 42,000,000 francs, or \$5,000,000 in gold. But this was far from enough. The crowds that swarm the streets of Paris, forming airepublic out of a despotism, tell of the fraud by which he has taken enormous sums from the army fund, amounting, it is said, to a farther total of 50,000,000 francs. The commutation money paid in by rich conscripts has been taken, and the old soldiers who should be found in the ranks as substitu are not there. Pay is drawn for regiments at their maximum strength, which lack one-third of it. Forage, subsistence, munitions, all have been paid for, but not bought. In spite of the enormous cost of the armament of the country. General Trochu was obliged to tell a crowd of new-made republicans that there were no arms for them.

But this direct larceny was by no means all. The fraud was carried still farther, and "fat contracts" nave been more common in France than in any other country in the world. The truth is, the personal government was conducted by a set of bold but very needy adventurers; and if the misfortunes of the ringleader are of a kind to silence the voice of accusation, the infinitely greater misfortunes of of accusation, the infinitely greater misfortunes of the people he has misled are such as to rouse it

Under the Empire the people of France have been denied every means by which nations prepare for success in war. Assemblage in volunteer organizasuccess in war. Assemblage in volunteer organiza-tions, even the most private ownership of arms, has been forbidden. It has been next to impossible for a citizen to obtain possession of a breech-loader or other modern gun. Home manufacturers found it very difficult to procure the privilege of making any species of improved arm; and, when obtained, the grant entailed upon them the liability to sudden visits of inspection from the police, to constant surveillance and suspicion. Foreign makers were de-nied the right of selling their arms in France; or, when that favor had by any means been obtained, they could not sell the cartridges necessary to their use. Even arms that were desired merely as ob-jects of exhibition were denied admission into the

But it is not in the matter of arms alone that the French people have been unwisely restrained. Their martial spirit has been not suffered to die out only, but directly strangled. The popular clamors of a people, the vain-glorious spirit of a nation which thinks it can overcome every antagonist—this is not a preparation for war; but this is all the French possessed. Forbidden fo make (except especially for exportation), to sell, to buy, or to possess arms of precision, cartridges, and powder of good quality, they could no longer practise in the chase and in competitive trials for the more serious business of war. Shooting matches are still held. But of what kind? Instead of targets at 500 and 1000 yards, theirs are placed at a distance of 150 metres, for this is the range of that remarkable assemblage of antiquated arms which the Paris Liberto describes as "those arms rejected everywhere else, those old carbines of the middle ages, with complicated sights and double trigger, of an enormous weight and a form that recalls that of a clarionet. One still sees there those fantastic so-called 'arms of warfare,' with systems of charging so complicated that their use would be impossible elsewhere. One and all have a passable precision at 150 metres; it is all that one can demand of them, but at 300 metres they would miss a barrack." But it is not in the matter of arms alone that the can demand of them, but at 300 metres they would

miss a barrack."
The military spirit of France is to-day manifested in the unsurpassed bravery with which Strasburg, Toul, and Montmedy hold out; by the valor of her troops in the field; by the longing of her people to strike a blow for her preservation. But as the former have been neutralized by the frands in supplies, so the latter have been made useless by the clog put upon every effort to form themsupplies, so the latter have been made useless by the clog put upon every effort to form themselves into good material for armies. The history of French volunteers is an instructive one. The dread of their monarchs, the trust of the people, they have been alternately called out and disbanded for fifty years. Their last manifestation was in 1867, when the success of Prussia at Sadowa alarmed the nation, and with true instinct the people rushed into the ranks for drill and practice. The movement was too popular and too general to be forbidden. A review was had in the court of the Tuileries: there were decorations from the Emperor and applause from the people, But the next morning an order appeared placing the volunteers in the Garde Mobile, subject to calls to active service. That killed the movement.

Thus repressed on every hand, the French find themselveswith a great enemy before them and none but shivered weapons in their grasp. No wonder the Government that has made France impotent even for self-defence goes out like a candle in the storm that sweeps over the country. Wild promises to hurl back the enemy comfort the people for the moment; but when their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows, the people, instead of softening toward their futility has been proved and time for reflection follows.

-A man named Young, who is one hundred and two years old, gave a banquet to his rela-tives a few days since at Honeoye village, in New York. He was surrounded by four generations, and was the happiest person present. The Fourth of July has been celebrated by him for many years in a right royal manner at the vil-lage hotel, where he repeats his oft-told tale of the Revolutionary war to the admiration of a few select friends. He has lived upon his own

few select friends. He has lived upon his own farm for seventy-two years.

—The sheriff of Madison county, Ohio, while attempting to arrest a horse thief, a few days ago, was shot through the right ear. In the confusion which followed the thief thought to escape, but he was secured with the help of citizens and marched to prison,

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Prussians in the Paris Suburbs.

Reported French Successes.

The Enemy Twice Repulsed. 10,000 Hors de Combat.

Russia Demands an Armistice

Rnmors of U. S. Intervention. LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

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

FROM EUROPE.

Reported Repulse of the Prussians at Toul and Montmedy.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Ministry has just made public the following important intelligence:-The Prussians attacked Toul on Saturday at 5 o'clock in the morning, and persisted until 9 in the evening. They were, however, constantly repulsed, and many of their batteries dismounted.

More than ten thousand Prussians were placed hors de combat.

Verdun continues to hold out against the At Montmedy, on Thursday, the garrison splex-

didly repulsed the Prussian attack. Where They Are New.

The Prussians have surrounded Meaux, they have arrived in force at Crecy, and are approaching Noisy-le-Grand.

Note.-The places mentioned here are all small villages, suburbs of Paris, to the east and northeast. Meaux is 25 miles from Paris; Creey about the same distance, and Noisy-le-Grand only nine miles.

Russin and the United States for Peace. Paris is cheered this morning by a rumor that Russia is insisting on an armistice. Also, that the United States has interposed and sent three decided despatches to Berlin. It is said that the Prussianiadvance has been stopped in conse-

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 12—1-30 P. M.—American securi-les quiet. Stocks quiet. London, Sept. 12—1-30 P. M.—Turpentine dull LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12-1.30 P. M -Red Western Wheat Ss 2d@Ss. 3d.

FROM THE WEST. Fire in Pomeroy, Ohlo.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12 .- A fire broke out in Hopkins' stables, in Pomeroy, Ohio, on Saturday night, and extending across Mechanics, street consumed a square of buildings. The loss is estimated at \$15,000. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Fort Wayne, Muncy, and Cincinnati commenced running regular through trains from Fort Wayne to Cincinnati to-day.

Powder Explosion and Loss of Life.

By the accidental explosion of three kegs of

powder, on Friday, the storehouse of Lewis McDonald, at Sulphur Springs, Perry county, was completely destroyed, and Mr. McDonald. George Gaves, a young man named Priest, and a son of Mr. McDonald, four years old, were killed. George W. Gordon was also dangerously hurt. Loss in property, \$6000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The California State Fair. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 .- The State fair opens to-morrow, and promises to be a success. General Sherman has accepted an invitation to be present on Wednesday. Joseph W. Little, the holder of the silver cue,

has accepted a challenge from John B. Mc-Cleary to play a game of billiards for the silver cue and the championship of the Pacific coast. The receipts of the

German Sanltary Festival for three nights have been \$20,000. FROM THE SOUTH.

The Yellow Fever in New Orleans. WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- Congressman Sheldon, of Louislana, arrived here to-day, having left New Orleans on the 8th instant. He contradicts the yellow fever statements concerning that city, saying a few sporadic cases only existed, and that the last reported case was two weeks ago, there having previously been not more than five or six.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire on Staten Island. New York, Sept. 12 .- A fire occurred at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, early this morning, destroying sixteen buildings, among which were the hotel of Harry Newport and the Staten Island House railroad stables. The loss will be very heavy, but it is impossible to give an esti-

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Sept. 12.—Stocks very dull. Money,
4@5 per cent. Gold. 113%. 6-20s. 1862, coupon,
112%; do. 1964, do., 1113; do. 1965, do., 111%; do.
1965, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408,
106; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 90%; Canton,
61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and
Hudson River, 96%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 96%; Adams
Express, 65%; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan
Southern, 92%; Illinois Central, 118%; Cleveland
and Pittsburg, 166; Chicago and Rock Island,
118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayhe, 94%; Western
Union Telegraph, 34%.

—A desperate outlaw, who has long been a terror in Los Angeles county, Cal., was recently shot six times through the heart, by Deputy Sheriffs, sent out to take him alive. He was in the act of drawing his revolver upon them when

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Careless Handling of Firearms-Another Warning-A Young Man Instantly Kills his

Warning—A Young Man Instantly Kills his Brother.

The Washington Star of Saturday evening says:—
A shocking accident from the careless use of firearms occurred yesterday at the house of John Lee, at the intersection of Frederick and High streets, by which one of his sons, Theodore, was killed by another named Francis.

From the testimony of the father of the deceased, John Lee, and his son and daughter; Dr. J. F. Hartigan, who made a postmortem examination; and others, the following facts were elicited:—The two brothers, Frank and Theodore, were always on good

others, the following facts were elicited:—The two brothers, Frank and Theodore, were always on good terms; in fact, such kind feelings existed between them, that Frank, who was living with Dr. Riley as carriage-driver, used to come up whenever he could slip off to keep company with his now dead brother. Yesterday evening he came up to the room in which Theodore slept, On a hook by the chimney there hung an old muster, which when he (Frank) came in used always to On a Rook by the chimney there hung an old muske, which when he (Frank) came in used always to take down and toss around in a playful manner. It appears, though, that since Frank's last visit Theodore had loaded the gun, a fact of which the former was unconscious. While he then was as usual handling the weapon yesterday evening, about halfpast 5 o'clock, his brother Theodore went out, and as he returned within the door Frank playfully pointed the gun at him, within about four feet of his breast, saying in a Jocose way, "Look out!" and pulling the trigger the gun went off, discharging the whole load into the right breast of his brother, who immediately fell across the sill of the door. Frank immediately fell on his knees, and, leaning over him, asked him if he was hurt much; to which he replied, "Oh! I am gone." He then asked him, "Don't you know I didn't do it on purpose?" In reply to which the wounded man gasped something unintelligible, and expired. Both brothers bore excellent characters.

So close was the weapon to his body when fired that the face and breast of the deceased were completely blackened with powder, and a portion of the right lung and heart blown away. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death form." ke, which when he (Frank) came in used always to

right lung and heart blown away. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased came to his death from a wound in the right breast, caused by a musket acci-dentally fired by his brother, Francis Lee."

THE FRENCH SUCCESSION.

Napoleon Himself Favors a Reupblic. We reproduce the terms of a conversation which took place in 1867, at the time of the Exhibition, be-tween the Emperor of the French and the head of a United States family with whom Louis Napoleon has remained, ever since his residence in America,

on terms of affectionate intimacy.

Fears had been entertained that the Prince Imperial's life was in danger, and the Emperor, who perial's life was in danger, and the Emperor, who adores his son, was still haunted by the phantoms of the child's malady. "If I had the misfortune," said his Majesty, "to lose him, and if I had been convinced of the impossibility of having another direct heir, I should certainly have put into execution an extraordinary project. I should have given France the privileges, liberties, and institutions of a republic; I should have decided to become the first eliven of the country after heaving restored to the republic; I should have decided to become the first citizen of my country, after having restored to it all that the necessities of policy have compelled me to deprive it of for a time; in a word, I should have rendered impossible, after me, any other form of government than the republican, the only one which, wisely understood and applied by an ener-getic power, suits the temperament of the French necole. But that dream most be renounced as people. But that dream must be renounced, as a father has no right to destroy his son's prespects. I shall endeavor to find the means of reconciling two principles which seem incompatible—the empire and liberty. My heirs will reign and France will only lose a distinctive epithet, the name of a republic,"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Sept. 12, 1870.

The city money market to-day shows no material change of feature since Saturday. There is somewhat less activity in loans, and with an increasing supply of funds, especially at the banks, there are unmistakable symptoms of an easier working of the market. We notice by our exchanges that in most of the great money centres of the West and Northwest currency is growing scarce and advancing in rates, which tallies exactly with the improvement noticed in this and other cities of the Eastern seaboard The rates to-day are 5@6 per cent. on call, and

6@8 per cent on prime paper.

Gold is quiet and steady, but a fraction lower. Sales ranged, up to noon, between 113% and 113%, closing at the latter.

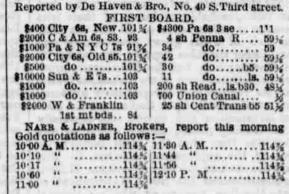
Government bonds are very strong in response to an active demand and an advance in London. Our quotations show an improvement in all the

Stocks continue quiet, but prices are steady Sales of State 6s, third series, at 111. City were taken at 101% for the new, and at 101%

for the old bonds. Reading sold to a limited extent at 48½, b. o., and Pennsylvania at 59½. 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38, b. o., for Catawissa

Among the miscellaneous shares the only sale was Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad stock at 20.

Oil stock was inquired after, but no sales were PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street



Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Sept. 12.—There was a good demand to-day for the better descriptions of choice cattle, and prices were high, but the supply being light, transactions were somewhat restricted, while common were in abundant supply, and extremely slow of sale. We noticed in the pens of J. J. Martin & Co. some of the finest Texas cattle ever offered for sale in this market. They attracted considerable extention and brought very full prices. The reattention and brought very full prices. The receipts were large in the aggregate, reaching fully 2570 head. We quote choice at 9@10c., and fair to good at 7\\@8\\cdotc., and common at 5\@6c. \@ pound, gross. The following sales have been reported:— 142 Owen Smith, Western, 7@91/. 30 W. Toole, do., 6@7. 40 Dernis Smyth, do., 6%@8%. 70 A. Christy, do., 7760.

75 A. Christy, do., 7@8%. 68 James Christy, do., 7%@8%. 57 Dengier & McCleese, do., 6@8. 75 P. McFillen, do., 6%@8%. 75 P. McFillen, do, 64.684.

160 P. Hathaway, do, 7684.

28 James S. Kirk, do, 7685.

50 B. F. McFillen, do., 7689.

200 James McFillen, do., 7699.

201 James McFillen, do., 7694.

202 B. S. McFillen, do., 7694.

203 B. S. McFillen, do., 7694.

204 James McFillen, do., 7694.

205 Ullman & Bachman, do., 74610.

206 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 669.

207 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 668.

208 Mooney & Miller, do., 1694.

208 J. & L. Frank, do., 688.

209 J. & L. Frank, do., 688.

200 Gus. Schamberg, do., 6868.

200 Gus. Schamberg, do., 6868.

201 H. Frank, do., 6884.

202 H. Frank, do., 6884.

203 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 64684.

204 A. Kimble, Chester co., 64684.

205 John McArdie, Western, 689.

206 H. Chain, Jr., do., 5864.

207 H. Chain, Jr., do., 5864.

208 Blum & Co., do., 6674.

209 James Aull, do., 566.

41 Charles Walker, do., 566.

42 Charles Walker, do., 566.

43 Charles Walker, do., 566.

44 Charles Walker, do., 566.

45 Charles Walker, do., 566.

46 Charles Walker, do., 566.

47 Charles Walker, do., 566.

48 Charles Walker, do., 566.

49 Charles Walker, do., 566.

40 Charles Walker, do., 566.

41 Charles Walker, do., 566.

42 Charles Walker, do., 566.

43 Charles Walker, do., 566.

44 Charles Walker, do., 566.

45 Charles Walker, do., 566.

46 Charles Walker, do., 566.

47 Charles Walker, do., 566.

48 Charles Walker, do., 566.

49 Charles Walker, do., 566.

40 Charles Walker, do., 566.

41 Charles Walker, do., 566.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 12.—The Flour market continues quiet, with no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at \$4.75@5±0; extras, \$5.62½@

Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6.75; Pennsylvania do., do., at \$6.75@7.25; Ohio do., do., at \$6.37@@7, and fancy brands at \$7.50@8.25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat has somewhat subsided, but prices are well maintained. Sales of 7000@8900 bushels Indiana and Ohio red, part at \$1.32@1.25, and part on private terms, and 400 bushels Western white at \$1.43. Rye may be quoted at \$5.0 for Western; 3300 bushels sold on private terms. Corn attracts but little attention. Sales of Pennsylvania vellow at \$5.996c.; Western do. at \$2.2030.; 2500 bushels to arrive on recent terms, and 1200 bushels Western nigh mixed at 90c. Oats are firmer. Sales off.5000 bushels at 52@54c. for Western; 51c. for mixed, and 52c. for Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. I Quereitron at \$25.6827 per ton.

Whisky is lower. Sales of 25 barrels Western iron-bound at \$30. including superfine at \$4.75@5 to; extras, \$5.62%@

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

"While the Wall street markets during the past week were dull as compared with the animation prevailing at the corresponding period of previous years, the general trade of the city was fairly active, and the merchants, particularly those in the dry goods line, transacted a remunerative business. The jobbers in domestic goods enjoyed the most successful returns, for the reasons that their class of merchandise was in good demand at improved prices. The mills for several reasons have not supplied the city with over abundant stocks this summer, and holders were readily enabled to obtain their prices. The importers also have done a fair business, but not so active a one as might be interred from the large imports, a great many of the arrivals of goods being consignments here to commission houses the amount sent on this account being unusually large, owing to the hastening forward of heavy stocks from European actors who were unwilling to take the risks of the unsettled markets at home. But the feverish movement in the Gold Room checked large purchases from the smaller dealers, although the more settled character of the gold premium towards the close of the week induced quite a revival of business. The exporters have been the least pleased with the week's business, for while the European demand expected with the war has been but alightly increased, the stocks of exportable goods in the home ports are more than capable of supplying even a larger demand. In the up-town trade there has been a more brisk movement, as usual at this time, when there is a general return to activity in all the branches and departments of labor and business after the summer vacation.

"The more active features of Wall street were displayed in the Gold Room, where the

there is a general return to activity in all the branches and departments of labor and business after the summer vacation.

"The more active features of Wall street were displayed in the Gold Room, where the startling events of the surrender of Napoleon and the capitulation of Mac-Mahon's army were followed by a decline in gold to 113½. Later in the week, on the theory that the French republic was a disturbing element to the peace of all Europe, and in sympathy with a sharp decline in American securities at London, gold strongly reacted, touching 115½. Subsequently the persistent efforts at peace, and the proposition for a peace congress at Vienna, which were regarded as not entirely hopeless in London, where the markets suddenly improved, led to a second decline, and the price closed at 113½. The weaker feeling at the close was not entirely due to the influences from abroad. Ever since the war commenced in France gold has constantly endeavored to assume the place to which it is entitled under the natural influences of the reduction of the national debt and the increased activity and expansion of business throughout the country. Again, the discreps ancy between the exports and imports war lessened the past week, and the figures of ouforeign trade show an increasing movement in the former and a large decrease in the latter. There remains but a few weeks in which to base any hopes of high gold upon our reduced exports and heavy imports. That period once passed, and in the absence of any new complication in Kurope, which shall threaten a return of our securities from abroad, gold is destined to take a still further plunge towards the obliteration of the premium. It is a problem what would have been the effect had Prussia been worsted in the conflict with France, but the reaction in favor of our Government bonds, resulting rom the success of that country, was decidedly assisted by the readiness with which we immediately commenced apocie shipments for the few bonds that were sent back. We have got so far now toward

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Arrived, ships Tecumseh, from New York, and Nancy, from Bordeaux.

Whaleship Manna Ploa, from Ochotsk Sea, with 11,500 fur seal skins. June 7, spoke ship Monticello, with 250 bbls. oil, and ship Alexander 11, with 100 bbls. oil.

bbls. oil.

Barks Guillaume Tell, from Marseilles, and Pearl, from Newcastle, N. S. W.

FORTERSS MONROE, Va., Sept. 12.—Arrived, bark E. C. Beal, from Callao, for orders. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......60 | 11 A. M......71 | 2 P. M......76 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Noveity, Shaw, New York,
Steamer S. F. Pheips, Brown, New York,
Schr H. B. McCaulley, Cain, Boston, Sinnickson

& Co.
Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, Gloucester, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, 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.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wil-mington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Experienced very heavy weather greater part of the passage.

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

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with peaches to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Nevada, Gumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. perienced very heavy weather greater part of the with mdse. Schr H. A. Hunt, Peterson, from Kennebec, with

Schr H. A. Hunt, Peterson, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Samuel Heimer, Mendenson, from Newbern, with old iron to W. S. Cunliffe.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donley, from Georgetown.
Schr Mary, Long, from Potomac River.
Schr Sebastopol, Bunsfield, from Nanticoke River.
Schr Garnet, Dernby, from Baltimore.
Schr H. Prescott, Merriman, from Portland. Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Hartford, Conn. Schr Ida May, Drisco, from Portland. Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, from New York.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, from New York, Schr Breeze, Overton, do.
Schr Anna Barton, French, from Boston.
Schr Sarah J. Bright, Shaw, do.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, do.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lowe, do.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fisher, from Salem.
Schr Transit, Rockett, from Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Havillah, Trovers, from Potomac River.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, 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.

John, N. B., is consigned (cargo) to Patterson & Lippincott.

Brig J. H. Lane, arrived on Saturday from Boston, is consigned to Workman & Co.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, arrived on Saturday from Boston, is consigned to Lennox & Burgess.

BELOW.

Port. bark Marianna I, from Lisbon; bark Princess Alice, from Newport, Eng.; and brig Albert Lewis, from Windsor, N. S.

Mr. James Rutherford, pilot, reports having seen yesterday a ship outside the Capes, at anchor, bound in. Back of Breakwater, bark Star of Hope, from Memel, and a full-rigged brig, unknown. At the Breakwater, brig George E. Dale, from Basgor; schrs Ada S. Allen, from St. John, N. B., and —, from do.; a British brig, from —, bound up; three-masted schr A. Rokes; and a number of schrs unknown. At Fourteen-feet Bank, a large N. G. bark. At Brandywine, three barks, unknown, beating up.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE DE-GRACE, Sept. 12.—The following boats

A. G. Postiethwaite, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Reading, Pisher & Co., with lumber, for Rancocas

Creek.

David Heikle, with flint, for Trenton.

Wm. S Boyd, with lime, for Bohemia.

Keystone, with lumber to A. H. McIlvain.

Naomi, with lumber to Norcross & Succidence.