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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION ITALIAN

The March on Rome. Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

Their Past Careers.

Their Future Prospects.

Diplomatic Antonelli.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE ITALIAN EPISODE.

Victor Emanuel's March on Rome-The Pope Powerless Before Him-The King of Italy and his Career-Plus IX and his Pontificate-Cardinal Autonelli, the Great Papal States-

Immense posters proclaiming the "Universal Italian Republic" have been placarded all over Rome, and it has become a pressing necessity for Victor Emanuel to hasten his advance upon the city. if he would arrive before the Red Republicans have succeeded in overturning the papal power. The Pope, despairing of success, has wisely ordered his troops to offer no resistance to the Italian forces. whose advance, at the latest advices, was within a few miles of Rome; and, although it is said that he has called together the diplomatic corps and formally protested against the invasion, he appears inclined to "accept the situation" with a commendable good grace. The King's troops, instead of encountering resistance, are everywhere received with an enthusiastic welcome, the people halling them as liberators from a yoke under which they have for years been restive and impatient. Thus far no blood has been shed, but if the invasion is to be a bloodless one throughout, it is essential that the Italian army should occupy Rome without delay. If the adherents of Mazzini and Garibaldi should get the upper hand in the city, they might be disposed to dispute the Italian advance in the interests of a Roman or Italian republic, an event which would lead to violence and bloodshed.

In view of the approaching consummation of Italian unity, and the probable stripping of his temporalities from the Pope, the two central figures in Italy become invested with unusual interest and importance. We therefore present the following sketches of the King of Italy and the Head of the

Victor Emanuel, King of Italy.

Forn on the 14th of March, 1820, the son of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and of Queen Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, he received at his birth the names of Marie Albert Eagene Ferdinand Thomas, to which was subsequently prefixed the name under which he has wielded the sceptre, first of Sardinia and then of Italy. He received a careful and elaborate education in science and the art of war, and, while passing under the title of Duke of Savoy, was married on the 12th of April, 1842, to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria, who died January 20, 1855.

It was not until the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 that the Duke of Savoy came into the general notice of the public, having achieved, up to that date, a reputation only as a dashing hunter, a man of haughty demeanor, and a supposed opponent of Liberalism. At the outbreak of the revolution he accompanied his father to the field as commander of the Brigade of Savoy, and soon showed that he was worthy of leading an army and wielding a sceptre. He participated in the battle of Goito with great bravery, receiving a ball in the thigh, and subsequently, on the 23d of March, 1849, on the disastrous field of Novara, won the admiration of the army by his undaunted courage. On the evening of the day following this defeat, King Charles Albert signed an abdication in favor of his son, who thus ascended the throne of Sardinia as Victor Emanuel II, at the age of twenty-nine. A task of more than ordinary difficulty was before him. He had to negotiate a peace with a victorious enemy, to appease fithe erce conflict of the rival factions which disturbed his kingdom, and live down the suspicions of a large portion of his subjects who could see in him nothing but the husband of an Austrian archduchess. He succeeded, however, in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating in their character than those which had been presented to his father, the treaty of peace being signed in August, 1849; and, by the selection of a Cabinet under the leadership of D'Azeglio, was enabled to reassure the liberal faction and to receive in a measure its co-operation in the difficult task

He turned his attention at once to the reorganization of the finances, the army, and the cause of public instruction, inaugurated a great railway system, and esponsed the doctrines of free trade. Several important commercial treaties were also negotiated by him with England. Austria then claimed his attention, and when the Government of that country offered to cede the Duchy of Parma to Sardinia, on condition that the new King would abolish the constitution, he indignantly refused the preffered accession of territory. Count Cavour, one of the wisest and most accomplished statesmen of modern days, became his most trusted adviser, remaining such until his death. It was by his advice that the King, early in his reign, entered upon a crusade against the Papal hierarchy. The clergy were despolled of the monopoly of education, many of their privileges were wrested from them, and the greater portion of the Church property was secularized. As a punishment for these measures, he was excommunicated by the Pope, a proceeding against which he protested in vain. During the early portion of his reign Genoa indulged in a revolt, and expelled his garrison; but the army which the King sent against the rebellious city was speedily successful, and his efforts to promote the general prosperity of his kingdom were equally so in the main. In 1855, however, sickness carried off, within a brief period, his mother, his wife, his brother, and his youngest child, and he himself was brought to the verge of the grave. This series of personal calamities was received with great satisfaction by the ultramontane party, which regarded the King's afflictions as a sign of the displeasure of Beaven, and anticipated a restoration of the old state of affairs which he had contributed so much to overthrow.

But in the very midst of these misfortunes Victor Emanuel achieved a master stroke of diplomacy, by which Sardinia was for the first time recognized as one of the considerable powers of Europe. In January, 1855, a convention was concluded with France and England, and formally sigued on the 10th of March following, by which Sardinia joined the Anglo-French alliance against Russia, and became one of the participants in the momentous struggle in the Crimea. A contingent of 17,000 Sardinian troops, under the command of General De La Marmora, was despatched to the seat of war in the East, and distinguished liself throughout the struggle, more especially by a brilliant victory on the banks of the Tchernaya. On the capitulation of Sebastopol and the ceasation of hostilities,

Sardinia was admitted to participation in the Conference of Paris, where ner ambassador laid before the representatives of the great powers an able paper on the state of Italy. The King also paid a visit to France and England, and was received with great enthusiasm in the capitals of both countries, being decorated by the Emperor Napoleon with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and created by Queen Victoria a Knight of the Garter, the highest distinctions within the gift of these royal person-

In January, 1859, the Princess Clothilde, Victor Emanuel's eldest child, then only 16 years old, was married to Prince Napoleon, the cousin of the French Emperor, and this event was followed almost immediately by the outbreak of the war of Italian independence and unity, in which France

and Sardinia together took the field against Austria. The relations of Sardinia with the latter country had for a long time been quite the reverse of friendly, and in the month of January the King announced to his Parliament in person that a storm was impending. Count Cayour, the master spirit of the Jovernment in these perilous days, in a diplomatic circular detailed the grievances of Sardinia against Austria; the latter summoned Sardinia to disarm, but in vain; the Austrian army crossed the Ticino, and the conflict was soon raging with great flerceness. Victor Emanuel was invested by his Parliament with dictatorial powers, and assumed the command of his army in person, entrusting to his eldest son, Prince Humbert, who was but fifteen years of age, the command of a brigade. Louis Napoleon despatched a powerful army to the support of the King, and in person assumed the command of the united forces. Several grand and terrific contests followed each other with startling rapidity, the Austrians sustaining disastrous defeats at Montebello on the 20th of May; at Palestro on the 30th and 31st of the same month; at Magenta on the 4th of June; and still again at Solferino on the 24th of June. The Emperor and the King were present in person at each of these memorable encounters, and side by side they entered Milan amidst the wildest tumult of enthusiasm.

The preliminary peace of Villafranca, which was concluded on the 11th of July, terminated one of the briefest and most brilliant struggles of the nineteenth century, and secured the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia; but it seemed, for the time, to put an end to Victor Emanuel's aspirations to rule over a united Italy. Revolutions, however, broke out in nearly all the sovereigntles into which the peninsula was divided, and Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Sicily, Naples, and the greater portion of the Papal States elected by ballot their own annexation to Sardinia. The events connected with this great popular movement we detailed yesterday, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. Victor Emanuel was now the undisputed sovereign of the whole Italian peninsula, with the exception of Venetia and the remnant of the States of the Church which was still held in subjection by the Pope through the agency of foreign

On the 17th of March, 1961, the Parliament of the united peninsula proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Italy, and the dream of Italian unity was almost realized. This title was recognized by England on the 30th of March and by France on the 24th of June, and in 1865 the capital was removed from Turin to Florence, where it was destined to remain until, in the fulness of time, it could be removed to

The result of the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, as we detailed yesterday, was the cession to Italy of Venetia, and it now only remains for Victor Emanuel to occupy Rome to achieve a complete fulfilment of the fond dream of his life. t any time during the nast given the word, all Italy would have swarmed enthusiastically around his standard, and marched with impatience upon the Eternal City. But the hands of Victor Emanuel have been tied by treaties, and by their provisions he has been forced not only to forego the leadership of his people, but to assist in suppressing, with an iron hand, every manifestation against the national capital of Italy, even when Garibaldi himself assumed the lead. These spasmodic manifestations, which have disturbed the peace of the country ever since its consolidation, have tended greatly to retard the progress of the nation in its onward career. The finances have been in a very disordered condition, rendering the imposition of burdensome and obnoxious taxes and monopolies necessary, to the great dissatisfaction of the people. There have been frequent changes in the Ministry, especially since the death of Count Cavour, and the Church party has been equally as intractable as the extreme radical party. The evil genius of the ex-Emperor of the French likewise weighed like an incubus upon the nation and its ruler, and the obligations under which he had placed the King made it impossible for the latter to be anything more than a mere tool in his hands whenever he chose to dictate one policy or forbid the adoption of another. Napoleon is now removed from the field, however, and the French troops have been recalled from Rome; and Victor Emanuel, after having labored earnes'ly and patriotically to lead his people onward in the march to wards a more perfect civilization and a rational d gree of political, religious, and social liberty, at last finds himself not only at liberty, but under the necessity, of completing the great work of his life by transferring the capital of his kingdom from Florence

Victor Emanuel has a family of four children, the Princess Clothilde Marie Therese Louise, born March 2, 1843, and married, as above stated, to Prince Napoleon, January 30, 1859; Prince Humbert Renier Charles Emanuel Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugene, Prince of Piedmont and heir apparent to the throne, born March 14, 1844; Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; and the Princess Marie Pia, born October 16, 1847, and married, October 6, 1862, to Luis I, the present King of Portugal. Both of the sons of the King are also married, Humbert, the elder, having espoused the Princess Margaret of Savoy, daughter of the late Duke of Genoa, on the 22d of April, 1838; while the younger was married to Maria, daughter of the Prince of Cisterna, on the 30th of May, 1867.

Plus IX, Pope of Rome. Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, Pope of Rome

and head of the Catholic Church, under the title of Pius IX, was born in Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792. He was a son of Count Girolamo Solazzi. In his eleventh year he was sent to a college at Volterra, and in 1808 went to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies. During the French occupation he retired to Sinigaglia, but in 1814 returned to the capital, and in December, 1818, received holy orders.

In 1823 he visited Chili in company with the apostolic delegate, Monsignor Muzi, and passed two years at Santiago employed in preaching and instructing. Returning to Rome in December, 1825, he received from Leo XII the appointment of President of the Hospital of St. Michael, where he remained about a year and a half. In 1827 he was created Archbishop of Spoleto. During the disturbances of 1831 he induced 4000 insurgents who had taken refuge in Spoleto to surrender to the Papal authorities, and at the same time was intrusted ad interim with the civil administration of

the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia. In 1832 he was transferred to the see of Imola, and in December, 1839, created cardinal, his appointment being reserved in petto until December, 1840. His residence at Imola was signalized by the foundation of a college for ecclesiastical students, asylums for orphans of both sexes, and a house for female penitents under the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

On the death of Pope Gregory XVI the conclave chose him Pope, June 16, 1846, after a session of forty-eight hours, and on the next day he was proclaimed under the title of Pius IX. The election of a man of such well-known liberal sentiments was hailed with universal acclamation. On July 16 he published a general amnesty to political offenders, and immediately afterwards applied himself with

great diligence to reforming the administration, lowering the taxes, granting concessions for railroads and similar improvements, opening public offices to laymen, and stimulating manufactures and agriculture. He visited the hospitals and other institutions in disguise, in order to detect whatever faults might exist in their management, and made his appearance in the streets on foot and without

In November, 1847, he called together a Council of State composed of delegates from the provinces, The enthusiasm exhited by his liberal course extended throughout Europe and America; and in December, 1847, a remarkable meeting of sympathy was held by Protestant citizens in New York. The revolutions of 1848, however, soon made the Romans dissatisfied with the moderate concessions of the Pope; and his unwillingness to take an active part in the Italian campaign against Austria, though he permitted a body of volunteers to march to the frontier, increased the popular discontent. He issued a proclamation, promising a constitution on a liberal basis, and summoned to the ministry the former French Ambassador, Count Rossi; but on November 15 Rossi was assassinated at the door of the council chamber; on the next day the populace, the civic guard, the gendarmerie, the troops of the line, and the Roman legion besieged the Quirinal and forced the Pope to accept a radical ministry; and on the 24th, having meanwhile remained a prisoner in his own palace, with no control over the civil administration and little or none over ecclesiastical affairs, he escaped, disguised as a simple priest, in the carriage of the Bayarian Minister, Count Spaur, to Gaeta. Here he was received with great honor. The King and Oneen immediately salled from Naples to meet him, and persuaded him to abandon his original purpose of accepting the hospitality of Spain. Declarations of attachment and sympathy, and presents of money, were poured upon him from all quarters of the world. Re immediately issued a protest against the acts of the revolutionary government, and on February 18, 1849, called upon the Catholic powersparticularly France, Spain, Austria, and Naplesfor armed assistance. On the same day the Roman Constituent Assembly declared the inauguration of a republic, and the deposition of the Pope from his

temporal authority. On April 25 a French force landed at Civita Vecchia, and marched upon Rome, while the Austrians invaded the northern and the Spaniards the southern provinces. Rome capitulated July 1, and the government was intrusted to a papal commission, a consulta of state, a consulta for finances, and provincial councils. The Pope returned to his capital in April, 1850. He declared a partial amnesty, but his progressive tendencies had been thoroughly checked, and he afterwards showed no disposition to rule as a constitutional monarch. Shortly after his restoration he published a brief restoring the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, a measure which provoked a violent outburst of popular feeling, and led to an act of Parliament forbidding the Catholic bishops to assume their titles.

In 1854 he invited the bishops from all parts of Christendom to meet at Rome, and with their consent formally defined the doctrine of the immaculate conception to be a dogma of the Catholic faith. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's December 8. Among other important ecclesiastical acts of this portion of his pontificate were the conclusion of concordats with Spain (1851), Baden (1854), and Austria (1855), and the foundation at Rome of English and American colleges for students of theology.

At the time of the treaty of Villafranca, after the Italian war of 1859, it was proposed by the Emperors of France and Austria to favor a confederation of the an States under the honorary presidency of the Pope, but the project was soon abandoned. In the meantime a revolution had commenc ed in the papal territories, and on July 12 and December 7, 1859, his Holiness addressed notes to the diplomatic body, complaining of the part taken by Sardinia in these movements, and asking the assistance of foreign powers in behalf of his temporal authority. On October 1 the Sardinian charge d'affaires at Rome received his passport. On December 2 the Pope addressed a letter to the French Emperor refusing to take part in the proposed European Congress unless the Emperor recognized the integrity of the Papal States as defined by the treaties of 1815. Napoleon replied by advising the surrender of the Romagna as the only possible solution of the Italian question, and the Pope published, January 19, 1860. an encyclical letter explaining his reasons for rejecting the Emperor's Avice. This was followed, March 26, by a bull of excommunication against all persons concerned in the invasion and dismemberment of his dominions, which was published with the usual formalities on the 29th.

But, despite his repeated protests, the annexation of the greater portion of the Pope's dominions to the new kingdom of Italy was perfected by a popular vote, in March, 1860; and after that date repeated attempts were made upon all that was left, and even upon Rome itself, by the Red Republican element with Garibaldi and other reckless leaders at its head. The presence of the French troops in and around Rome, and the timely action of the King of Italy, however, sufficed to suppress these manifestations, and as long as the French remained in Rome the temporal power of the Pope was apparently secure. The final evacuation of Rome by the French on the 5th of August might not have proved fatal. if it had not been closely followed by the overthrow of Napoleon, as Victor Emanuel was still under obligations to preserve the temporalities of the Church from assaults by his own people. But now the Pope is powerless to resist, and must sit by calmly while he is deprived of the petty domain which he has seen parrowed down from 17,210 square miles of territory and over 3,000,000 inhabitants to 4552 square miles and 723,121 inhabitants.

Of the great (Ecumenical Council which recently adjourned its sessions, it is unnecessary to speak at length here. The Council was assembled in the Vatican on the 8th of December, 1869, and after a lengthy session, on the 13th of July last, by a vote of 450 to 88, ratified the dogma of infallibility, in defiance of protests from nearly every Catholic country in the world. These and the other events connected with the Council are of too recent occurrence to demand recital in detail at present.

Cardinal Antonelli, the Papal Premier. With the downfall of the temporal power of the Pope, Antonelli, the wily diplomat who has been the chief adviser of the Pope for so many years, will cease to figure prominently in the political history of the period. Giacomo Antonelli belongs to an Italian family of the middle class, and was born at Sonnino on April 2, 1806. He was educated in Rome for the Church, and, entering into holy orders, held several positions under Gregory XVI, the predecessor of Pius IX, being finally, on June 11, 1847, raised to the dignity of Cardinal Deacon by the present Pope, under the title of St. Agatha. In 1849, after the Pope's arrival as a fugitive at Gaeta, Antonelli was raised to the position of Secretary of State of the Papal Government, in which he still remains, being also President of Council of Ministers and Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and the Consulta. Pius IX has relied implicitly upon his counsel, and many of the most glaring errors into which he has been led are attributable to the influence of the Cardinal, who unites to an indomitable will and unflagging energy, a coldness of manner and a strenuous antagonism of the innovating spirit of the age.

-The census takers in some portions of the West have as funny experiences as those in the large cities in this section. One has discovered a lady in Indiana who is happy and contented in the name of Jane Juliette Isalina Araminta Musadora Peeks; and in Ohio a family has been found where the first son is named Imprimis, the second Finis, and the three others Appendix, Addendum, and Erratum!

SECOND EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

The Prussians at Paris.

The Italian Revolution.

A Decisive Battle Fought.

Defeat of the Papal Troops.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

A Train Thrown Into the Trent.

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

FROM EUROPE.

Railroad Bridge at Corbell Destroyed. Paris, Sept. 14 .- The Ministry has made public the following official intelligence:-The rail-

road bridge at Corbeil has been destroyed by the French. Note.-Corbell is eighteen miles southeast of Paris. At this point the railroad to Lyons

crosses the river Seine. Prussians Only Five Miles from Paris. The Prussian Uhlans were at Nogent-sur-Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the

The Destruction of Bridges Forbidden. Orders have been given by the German commander forbidding the destruction of bridges behind the army under dire penalties.

Prussian Engineers. A large body of Prussian engineers is Champigny, a few miles east of Paris.

The Grand Advance. The German culrassiers are still before Soissons. Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are at Vancoulleurs.

A proclamation of Cremieux announces the approach of the Prussians and calls upon all Parisians and Frenchmen to rise and oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to rise against the invaders and create memory of 1792 to expel the foe introduced by a hateful and incapable Empire.

BERLIN, Sept. 14 .- A party of socialists at Brunswick, who were intriguing against the Prussian throne, have been sent to prison on the Russian frontier. Prusslans with the Chassepot.

Intriguing Socialists.

Several P. ussian regiments have been armed with chassepots captured from the French. The Laon Explosion. The cause of the explosion at Laon, whereby

the citadel was destroyed, is still a mystery, though the prefect of the department and a number of prisoners have been subjected to a rigid examination by Baron von Moltke. Seven Prussian Army Corps at Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 14 .- If the plan of the Prussians is realized, they must have seven army corps before Paris this morning. The French and German Fleets.

It would seem that the French and German fleets are now in sight of the each other near the Island of Heligoland, in the North Sea. Terrible Railroad Accident. LONDON, Sept. 14 .- A dreadful railroad acci-

dent occurred at Tamworth, in the county of Stafford, this morning. A train known as the Irish mail, which left Holyhead, Wales, late last night, when entering Tamworth was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch.

The entire train, mostly composed of passenger coaches, was plunged into the Trent river. Thus far the bodies of the engineer and four passengers have been recovered. Much confusion prevails at the scene of disaster, and it is almost impessible to get correct accounts. The loss of life has been fearful. The Revolution in Italy-Battle Between the

Italian Troops and the Pontifical Forces-

FLORENCE, Sept. 13-Evening .- The following official news has just been made public:-The Papal troops have evacuated the town of Terrecina. The Italians were warmly welcomed at Viterbo and elsewhere on their appearance in Pontifical territory. The Papal troops fraternized with the Italian soldiers. General Cadorna's advance southward from

Viterbo was stopped for a time at Civita Castellana. The Papal Zonaves, forming the garrison in the castle at that place, opened a fire on the Italians. A battle ensued, which lasted about an hour, when the Pontifical force surrendered. They were then taken to Spoleta as

Several places have been occupied by the Italian troops at the request of the citizens. Frosinone has been evacuated by the Papal forces, which Lieutenant-General Angeliottis. of the Italian forces, now occupies. Lieutenant-General Bixio holds cornets about twelve miles from Civita Vecchia. The 4th Corps left Civita Castellana late last night, after reducing the castle. This force is now marching on

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 14—11:20 A. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92%. American securities steady: U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 85. Stocks easier; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 112%; Atlantic and Great Western, 223%. Breadstuffs firmer.

Frankfor, Sept. 14.—U. S. bonds closed quiet and

Frankfor, Sept. 14.—U. S. bonds closed quiet and steady last evening.

Liverpool., Sept. 14—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

London, Sept. 14.—Tallow is quiet and steady.

This Aftersoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 14—2 P. M.—Consols, 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities quiet. Stocks steady.

Liverpool., Sept. 14—2 P. M.—Cotton is a shade firmer; middling uplands, 9%@9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%@9%d. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. Pork quiet

Antwerf, Sept. 14.—Petroleum opened firm,

FROM THE DOMINION.

Montrent Bont Races. MONTREAL, Sept. 14 .- To-day the first of the usual races of the Lurline Boating Club takes place. The first contest will be a single scull race for the championship of the St. Lawrence, two miles. The second for double scull outriggers, two miles, for a prize of \$100. The third for four-oared outriggers, four miles, for \$150. The fourth for four-oared outrigged boats, 2 miles, open to boys under sixteen years; the first prize \$20 and the second prize \$5.

On the second day will occur the great fouroared race for the championship of the world and \$5000, between the Tyne and St. John crews. The distance will be six miles.

There will also be an Indian canoe race for \$50 and a single-scull outrigger race for two miles, open to the English and Canadian crews, for \$150. The St. John's crew hold a good position in the pools. Renforth, Winship, and Taylor are entered for a single-scull outrigger race. The races promise to be of intense in-

Quebec Agricultural Society. The exhibition of the Quebec Agricultural Society commenced to-day. The prizes are very liberal and open to the world.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.

General Jefferson C. Dayls. of the United States army, has arrived from

Relief for Germany. A telegram from Berlin, Prussia, announces the receipt of \$30,000 from the San Francisco German Sanitary Committee.

The French Sanitary Fund amounts to \$24,000. The monthly subscriptions

FROM THE WEST.

Colorado Territory Elections. DENVER, Sept. 13 .- The election for delegate to Congress to-day was closely contested. The returns from Denver, Georgetown, Idaho, Puebla, Hugo, Kit Carson, and several other points have been received, and make the election of Chaffee, Republican, almost certain, with general Republican gains. There was an unusual excitement in Denver, but general good order prevailed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Congressional Nomination. ALBANY, Sept. 14 .- At the Republican County Convention held yesterday at Rome, Ellis H. Roberts, editor of the Utica Herald, was nominated for Congress from the Oneida district unanimously, on a viva voce vote, no other name being presented to the convention for nomination.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Union League. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- The National Committee of the Union League of America, will hold a meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New

BATTLE OF METZ.

Prussian Official Report. From the Staats Anzeiger, Berlin, Aug. 26.

The battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August are in close connection with each other. After the defeat of their advance guard at Saarbrucken on the 6th, and the entire defeat of their right wing under MacMahon, the enemy's main body retreated on the line of the Moselle. The fortress of Thionville and the very important stronghold of Metz, with its eatrenched camp, gave extraordinary strength to this A direct attack would have its difficul-Our armies were for that reason turned towards the Moselle, south of Metz, to cross the river below the fortress, and to find the enemy. The movement of the heavy masses, which could only movement of the heavy masses, which could only advance in important columns, had to be conducted with special precaution. The first army undertook to cover the march. The enemy at one time made a demonstration of accepting an assault on this side of Metz, on the right bank of the Moselle, in the strong position of the Neid Francaise; the next division of the second army were brought close to the first in order that they might be able to support

division of the second army were brought close to the first in order that they might be able to support them at the right moment. Meanwhile the other corps of the second army had already passed the Moselle. The enemy found himself consequently compelled not to lose his communications with Paris, to abandon the right bank of the river before Metz, as he dare not make any opposition to our movement. The advanced guard of the first army detected the enemy's retreat in good time, and on the 14th of August threw themselves upon the French rear guard, which they drove into the columns of their main body. Several divisions had to turn to their support; upon which the 1st and 7th corps, together with some divisions of the 6th Army Corps of the with some divisions of the out Army Corps of the second army, which was the nearest, were brought into action. The enemy was repulsed and followed until they got within the shelter of the guns of Metz on the right bank. This check on the enemy's retreat was a great advantage to us. Two roads lead from Metz to Verdun, the line which the French army must take in their eventual

which the French army must take in their eventual retreat. Accordingly the corps of the second army engaged in crossing the Moselle were directed towards the southern road, and, if possible, to prevent the fank march of the enemy. This important plan was admirably performed in a bloody and victorious battle. The 5th Division, Stulpnagel, assailed the open flank of the enemy, Frossard's sailed the pressions only availed themselves. sailed the open hank of the enemy, Frossard's corps; the Prussians only availed themselves of the remainder of the 3d Army Corps, the 16th Army Corps, a regiment of the 9th, and a brigade of the 8th Corps. Prince Frederic was in command. The positions captured at the outset were victoriously maintained in a fight of twelve hours duration, the southern road from Metz to Vertage and the command. dun reached and held, and the enemy's movement on Paris, by this road, cut off. The battle was hero-ically fought by our rroops; the losses were severe, but those of the enemy much greater, as an inspec-tion of the battle-field established. It was impossible, up to the 19th, to bury the French left on the field, and the number of the Imperial Guard still lying there prove the enormous losses of those picked troops. The French official reports do not estimate the strength of their troops so high as it estimate the strength of their drops so high as it actually was. From the Emperor's proclamation on his departure from Metz, as well as from other official data, there can be no doubt that the main army intended very judiciously to retire to Verdun. The flank march on the northern road, or by bending round on a still farther circuit, was still possible.

Although such an undertaking would be highly round on a still lartiner circuit, was still possible.
Although such an undertaking would be highly
perilous, it was still a probable attempt, as the only
means of escape from the very unfavorable position
by which the army was cut off from Paris and all its by which the army was employed by the Prussians in sending forward the several corps, some of which were already over the Moselle, or had been breaking down the several bridges over the rivel below Metz. At the same time the movements of below Metz. At the same time the movements of the enemy were diligently watched by the cavalry. His Majesty the King was on the spot until the falling day precluded any movement by the enemy. On the 18th a decisive battle was expected. In the direction of the troops, we might be prepared that the exemy would try to escape on the northern road, or, recognizing the great difficulty of this attempt, he might prefer to give battle before Metz, with his rear to Germany. The enemy's encounter of our previous operations had left him no other choice. In the morning of the 18th we had the first army with the 7th Corps south of Gravelotte—the 8th Corps and 1st Cavalry Division of Rezonville (the 1st Corps and 3d Cavalry Division were left on the Corps and 1st Cavairy Division of Rezonville (the 1st Corps and 3d Cavairy Division were left on the right bank of Metz). This army received orders to protect the woods of Vaux and Gravelotte against any sally of the enemy from Metz. The second army advanced in the morning by echelons from the left wing against the northern road, keeping its communications with the first army. The 12th Corps received the direction from Mars-le-Tour and Vionville to Doncourt; the 9th Corps west of Rezonville stretching over the post road to Caulre farm. There three corps formed the first line; if the points

mentioned were gained, we should be in possession of the northern main road. Saxon and Prussian cavalry went forward to open the way. So soon as it was perceived that the enemy were not retiring, he could only be still before Metz. Accordingly these three corps were obliged to make a grand change of front, and advance together to the attack of the enemy. In the second line were the 16th and 3d Corps, and as a last reserve the 2d Army Corps just coming up from Pont-a-Mousson.

At 10-30 it was ascertained that the enemy had given up the retreat, and had taken position on the last range of hills before Metz. The second army was ordered to continue the advance of their right, and, still maintaining communication with the first army, to direct their centre and left on Verneville and Amanvillers. The general attack would not begin until this movement was accomplished, when the fronts of the strong position could be assaulted mentioned were gained, we should be in possession

begin until this movement was accomplished, when the fronts of the strong position could be assaulted at the same moment as the right flank. The 9th Corps threw themselves immediately on the enemy's foremost divisions. Towards 12 o'clock the artillery fire at Verneville showed that the corps on that side was engaged. The first army was next ordered to occupy the enemy on the heights in their front by an artillery fire. At 145 a constant and well-directed cannonade opened against the heights of Point du Jour, which the enemy returned with several batteries. The thunder enemy returned with several batteries. The thunder of their heavy guns was pierced at times by the peculiar sound of their mitrailleuses. Between 2 and 3 the infantry battle began. It was made evident that the enemy in full force had taken a position on the heights that stretch from St. Marie aux Chenes and St. All over the wood of La Cusse to the green and St. All over the wood of La Cusse to the cross-roads of Point du Jour.

Their position was extraordinarily strong; their tenability was increased by entrenchments and tiers of rifle-pits. In some places the ground has the ap-pearance of a regular fortification. The attack could pearance of a regular fortification. The attack could not be made easier, as the generals in command had the difficult task of so arranging their measures that the troops both on the north and on the east were ready, and the latter assault could not commence until it was known that the enemy had abandoned their intention of retreating. Moreover, it was impracticable to penetrate the sweeping movement of the enemy's right wing, and there was nothing else than to attack the front of the formula. nothing else than to attack the front of the formid-

Long and severely the battle raged on the various Long and severely the battle raged on the various points. On the left wing were the Saxons and the Guard around St. Marie aux Chenes, then round the steep declivity of St. Puval la Montagne, and about this village and round Roncourt. On the right, at St. All and further beyond Habonville, the wood of La Cusse and Verneville, as far as the northern Metz and Verdun road, were the Guard and 9th Army Corns. At Grayelotte, in the wood of Army Corps. At Gravelotte, in the wood of Vaux, as far as the Moselle, 7th and 8th Corps, and on the other side of the Moselle a brigade of the 1st Army Corps were engaged. Some divisions of the 3d and 10th Corps were also in the action, particularly artillery. On the enemy's side their whole army was engaged, even the troops at first intended

army was engaged, even the troops at first intended for the marine expedition, excepting the MacMahon Corps and the larger part of Fallly's Corps.

The invincible bravery of our troops succeeded before evening in storming the heights and rolling back the enemy's whole line, whereby the 2d Army Corps made a decided attack on their right wing. The battle ended at 2 30, in perfect darkness. During the night the enemy retired within the entrenched camp of Metz. Countless wounded and scattered divisions wandered about in the vicinity or the battle-field. battle-field.

His Majesty the King, who had directed the battle from the heights of Gravelotte, made his headquar-ters at Rezonville. The losses, as might have been expected in such a battle, must be very serious; but they cannot be even approximated, neither do we know the number of the prisoners or trophies. As to the latter, we could not expect in any conflict near Metz any considerable capture of booty, as pursuit is impossible. The battle has established the propriety of the strategetical movements around Metz, the result being that the enemy's army are completely cut off from all their communications with Paris. It is satisfactory that this eventful day has been signalized by the fraternal union of the Prussian, Saxon, and Hessian troops.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870.

There is a lively demand for money to day and it is met very freely both at the banks and outside at yesterday's rates. But there is a general fear that stringency may yet overtake us before the season is over and injuriously affect the results of the fall trade. There should be no good grounds for these apprehensions, for there are ample supplies available if they were only let loose. The enormous hoards in the Treasury vaults, and which are constantly accumulating by large daily custom house receipts and otherwise, will be the direct causes of any evil of this kind which we may have to deplore, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Boutwell will at once reverse a policy which can only paralyze trade and industry whilst effecting no

kind of good result. Gold is quiet but stronger, with sales at 114@

11414, closing at 1/s. Governments have again advanced, but there is not much doing.

Stocks are active and stronger. Sales of City 6s new at 101%. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 89. Reading Railroad was steady with trifling sales at 48%; Pennsylvania advanced, selling at 59% @%; Camden and Amboy was taken at 115; Minehill at 51%; Lehigh Valley at 58%, and Oil

Creek and Allegheny at 45%.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33%. The balance of the list was steady, but the only sales were Commercial Bank at 59 and Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 24.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1183/61143/; 5-20s of 1862, 1136/1133/; do. 1864, 1113/61143/; do. Nov. 1865, 1117/61123/; do. 0. July, 1103/61103/; do. do., 1867, 1103/61103/; do. do., 1867, 1103/61103/; do. do., 1868, 1103/61103/; 10-40s, 1063/6 1064/; Pacincs, 1116/1113/601d, 1143/6.

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1133/61143/; do. 1862, 113/6113/4; do. 1864, 1113/61113/4; do. 1865, 1113/61103/; do. 1865, 1113/61103/; do. 1867, do. 1103/61103/; do. 1868, 1003/61103/; do. 1867, do. 1103/61103/; do. 1868, do. 1103/61103/; do. 1867, do. 1103/61103/; do. 1868, do. 1103/61103/; do. 1868/61063/6. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 1116/1114/6. Gold, 114/61144/; Silver, 108/6111; Union Pacific Railroad, 850/6890; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735/6760. Due Comp. Int. Notes, 119.

Comp. Int. Notes, 119.

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

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The offerings of money have been larger to-day than for some time past, and loans on call at higher than five per cent, were somewhat exceptional. The stock brokers were generally and very readily supplied at five per cent, and the Government dealers at four per cent. There is no change to note in commercial paper. The recent heavy failure in Boston has bad no influence bere.

"Foreign exchange was dull and rather easier in actual transactions, although the nominal quotations were the same.

"Foreign exchange was dull and rather easier in actual transactions, although the nominal quotations were the same.

"The advance in our bonds at London to-day led to a weak gold market at the opening, some considerable orders to key governments on foreign account being accompanied by corresponding sales of gold, under which the price fell to 113%. Afterward the opinion was communicated by cable that peace negotiations were hable to be futile for the present, owing to the firm position of the provisional French government in demanding the removal of the Prussian forces from France as a preliminary to such negotiations, and as the shorts were rather sensitive, owing to the sharp demand for cash gold at the Clearing House, a rise to 114 resulted. Here it was reported that Baraine had surrendered the garrison of Metz, and a decline to 113% ensued on the theory that Prussian victories favor a lower premium. The clearances today were only \$16,000,000, which fact shows the dulness prevailing in the Gold Room.

"The Government market was firm, with more activity. The improved feeling was due to the announcement of an advance in London to \$1600,000,000, the highest quotation made there since the reaction from the first depression eccasioned by the European war. At the same time buyers were readily supplied, owing to the large amount of bonds on the market awaiting realization, it is being the season when there is usually a large transfer of the capital invested in these essenties to cher sources of income. The purchases were chiefly on foreign account."