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FIRST EDITION

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THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Victorious Italian Advance Upon the Eternal City—The Rise and Decline of the Temporal Power, and Its Present Status.

According to last night's despatches, the Italian advance upon Rome is still progressing, and in one instance only has there been a show of opposition thus far. It is believed that the Pope has given strict orders to his army to make no resistance, and that the attempt made at Civita Castellona to obstruct the march of Victor Emanuel's army, resulting in the surrender of the Papal force after the battle, which lasted about an hour, was in defiance of these orders. The fact that the Pope has made a formal protest to the diplomatic corps against the occupation of his dominions is confirmed, but it appears to make no impression upon the policy of the Italian Government. To a note from the King, to the effect that he had thought it his duty under the circumstances to occupy the Papal territory, leaving to the Pontiff the free exercise of his spiritual functions, an answer was received that was entirely illegible. The Italian advance upon Rome has awakened great enthusiasm throughout the country, and it is impossible for Victor Emanuel to back out now, even if he were disposed to do so. In fact, the occupation of Rome has become an absolute necessity, to save not only Rome, but all Italy, from the intrigues of the Mazzinians and Garibaldians; and the sooner it is completed and the capital permanently established in the Eternal City, the better for both Italy and Rome.

The Rise and Decline of the Temporal Power of the Pope.

The temporal power of the Pope is traced back to the year 753, when Pepin, King of the Franks, bestowed upon Pope Stephen and his successors in the Apostolic See the territory comprised in the Exarchate of Ravenna, in full and absolute sovereignty. This grant was subsequently ratified by the Imperial Government of Constantinople, to whom all Italy had belonged as part of the Roman empire, and the people themselves were extremely well-pleased with the installation of the Pope as their sovereign, as he was the only one to whom they could look for efficient protection from the inroads of the barbarians of the north. King Pepin had twice wrested the Exarchate from the hands of Astolphus, the rapacious King of the Lombards, and his disposition of the sovereignty was not only confirmed by Charlemagne his son and successor, but the territory increased by the latter by a similar cession of the provinces of Spoleto and Perugia. Desiderius, the successor of Astolphus, repudiated the treaties made by his predecessor with Pepin, and rendered it necessary for Charlemagne to resort to war, which terminated in the entire overthrow of the kingdom of the Lombards in 774, after an existence of 206 years.

In 1053 the territorial possessions of the Popes were increased by the Emperor Henry III, by the addition of the city of Benevento and the surrounding country; in 1102, the Countess Matilda, of Tuscany, bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces of Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, known as the Patrimony of St. Peter; Forli and the rest of the Romagna were added in 1297, Bologna in 1364, the Sabina country toward the close of the fourteenth century, Ferrara in 1598, Urbino in 1626, and Orvieto in 1649.

In 1797 the greater portion of the Papal territory was wrested from the Holy See by General Napoleon Bonaparte, for the French Republic, and incorporated in the Cisalpine Republic; and in 1798 Rome was occupied and organized into the Tiberine Republic, Pope Pius VI being led away a captive to Valence, in France, where he died at the age of eighty-two. At the beginning of the present century, however, Napoleon, having overturned the French Directory, restored to the Pope his former territorial possessions, but only to deprive him of them again in 1809, when he refused to become a mere tool in his hands. The Papal territory was then annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, of which Napoleon had constituted himself sovereign, and Pope Pius VII was carried a prisoner to Fontainebleau, where he was detained in close confinement until 1814. The Congress of Vienna, which recast the map of Europe after Napoleon's final overthrow in 1815, restored to the Apostolic See the greater portion of its original possessions, embracing a territory of 17,210 square miles, and it thenceforth remained intact until the war of 1859, at which time the population was about 3,100,000.

The Papal Territory Before the Present Invasion.

The result of the wars of 1859 and 1866, and the accompanying and intervening insurrections, was the consolidation of the whole of the peninsula into the new kingdom of Italy, with the exception of less than one-fourth of the Papal dominions, as we narrated yesterday and the day before.

To Pius IX was left a strip of territory 120 miles in length and varying in breadth from 18 to 50 miles, the coast line being about 160 miles in length, and divided nearly equally by the outlet to the Tiber. This strip of territory has an area of 4552 square miles, and at the latest accounts a population of 723,121. The province of Comarca, which immediately surrounds Rome, contains nearly half of the whole population, the population of the city of Rome itself in 1868 being 217,378. The physical aspect of the country is mountainous, except on the seacoast, where it is flat and marshy. The soil is naturally possessed of great fertility, but it is cultivated in such a primitive way as to render it almost worthless. The principal productions are grapes, olives, silk, rice, tobacco, coriander, anise seed, manna, sugar cane, indigo, and cotton. Live stock is abundant, especially goats and sheep, their principal value being for their milk. There is but one short railroad in the territory, and the ordinary highways, being in a wretched condition, are a great drawback to enterprising and successful agriculture.

The Papal Government.

The Papal Government is best described by the term patriarchal, the Supreme Pontiff being the absolute sovereign, whose will is law, but who never takes any measures of importance without consulting the leading members of his large family. Previous to 1847 all the important official positions were held by persons belonging to the prelacy, but since then some of them have been thrown open to the laity. While the Pope theoretically enacts all laws and nominates the incumbents of all high positions, the executive and legislative authority is practically exercised by the Cabinet, which is composed of the heads of the six departments into which the general administration of the Government is divided. The names of the Ministers, with the dates of their appointment, are as follows:—

Secretary of State and President of the Ministry—Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, appointed in 1849.

Department of Finance—Giuseppe Ferrari, appointed December 1, 1854.

Department of the Interior—Augusto Negroni, appointed February 8, 1868.

Department of War—Brigadier-General Hermann Kanzler, appointed October 28, 1865.

Department of Commerce, Arts, and Public Works—Cardinal J. Berardi, appointed in April, 1868.

Department of Police—Lorenzo Randi, appointed October 28, 1865.

President of the Council of State—Cardinal Theodolpho Mertel, appointed in 1863.

The revenue of the Government for 1868 was about $5,800,000; the expenditures about $14,800,000, leaving an ugly deficit of $9,000,000, or nearly double the amount of the annual revenue. The public debt, in 1867, represented a capital of about $149,600,000, with an annual *rente* or interest of $7,480,000, an enormous sum, when compared to the resources of the country. By a convention concluded on December, 7, 1866, the Italian Government agreed to pay into the Papal treasury $4,128,458, and to assume an annual *rente* or interest payment on the debt of $3,725,555.

The Papal army, according to the official statistics of 1869, was composed of 16,334 officers and men, made up as follows:—

Italians	8240	Germans	1154
French	2930	Austrians	88
Belgians	678	Spaniards	42
Dutch	1718	Americans and Brazilians	27
Swiss	970		

In addition to these forces there was at that time a corps of Zouaves composed of 4342 soldiers, embracing in its ranks 230 Italians, 1211 Frenchmen, 1893 Dutch, and 233 Canadians. Up to the 8th of August there was also at the disposal of the Holy Father for defensive purposes the French garrison of about 5000 men. These have now been taken from him, and the French soldiers in his regular army have also recently been taken back to France, leaving his disposable force, on paper, at 16,435. These figures are confirmed by the cable telegrams which place the present Papal army at about 17,000 men.

MARS-LA-TOUR.

One of the Bloodiest Battles of the War—30,000 Killed and Wounded.

The Prussian correspondent of the London *Times*, dating from Berlin, Aug. 30, gives the following graphic account of the sanguinary engagement at Mars-la-Tour:—

At last we have detailed accounts of the most sanguinary battle of the war, that of Mars-la-Tour, or Vionville, on the 16th inst. For a whole week it almost seemed as though a veil were to be thrown upon the horrors of this particular encounter. But the silence has been broken at length, and public as well as private letters permit us to form a pretty accurate idea of what occurred on that fatal day. As will be remembered, the battle was fought between the van of Prince Frederick Charles and the greater part of the French army under General Bazaine. The Prince's van, having crossed the Moselle, was marching north, on the left bank of the river, to intercept the retreat of the French to Paris.

In the immediate vicinity of Metz, behind whose ramparts the defeated enemy had been completing his preparations for a retreat, the Prussians fell in with a French army. Mistaking the troops before them for the rear of the hostile army, which they supposed to be in full march westward, they attacked at once. But the fight had not lasted long when they became aware of their error. They had to deal, not with a last lingering remnant of the French, but with the main body itself. Considerably delayed by all manner of doubts and difficulties, General Bazaine had not yet evacuated Metz, but was still encamped on the western flank of the fortress, preparatory to his march upon the capital. It was a disagreeable discovery to make for the Prussians. They were about 37,000 strong; the force which they had challenged counted between 80,000 and 90,000, and had about 30,000 more within the walls of the adjoining stronghold.

Thus they stood and battled for nearly eight hours. Six times they were charged by the imperial Guard; six times they repulsed the attack, and, pursuing the enemy in their turn, drove him from position to position. One after the other, the corps of Generals Frossard, Canrobert, Decaen, Ladmirault, and the 2d Division of General Failly were forced to give way before the Prussian onslaught. But their triumph was dearly bought by the gallant band. Under the telling fire of the enemy they had suffered grievously from the first. Gradually their numbers were more and more reduced; at last they were so few, and these so tired, that the French could venture to attack their guns.

Not until after 6 o'clock, when, some Rhenish regiments coming up, the Germans were no longer so very much outnumbered, did the scale of victory begin to incline in their favor. Eventually a general charge forced the enemy to fall back, hotly pursued by the Hanoverian horse and artillery. As usual in a French retreat, confusion now ensued, and rapidly assumed a degree out of proportion to the defeat sustained. But for the vicinity of Metz and the protection it afforded to the discomfitted troops there might have been another disaster like that of Woerth. This was avoided by the nearness of the detached forts, but from a military point of view retreat to Metz, whence there is no escape, was perhaps even less eligible than flight to Paris, however precipitate and calamitous.

The day of Mars-la-Tour has cost Germany almost twice as many men killed and wounded as the day of Koniggratz. This is a fact which makes all the usual epithets, such as "terrible," "awful," etc., appear pitiably below the mark. Fortunately, 80 per cent. of the victims are slightly wounded, and will survive, although more or less incapacitated for work. The French losses are quite as large, and include even a greater number of dead. Putting the casualties on both sides together, the total we obtain is, I am afraid, rather in excess of 30,000.

The announcements of officers' deaths in the papers fill whole columns. Fathers, brothers, and brides are leaving in shoals for the front to fetch the corpses of their beloved ones. Reading these terrible lists, one is sometimes led to think that a whole generation had passed away. Alas! at the name of Mars-la-Tour many a heart will ache for many a year to come.

FRENCH IMPERIALISM.

Its Gradual Decline—The Grand Crash Could Not have been Postponed Much Longer.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has the following pertinent article:—

There is no mistaking it, Napoleon's downfall could not have been averted many years longer, even though this war had not occurred. The tide of French public opinion was steadily setting against him. "Paris is France; and whatever Paris does France does." This saying always has been true, and doubtless always will be, to a certain extent; that is to say, when the priesthood do not exercise an undue influence through the country. Such being the case, we may judge from her capital what has been the feeling of France toward Napoleon. Here is the vote of the city since he overthrew the Republic:—

For the Government.		*For the Opposition.*	
1852	132,000	1852	86,000
1857	110,000	1857	101,000
1863	83,000	1863	149,000
1869	55,000	1869	210,000

The vote on the *Plebiscitum* in May last was not a vote for or against the Government, but merely upon some proposed reforms, with a view as Napoleon claimed to enlarge the prerogatives and liberties of the people. Yet the balloting on the *Plebiscitum* in Paris showed the following results:—

Yeas.....111,000 | Nays.....155,000

From the above figures it appears that Napoleon's popularity has been steadily declining in Paris; that when he proposed additional "reforms," to use his language, the people voted against them by a large majority simply because they were proposed by him. In 1852 his majority, on a direct vote, was 46,000. In 1869 the majority against him was 145,000. In 1852 the Republicans and Oppositionists comprised about one-third of the voters of Paris. In 1869 they composed nearly four-fifths of them. And this decided change in political views has taken place where Napoleon was best known; where he has lavished most of his "improvements," and where one-fourth of the voters have been his employes.

We learn from Tenot's valuable book, viz., "Paris in December, 1851," that like changes have taken place in the large cities, such as Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Nantes, Dijon, Nimes, Saint Etienne, Montpelier, Havre, Lille, Strasburg, Rouen, etc. If we look, continues the above writer, at the composition of the Assembly (Corps Legislatif) since 1852, we find surprising (though not corresponding) losses in the number of the Imperial or official members of that body. In 1857 (the first election for deputies under the Empire) the Opposition counted but five members out of two hundred and ninety, or one fifty-eighth of the whole; in 1863 they had twenty-two members, or one-thirteenth of the whole; in 1869 about seventy-seven members, or probably one-third of the whole, including the first orators and statesmen of France.

From these and other similar facts which we might collate were there space, it appears that the people of France were ripe for a republic when it was pronounced; that in the villages and cities which mainly comprise the intelligence of France, a strong desire for the restoration of the republic had resulted from a growing conviction of the wickedness and deception in which the empire originated, and in the injustice and mismanagement which have attended it. And such being the case, we have more faith in the stability of the republic now proclaimed than is expressed by some of our contemporaries. Though springing up in the night, as it were, the people have been getting ready for it for years. And we have confidence that it has elements of permanence; that following the lead of Jules Favre as opposed to the madcap Victor Hugo class of men, the French people will now successfully solve the political problem of France.

GERMANY.

Max Muller in Championship of the Nation and the Premier.

The German people in general, and Count Bismarck in particular, have found a champion in Mr. Max Muller, who, in a letter to the London *Times*, which fills two columns, contends that the Prussian Premier has done nothing to forfeit the good opinions of England. It does follow that he approved Count Benedetti's proposals because he did not instantly repudiate and make them public. A foreign Minister is not like a private individual. He stands in the position of counsel for his country. An advocate may refuse to hold a brief for any particular client, but having once accepted it he is bound in honor to think of the interests of his client, and to leave it to the other side to discover and lay open the weak points of his case. A foreign Minister is bound by the simplest rules of prudence not to disclose many a secret, of which, as a private person, he might decline to become the depository. He has to listen to proposals of compromises, and, for argument's sake, to take into consideration eventualities which, as a man of honor, he might indignantly decline to entertain. "Do you suppose," Mr. Max Muller asks, "that Lord Palmerston had never to listen for a moment to suggestions about Turkey and Egypt, about Savoy and Nice, and was he driven from office by an indignant people?" But Prof. Muller goes further, and says that unless Sir Harry Verney (in reply to whom the letter is written) can produce crushing proof to the contrary, he maintains against Sir Harry and against everybody, that since 1866 Count Bismarck's policy has been patriotic and peaceful, *sans reproche*, though, no doubt, also *sans peur*. Germany had to be united; everybody who had tried to unite it had failed; Bismarck succeeded. His procedure was not in all respects strictly regular, but "there are in the history of all countries great convulsions which one cannot criticize according to the ordinary rules of right and wrong. We do not criticize thunder-storms that darken heaven and earth, strike down palaces, and carry off the harvest of peaceful villages. We stand in awe while they last, but we know that Nature cannot do without them, and that when they are past the air will be purer, and we shall breathe again more freely than before." Count Bismarck has believed war to be inevitable since the battle of Sadowa, but he has constantly exerted himself to put it off, hoping that something might turn up in France which would avert the necessity. "He did not by abruptly refusing to listen to any more proposals wish to drive the Emperor to a decided policy. We can well imagine with what bitter scorn in his heart he said smilingly to Benedetti, 'If you must have something to quiet the people of France, why there is Belgium, there is England, or Spain. Why do you not take them?' Did he promise to help in these adventures? Did he bind himself to furnish one single soldier? Did he betray Belgium by thought, word, or deed, or act disloyally towards England?" Mr. Max Muller refuses to believe that England and Germany can ever be at enmity. "If Germany conquers, a new era of peace will dawn on Europe; for Germany, if once united, would tolerate no war of conquest. An army in which every second man is the father of a family is the best guarantee for the peace of the world. There need be no formal alliance between England and Germany. The two nations are one in all that is essential—in morality, in religion, in love of freedom, in respect for law. They are both hard workers, hard thinkers, and, where it must be, hard hitters too. In the whole history of modern Europe, Germany and England have never been at war; I feel convinced they never will be, they never can be."

"OUR MINISTER."

Washburne in a State of Siege—The Woes of a Diplomat—Having a Hard Time.

The London *Telegraph* says:—What can you expect when we are in the shadow of a siege? The American Minister is likewise having a hard time of it. Mr. Washburne has not been troubled, it is true, to any great extent, with the care of plate and valuables for his fellow-countrymen, for the Americans in Paris seem to have made up their minds to take things as they come, and with philosophic coolness. I have not heard of an American who has been arrested as a "Prussian spy"—a fate which, in the city or the provinces, has befallen about ten out of every dozen Englishmen I have met here. Moreover, our American cousins, when travelling in Europe, do not habitually encumber themselves with heavy services of plate; and as for their diamonds—with which they are as a rule plentifully supplied—the gentlemen put them into their waistcoat pockets and the ladies pop them into their chignons when times look ugly, and so everything is very nice and comfortable. The trouble with the American Legation is that the Prussians domiciled in Paris are under United States protection; and whenever an unhappy German gets mobbed by a gang of drunken rowdies, or collared by a zealous sergent de ville, or denounced by a patriotic milk-woman or public-spirited cook-maid, for such high and mighty crimes as wearing spectacles with tortoiseshell rims, carrying a pocket-handkerchief in the crown of his hat, or asking his way to the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, the supposed "Prussian spy" naturally asks to be conducted to the American Legation, there to prove by the exhibition of his papers that he is a perfectly inoffensive and law-abiding Teuton. On Saturday morning, no fewer than eighteen persons who had been arrested by the police, or by excited amateurs, were brought at one time to the United States Minister's, and in almost every case it was proved that a mistake had been made, and that the prisoner was the victim of popular passion, prejudice, and frenzied terror—rank weeds which can always be warranted to flourish in the shadow of a siege.

BOHEMIA BROKE LOOSE.

The Dangerous Classes of Paris—The Wild Beasts of Civilization.

Under the head of "Bohemia Broke Loose" a Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

"General Trochu is doing his very best to rid this beautiful and civilized city of these horrible pests. You will have heard that within the last three days between fifteen hundred and two thousand arrests have taken place in certain districts of Paris. These arrests have scarcely any political significance. Now and again some rascals have been captured whose guilt as Prussian spies is at least suspected; but in the great majority of instances the persons immeshed in the great police net are of the very lowest order in society—beggars and thieves, receivers of stolen goods and keepers of low lodging houses, *chiffonniers* who not only find silver spoons occasionally, but steal them; and in particular loose women. Of the last-named dolorous sisterhood some hundreds have already been taken; and last night the perquisitions of the police were extended even to Peters' aristocratic restaurant, and a raid was made on the most dashing wearers of diamonds and *moire antique* just returned from Mabille. The law is that every woman frequenting a place of public resort alone, and who is unable to 'justify her means of existence,' is amenable to arrest and to six months' imprisonment at St. Lazary; but it is not apparently to that well-known correctional establishment which, so it is reported, is already full to overflowing, that these unwilling Magdalens have been conveyed. They have been taken somewhere 'out of town,' and no less than twelve of those huge yellow and green omnibuses called *paniers-a-salade* passed yesterday along the Rue Lafayette on their way to the *villeggiatura* provided by authority for the reception of the lady Bohemians. As the procession of omnibuses passed a philosophic *pavroche* remarks pithily to another young blackguard, his companion, 'Via l'amour! L'amour! Yes, there was love, indeed, and with a vengeance. Another gang of captured women was marched on foot, and between files of sergents-de-ville, to the Conciergerie. The mob hooted them as they went by, and they retorted with foul language and dreadful gestures. They, poor wretches, and the beggars and vagrants and thieves, and the whole tribe of Bohemians who have broken loose, are but in the same case as the wild boars and the wolves that the thunder of the battle cannon drove lately out of the Forest of Ardennes into the cultivated plains of Belgium. These Bohemians are the wild beasts of civilization, and the stress of war has driven them into the politer quarters—that is all. For our comfort we are told that the arrests are insufficient, and that there are more than twenty-two thousand male scoundrels—to say nothing of the ladies—still at large in Paris. Would not the best play be to enrol them all, *nolentes volentes*, in one great brigade of Black Guards, and send them to fight the Prussians, taking care to place them in the front of the battle?"

NOTES OF THE WAR.

THE FRENCH PREPARATIONS.

The *Economist* says:—"Two remarkable statements have been made, throwing a curious light on the strange ignorance and recklessness with which the French Government rushed into the present war. One is that the Danish Government refused to ally itself with France partly on account of the assurances of its agents in France that that country was unprepared. There is perhaps some want of authority for this, but the second statement appears at least to be quite authentic. It is made in the city article of the *Times* in explanation of the cause why about 200,000 scrip, or one-fifth of the whole Austrian debt, has not yet been converted into the new scrip, although the period allotted has nearly expired. The reason is that the larger part of the outstanding amount is supposed to be in France, and the delay is accounted for by the fact that the Austrian Finance Commissioners for carrying out the conversion ceased their duties on the outbreak of the war, and, acting on superior orders, came over to London with their stocks of paper and silver, rentes, obligation and scrip. This is in effect an assertion that the Austrian Government must have had reason to anticipate a decisive French defeat, and the interruption of the business of the Austrian Commissioners. It is surely astonishing that with its dangerous situation known to friendly powers, as well as to many of its subjects, the French Government should either have received no warning, or have been foolish enough to disregard it, if given. Statements like these help to explain the desertion of France by more than one power, which might have had something to gain by helping it."

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

The London *Times*, of September 3, had the following:—"The horrors of revolution in France are easily appreciated and described. In the crash of the political structure which has lasted for twenty years the terrible voice of emancipated socialism makes itself heard. Yet it may well be doubted if this danger is the most urgent and inevitable. The clamor for arms may startle the Palikao Ministry with the resuscitated spectre of the red republic. But, anticipating the awful trial that seems to impend over Paris, it is not too much to expect of the patriotism of the true and living heart of France that the approach of the foreigner may be regarded by her as proclaiming a truce to all intestine quarrels."

A CIGAR INSPIRATION.

A correspondent describing the battle of the 15th of August, in front of Metz, says:—"There were critical moments during the fight. One, about 7 o'clock, when the left centre, where the 1st and 2d Divisions united, nearly all the officers were struck down. The division of General von Bentheim seized the moment. He saw one of his men in the heat of the fight coolly smoking a cigar. It impressed the General. Hurrying up to the soldier, he called out, 'Give me a light,' ignited a cigar, and gathering up his shaken battalions, cigar in mouth and sword in hand, he again led forward his decimated forces."

DISARMING.

As the armies advance precautions are taken to disarm the population in the rear. At Pont-a-Mousson a proclamation was issued on taking possession of the town, requiring the inhabitants within two hours to deliver up all arms of every kind at the Hotel de Ville. After that time the patrols would be sent round to search all houses, and those found in possession of arms would be punished by martial law; the owners' names to accompany the weapons in order that they might hereafter receive them back. All assemblages are prohibited, all doors and window-blinds are to be kept open; the town to be lit up at night, every house to exhibit at least one light; troops marching through to be supplied with water; at nine at night all public resorts to be closed.

THE TURCOS.

What raises German indignation more than all is the employment of the Turcos. Now that they see those savages near, they can appreciate the agents the Emperor placed in the van of his crusade for cosmopolitan civilization. To say nothing of their filthy habits, these wild beasts bite at the very fingers which tend them, and have actually attempted to outrage the Sisters of Charity in attendance, for which ten were shot offhand the other day at Berlin. "Conceive," the Germans say, "these men masters of our towns, with our wives and daughters at their mercy," and they are the more embittered against the French and the empire.

PARIS WEAKNESS.

A writer in the London *News* says "if Paris is saved from capture, it will not be by the Parisians. When the Prussians conquered the French armies, they conquered at the same time the French bourgeoisie. 'Nine-tenths of these fellows,' said an American who had commanded an army of the Confederate States, pointing to a crowd on the Boulevards, 'have not got a kick left in them.' The Roman philosopher was right when he said that the man who loses his liberty loses the half of his manhood.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

The *Cologne Gazette* has obtained copies of a number of letters written by French prisoners in that town to their relatives and friends, and it publishes a few specimens. The *naiveté* which they exhibit, and the phonetic orthography which characterizes most of them, testify to their genuineness. The only letter which bespeaks some degree of education, and which is probably written by an officer, says:

"I was taken with 100 men of my division. We are well enough off here; the inhabitants are very affable. I should like to stay at Cologne, which is one of the finest towns of Prussia, but it is impossible; we start this evening at 8 o'clock for Wurtemburg, frontier of Russia (*sic*). * * * The Prussians are very well behaved; they fight well. Fine tobacco is sixty cents a pound here. I will bring you (his brother) a Prussian pipe; they are very pretty."

Another writer says:—"We are well treated by the Prussians; they are good fellows. I shall return no more to the war." A third informs his friends that he is a prisoner, and that he is very glad of it, as he is now out of the war. An Alsatian, writing in German, his spelling being quite *sui generis*, also expresses satisfaction at his captivity, and promises to return home as soon as the war is over. All the letters, our contemporary states, praise the good treatment they receive, and beg their friends to be under no uneasiness about them.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

France and Italy.

Paris and Rome.

Prussia at Her Journey's End.

The French Capital Surrounded.

Its Communications Broken.

Italian Unity Nearly Accomplished.

Victory for the King's Troops

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

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Sept. 15—Noon.—The officers of the Bank of England to-day made a further reduction in the minimum discount of one-half per cent., and the rate is now three per cent.

Why Peace is Not Made.

BERLIN, Sept 15.—The Provisional Government at Paris would have been accepted by the Prussian Government if the exactions proposed by Prussia had been assented to. These embraced the cession of Alsace and Lorraine and the dismantling of the French fortifications on the German frontier. The Provisional Government refused to listen to any proposition for a surrender of French territory.

What Prussia Will Do.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Daily News* this morning contains a letter from Berlin, giving the views of the Prussian government. The writer says Prussia will not negotiate with the present Government at Paris. Prussia proposes first to occupy Paris. The Regency, and Senate and Corps Legislatif will then be summoned, who will be expected to name commissioners to treat on a Prussian basis. When this treaty is signed, Napoleon will be released, and France will be left free to choose her own Government.

Eagerness for News.

There is intense eagerness to hear from Paris and Rome. News from the latter city is scarcely less interesting to Englishmen than that from Paris.

No Communication Between Paris and Lyons.

The communication between Paris and Lyons has been destroyed, the Prussians having cut the wires and railroad at Monterau, sixteen miles southeast of Melun. A sharp skirmish occurred there between the Uhlans and franc-tireurs. The former are said to have been beaten off. Firing was heard at Paris yesterday from the direction of Melun.

The railway service between Paris and Lyons has been stopped. All the bridges which can be reached will be destroyed to-night.

Italian Unity

seems to be nearly accomplished. The sympathy of the people is almost entirely with Italy.

Another Papal Garrison Captured.

A despatch was received from Florence, dated yesterday, announcing that the Papal garrison of Montalto had been captured.

General Anteloti's Division

should now be before if not in Rome.

Civita Vecchia

has declared for Italian unity. On the approach of the Italian troops at Bracciano the inhabitants came out and displayed Italian colors.

[Note.—Bracciano is only seventeen miles northwest of Rome.]

The Occupation of Rome.

The Florence *Opinion* denies that there has been any diplomatic difficulties in the way of the occupation of Rome.

The Blockade of the Elbe

has been raised, and vessels are now passing freely. Steamers from England to France and Germany will resume service immediately. A mail from Paris is hoped for to-day.

Senor Olozaga.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Minister to Paris, has been recalled, his offense being a recognition of the French republic, when, by the present treaties, Spain is bound to await the action of other powers before taking such a step.

Paris Cut Off—Prussian Cavalry Within Sight of the City.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, have received the following private despatch.]

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Telegraphic communication is now broken, and the French have surrounded the walls of Paris with deep canals of water. The Prussian cavalry were within sight of the capital last evening.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 15—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money and 92½ for account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 84¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 112¾; Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firm.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Tallow quiet and steady. Linseed oil firm.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 15—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and 92¾ for account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 89¼; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—1:30 P. M.—Pork dull. Lard dull.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d.@ 7s.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Nevada Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The Nevada Democratic State Convention met at Elko to-day and organized. B. Wyman was elected chairman. Of the 208 delegates elected only 75 are in attendance, the balance being represented by proxy.

FROM THE WEST.

Political Matters.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Illinois Democratic State Convention met at Springfield yesterday, John Dewent presiding. The following nominations were made:—For Congressman at large, W. B. Anderson, of Jefferson. For State Treasurer, Charles Ridgley, of Springfield. For Superintendent of Public Institutions, Charles Furye, of Peoria. For Penitentiary Commissioners, E. P. Sherman, of Chicago, and Thomas Redmond, of Quincy.

Ignatius Donnelly has consented to run for Congress in the St. Paul (Minnesota) District, on a free-trade platform, provided the Democrats make no nomination.

Railway Election.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 15.—The old Board of Directors of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad were re-elected yesterday.

Internal Revenue Seizure.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 15.—The Internal Revenue officers have seized 101 barrels of whisky, valued at $9000, the property of J. E. Stacy, late Revenue Detective, for violation of the revenue laws. It is charged that Stacy obtained the whisky while in the revenue service.

An Unnatural Parent.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—Ann Haskert, who some time ago was divorced from her husband, made an attempt to poison four of her children, who remained with their father, by putting verdigris in their coffee. The woman was arrested.

Kansas Agricultural Fair.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 15.—The third annual fair of the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association, now in progress in this city, is largely attended. The exhibition of stock is the largest ever seen in the West.

West Virginia Agricultural Fair.

WHEELING, Sept. 15.—The West Virginia Agricultural Fair opened yesterday and will continue four days.

Democratic Campaign.

The Democracy opened the campaign here last night with a meeting which was addressed by the Hon. J. J. Davis, candidate for Congress from this district.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

The German Sentiment—Prussia Will Have Alsace—Addresses of the People.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Prominent men of all parties met last night, and put forth the following addresses to the German people and to the King:—

CALL TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

While the armed portion of the people on foreign soil are warding off the attack intended for us and sealing their victorious course with their heart's blood, diplomacy of foreign powers is preparing at the decisive moment to impose on us the conditions of peace. Once before, after the glorious struggles of 1813 and 1814, the German people have lost through the jealousy of other nations the full reward of their victories and the fulfilment of their most ardent wishes. The conquered foe was spared and favored beyond his own expectations; our German boundaries remained in danger and exposed to renewed attacks; instead of the union of the German Empire we had imposed upon us the weakness of the old Federal Diet; the guilt of diplomacy Europe has atoned for by an armed peace of a half century's duration. When a like danger is threatening now, the German people must not remain silent. The world must learn that rulers and people are resolved to have now—what in 1815 was denied us—a free, united Empire, with safe and protected boundaries. In the address to his Majesty the King, accompanying this, we have laid down the plain expression of our sentiments. Let the signatures of all Germans prove that such are the sentiments of the whole people.

Berlin, Aug. 30, 1870.

Most Illustrious and Gracious King and Lord:—When war became inevitable, the nation unanimously rallied around your Majesly and your Majesty's allies. It vowed faithfully to endure the struggle for the safety, unity, and greatness of the German Fatherland. God has blessed our arms, which have been wielded for a just cause with unexcelled bravery. Streams of the noblest blood have been shed to gain the victories, but they have brought us, with unexpected rapidity, near the goal before us. Powerful efforts are still required to fully reach it, but the German people are resolved upon every sacrifice devoted to the highest national aims. In the midst of our lofty earnestness and determination, we are alarmed by ever-returning rumors of foreign intervention, which, powerless to avert the horrors of war, now endeavors to limit the price of victorious contests and reduce it to its views. The memory of what happened after the glorious rising up of our fathers still lives within us, and warns Germany that she must consider nothing but the demands of her welfare. Therefore, we approach your Majesty with renewed vows that we will faithfully endure all until the wisdom of your Majesty, excluding all foreign intervention, shall succeed in establishing a state of affairs which will more fully guarantee than hitherto the keeping of the peace on the part of our neighbors, the French people, and which will establish and place beyond the power of attack the union and liberty of the whole German empire; and we remain your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1870.

The money market to-day is anything but easy, and lending rates for discounts, outside the banks, are almost nominal. Call loans are more active and rates firmer at 5@6 per cent. All classes of paper are closely scrutinized, both at the banks and in the outside market. The rates range from 6 per cent. at the banks to 9 per cent. on the street for best grades of paper only.

The gold market opened strong, but the subsequent course of the premium, up to noon, was downward. Sales from 114⅝@114.

Government bonds were quiet and rather unsteady, a portion of the series showing a slight decline, but the general tendency is upward.

Stocks opened dull, but prices were steady. Sales of new City 6s at 101¾.

Reading Railroad sold at 48¾, and 48¼, b. o. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 114¾, and Lehigh Valley at 58¾.

Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railroad shares were entirely overlooked.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New	101¾	$1000 Pa 6s 2 m	103¾
$4000 do ...is. 2d	101¾	44 sh C & A R...is	114¾
$2000 Read deb bds		10 sh Leh Val R	58¾
10ts	83	100 sh Read R...b30.	48⅝
$1000 Phil & E 7s	88¾	100 do.....s5.	48⅝
$2000 Sun & E 7s	104	100 do..... c.	48⅝
$2000 W & Franklin 1st mt bds	84	100 do...is.b30.	48½
		200 do...is.b30.	48½
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s b5	92	100 do.....c.	48⅝
		100 do...rg&in.	48⅝

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

10:00 A. M	114¾	10:59 A. M	113¾
10:10 "	114¾	11:10 "	114
10:13 "	114¾	11:33 "	113⅞
10:18 "	114¾	11:40 "	114
10:45 "	114¼	11:55 "	113⅞
10:46 "	114¾	11:56 "	114
10:47 "	114¾	12:05 P. M	114⅛
10:48 "	114		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 113@113¼; do. 1864, 111⅛@111⅞; do. 1865, 111⅜@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110⅞@110⅝; do. 1867, do. 110⅞@110⅝; do. 1868, do. 110⅞@110⅝; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per Cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 114¼@114; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds