E EVENING TELEGRAPI

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION **ITALIAN** UNITY.

Its Consummation.

The Kingdom of Italy.

Capital at Last. the

Austria and Russia.

Prussian Army Proclamations.

With Bazaine in Metz.

Military Vanity. French

ITALY AND ROME.

Italian Unity and the Temporal Power of the Pepe - The Downfall of Napelson Brings Down Plus IX Also-Rome to Become the Capital of Italy at Last-The Temporalities of

The scene of paramount interest shifts suddenly and momentarily from the environs of Paris to the borders of the States of the Church. A united Italy, with Rome for its capital, is a sentiment as widely spread and as deeply rooted in the Italian Peninsula as the sentiment of German unity in Germany itself. Napoleon III, however, was for eighteen years the, one man who stood in the way of its realization, and he has become, in turn, the instrument of its probable consummation, as he has become the instrument of giving to German unity a stronger impetus than was imparted to it by all the statecraft and intrigue of Bismarck. The fond dream of a united Italy, with the Eternal City for its capital, is upon the point of realization; if the ex-Emperor had been content with absolute dominion in France. years might yet have elapsed before it would have become either probable or possible. Italy Before the War of 1859.

Italy, before the war of 1859, was divided up

in the following fashion:-	
Area. S., miles. Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom 17.511 Kingdom of Sardinia 28,229	Population, 5,007,472 5,090,245
Kingdom of Naples (including Sicily). 41,906 Pontifical States. 17,210 Grand Duchy of Tuscany (in-	8,704,472 3,006,771
cluding Lucca) 8,586 Duchy of Parma 2,766 Duchy of Modena 2,073	1,815,696 507,881 596,458
Principality of Monaco 53	7,600 6,800
Totals	24,733,885

The Kingdom of Italy. In consequence of the attempt in January,

1858, by Orsini upon the life of Napoleon III. a law directed against all "suspected individuals" was enacted in Sardinia, and this circumstance was significant of very close and friendly relations between France and Sardinia. Austria at once took the alarm, and began to suspect the existence of intrigues between these two powers having for their object her expulsion from Lombardy and Venice. She therefore resorted to a series of liberal measures for strengthening her foothold in her Italian provinces, and at the same time endeavored to fortify her position by forming a league with the minor Italian States. Naples and Modena were found willing to enter into all Austrian projects, but the Duchess of Parma and the Grand Duke of Tuscany declined. In August, 1859, it became known that Sardinia had ceded to Russia a cite for a navy yard at Villafranca, and the latter power made an effort to purchase the petty principality of Monaco, and secure a naval depot at Brindis: from the King of Naples. Then followed the matrimonial alliance between Prince Napoleon, the French Emperor's cousin, and the Princess Clothilde, daughter of King Victor Emanuel, and all these circumstances forced Austria into the belief that she was about to become the object of a triple alliance. This was confirmed by a few words spoken by Napoleon to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's day, 1859, and both sides commenced their preparations for war forthwith. The King of Naples endeavored to stave off the impending revolution in his dominions by setting free many political prisoners. The Grand Duke of Tuscany, the Duke of Modena, and the Duchess of Parma, unable to make a stand against the gathering storm, forsook their dominions, the Dake of Modena taking his political prisoners along with him, and transferring them to the dungeons of the Austrian fortress of Verona.

In April the Austrian General Gyulai sent an ultimatum to Victor Emanuel, and immediately marched his army across the Tleino. On the 20th of May the left wing of the Austrian army was defeated by the combined forces of France and Sardinia at Montebello, and their right wing was on the point of being flanked as the result of the battles of Palestro, May 31 and June 1, when they recrossed the Ticino, but only to sustain a complete rout in an open battle at Magenta, on the 4th of June. The victory of Solferino (June 24) followed, and the war was brought to a close by a personal interview between the French and Austrian Emperors at Villafranca, July 11, and the subsequent treaty of Zurich. November 10. As the result of this treaty, Sardinia acquired a portion of Lombardy, for which she agreed to pay Austria \$42,000,000, while Venice and the Lombardan fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera were confirmed to Austria, Napoleon subsequently receiving Savoy and the county of Nice from Sardinia as com-

pensation for his timely assistance. The restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena had been stipulated by the treaty of peace, but the people of these territories united with those of portions of the Pontifical States in protesting against the restoration of their former rulers, and under the leadership of Garibaldi and other republican leaders, a grand movement in favor of Italian unity was started. Count Cayour had left Victor Emanuel's Ministry on the signing of the preliminaries of Villafranca, but in Japuary,

1800, he resumed his premiership, and Parma and Modena were at once annexed to Sardinia. In March the people of Tuscany and the Æmilian provinces of the Pontifical States voted overwhelmingly in favor of annexaseparate kingdom, and on their incorporation with Sardinia, the name of the kingdom was changed to Italy. Meanwhile an insurrection had broken out in Sicily, at the head of which Garibaldi placed himself. The Nespolitan proops were routed at Calataarni on May 15; on June 6 the Sicilian capital, Palermo, surrendered; Melozzo capitulated on July 27; and King Bomba saw that his hold on Sicily could no longer be maintained by Gradual Formation. force of arms. Liberal concessions were resorted to, as a forlorn hope for retaining Naples, but they came too late. On August 19, Garibaldi landed on the peninsula, and in a short time, either through his own victories or local insurrections, was master of the southern portion of Naples. The King abandoned his capital, and endeavored to make a stand at Gaeta. He left Naples on the afternoon of September 6, and on the following morning Garibaldi made a triumphal entry amidst the wildest enthusiasm of the A last and dearly-bought victory was won on the banks of the Volturno, after which the liberator resigned the Dictatorship which he had assumed and signed a prociamation by which the people of the Two Sicilies were summoned, on October 21, to decide upon their own destiny. After the occupation of Naples by Garibaldi, the army of King Victor Emanuel, who had given the insurrection his open countenance from the first, had advanced into Neapolltan territory and completed the

HOMESTEAD

The people decided, by a vote of 1,310,000 out of 1,420,000, in favor of annexation to the kingdom of Italy. On November 7 the King made a triumphal entry into the city of Naples, with Garibaldi at his side, and on February 14, 1861, Gaeta, the last post held by the former King of Naples, surrendered, and Francis II, stripped of all semblance of power, sought a refuge in

Victor Emanuel now found himself at the head of a kingdom numbering 22,000,000 people; but the Pope still maintained his sway over the natural capital of the peninsula and the surrounding territory, and Austria still had a foothold in Venetia. The Prusso-Austrian war of 1866 resulted in driving Austria beyond the Alps, and rendering the borders of the new kingdom of Italy conterminous with those of the peninsula, with the single exception of Reme and its petty dependencies. Italy declared war against Austria on June 20, 1866. A great battle was fought at Custoza on June 24, in which the Italians were worsted. They also sustained a great naval defeat off Lissa on July 18; but these reverses were compensated for by the crushing defeats sustained by Austria at the hands of Prussia, and in July the Italians overran Venetia almost without encountering resistance, an armistice being agreed upon on the 29th.

A treaty of peace was finally concluded between Italy and Austria on October 3, 1866, in which Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, agreed that "so far as he is concerned Venetia is acquired for Italy. A popular vote was immediately taken, resulting in 641,758 votes for annexation to Italy, and only 69 against! Upon receiving this result from a Venetian deputation, King Victor Emanuel exclaimed, as well he might, "This day is the proudest of my life." All Italy was at last united under one government, with the exception of the 4552 square miles of territory and 723,121 people still sub-

ject to the dominion of the Pope. Rome as the Capital of Italy. And now, as indicated by the latest despaches from Europe, the grand consummation of Italian unity is about to be witnessed. The evacuation of the Eternal City by the French troops, which was completed on the 8th of August, left the temporal power of the Pope at the mercy of the Red Republicans, and to avoid the establishment of a Republic in Rome Victor Emanuel is about marching into the city towards which the eyes of all Italy have been turned for years with an impatient longing.

WITH BAZAINE IN METZ.

The Marshal's Headquarters—The Heart of the French Army.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian

Bidding good-by to my friends of the Imperial Guard, who had been my captors, I again mounted, and was accompanied by an escort to the head-quarters of the greatest officer in the French army. It was a new sight to see the internal economy of a commander-in-chief's burean in time of battle. We were in a large hall forming a sort of pavilion in the were in a large hall forming a sort of payllion in the sadly rulined garden. At a long common deal table were seated the Marshal and about twenty of the superior officers of his staff. Despatches were written by dozens and signed by the secretary after the Marshal had read them over, and the work seemed to go on with the regularity of a counting bourse. house. Messenger after messenger, mounted and on foot, came at very frequent intervals. Their reply was immediately dictated and sent back. In the corner was an electric telegraph perpetually licking its tale from the most distant quarters, and for about half an hour I was in the

INNERMOST HEART OF THE PRENCH ARMY, watching its pulsations if I could not see the move ments of its limbs. Presently the Marshal rose and invited me to seat myself beside him, asked me a few questions, and then declared the whole thing to be une beties on the part of the officers who arrested me, but apologised for them by saying that they were so surrounded by Prussian spies, and had so many in the town and camp, that their own movements were known to the chemy almost better than amongst themselves. Nevertheless, he refused to give me saic conduct, for which I had been hoping all this time, and declared that no civilian could be all this time, and declared that no civilian could be admitted within the lines. One thing he did, he gave me a laieer-passer for that day, and I wended my way back again through the huge camp I was forbidden to enter, and bearing a letter of reproof to my captors; the which, however, I did not trouble to present myself, but sent by a gendarme, wending my way oack to Metz once more a free man. At a distance

A LARGE CAMP IS VERY PICTURESQUE, but it is most decidedly distance that lends enchant ment to the scene; and the smell has a bouquet ment to the scene; and the smell has a bouquet about it unrivalled even by your own "slums" in Manchester. Sanitary arrangements seem to be utterly ignored, and the only good thing about it is that there is no overcrowding. Were it otherwise, the most deadly part of war would be the encampment of the soldiers. The tents are pitched at about five yards apart, where the ground allows of it, cach about three feet high at the apex, and open at one or both ends. On the ground is shaken down a few armfuls of straw, when it can be procured, the knapsack forms a pillow, and two men squeeze them selves in as best they may. What the condition of that tent on a wet night may be can be imagined. The saturated ciothes of the men just off their march, the tent cover rendered impervious to ventilation by the wet, the drainage from the tents above soaking down into the lower ones must make the atmosphere deadly poison; and I believe an enormous phere deadly poison; and I believe an enormous proportion of sick were sent home to Paris just before I reached Metz; and there are a great number in hospital here ready again. The great safeguard of a French encampment is its extreme mobility, and immediately a place becomes too foul to live on—and it very soon does that—it is moved to another location. Of course this can only be done when plenty of available ground is obtainable, which

at present is the case on the undulating ground round Metz. The space is, however, rapidly becoming less—only three miles in one direction, and in no other more than seven miles, are now available. The Prussians, day by day, seem to thicken round us, and day by day brings the great carnage nearer. To-day heavy cannonading has been going on beyond Borny since 4 o'clock this afternoon. Whilst I am writing this heavy fusiliade is taking place, and I fancy I detect the rapid rolling sound of the mitrailieur. I am now rushing off to find out what I can, but the streets are almost impassable to-day, even on foot. Thousands of troops are passing through the town towards the Camp St. Martin, on the western side of the Moselle, to which the Emperor's carriages and personal attendants passed this morning. Opposite the door of my hotel stand the reserve ammunition wagons of Marshal Bazaine's corps; and the fourgons of the Intendancy, with the treasure, are ready to start at any moment.

GENERAL TROCHU.

His Reputation as a Literary Man. PARIS, Aug. 22.—A few particulars concerning General Trochu, the new Governor of Paris, may be General Trochu, the new Governor of Paris, may be not uninteresting. He is the author of a remarkable book upon the French army, the matter and style of which are highly praised by competent critics. An objection to it is raised upon the ground of its being pervaded by a religious spirit, which is alleged to interfere, at times, with the otherwise clear perception of the writer. It is a singular objection, and shows what are the sentiments of his critics. The General is a devoit Roman Catholic, and asserts that "the soldier who is a practical believer—the Breton especially, makes the most liever—the Breton especially, makes the most valiant trooper of the army, because he has faith in the immortality of the soul, and this faith in a resurrection helps him to die bravely and well." One might, on reading these views, imagine one's self thrown back bodily into the old Puritan times, with the "Praise God Barebones" regiments over again in the flesh. The General's theory is stoutly denied, and probably the hard-hearted critics are nearer the mark than the General, when they say, somewhat irreverently, that "in front of the enemy a soldier is more intent upon killing his foe and saving his own skin than upon thinking of the safety of his soul." Trochu's book is a formal, energetic, uncompromising protest against favoritism in any form, the abuses and perils against favoritism in any form, the abuses and perils of which he points out with unsparing pen. His quill is like a lancet. It probes the sore to the very bone. He denounces red-tapism, routine, old-notion commissions, and the whole system of the military administration of the empire, which, if persisted in, "will imperil France should she be seriously attacked." Forbach, Weissenburg, and Reischoffen seem to have justified the veteran, though young, General's forebodings. This outburst against the administration of Marshal Lebouf, a thorough partisan of the old system, brought him into disrepute with the ex-Minister of War, who set him quite with the ex-Minister of War, who set him quite aside. When "men" came into request after the recent reverses, Trochu found his place. He stands in repute as a tactician, although he has never manœuvred with more than a division, and then only at the end of a battle. At Magenta, where he greatly distinguished himself, the Austrians were already retreating when he appeared upon the field. At Solfetine, his battleton, were most activated. At Solferino, his battalions were most skilfully desposed for striking the last decisive blow. His advance—suddenly arrested by the terrific storm—was one of the finest movements of the day. His division was always regarded as a certain, solid division was always regarded as a certain, solid reserve, to be thoroughly depended upon. At Sebastopol he led an assault on the left of the fortress, at the head of a brigade, and was disabled by a severe wound. As aide-de-camp to Bugeaud, and chief of Saint Arnaud's staff, he gained a large and valuable experience of the combinations the march of an army necessitates, and though he had no opportunity in the Crimea, nor in Italy, of applying his knowledge practically, upon a large scale, his manœuvres at Magenta and Solferino demonstrated that he had thoroughly understood the general man that he had thoroughly understood the general plan of these battles, and determined his own movements upon it with mathematical precision. In a subordi-nate manner, he it was who presided over the battle of the Alma. He noticed the delay of the English of the Alma. He noticed the delay of the English advance, and he suggested the change of plan this delay rendered necessary. His antecedents, his thorough honesty, his kind and concillatory manner, his well-known courage and indomitable energy and firmness, inspire the Parisians with the fullest confidence in him, and "Paris sleeps tranquil."

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

Rumored Alliance - Danger to the Poles - Reasons for Russia's Attitude.

The Vienna correspondent of the Eastern Budget says, writing on the 19th uit. :
The Austrian nationalities cannot get over their

The Austrian nationalities cannot get over their fear of Russia. Hitherto they have leared her as an enemy; now they fear her as a friend. The supposition that Count Chotek's long journey from St. Petersburg to Vienna was undertaken for some other refersburg to Vienna was undertaken for some of ar object than change of air has put the Hungarians in a ferment of alarm. The Pesther Lloyd fears that some negotiations are in progress which might lead to an alliance with Russia. Such an alliance, it says, could only be effected at the expense of the Poles; and it warns the Government against the consequences of its supposed policy. Until lately, it proceeds, the Poles had the best prospect of obtaining an extensive autonomy, but a sudden change has now taken place in the intentions of the Government, and Count Potocki, at the moment when the wishes of his countrymen were to be realized, maintains an impenetrable reserve. The realized, maintains an impenetrable reserve. The alarming reports are also reproduced by the German organs, but they do this, apparently, less from fear of Prussia, or love for the Poles, with whom they have as yet shown but little sympathy, than from a certain weakness for Prussia. As yet, however, there have been no trustworthy symptoms of such a change in the relations between the Prussian and Austrian Governments. That it was considered possible, is only shown by the belief of our national politicians that the force of events might lead to rapprochement, though they are unable to hazard any conjectures as to the occasion, value, or extent of it. This is due in a great measure to the ignorance which prevails here as to the real state of things in Prussia. Those who observe and understand the course of Prussian affairs cannot doubt for a moment that the initiative of a friendly arrangement need not proceed tive of a friendly arrangement need not proceed from the Austrian Government. If people did not undervalue the power which public opinion has obtained in Prussia during the last few years, they would perceive that the attempt to effect a rapprechement is not based on new absolutist projects, but simply on the identity of the interests of the two states in the presence of the dangerous aggrandize-ment of Prussia. We have seen that at the beginning of the war the Russian Government was strongly disposed to take sides with Prussia, and that it was only when the national organs unanimously pointed to the danger caused to Russia by the pangermanist idea that a change occurred, and the government entered on a path in which Austria could not but meet it. To call this a diplomatic conspiracy against the freedom of the European peoples is obviously absurd. As for the Poles, it is a stereotyped accusation against the Government that it wishes to throw them as a balt to Russia. The defeats of France have given Russia a sufficient guarantee that the Polish question cannot now be so easily or so quickly revised, and she need not therefore trouble herself about the extent of the concessions which are to be given to Galicia. Whether it would be advisable, at a moment when the autonomy of Austria herself has to be protected against Prussia, to give the Poles a sufficiently large autonomy to enable them to attack Russia, is stion which it is for the Austrian Government alone to deside.

PARIS.

The Carpet Knights—French Military Vanity— The Flight of Ollivier.

A Paris correspondent of the New York Beening

A Paris correspondent of the New York Beening Post writes:—
As is asserted, on French authority, the health of the Prussian army is far from good. Exposure without tents, the heavy rains, and the quantities of unripe fruit eaten while on the march, have produced something not unlike cholera, and this, added to the difficulty of obtaining good provisions, tell heavily upon the patriots who have not been inured to the privations of a professional soldier's life, like their enemies. One of the first acts of Marshal MacMahon, after his successful retreat from Woerth to Chalons, was to send eighteen battalions of the to Chalons, was to send eighteen battalions of the Mobile back to Paris. Nominally this was to garrison the capital and allow these new soldiers to be organized out of harm's way; in reality it was to get rid of a very troublesome contingent, whose example would have been pernicious to the other

During Canrobert's administration these "hopes of France" had gotten quite beyond all control. The projectarian element murmured at the privileges granted to their aristocratic comrades, and the aristos, although ready enough to fight, were sybarites whose experiences of hardship in the past were generally of the crumpled rose-leaf kind. Every-lody complained of insufficient food and of lodgings swarming with vermin. But Jacques and Antoine were disaatisfied because they were obliged to submit to these trials and discomforts while Oscar and Alfred could get permission to take their meals at a hotel and have their boots cleaned by a groom in livery, and could drive over the camp or into the peighboring city in a well-appointed Viotoria seated During Canrobert's administration these "hop

by the side of Madame Laisor Mile Aspasia, flaunting it out in all the glories of satin and diamonds.

The fact is that the Mourmelon might have been called a succursal of Mabilic and the Pre aux Clercs, and so MacMahon, seeing that he must either shoot a score of brawlers as examples, or eise send them away altogether, elected in favor of the latter. They went oil patriotically gay from Paris, but how much more lively they were when they were ordered back! Not even did the decree that they must leave their knapsacks, to replace those lost by MacMahon's men in their retreat, affect their spirits; indeed, they were rather relieved than otherwise, because it was a sort of promise that they would not be sent further on towards the front. So they rolled up their things in blankets and tied them on their manly shoulders and went on their way rejoicing, and were met at their entrance to Paris and conby the side of Madame Lalsor M'lle Aspasia, flaunt manly shoulders and went on their way rejoicing, and were met at their entrance to Paris and congratulated upon their sacrifices, etc. etc. At present these heroes are at St. Maur in process of organization. This completed, they will go to the detached forts around the city; and here they will do good service, for they are intelligent, and although wi hout the confidence in each other which keeps trained soldiers in their places shoulder to shoulder, like a wall of fron, they will do as well as veterans behind ramparts, and can fire a gun or stop a bullet just as well as though they had been ten years in the service.

ABOUT OLLIVIER.

The wretched Ollivier has left France for pastures new, and has gone to study the scenery of the Lake of Como with his young wife. Never has there been such a collapse, in every sense of the word, as this pedagogue, whose most serious victory has been over fashion, in that he succeeded in cramming Mrs. E. Ollivier's high-necked dresses and long sleeves down people's throats at grand balls, on the plea of republican simplicity. He was hooted at every provincial railway station, and although he had done more to plunge the country into its present condition than any other man in France, before he left he had the assurance to send up to the Empress a list of names of his friends for decorations on the Emperor's fete day, the 15th August. ABOUT OLLIVIER.

names of his friends for decorations on the Emperor's fete day, the 15th August.

It is a natural step from the creature to his creator. Ollivier was put in by "Pion Plon," and now this individual, with a mind freed from all financial fears, has been sent to employ his really fine diplomatic talents in persuading his father-in-law to send those 100,000 soldiers promised by Victor Emanuel to France. "Put not thy trust in princes" is but too true; the poor King dares not move a foot to help his friend, although he thinks that he is under some obligations to him for the conquest of Lombardy and the allowed annexation of the duchies in 1859. Unfortunately for this view of the case, Prussia too has some claims to Italian gratitude, for she wrested Venetia from the Austrians, and did not even ask for an equivalent. The cession of Savoy and Nice to France has always rankled in the Italian mind. and quite a large party hint plainly that these provinces must be restored, and that they will be only a fair price for Italian aid on either side. FRENCH MILITARY VANITY.

The French papers call the attention of the mili-tary authorities to the excellent system adopted by the enemy in its reconnoissances, and say that while French commanders are nearly always taken by sur-prise the Prussians are perfectly well informed of the whereabouts of their adversaries. This is in a great degree owing to the vanity of the French offi-cers, who think that they can afford to despise all cers, who think that they can afford to despise all information and every suggestion not coming from one of themselves. Before Woerth a captain on outpost duty was warned by the peasants that a body of Uhlans were cutting the telegraph wires and destroying the railroad. His only answer was:—
"What's that to me—Qu'est ce que ca me fait—we are not fighting with the telegraph, are we?"

It is very different on the other side; there no piece of information is disregarded, and a detachment at once proceeds to investigate the truth of

ment at once proceeds to investigate the truth of every report. The reconnoissances are made by small bodies of picked horsemen under the command of a chief of intelligence, who can always find among his troopers some one who has been born near the frontier, or whose trade previous to the war had brought him into relations with the country and its inhabitants. With such a guide it is impossible to make mistakes, and as each scout is furnished with a colored print of the various uniforms in the French army, he is able to inform the authorities exactly

The Latest View of the War.

A COMMUNICATION SED TO BE FROM A MORRAL REPRESENTITIVE. From A morral Representitive, of the Divine morral govt in America, In Reply to the Sivel Re-presentive of the New Republic of the People of France, in askinng for the sympethy, &, (morral) soport of the People of the united States. As A (morral) Representitive I Reply When the People of America, addopt the centiments, of the People of America, by seecing, to be Adherents, to the Roman Catholic, Popish, extravigant, Sectionel, Despotic, Notions,? (Then) they Enevitably heve the morral Soport, of the American morral Puriten! otherwise, the garibaldy cause, would seem to mour justly De-mand Americans (morral) Soport? Subscribed A Watchman morral Representitive in Ameria. Papers pleas copy.
Mr. Edir if not Published Pleas Post it up in your

office and oblige or let sum fair paper copy it and oblige.

ARMY PROCLAMATIONS.

Prussian Discipline and Order-Morale and feeling of the Commanders. Having given some of the proclamations issued by the commanders of the German army corps, on as suming their respective commands, it may be proper to give a few specimens of such army orders as were issued at the time of entering the enemy's domain. They speak well for the discipline of the troops and for the humanity which guides their leaders, all in striking contrast to the repeated instances of cruelty and insubordination in the French army. General Steinmetz issued the following army

order before passing the French boundaries;—
Soldiers of the First Army.—By command of his Majesty we shall to morrow enter French territory. Let us hall this first result of our own severe labors and of the wisdom of our royal chief with a hearty hurrah. Your patriotism, courage, and just pride, which forbid you tamely to allow the insults of an assuming enemy to pass unresented, are for me an ample pledge for your good conduct in the impending war. You will yourselves agree that the peace-loving inhabitants stand under the protection of humanity, of Prussian discipline, for the observance of both of which I counde in you. Wherever the enemy is to be met let him be attacked with the utmost vigor. It is a well-known order of battle that the cavalry make the first onset. When the thunder of the caunons is heard let no one be found idle; but let each body of troops at once direct their march thitherward, and, having arrived on the field of battle, endeavor to grasp instantly the plan of action, that they may intelligently and without dalay join the engagement. Let me remind you also that what can be accomplished in one day must never occupy two. Only great energy will bring about great events and hasten the return of peace, with which God will crown our victory.

Commander in Chief of the 1st Army.

Headquarters Volkinger, Aug. 8, 1870.

GENERAL VON BEYER'S GRDER. order before passing the French boundaries:-

GENERAL VON BEYER'S ORDER. The commander of the Baden division, General von Beyer, issued to the inhabitants of Alsace the following proclamation:—
ADMONITION AND WARNING TO THE INHABITANTS OF

I must address to you one earnest word. We are neighbors. In times of peace we have enjoyed confidential intercourse with one another. I appeal to you to hearken to the voice of humanity. This war has not been sought by Germany, but now we are obliged to penetrate your territory. Every life and all property that can be spared we shall regard as so much gained to religion and morality. Armed men centend on the field of battle. We preserve rigid discipline and shall protect defenseless citizens. To our doep regret we have been compiled, by numerous provocations and outrage, to adopt strict rutalistory measures. I shall expect, therefore, from all the local authorities, from all teachers, preachers, heads of families, and all subjects, that they avoid all hostile manifestations against my soldiers. All soffering that can be avoided is a beneficence in the eyes of the Great Judge of all men.

Bear in mind this earnest admenition and warning.

Commander of the Baden Division.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Pen and lok Photograph of His Highness.

Pen and lak Photograph of His Highness.

The Crown Prince of Prussia is thus photographed by the Times correspondent:

Most people in England are familiar with the appearance of his Royal Highness, and I am not sure that a Prussian would take it as a compliment to have it said of him "he has a very English look." But it is in face and figure; the light brown hair, thick moustache and dense beard, not allowed to exceed due proportions, are German, or, at all events, belong to our Crimean camp days; but the bright blue eye, the honest full look, the broad brow, and the bronzed, ruddy cheek, have what we vain islanders call the regular John Bull look, and there are few men in the isle who can boast a more powerful frame—the head well set on large shoulders and immense breadth of chest. The Prince wears the universal flat military cap, with red band, and small circular rosette in front over the peak, a uniform frock coat double breasted, with a single order round his neck, a star on his breast, and long boots, the tops of which can be pulled up the thigh in wet weather. He sits his horse perfectly, and he has among his chargers at least four fit for anything.

SECOND EDITION

BY CABLE.

Chateau-Thiery.

M. Thiers on a Peace Mission.

The Prussians Repulsed.

American Recognition of France.

It is but Little Valued. The Revolution at Rome

A 'Universal Italian Republic."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The United States Snubbed. LONDON, Sept. 13 .- The Telegraph's Paris correspondent says that the American recognition is really but little valued there, and is regarded only as the goodwill of a power without material weight in the European system.

A Prussian Reconnoltring Party Repulsed. On Thursday a Prussian reconnoitring party encountered a body of French at Chateau Thierry. A sharp engagement occurred, and the Prussians were repulsed with considerable

Solssons Will Not Surrender. The city of Soissons has refused to surrender

in response to a summons of the Prussian commander.

Thiers in London. M. Thiers is here communicating with the

Foreign Office, Up in a Balloon. Paris, Sept. 13 .- Wilfred de Fouvielle, author

of several treatises on air navigation, is constantly on the watch for the approaching Prussians from a balloon. He has also prepared other balloons, which will be properly anchored. to serve as outlooks from different parts of the

Narrow Escape of Minister Sickles. Madrid, Sept. 13.—Mr. Sickles, the American Minister, for some weeks past has been rusticating and occasionally visiting the capital. Last week an armed party stopped the diligence he usually travelled in and demanded Mr. Sickles by name; but, fortunately, he was not there. The Government now supplies him with a guard for these incessant journeys. The "Universal Italian Republic."

ROME, Sept. 13 .- Immense posters have been placarded about the city, proclaiming the "Universal Italian Republic." The document is signed by the Republican Revolutionary Committee.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 13—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 92½, and for account 92½. American securities steady; United States five-twenties of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88½; ten-forties, 85. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois, 112½; Great Western, 23%.

A severe rain storm prevails here this morning.

The wires are working badly.

Frankfort, Sept. 12.—United States bonds excited, and sales at 93%.

London, Sept. 13.—Tallow firm at 44s. 9d. Linguist Coll firm. seed Oil firm. ANTWERP, Sept. 13 .- Petroleum quiet and steady at 51%1. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11°30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9%@9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%@ 9%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 13—230 P. M.—American securities and stocks are quiet and uuchanged.

Liverpool, Sept. 13—230 P. M.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to yesterday were 400 bates. California white Wheat, 9s. 9d. 49s. 19d.; red Western, 8s. 2d. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 27,500 quarters, of which 22,500 were American. Com is quoted at 28s. 9d. London. were American. Corn is quoted at 28s. 9d. Lard

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13. The Oregon Legislature met in session to-day, and elected James D. Fray President of the Senate, and Benjamin Hayden Speaker of the House. The Democrats fill all the offices. The Governor will be inau-

gurated on the 14th. Mount Hood Measurement. The measurement of Mount Hood by Professor Collier substantlated the altitude obtained by Colonel Williams, 11,218 feet.

Shanghae Markets.

Shanghae Markets.

Shanghae Aug. 11.—American cotton goods are quiet. Freights to London, £1 10s.; to New York, £2 The steamer Vigo and ships Chalgrove, Excelsior, Lizzie C. Eredal, and Mikado are on the bern hoading for New York. Exchange on London, 5s. 10.; on Paris, 7f. 42%c.

In black teas the business is moderate at higher rates for good medium and finest grades. The stock is \$3.000 chests. In SE, Oto Chests.

In green teas the settlements were 30,000 packages, the market closing weak. Two steamers are loading for New York via the Suez Canal.

FROM THE WEST.

Ratiway Opening. Indianapolis, Sept. 13 .- An excursion train of six new Pullman sleeping and passenger cars left this city this morning, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railroad. There are over 200 excursionists, including many of the leading railroad and business men of Massachusetts, New York, and the East. This new road is opened under the most favorable auspices.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Sept. 13.—Stocks very dull. Money,
4@5 per cent. Gold, 113%, 5-20s, 1862, coupon,
112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865, do., 112; do.
1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1865, 110%; 10-40s,
106%; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 20%; Canton,
61%; Cumberiand preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and
Hudson River, 26%; Eric, 22%; Reading, 26%; Adams
Express, 65%; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan
Southern, 22%; Hinois Central, 118%; Michigan
and Pittsburg, 107%; Chicago and Rock Island,
118%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 24%; Western
Union Telegraph, 34%.

—A Mrs. Spinner, of Massachusetts, has formed a limited partnership with her husband for the manufacture of shoes. The lady pays in \$5000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICER Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1870. }
The local money market exhibits no new fea-

ture or substantial change. The usual bank statement last night shows a slight falling off in deposits, legal tenders and specie, but it is not of a character to affect the tone of lenders in any appreciable degree. The increase of over \$3,000,000 in the clearings shows that the growing ease which we have noticed for several days proceeds from a tendency on the part of the banks to expand their transactions consequent upon the passing away of all fears of a serious stringency during the balance of the fall. Rates are about the same as yesterday both on call and time loans.

The war question in Europe appears to have been fully discounted in the gold market, and it is doubtful if the announcement of peace to-day would vary the premium one-half per cent. The sales to day, up to noon, were made alternately at 1133/4@11334.

Government bonds are dull, but prices this morning show a further advance in response to a similar movement on the other side of the water.

At the Stock Board the business was light and without variation in prices. City 6s sold at 101% for the new bonds and at 102% for those issued previous to 1862.

Rennsylvania Railroad sold at 4814: Pennsylvania at 5934, an advance: and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 4514@4534, b. o. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 8938, an advance of 1. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. \$6000 C & A m 68,89 100 do...b30 45% 1000 Phila & E 68 94 11 do...b30 45% 1000 Phila & E 78 88% 15 do...45% \$1000 W Jersey R 76 96% 9 sh Penna R is 59% NARK & LADNER 1000 R 1000

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third Street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114%@114%; 5-20s of 1862, 112%@113; do. 1864, 111%@114%; do. 1865, 112@112%; do. July, 1865, 110%@110%; 58 10-40, 106%@106%; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111%@112. Gold, 114@114%.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 13 .- The Flour market is without change worthy of special note, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purmand except from the home consumers, who purchase only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 5@600 barrels, including superfine at \$4.75@5.25; extras at \$5.62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6 for low grade up to \$6.75 for fine; Pennsylvania do., do., at \$6.75@7; Ohio do., do., at \$6.37½@7. and fancy brands at \$7.25@5.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75@6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices are not so strong. Sales of 2000 bushels

and prices are not so strong. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.20@1.32; Indiana amber at \$1.37@1.39, and white at \$1.45. Rye may be quoted at 85c, for Western. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 95@96c.; Western do, at 92@94c.; and Western at 86@99c. for low and high mixed. Oats are firmly held, and the offerings are not so large. Sales of 3000 bushels at 53@54c. for white Western, 50@56c for nymerold. white Western; 50@52c. for prime old, and 52c. for Pennsylvania. No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25@\$27 per ton. Whisky is dull and weak, We quote Western iron-bound at 91c., and wood do at 99c.

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

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Sept. 13.—Arrived, steamships Bienville, from Havana, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Arrived, steamship America, from Hong Kong, Aug. 12.

Hong Kong, Aug. 12.—The ship Yokohama has arrived here in 100 days from New York. She reports that the U. S. sloop-of-war Benicia is at Angler, bound for China. gier, bound for China. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 60 | 11 A. M. 74 | 2 P. M. 81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Elizabeth Decker, Aarhuus, Denmark, Workman & co. Schr S. A. Hammond, Westgate, Providence, Sinnickson & Co. Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Somerset, Schr Edward Ewing, Jeslaud, Hartford, 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 Whiriwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mase, to D. S. Sietson & Co. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New
York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. bark Star of Hope, Peterson, 50 days from
Memel, with rags to Jessup & Moore—vessel to P.
Wright & Sons. 4th inst., during a severe gale, lost
part of bulwarks.
Brig Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, from Bangor, with
lumber to Wood & Co. mber to Wood & Co.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, from New Bedford, with

nerehandise.

Schr John McShain, Cavanaugh, fm Georgetown.

Schr H. J. Hedge, Sharswood, from New York,

Schr Mary J. Ward, Ward, do.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, do.

Schr Annie S. Gaskill, Gaskill, from Boston.

Schr Annie May, May, do.

Schr J. R. Lawrence, Terry, do.

Schr Caroline Hall, Dasey, do.

Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, do.

Schr G. C. Morris, Richards, do.

Schr G. C. Morris, Richards, do.

Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, do.

Schr Armenia Bartlett, Harriett, do. Schr Albert Mason, Rose, do. Schr Benjamin Garside, Stranford, do. Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, do. Schr James Alderdior, Willetts, do. Schr Harmen, Crafte, Carlot, do. Schr Hermon Curtis, Curtis,

Schr Alaska, Clars, Schr S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, Schr J. Porter, Barriss, Schr J. Foster, Barress, do.
Schr L. Sturtevant, Crouse, do.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, New Bedford,
Schr Alexander, Baker, from Hartford.
Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, from Providence.

Schr Julia A. Crawford, 10 dag, from Providence, Schr Rie, Stewart, from Portsmouth. Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem. Schr Ella Hay, Garrison, do, Tug Hudson, Nichelson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merribew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEE DE-GRACE, Sept. 13.—The following boats

left this morning in tow:

C. M. Hanchard and Homeward, with Tumber to Graig & Blanchard.

T. Coleman, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.

John and Annie, with import to A. H. Mcilvain.
Casco, with lumber to George Craig, Jr.

Wm. M. Lloyd, with import, for Princeton.
Maggie, with peplar wood, for Manayunk.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Arizona, Gray, from Aspinwall, 4th inst., arrived at New York yesterday.

Br. steam yacht Annie, Camacho, from Nassau via Philadelphia, arrived at New York vesterday. Bark J. S. Harris, Thomas, honce, arrid at Flush-