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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Cause of the French Disaster.

Gross Frauds in the State.

The Storming of Sr. Privat.

Responsibility of the War

What Germany Expects

Another Prince Interviewed.

House of Hohenzollern.

THOSE TERRIBLE SPIES.

The Terrible Prussian Spies

Every Frei chman Suspicious of a Stranger-some Serious Results. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows from Aix-les-Bains, under date of Sep-

ember 1:-The publication of stories relative to the arrest of Prussian spies has made all Paris suspicious, and the results in several cases have been very serious. At Bouvalx, the other day (a great manufacturing place), a professor of music was fishing quietly on the banks of a canal, when he was attacked by a number of men, who after calling him a Prussian threatened to allow him into the water. quiety on the banks of a canal, when he was attacked by a number of men, who after calling him a Prussian, threatened to throw him into the water. In spite of his protest that he was a loyal Frenchman, they beat him, dragged his clothes from his back, robbed him of his money, and hooted him through the town to the Mayor's office, where he finally obtained shelter. In Parls, a Sister of Charity was hooted at and followed by an angry mob who had got it into their heads that, because of her tailness, she was a Prussian grenadier in disguise! They had some reason to be suspicious, for this device has been adopted by the enemy in several cases. The English chaplain at Marselles writes to the Pall Mall Gazette that he was attacked by three men, who insisted that he was a spy, and haled him to the Prefecture to be examined, having no other ground for their belief than the fact that he had a light complexion, was a stranger (to them!), and that, when in the cafe where they had first seen him, he had held his tongue and had only replied to the waiter who asked him what country he came from, "Why do you ask?" At Rheims, a few days since, a young man, the only son of well-known waithy neonle of the town by what country he came from, "Why do you ask?" At Rheims, a few days since, a young man, the only son of well-known, wealthy people of the town by the name of Carangeot, was amusing himself with sketching in a field near the city, when a litizen, driving by in his carriage, asked him what he was doing. From what follows one would think the boy must have been deaf, for there seems no other reason for his not replying. The citizen, however, drove at once to the neighboring and camp, reported what he had seen, whereupon two soldiers went back with him, and, finding the young man still seated at his work, put the same question to him that the first had done. Not receiving any reply, they at once shot the poor boy dead. they at once shot the poor boy dead.

I suppose you have ere this published the horrible story of the burning alive of the young farmer in Dordogne. It was at first said that he was accused of being a spy, but it is now ascertained that it was

not for this that he was murdered, but because the peasants had the notion that he had been able to get rid of the conscription by paying a large sum of money! The facts have not been in the least exaggerated, and it is said that General Palikao has ordered an investigation. But such horrors are not to be cured by investigation. They are the simple natural result of the ignorance in which the Church and the Government have joined willing hands to keep this peasantry imbruted.

I close with a story which shows that the thiever

have with their usual ingenuity begun to turn to their own advantage the Prussian Uhlan panic. A company of these ubiquitous marauders entered a border town and demanded the Mayor. On his ap-pearance they told him they were sent to order the Immediate payment of 50,000 francs, for which they would give him a receipt. If the money was not forthcoming, they had a sufficient force near by to pillage and burn the town. The Mayor assured them that the sum they demanded was out of all reason; that all the money in the place did not amount to so much. The Uhlans then declared that they would not stir for less than 5000 francs. This sum was raised with difficulty, a receipt in due form was given, and the French thieves who had robbed Iblans, slain in a recent skirmish, of their uniforms. nmediate payment of 50,000 francs, for which they Uhlans, slain in a recent skirmish, of their uniforms, galloped off with their booty.

THE WURTEMBERGERS.

The Congratulatory Address of Prince Augustus—The Heroism of the Guards.

Every day new details are received which show the fearfully murderous character of the battle of Gravelotte. The Corps of Guards went in 35,000 strong, and lost 7000 killed and wounded. In some of the regiments only three or four officers remained unwounded, and the regiments of battallons and companies were brought out of the fight. lions and companies were brought out of the fight by ensigns and non-commissioned officers. The com-mander of the Corps, Prince Augustus of Wurtem-burg, has issued the following:— Soldiers of the Corps of Guards:—In a bloody

battle God has given us victory—a victory which we only now see in all its extent and greatness. The Corps of Guards has been able to contribute in a prominent manner to the achievement of that vicprominent manner to the achievement of that victory. All arms have rivalled in courage and endurance. The artillery, by united efforts at decisive points, and by deliberate and correct firing, even where exposed to the shots of hostile infantry, has successfully prepared and supported the attack of the infantry: the storming of the villages of St. Marie aux Cheves and St. Privat la Montagne each surrounded with stone walls, under the murderous musketry fire of the enemy, has been carried out in a manner which is above all praise. Carried away by the example of their officers, the infantry, with the sharpshooters and pioneers, drove the enemy from a position considered by him unconquerable. Our losses are great with which we have purchased the victory, but St. Marie aux Cheves and St. Privat la victory, but St. Marie aux Cheves and St. Privat la anew to the brilliant wreath of victories of the Corps

oldiers of the Corps of Guards-You have once more justified the confidence which his Majesty, our most gracious King, has ever placed in his guards, and this confidence you will also maintain in the future. I am proud to be commander of such a corps. Hurrah for the King!

Bivouce at St. Marie aux Chenes, Aug. 20, 1870.

PRUSSIAN ROYALTY.

The Pepularity of the Hohenzellerns.

A Berlin correspondent writes as follows:—
The Crown Princess, with all her children, left last night for Homburg, near Frankfort, where she will remain until the war is over, and where she will take a prominent part in the care of the many wounded that are in and about Homburg, Manheim, Frankfort, Weisbaden, etc. Like Cæsar, who would rather be the first in Saguntum than the second in Rome, she prefers to be her own mistress and the first at Homburg, than to subordinate herself in her works of charity to her illustrious mother-in-law, Queen Augusta, who, of course, is first here in Berlin. She is not at all popular, although she very much tries to make herself so; and rumor has it that there is anything but friendship between the Queen that is and the Queen that is to be. The King and the Crown Prince never were more popular than now, and the latter is confidently looked to as the first of the distinguished line of German Emperors. He is the idol of all troops, of the South Germans especially. One day he was talking to a number of Bavarian soldiers, when one of them blumly said:—"You see, your Rojal Highness, if you had but led us in 1866, then we should have surely beaten these d—d Prussians." The Popularity of the Hobenzollerns.

WHY FRANCE FAILED.

The Gross Frauds in the Government-What Constitutes a State.

The London Speciator says:—

A writer in the London News was told by two graziers of Picardy, as a matter within their own knowledge, that in a very considerable number of instances which they could specify the military authorities had got only 1800 men in a full regiment, instances which they could specify the military authorities had got only 1800 men in a full regiment, instead of 3000, though there were 3000 names on the rolls. The moans operandi was this:—Fourteen or fifteen years ago private societies undertook to find substitutes for such of those drawn in the conscription as could pay for a substitute. While this was so those societies received the conscripts' money, and as it was, of course, the interest of the army authorities to get the full number of men, the men were always provided. But since the law has required the money paid by those who can pay for substitutes to be paid directly into the military chest, it has become the interest of those who control the military chest to pocket the money and put sham soldiers on the rolls. These graziers of Picardy told the Daily News correspondent that they could point out many companies which nominally consisted of one hundred men, and could only muster thirty, and as we have said before, they maintained that the average French regiments could not muster much above half their nominal strength. Now, individual statements of this kind, made, as they only could be made, from personal knowledge of a few selected cases, would be utterly worthless as evidence if they did not agree so marvellously with the conspicuous facts of the war. The French have been not only disastrously outnumbered, but their armies have fallen ludicrously short of their nominal strength. Every one who knows anything of the war knows that of the 750,000 men whom the French army should have numbered on a war footing, barely 400,000 fighting solders were to be found in France be fore the great defeats. And if this policy of embezzling the £80 paid by every French conscript as substitute-mon The London Speciator says: - A writer in the London News was told by two graure. That the same cause—gross corruption—was at work in the Commissariat Department and the departments regulating the supply of chassepots, every one knows. Everywhere the French army has been starved to enrich individuals.

This is the more serious a lesson to us, because pecuniary corruption is the very root of the greatest

and most menacing evils in every Anglo-Saxon society. It caused a great proportion of the disasters in the Crimea. It caused enormous waste and many disasters in the American civil war. It still caused the greatest possible reddings the greatest possible reddings. causes the greatest possible political evils in American society. It was certainly at the root of the mon-strous waste of our Abyssinian campaign, where strous waste of our Abyssinian campaign, where the published evidence goes to show, for instance, that a good million sterling was wasted on mules never wanted, or at least never used; that "consuls and vice-consuls received huge commissions for a few weeks' service in procuring mules"—we quote from Allen's Indian Mail of the 23d August—that "a large batch of camels was bought at Suez the day after Magdala was known to have fallen:" and generally, that several millions were wasted on what was known to be useless to the expedition, for the gain of various classes and individuals. Unless there be some early and severe check to this sort of canker at the heart of all great organizations, the Germans, some early and severe check to this sort of canker at the heart of all great organizations, the Germans, who seem at present to be almost completely free from the temptation to corruption, will not only become the masters of Europe, but deserve to be so. No nation can confess more plainly its complete unworthiness to be held of any great account in the political counsels of the world than giving evidence that its average citizens—those whose opinions build up the public life of the State—value their own private interests so far more highly than the public interest that they will cheat the State to serve themselves. It is quite certain that people of this kind do not deserve to belong to a State which exercises a wide control in foreign affairs, and that they take the surest possible means to undermine the very foundations of the controlling dermine the very foundations of the controlling power. A temperate, frugal, and laborious Germany, in which every man really honored the State as the true organ of what they call with so much love "the Fatherland," would have every right to what predominant influence in Western Europe—if its only rivals were a selfishly and unscrupulously mercantile Great Britain, a false and gasoonading France, and an intriguing, wily, pliant Italy. There is no such thing as a great State built up out of a people that is not great. If any sort of corruption pervades puolic morality, this dry-rot must attack, and sooner or later, as now in France, go far towards ruining the

MARCHING TO PARIS.

What Germany will Demand—The Views of Prince Pless.

A correspondent writing from Bar-le-Duc, August 25, says:I have just had a half-hour's conversation with Prince Pless, the Inspector-in-Chief of the Kranken-tragers, or, as we should say, the Ambulance Corps. After some talk about the special department of which his Highness is the head, we began talking about the campaign, and the Prince expressed his

opinion very freely.

Correspondent—"How long does your Highness think it will be before we reach Paris?"

Prince Pless—"Oh, in about ten days we shall be there, I fancy; in a fortnight I hope we shall have peace."
Correspondent—"But do you not expect a siege of

Correspondent—"But do you not expect a siege of Paris? There are seven very strong forts which protect the approaches to Paris, let alone the fortifications of the town itself."

Prince Piess—"I do not imagine we shall fire a gun against the forts of Paris. We shall simply invest the city and reduce it by famine. There are only fourteen railreads which supply Paris with food. We shall occupy these at different points, and the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Paris will then be starved into submission." Correspondent—"But do you not think that the French will fight in order to prevent your getting round to the west of the capital, and so cutting off the communication with Normandy and Brittany—

Prince Pleas... "Very likely the French will fight. But you were at Gravelotte the other day and saw them driven back into Metz. We shall do the same before Paris." the great feeders of Paris?"

before Paris."

Correspondent—"What do you imagine will be the conditions of peace proposed by Count Bismarck, supposing your troops enter Paris in triumph or defeat the French in a great battle under its wails?"

Prince Pless—"My dear sir, the plans of Count Bismarck are not for me to seek to penetrate, but none of us Prussians will feel satisfied unless material guarantees against such sudden attacks of rial guarantees against such sudden attacks o

France are required and obtained."
Correspondent—"What is understood by material guarantees? Alsace and Lorraine?"
Prince Pless—"No, I do not think we should go as far as that. Strasburg will be a sine qua non if we are victorious before Paris. Holding Strasburg, we could threaten France with invasion in case of a new war."

CONQUERORS' HOPES.

The Responsibility of the War-What Germany Expects.

The German Kreux-Zeitung (Cross Gazette) says:—
"That the guilt of this war rests with France is evident, and it is equally clear that if the arrogance of France is not broken, we shall be exposed to the continual danger of new conflicts. No one can doubt that the nation itself must be punished for this. We have said it is the guilt of the nation, and though the horror excited by the brutal acts of the this. We have said it is the guilt of the nation, and though the horror excited by the brutal acts of the French makes it difficult for us to distinguish between national guilt and individual crime, our politicians will not forget the principle of modern civilization which forpids hostilities against private persons But, since we lay the whole responsibility of this war on the French nation, we cannot but demand full compensation for the injury done, as far as it can be estimated in money; and the more firmly we are convinced that France will continue to threaten her neighbors, and to endeavor to obtain the proher neighbors, and to endeavor to obtain the pro-perty of others, without being restrained by any scruples except such as arise from doubts as to her own power, the more clear does it become that Ger-many must demand substantial guarantees for her future security. Money contributions have only reference to injuries which have been sustained reference to injuries which have been sustained; but, to secure ourselves against the return of such dangers, the frontiers of France must be changed so as to render an aggressive war on her part as difficult as possible, and as, by force and cunning, France has obtained, at the expense of Germany, a frontier which pampers her appetite for the possessions of her neighbors, and flatters her evil inclinations by making success appear easy, it seems to us that a healthy and national policy imposes on Germany the duty of reclaiming the provinces of which she has been deprived. This is not a policy of conquest, for we undertook the war purely in self-defense to prevent new portions of our territory being taken from us, and we should be indescribably simple-minded if, instead of making use of the fortune of war, we were to leave the enemy in undisturbed possession of his territories, and with the conviction that he may subject us to an unprovoked attack whenever he will, without suffering anything

but a temporary pecuniary loss. If a longing for the Rhine has become almost a monomania among the French, we may perhaps help to restore them to their senses by removing that river quite out of their range of vision. The present war must have taught Europe, even if she was not before aware of the fact, how very difficult it is for other States to avoid being involved in a conflict between France and Germany, and she should therefore show no repug-nance to a conclusion of the hostilities which would render the repetition of such an event almost im-possible."

RITUALISM.

Opening of the Mission Chapel of St. Sacra-ment.

The controversy excited in the Church of Eng-The controversy excited in the Church of England during the past few years by the form of worship adopted by what is know as the Ritualistic body of churchmen, has already become a part of the ecclesiastical history of that country. It should then be a matter of little surprise that a question which has so agitated the parent Church in England threatens to form a most important chapter in the history of the Episcopal Church in America. A few months ago the Rev. Joshua D. Bradley, an eminent exponent of ritualism in England, arrived in this city, and consulted with many High Church Episcopal divines as to the possibility of establishing a mission among the poor possibility of establishing a mission among the poor of this city, after the manner of the ritualists in the city of London. The result of this consultation was the establishment of the Oratory of Saint Sacrament in a large room on the second floor of No. 1285 Broadway, the Right Rev. Bishop Potter supporting it with his influence.

it with his influence.

The Oratory was formally opened for divine ser The Oratory was formally opened for divine ser vice yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. A large con gregation was present at this early hour, filling the chapel to repletion and listening with marked attention to the words of the ritual and the subsequent remarks of a number of the clergy. Many curious eyes were turned toward the altar, which was placed upon a raised dais and was approachable by steps, as in Roman Catholic churches. In the centre of the altar was a large golden cross, on either side of which were lighted candelabra. A white cloth covered it, and the missal stood upon a gilt frame stand. On the right of the altar stood the little table, with the elements. The services commenced with the singing of the Introit, "Thou feedest thine own people with angel's food," by the choir of Trinity Church, and the priests, clothed in chasubles, with albs and stoles, approached the altar. After the commandments had been intoned, two small boys, clad in black capes over fine white tunics, and wearing scariet hoods, carried silver trays among the congregation and solicited contributions, apparently, with much success. During the offertory the choir sung Spohr's anthem, "As pants the hart." The elements were then consecrated and administered. A period for private prayer ensued, many of the congregation dispersing. In this manner there were services held at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, during which time twelve low masses In this manner there were services held at 7, 8, and 9 o'clock, during which time twelve low masses were given, the celebrants being Fathers Brown, Mine, McCook, Noyes, Paine, Parkman, and Bradies.

Mine, McCook, Noyes, Paine, Parkman, and Bradley. At 11 o'clock there was to be a high mass, and scarcely had the 9 o'clock mass ended, when the congregation intending to take part in the most important service of the day began to crowd around the entrance eager to get seats, and soon the hall was uncomfortably crowded. As soon as 11 o'clock arrived Mr. Messiter, of Trinity Church, presiding at the organ, commenced the voluntary, and with its the organ, commenced the voluntary, and with its first notes the acolyte, in white surplice and purple sath, bearing aloft a massive cross, appeared at the door of the vestry, followed by Dr. Seymour, in white surplice and crimson stole; two more acolytes in white albs, with red capes, and the celebrant, Father Bradley, wearing a black satin cincture, stole, and crimson silk chasuble, basing a golden embroidered cross when the back black satin cincture, stole, and crimson silk chasuble, having a golden-embroidered cross upon the back and front. The procession passed in this order to the altar steps, where they stood while the Introit, "Hear my Prayer," was sung by the choir. At its conclusion Father Bradley ascended the Epistle side of the altar and read from the Missal. The Gospel of the day was then read on the left of the altar, the selectory with the scaletory with the scaletory. celebrant, with the acolytes, retired to the right of the sanctuary and sat down, while the Rev. Dr. Seymour, of the Theological Seminary, attired in white surplice and black satin, with a scarlet silk stole, proceeded to the reading desk, and taking his text from Acts, 2d chapter and 42d vers: "They continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine of breaking bread and prayers," preached a brief but very elaborate sermon n defense of ritualism. The consecration of the Eucharist then took place, the celebrant going to the communion-table with the chalice and receiving the water and the wine from the hands of two acciytes. Then the host was elevated and the communion was administered. The "Gloria" was chanted, and the washing of the fingers used in consecration fol-

Many of the congregation knelt during the whole service, except while the Gospel was read. The ceremonies lasted over two hours, and the same order of procession was observed retiring as on entering. Mass will be said hereafter in this chapel entering. Mass will be said hereafter in this chapel at 7 A. M. every day. There will be an evening ser-vice, commencing at S o'clock, every night during the present week. At these latter services there will be preaching by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Dr. Batwill be preaching by the Rev. Morgan Dix, Dr. Batterson, of St. Clement's, Philadelphia; Father Noyes, of St. Alban's; Father, Bradley, Dr. Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration; and the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate,—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

REPUBLICAN REFORM.

Letter from Hon. M. B. Lowry-His Views on the Political Situation.

Hon. M. B. Lowry has written a powerful letter to the Republicans of Eric county, from which we ex-tract as follows:—

The men who hold public dignities to enforce

measures the occasion for which has passed away are not worthy of public support as they are unequal to the advancing and liberal ideas of a free people. They have held places so long that they act as if the places were made for them and as if they had a reditary right to administer the government.

These men have outlived their usefulness. Their These men have outlived their usefulness. Their day has come and they must give way to a new and less acrid scheme of administration, "to secure the blessings of peace and give public tranquility." If they retain possession of the power of the Republican party as its representatives they will destroy that party and bring shame upon its heroic history. The reformation you demand must take place or defeat and death will follow with rapid steps. The country will not tolerate a chronic state of political harreds and political proscription as the established

hatreds and political proscription as the established

policy of a free people.

The first necessity of the Government was money.
To procure that three measures depending on each other and incidents of each other were adopted.
One was a system of national banking, another a system of national loans, and still another a system of national taxation to provide for the interest on those loans. The banks that were then made answered the end of their creation and received their return in large gains to those who owned them. The war has passed away, their public usefulness to the Government has been exhausted, but they remain to enjoy all their enormous privileges without any of their duties. From institutions of national conve-nience they have degenerated into private offices, broker shops, and become, under color of public authority, instruments of extortion. They are a public nuisance that must and shall be abated.
Day by day these and other gigantic monopolies impoverish and degrade our people. As the great
Andrew Jackson said, when resisting abuse, by the
power of these men and their machines, "the rich become richer and poor poorer." Our fields and great cities are filled with a mass of laborers who great cities are filled with a mass of laborers who create wealth to be despoiled of it by these artificial instruments, once needed for the public good, now the private property of grasping and overbearing men who amass wealth to abuse power and to demoralize the social tone by their vulgar oscentation and luxurious living. The rows of stately palaces with their gorgeous chambers of velvet and gold that embellish the centres of commerce are the fruits of your labor that tres of commerce are the fruits of your labor that pass from you to the merchant and are is turn seized by the money lenders who control these national banks, who lend at usurer's rates in panics created by themselves, and thus dishonestly acquire estates that never should exist in a free country. The evil influence of these corporations has helped to debanch both political parties.

estates that never should exist in a free country. The evil induence of these corporations has helped to debauch both political parties.

As a part of the system of taxation certain remedies were provided by the law to secure their collection. What has been the result? To the horror and terror of the community, and in open violation of all established ideas of private rights, that law has been converted into an instrument of the most intolerable oppression. Spies and informers infest the community and invade the privacy of every man's business—spies and informers who share the forfeithres they occasion by their lawless seizures. Prosecuting officers, who swell their incomes in the same way and by large bills of costs, arrest innocent men, accuse them, indict them, and if they cannot privately compound with them, commit them as criminals for innocent and ignorant acts of omission in the prosecution of their business. The courts of the United States are disgraced by the trial of reputable and industrious men charged with the crime of ignorance in the manner of keeping books of account, when they were kept after the form furnished by the Government officers themselves. To misplace stamps ignorantly and innocently a few inches out of a designated spot has

become a crime. Those who should have been protected by the law have been persecuted by the law. The small dealers and poor unpracticed and uneducated men have been the sufferers. They are ruined by fines and disgraced by punishments such as, thank God, were unknown in this free land, and such as, when inflicted in England, produced the revolt that brought Charles the First to the block. The rich leaders of the whisky ring, the wealthy robber of the public treasury, are screened by the artful knowledge of expert bookkeepers and the superserviceable protection of corrupted officials. The poor and honest are punished; the rich and cunning have immunity.

The poor and honest are punished; the rich and cunning have immunity.

I cannot, I fear, take up this nomination without exposing the cause of reform to the reproach of personal ambition and a thirst for office. I am just about to lay down one office that I feel I have filled with a just regard to public duty and faithfully to my party. Should I now at once seek after another I would appear to do so from a lust of place and power. I must not only feel in my conscience, as I do, that I am not and have not been led by such unworthy motives, but I must also appear before men do, that I am not and have not been led by such un-worthy motives, but I must also appear before men by my conduct to serve for the sake of the cause and not for my own sake. Reflecting and reconsidering thus, I am glad that circumstances have permitted me to retract my letter of acceptance without slight-ing you and your generous offer to support me, and without exposing the sacred cause of reform to unmerited reproach.

THE MASSACRE AT TIEN-TSIN.

Fuller Details of the Horrible Barbarities of the Chinese Mob-Dreadful Outrages upon the Sisters of Charity-One Hundred Orphan

Children Burnt Alive.

We have already published the principal facts connected with the inhuman massacre on the 21st of June by a Chinese mob at Tien-tsin of the French of June by a Chinese mob at Tien-tsin of the French Consul, a number of other French subjects, including several priests and the Sisters of Charity attached to the French hospital of the city. The London Standard publishes a private letter, written from Cheefoo, June 30, in which the barbarities practised on the fatal day of the massacre are fully depicted. After telling how the French Consul, M. Fontanier, M. Thomassin, an attache of the consulate, and his wife, and two Catholic priests were murdered, the letter proceeds to give details of the sanguinary sequel to these crimes. THE WRETCHED DEATHS OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The mob, led on by soldiers, set fire to the con-sulate and the church of the Catholic mission, and burnt all the other inmates who could not escape. Simultaneously with the assault on the French con-Simultaneously with the assault on the French consulate, the mob and soldiers surrounded the hospital of the French Sisters of Charity. Having set fire to a portion of the building, they entered the gates and dragged allithe Sisters of Charity out into the street. There they stripped them naked, exposed them to the public gaze, plucked out their eyes, ont off their breasts, ripped them open, dragged out their hearts, and deliberately cut them in pieces and divided portions of their flesh amongst the infuriated mob. No European witnessed these outrages of humanity save the poor victims, who, in presof humanity save the poor victims, who, in presence of each other, passed through the terrible ordeal, and perished without hope of release, and without any support in that extreme hour of misery and torment save their confidence in a and without any support in that extreme nour of misery and torment save their confidence in a merciful God, whose behests they have endeavored to fulfil amongst a barbarous people at the peril of their lives. Chinese spectators of that bloody scene relate other horrors perpetrated on the innocent ladies that cannot be mentioned. The lady superioress of the hospital, it is related, was cut in twain while yet alive. God alone and the sisters know what they endured of agony and bodily sufferings. Their modesty outraged, their purity defiled, their poor frail frames torn asunder, their blood scattered, and their lives destroyed by savages whose murderous rage inflicted all those and other outrages amidst a scene of horror that alone would be terrible to encounter. One short hour sufficed to extinguish those noble martyrs of charity. Their labor of love amongst the poor of Tien-tsin for six years was thus crowned in bitterness and earthly shame by the very people whom they had succored and fed and clothed and tended in the hour of sickness and pestilence. ness and pestilence.

BURNING OF THE ORPHANS ALIVE. No sooner had the mob and the soldiers glutted heir thirst for human blood on the unfortunate sisters, than they burned the entire hospital. Nearly one hundred children, who had been received into the orphanage attached to the hospital, perished in the flames. The mutilated members of the dead sisters were thrown into the burning ruins, and thus together with the little children they were charitably nurturing, was the holocaust completed. HOW MR. AND MME. PROTOPOPOFF WERE KILLED,

Such a tale of horrors would suffice, but moje still remains to be told. Mr. N. Protopopoff, a Russian merchant, with his wife, to whom he had only been married two days, were met in the town of Tien-tsin by the same infuriated mob and soldiery, and attacked with spears and swords. Mr. Protopoff fell almost immediately and was gracily supported the same infuriated mob and soldiery. and attacked with spears and swords. Mr. Proto-popoff fell almost immediately, and was cruelly mur-dered. His wife, who was on a spirited horse, fled for her life, but being repulsed from the road, turned back, and attempted to leap an open sewer in the town. She fell with her horse, but, extricating her-self, hid for a few minutes in the sewer, until she was dragged out and killed by the mob. The bodies of these two Russians were thrown into the sewer, and afterwards recovered by their friends. They had been stripped naked, and had been subjected to

THE SAD DEATH OF MADAME CHALMAISON. THE SAD DEATH OF MADAME CHALMAISON.

A French merchant, M. Chalmaison, hearing that the Sisters of Charity were being attacked, tried to get near the hospital to defend them, but he was caught in the street and hacked to pieces. His wife, on hearing of her husband's death, fied to the house of a native Christian and remained there till night, when, disguised in a Chinese dress, she ventured to her house, thinking to see the body of her dead husband. After a fruitless search she endeavored to get back to the Chinese house, but being discovered by some of Chung How's trained troops (the Chung How Riffes), she was killed by them in the street.

SLAUGHTER OF FRIENDLY NATIVES. About fifty Cantonese men, who were suspected of being on intimate terms with the Europeans, were murdered during the excitement, and even towards the end of the day some miscreants were prowling about the foreign settlement. One of them was taken with a loaded pistol, and he con-fessed that he had been sent to kill some of the Europeans in the customs service. THE FRENCH MINISTER DETAINED AT PEKIN.

What the French authorities will do is wrapped in the future. The Count de Rochechouard, the French Charge d'Affaires at Pekin, by last accounts, is detained at the imperial capital. Some report that the Chinese Emperor will not allow him to leave Pekin, as they declare they have no power to protect him from being murdered, either on the road or at Tien-tsin, by the same assassins who have already killed so many of his compatriots. Whether the French Charge d'Affaires is detained for other motives it is difficult to state. Possibly his departure tives it is difficult to state. Possibly his departure is feared lest he should take immediate steps for a retribution for the fearful blow inflicted on French prestige in China, and that by keeping him at Pekin time may be gained to soften down the painful impressions caused by the late massacre. A short time will bring the French admiral to the scene of the catastrophe, and unless the most summary and complete humiliation be imposed on the Chinese Government, French influence will have ceased in China from the 21st of June, when so much of her innocent blood was shed by her triumphant enemies. THE CHINESE GOVERNOR OF THEN-TSIN BESPONSIBLE FOR THE MASSACRE.

There was no available force at Tien-tsin for the defense of British property or life. Chung How had been requested four consecutive days previously by the British Consul to take precautionary measures to avert the outbreak, or afford protection, and he never even vouchsafed to answer to these important official requisitions made to him as the chief authority of Tien-tsin Upon Chung How doubtless rests the responsibility and blame of the whole of this murderous insurrection, and it is to be hoped that condign punishment will be inflicted on him for his connivance at the slaughter of so many innocent persons.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND MUST EXACT VENGEANCE. The horror of the outrage is only equalled by the treachery of the Chinese Government, and sooner or later the Emperor himself will have to answer the indignant forces of France, and it is to be hoped of England also, for the gross breach of humanity that has no parallel in modern times.

-Among the bequests of the late John Nesmith, of Lowell, Massachusetts, is one leaving \$250,000 to that city for the benefit of the

—English magistrates are getting unusually severe. A man was recently committed to prison for two months for playing a game of "pitch and toss" in an "isolated part of the parish."

—A merchant at Trempeleau, Wis., had a narrow escape from death recently. While situations is the second of the parish of the pa ting at his desk he heard a strange noise, and jumped up just in time to save himself from being bitten by a rattlesnake four feet seven

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE

Paris in a State of Siege.

Railway Trains Attacked.

THE REVOLUTION IN ITALY.

Domingo Advices.

Highly Important.

Critical Position of Diaz

Gens. Sherman and Schofield

From the Pacific Coast.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

New York Temperance Convention

Fatal Railway Accidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Italians at Rome. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- From despatches received from Florence, it would seem that the Italians have surrounded Rome by this time, if the programme of the Government has been faithfully

followed. A National Parliament. FLORENCE, Sept. 16 .- After the occupation of the Papal States Italy will instantly summon a national Parliament to be chosen by universal

Another Battle Reported.

LATER.—FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—A collison

occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal Zouaves, five kilometres from the city of Rome. Only a few were killed and wounded on each side.

The Italian headquarters on Thursday were General Bixio has reached Coronto, near

Civita. Vecchia and doubtless Velletri and Valmontone will be occupied to day. These are walled towns, 25 miles south of

Rome. The gensdarmes, custom-house officers, and people fraternize with the Italians, who are received with acclamations.

Rallway Trains Near Paris Attacked. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- It is reported that the railroad trains leaving Paris yesterday and today were attacked and captured by the Prussians. Several passengers on board were killed and wounded. After to-day communications with Paris will be uncertain. The Army of the Loire.

All the regular troops, as well as the Franc Tireurs, have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian Army of the Loire. Bazaine's Army

is well supplied with provisions at Metz. The Prussians are slowly concentrating around

Paris, Sept. 16—Noon.—The Prussians having captured the railroad train at Senlis, travel in

that direction stops immedietely. 15,000 Prussians are at Joinville.

Russia Declines Mediation. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The Times of this morning has a special telegram from Berlin, giving the following summary as presenting latest intelligence on the question of mediation:-

Russia declines all further effort for media-Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, denies having invoked American intervention. Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England as defeating the French hope for armed

intervention. Alsace and Lorraine. Germany demands the session of Alsace and

LOFFaine.

LONDON, Sept. 16—11 30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92½, and for account, 92½. American securities steady. U. 8, 5-208 of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88½; 10-408, 85. Stocks steady. Eric Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 112½; Great Western, 93½. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16-11-30 A. M.-Cotton firm

middling uplands, \$150.; middling Orleans, \$150. The sales to day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 77,000 bales, including sales of the week have been 17,000 bales, including solo for export and 7000 on speculation. The stock in port is 490,000 bales, including 168,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 62,000 bales, including 10,000 bales American.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Tailow is dull.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 16—2 P. M.—American securities steady. 5-20s of 1862, 2034. Railways steady. Liverpool, Sept. 16—2:30 P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower. Stock of Cotton afoat, 386,000 bales, including 17,000 bales of American. California Wheat, 9s. 11d.@10s.; red Western, 6s. 3d.@9s. 5d.; red amber, 9s. 5d.@9s. 6d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 35,000 quarters, including 33,500 of American.

rican.

LONDON, Sept. 16—2:30 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed dull at £61. Spirits of Petroleum heavy at 1s. 14.

Antwerp, Sept. 16.—Petroleum opened quiet at 53f.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Critical Position of Diaz. New York, Sept. 16.—A private letter from

a partisan of Cabral, dated at St. Thomas August 31, says the position of Baez is critical. Cabral has confided the Southern lines to Generals Marcas and Adon Aidozando Brothers, while he joins General Pimental in the North. General Hungria, Minister of War under Baez, has resigned, on account of a quarrel with Baez and not because of ill health as reported.

The deception practiced by Baez has caused many of his former friends to become enemies. and he has caused the arrest of some of the Cabral party who favor annexation. The writer predicts that Baez will be overthrown before October 1st.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Honors to Sherman and Schofield. San Francisco, Sept 16.—The ball last night at the Lick House, in honor of Generals Sherman and Schofield, was a magnificent affair.

The army and navy were largely represented.

The California and Oregon Hailroad
is completed to Loto Station, fifteen miles north of Cluco. Northern travel is now principally by railroad.

Governor Wood's Message. Governor Wood on Wednesday presented his biennial message to the Oregon Legislature. Governor Grover was inaugurated to-day.

Anti-Chinese Movement.

A bill to discourage Chinese immigration has been introduced in the Legislature.

The Nevada Politics.
The Nevada Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Major L. R. Bradley for Governor and Frank Denver for Lieutenant-

FROM NEW YORK.

Temperance Convention at Binghamton. BINGHAMTON, Sept. 16 .- A convention of temperance men, held in this city yesterday afternoon, decided to organize in Broome county an anti-dram shep party, and appointed a committee to adopt a candidate from the party nominees, or if such were not satisfactory to name new candidates. In the evening the Rev. William Hosmer, editor of the Northern Independent, addressed a meeting at Freeman's Hall in favor of a thorough organization.

Railroad Accidents.

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—James Hayes, a fireman on the locomotive attached to the steamboat express train from the west, fell from the train about four miles from the city yesterday morning and was killed. He leaves a family.

A man named Joseph Gaynor was yesterday run over and fatally injured by a locomotive on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

CRICKET.

Philadelphia vs. New York—The Grand Match Between the Young America and St. George Clubs—The New Yorkers Badly Beaten.

The well-known Yorkers Badly Beates.

The well-known Young America Club, of Philadelphia—the crack cricket club of the country—arrived in town yesterday, and at noon began play with the time-honored "Dragon Slayers" of the St. George Club, of this city. The first game between them this season was played in Philadelphia in June last, when the America eleven defeated the English party with six wickets to fall. The contest of yesterday was the return match, and the result promises to be the most signal defeat of our city club known in the history of their organization.

most signal defeat of our city club known in the history of their organization.

The Young Americas began play at noon yesterday, the St. George eleven sending them to the bat, and before the third wicket had fallen the American batsmen had run up a score of over 90 runs. Afterward the average of scoring was materially lessened, the St. George eleven fielding finely and bowling with better effect; but they could not prevent their expert adversaries from running up the handsome total of 145, of which Harry Newhall and Bussier contributed 100, the former scoring 64, in fine style, and the latter 36. The next best score was Robert Newhall's 18. This was a good beginning, and the St. George party did not look very sanguine of success when they took their turn at the bat; but they did not anticipate quite such a Waterloo defeat as the score of tyeir first inning inangurated, for, singular to relate, the St. George eleven retired for the small score of 45, their fifth wicket falling for 10 only. This obliged them to follow their inning, and six wickets in their second inning fell for only 13, when they made a second inning fell for only 13, when they made a stand, and when their seventh had fallen they had scored 52 runs. This still left them 48 to get to save a defeat in one inning, and this score they hope to obtain to-day, the game being appointed to be resumed at 11 A. M. We append the first inning's

Cater, not out. Leg byes, 2; wides, 2; no balls, 1....

Total

Total 145

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Sept. 16, 1870. The local money market retains its stringent

features, and an active revival at the Stock board, to effect which strong efforts are being made, would cause much distress among busi-ness men, as a further advance in rates for loans would be inevitable. There is an average demand for money to-day, and at the banks this exceeds largely the amount of funds at their disposal without trespassing on their re-serves. The poverty of the banks necessarily adds to the activity of the street, and rates there are almost nominal. The range for call loans is still 5@6 per cent., and for first-class mercantile paper 6@9 per cent.

Gold is free from speculative movement, and the premium ranges between 114 and 114%. The tendency is slightly upward.
Government bonds attracted very little attention in this market, but prices are still on the

At the Stock Board there was a moderate business, and prices were higher. City sixes sold at 1015% for the new issue, and Lehigh Gold Loan

Reading Railroad sold freely at 48%@48%, b. o.; Pennsylvania at 59%; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45%; and Lehigh Valley at 58%@58%. In the rest of the list the only sale was in Academy of Music at 100.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 6s, N..c.101% 6 sh Penna R...c. 50% 1000 O C & A R 7s 80% 100 do...s5wn. 59% 100 do...s5wn. 59% 100 do...s5wn. 59% 100 sh Read. b5&1.48% 1200 Sch N 6s, 82. 73 100 sh Read. b5&1.48% 100 Leh 6s gold 1. 90% 100 do...c. 48% 100 do...

Philadelphia Trade Report. FBIDAY, Sept. 16 .- Bark-100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold yesterday after the close of our report

Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at \$7@8 \$ 64 pounds. Timothy sells at \$5 50@6. Flaxseed is in demand, and 500 bushels sold at \$2-25. The Flour market presents no new feature worthy

of special note. There is no inquiry for shipment, of special note. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to present wants. About 709 barrels sold, including superfine at \$5@5.50; loo barrels Pennsylvania extra at \$5.75; 200 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$6@6.50; some Pennsylvania do., do., at \$6.50@1; 100 barrels Indiana do. do., choice, at \$7; Ohio do. do, at \$6.37%@7; and fancy brands at \$1.25@8.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Flour may be quoted at \$6.75. In Corn Mean Lyching doing.

The Wheat market continues quiet at former rates. Sales of 4000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.03 f. o. b., and 3500 bushels do. do., in the elevator, at \$1.35. Rye is firmer, and 400 bushels prime Western sold at 88c. Oats are firm and in good demand; sales of 7000 bushels white Western at 54@56c.; and 5000 bushels Southern on private terms. Corn is quiet but sleady. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania, yellow at 95@96c.; 1500 bushels Western do. at 9ac.; and 500 bushels high Western mixed at 90@92c. Whisky is dull at 90c. for Western iron-bound.