# FIRST EDITION

THE QUESTION OF FOOD.

What Parls Eat Before the War, and How She was Fed.

Galignani's Messenger of the 1st inst. says:—
The Paris markets receive (before the war) their supplies from upwards of 6000 producers, the bulk of whom are represented by fifty-five fasteurs or salesmen appointed by the Prefect of Police, who have to deposit a certain amount of caution money, and are responsible alike to consigners, buyers, and the authorities. They keep the former apprised of the current prices of provisions, of particular articles that are in demand, and of the prospective gains or losses likely to arise on their consignments. By means of their agencies and their correspondence they may be said to stretch all over France, in addition to which they have relations with most of the countries of Europe, all of which contribute in a greater or less degree towards the provisioning of Paris. No previous knowledge of or communication with these facteurs is necessary; it is sufficient to consign a side of beef, a hamper of game, a tub of butter, or a basket of fruit to the Halles for it to find its way to one or other of them, who will sell it, pay the octroiduties, and within four and twenty hours account to the sender for the balance of proceeds due to him. Galignani's Messenger of the 1st inst. says :the sender for the balance of proceeds due to him The commission charged varies, according to the na ture of the articles sold, from one to two and a hal per cent. Of these fifty-five factours, twelve are fo grain and seeds, twelve for ilour, three for meat eight for poultry and game, eight for salt water fish three for oysters, one for fresh water fish, five for butter and again one for cheap and three for fact. butter and eggs, one for cheese, and two for fruit and vegetables They are absolutely forbidden, on pain of instant dismissal, to buy or sell on their own account, and their probity is proverbial; indeed, they are held in such confidence, both in Paris and the provinces, that after the revolution of 1848, when the notes of the Bank of France circulated with dif-ficulty and at a discount the commercial parer of ficulty and at a discount, the commercial paper of the facteurs of the Halles was everywhere accepted without deduction and as freely as specie.

The Faris consumption of meat is considerable, During the year 1867 it amounted to 121,707,599 kilo-

During the year 1867 it amounted to 121,707,599 kilogrammes, or 115,460 tons of beef, mutton and veal, and 13,646,529 kilogrammes, or nearly 13,000 tons of pork, giving a total of upwards of 135,000,000 kilogrammes, or about 125,400 tons, being at the rate or 15s pounds per head per annum, and six and ninetenths ounces per head per day on a population of 1,825,274 persons. 20,310,305 kilogrammes of the above quantity came as dead meat from the provinces; the remaining 15,000,000 kilogrammes were supplied by 2,477,745 head of live stock consigned to the various Paris markets. Of these 314,253 were bullocks, cows, and bulls; 219,641 calves; 209,615 pigs; and 1,707,266 sheep. During the year 1869 the conand 1.707,266 sheep. During the year 1869 the con-sumption of butchers' meat in Paris had risen to 146,359,932 kilogrammes, or upwards of 144,000 tons, which increased the daily rate of consumption per head of the population to seven and three-quarter conces. To this has to be added a certain quantity of horsestesh, the demand for which, however, has latterly slightly fallen off. And yet with this large consumption of nearly half a pound per head per diem, meat is a comparative rarity among the working classes of Paris as compared with those of London.

#### THE CENTRAL POINT.

If Paris Should Fall Bourges will Become the Bulwark of France. The Opinion Nationale of Paris says:—

It is not sufficient to have fortified Paris. France must be put into a condition to give efficacious aid to her besieged capital, and to repulse the invasion in case Paris should succumb, for a nation of thirty-eight millions cannot be conjointly responsible to death for the fate of their metropolis. To provide against that double necessity it has been proposed to create in the heart of the country a great central for the country a great central for the country and country fortified place, where, after a first disaster, the na-tional forces could be reorganized so as to assume the offensive in advantageous conditions. There, in fact, would be assembled an army which, free in its movements, well supplied with provisions, and reinforced from the departments of the centre, south, and west, could advance with ease upon every point with the facility, in case of invasion, of retiring to the central place. This idea is not new.

It had pessed through the mind of Louis XIV in 1712. Louis XVI studied it in 1788; the Girondists patronized it in 1793; Napoleou regretted at St. Helena not to have carried it out, because it m have saved France in 1814 and 1815; under the storation it was very seriously thought of, and General Duvivier brought it prominently forward in 1826 in his "Essai sur la Defense des Etats par les Fortifi-cations." In this last project the central place was not to be a city, as had been hitherto proposed, but an immense intrenched camp of 250 miles square, which would have to be formed in the delta made by the Loire and the Alliere. This grand proect had the defect of circumscribing upon one sole point all the means of defense, and its execution would have entaned enormous expense. It was therefore abandoned; but the idea of a great central point was persisted in, and competent men designated, some Tours and others Bourges. This latter town carried off the paim after long and learned dis-cussions. It was considered, ever since the time of Casar, as the bulwark of Gaul; it was from it that Charles VII saved France, everywhere invaded; and there, after the disasters of 1815, were established the headquarters of the Army of the Loire. During Marshal Soult's short tenure of the Ministry of War under the Restoration he thought of founding there a great central military establishment; Louis Philippe, in 1837, stationed there a regiment of artillery, to make a beginning of the realization of a more ex tended plan, and the law of the 20th June, 1845, decided that the guns for the fortifications of Paris should be deposited at Bourges. A deputy, M. Duplan, published, in 1867, a pamphlet recommending the execution of the pian; gave a second edition of the work in 1861, and a third in 1862. "Bourges is not only," he said, "the central town par excellence, but its strategical position is exceptionally advantageous. It is covered and protected from all sides within a radius of 120 to 160 kilometres by a series of natural obstacles, which give to a defen-sive army the possibility of arresting the enemy coming from one or several points of the invaded coming from one or several points of the invaded circumference." I he expense would, it was thought, amount to 15,000,000 francs. After a long examination Bourges, by its position in the heart of the country, appeared the most suitable locality to receive such a great establishment. The Council-General of the Cher and the municipality of Bourges voted, on their side, a sum of a million and a half of trance, but the work has only as yet been as to francs; but the work has only as yet been, so to speak, sketched out, and the time is at hand to complete it; for if we do not dismember Prussia in the existing war, if we do not deliver the civilized world from the house of Hohenzollern, which in Europe is the incarnation of evil, the Prussian government will not fall to come some day and take its revenge, after having woven together a new coalition by its ruses and traditional perildy. In the present situa tion Bourges could be of great service to the French by the creation of a powerful army of reserve, and we do not heritate to renew the advice which we have already given the government, to establish there the seat of the War Department in the event of Paris being besieged.

## FORECAST.

An English Prophecy of the German Invasion of France and the Downfall of Napoleon,
The London Pall Mall Gazette of September 1

The accompanying extract from our impression of the 26th of November, 1868, may interest some of our readers at the present moment. It is a sketch of public opinion in Germany by an English gentleman who had lately visited different parts of it and had good opportunities of ascertaining the views of

all classes:—
This is not the age of political credulity. Pacific assurances from the mouths of monarchs and in the speeches of statesmen seem to make no impression to make no impression articular. the world at large or the Germans in particular. Harangues and dissertations on the evils which was entails are met by a pointed reference to the underniable fact that the great European Powers entails are net by a pointed reference to the undenlable fact that the great European Powers are at present virtually under arms. In South as well as in North Germany one opinion pervades all classes of the respective communities, that so long as imperialism exists in France there can be no permanent peace. The Germans of note, who are not under the necessity of having the word "peace" on their lips with "war" in their hearts, lay down two theories with respect to the present condition of France:—1. Revolution within. 2. War without. The latter alternative is to prevent the accemplishment of the former. It is important to mention that, whether you talk with Prussians, Saxons, Swabians, Bavarians, Austrians, or with any of the natives of the small States, nothing is heard of a personal animosity against France or Frenchmen. It is all the Emperor of the French. He alone is regarded as responsible for the unsettled condition of European affairs, and the only obstacle to the general padication. That the Germans generally desire peace, and are not in any way disposed to provoke war, may readily be believed, but they think that the internal state of France must sooner or later drive the Emperor to divert attention from home affairs by a war abroad. The Spanish revolu-

tion is dwelt upon as having postponed the evil day, and there are shrewd Prussian politicians who hope that if a republic be established by the present rulers the French Emperor may be tempted to imitate the march of the Duc d'Angouleme through Spain. The influence of the Empress of the French would be at the service of a movement in her country to restore royalty and princeporal like added. try to restore royalty and priestcraft. It is added that the Emperor himself, formerly lax in his reli-gious notions, is becoming a devot, even to the extent of ultramontanism, and that he would gladly avoid gious notions, is becoming a devot, even to the extent of ultramontanism, and that he would gladly avoid the Rhine to make a stand on the Ebro, with a view to a future river boundary for France, absorbing the chain of mountains and realizing the "il n'y a plus de Pyrenees." The publication of the three maps excites the ridicule of the Germans, who, to do them justice, indulge in no bravado in discussing the pro-rabilities of a conflict with the Empror's army tabilities of a conflict with the Emperor's army. The partisans of German unity declare that if the victory fall to their lot, peace must be made in Paris, but it is not the Emperor who will sign the treaty.

#### ARMY EQUIPMENT.

The Contrasts Between the French and German Forces.

A correspondent of the London Times says he has had every opportunity, from the numerous knap-sacks lying about, both Prussian and French, to go theroughly into the question of equipment. He says:

The French soldier, though a smaller man than the Prussian, carries altogether about eight to ten pounds more on his back. This is accounted for by his fourth portion of the "tente d'abri," and a somewhat weightier equipment in his cooking utensils. But, take him from top to toe, he is, without any exception, the most practically dressed and thoroughly equipped model that can be produced. His head dress is light and pretty; his long gray coat, relieved by the different facings, is warm, and at the same time, from its looseness, cool; his trousers are large and loose; and finally we come to the much-vexed question of the infantry boot, which, in all humility, I declare has only been successfully arrived at by the French. In the first place, it is a simple shoe—imagine an Oxford shoe without laces, and you have the exact type; over it he has a galter of brown leather, facing up to about four inches above the ankle, thus renthoroughly into the question of equipment. He says: type; over it he has a galter of brown leather, lacing up to about four inches above the ankle, thus rendering a strong support and holding the shoe firmly in its place. The shoes, from the small amount of stuff about them, can be made of the stoutest leather, and yet be half the weight of any infantry soldier's that I have ever yet seen. Moreover from the fact of their being so open, they are dried in half the time that it would take to dry even a pair of shooting boots. The gaiters are made of supple brown leather, and take up no compass in the knapsack; the shoes lie on each side of it, outside. Another advantage is that on coming off a march the soldier takes off his gaiters, and is instantly in most comfortable is that on coming off a march the soldier takes off his gaiters, and is instantly in most comfortable slippers, while in wet weather the trouser can be tucked up clear of sli mud, still leaving a well-protected leg. I have heard it said, "Oh, but the mud gets into the gaiter," What if it does? It is washed out at the end of the march, and fit for use in twenty minutes afterwards. When I compare the shoeing of the French soldier and think of the thousands that England has spent on the very indifferent article she now gives her men, it really makes one doubt whether the clothing department at home have ever dreamt or looking at anything but their own sealed patterns, Prussia knows full well how far her rival excels in military equipment, but cannot afford to alter her dress, except by degrees. She was, I believe, on the point of forming some new alterations when this point of forming some new alterations when this unexpected war broke out. But we at home, who happily are at present free from war—though Heaven knows how long we may continue so—might it not be wise to have some trials made of the French pattern while we have time, by which means, when marching to the front became necessary, hundreds of men more would be brought into action, who from the present state of their clumps. action, who from the present state of their clumsy foot-gear would be sitting helpless objects on every

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

CANROBERT'S ACTUAL WORK IN THE FIELD. The London Pall Mall Gazette of August 30, says:-A correspondent, whose letter appeared in our Friday's number, expressed his surprise that Canrobert's name should not have hitherto been mentioned as present before Metz, and is even more astonished that that Marshal's staff should have been under the delusion that the battle of Vionville, on the 16th, was a French victory. It should be remembered that our accounts, except a few trustworthy of many untrustworthy stories from Paris, worthy of many untrustworthy stories from Paris, have been derived mainly from the German side, and that what we have gathered from the other is obscured by the confusion, contradiction and incompleteness which are the invariable characteristics of a beaten army's account of its misfortunes. Canrobert's biography has plainly been subordinated to those of the officers nearer the invader, and all that is yet certain of it is that the Marshal, during the first weeks of the campaign, was at Chalons, in command of the 6th Corps; that when the disasters of Woerth and Forbach roused the French nation to the sense of their danger, then it was proposed that Canrobert should be made Governor of Paris; but Canrobert should be made Governor of Paris; but he declined a dangerous post, which, to speak plainly, would have been quite unsuited to the easy and yielding disposition which failed to preserve discipline in the French army before Sebastopol.

When Bazaine formally took the command at Metz Canrobert appears, with the same generosity of spirit which he showed when superseded by Pelester in 1856, to have volunteered at once to serve lissier in 1855, to have volunteered at once to serve under his junior, and left Chalons with a part of his corps—part, by the last accounts, was certainly with MacMahon when he broke up his camp last week—carrying, perhaps, what could be moved at once by rail to the assistance of the main army. That his aides-de-camp should have supposed the battle of Vionville to have been a victory is very easily ac-counted for, when we recollect that each army that day maintained its ground, the French getting some temporary advantage on their right.

"WAR TO THE KNIPE."

The Courrier des Etats-Unis of New York is outwith vigorous war article on the prospects of French ictory. The editor says that Paris is ready for the fight, and will give her enemies a warm reception He says that if Paris can be held for but two months long enough to bring in the peasantry and make soldiers of them, the success of the French arms is assured. The King of Prussia is pretty roughly handled :-

nancied:—
It is no longer empire alone that William wants, it is France. He sees far, does King William. He knows that when he becomes Emperor, when all Germany is his, he will have enemies. England. Russia and Austria will be against him, and he wil have the hate of the whole world. The day wil come when these murmurs will swell into one grand cry, when these clouds will become a tempest. He thinks naturally that when the coalition against him is formed, that France will be there to take her revenge. To destroy, harass, and spoliate France, then, is to make one less enemy. That is what this good King William wants. His hypocritical generosity is unmasked; the man is lost sight of and the

THE POPE AND THE EMPRESS. Rome Cor. (Aug. 23) London Post.

Cardinal Bonaparte has more heart than tact or intelligence. A few days ago he received a despatch from the Empress, requesting him to go to the Pope and implore from him a special blessing on France and the Imperial family in these critical moments. The Cardinal Inferring at once that the Prussians were at the property of the property of the cardinal lanearing at once that the Prussians were at the gates of Paris, he spread the news to that effect and drove off to the Vatican in tears. The whole city was vociferating that the Emperor had fied to Beigium and the Empress with her son to England, and that the republic had been pro-claimed in Paris.

claimed in Paris.

The Pope gave the implored benediction, an peared much affected at the Cardinal's desnorm, and attempted to console him by sayin". Wait for news, and do not alarm yourself with mere suppositions. Write to Paris and say Rome only remembers now the great services Fentered her by France and the Imperial dynasty, for whom I pray without ceasing." The same afternoon, the Pope went to visit the emporium, and casted some time in a little room built to contain the workmen's tools and fragments of marble manners, in which there fragments of marble 'maments, in which there were only a few ru'e chairs. Plo Nono gossiped freely on the every of the day with Baron Visconti, the director 'a the excavations, and the distinguished ps after and architect, Chevallers Podeste and Sarit, with the learned Barnabite Father Brazza, who were there to receive him, and his household prelates Mgrs. Negrotto and Casall. The Pope did not fail to narrate the morning's scene with Cardinal

THE FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS. The London Times editorially says:—"People in England are often disposed to look on France as a country of chronic insurrection against law, but the experience of these latter days would rather seem to prove that we ought to esteem the French as the most submissive of nations. Nothing among the circumstances of the great crisis through which car negligibles are passing is more surprising than our neighbors are passing is more surprising than their contentment with the absence of all official information as to the progress of the war. Paris, above all, is the city of curiosity and of novelty. It is, in matters of gossip, the exchange of the world. It is the Athens of modern life. Its citizens are perpetually in quest of some new thing, and new things become old there in the course of an hour, the demand is incessant.

# SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH

BY CABLE.

Siege of Paris. Closing Prussians

Startling Report from Germany.

Hope

of

# Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon.

BERLIN, Sept. 17 .- Considerable excitement was occasioned at Wilhelmshoehe recently by an attempt to assassinate the French Emperor by a German apprentice. He was arrested before he could accomplish his purpose. A loaded pistol was found on his person, and he boldly declared that the bullet was designed for Napo-Bavaria and the Confederation.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Bavaria has repudiated any desire to enter the North German Confede-

The Prussian Policy. The Standard's correspondent, writing from Berlin, gives the substance of a conversation recently held with Bismarck, in which the latter affirmed that Prussia would prosecute the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of

territorial aggrandizement. Surrounding Paris. Paris, Sept. 17 .- The Prussians are still numerous near Villaneuve, Dammartin, and La Plessis. A force of 3000 has occupied Villers-

Cotterets, and there are 10,000 at Nanteuil. The Line of Attack.

It is still believed the Prussian line of attack will be from the cast by way of Vincennes.

Bridges Destroyed. Paris, Sept. 17 .- The Gaulois of this morning gives a list of twenty bridges to the east of Paris which have been destroyed by the French to prevent the approach of the Prussians.

The Scarcity of Printing Paper in Paris is beginning to be seriously felt. Galignani's Messenger, which was recently reduced in size from this cause, to-day announces that its publication will be entirely suspended in a few days.

The Laon Explosion. LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Berlin correspondent of one of the London journals says the blowing up of the citadel of Laon after the capitulation

was worthy of the Fenians, but not of men of The German Extles from Paris. Berlin, Sept. 17 .- The Germans who have been expelled from Paris will demand indemnity through the Prussian Government. Eighty

thousand Germans have been driven from the Department of the Seine alone. FLORENCE, Sept. 17.

The Italian Fleet is concentrating at Civita Vecchia.

M. Thiers' Proposals to the British Govern-ment-Jules Favre's Offer to Bismarck.

Special to the N. Y. Tribune. London, Friday, Sept. 16.—Up to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, M. Thiers had submitted no other tangible proposal to the British Government than that the neutral Powers should simultaneously exert their good offices for the restoration of peace. Lord Granville was inclined to act upon this suggestion, but Mr. Gladstone thought that such an effort was sure to be misthought that such an effort was sure to be mis-understood; it would appear like a league against Prussia, and was a measure not to be adopted unless the parties thereto were ready to suppor unless the parties thereto were ready to support their representatives by force if they were not accepted—views which, of course, involved the total rejection of M. Thiers' proposal. Following this rebuff, M. Thiers' purpose was to alarm England by declaring that a general republican movement was imminent throughout Europe and only to be repressed by strengthening the present moderate Government in France. On the advice of friends, however, he shattened from address. vice of friends, however, he abstained from addressing this menace to the English Government. It is absolutely true, as before telegraphed you, that M. Thiers is here without instructions, credentials, or the power of offering any guarantees on the part of France.

Independently of M. Thiers, and before his arrival, the French Government, which does not con-ceal from the English Cabinet its anxious desire for an armistice, had besought Earl Granville to trans-mit to the Prussian headquarters certain overtures tending to negetiations on specified terms, answer received from Prussia takes the form of two questions:-

First. Supposing the terms of the armistice agreed on between you and us, can you undertake that the French army will abide by them—meaning by the French army all forces under Bazaine, in Strasburg, the Army of Lyons, and all other organizations? Second. Supposing the army accepts, will

M. Favre replied :- "We undertake to answer for the army as for the nation. We will convoke the Constituent Assembly in the shortest possible time, assembly which should be free to express the national will, we to resign our powers into If such assembly accepts and ratifies our acts, that will be a full guarantee to Prussia." Obviously, this answer admits that the present Provisional Government cannot give any guarantee which, even if followed by an immediate armistice, might not be repudiated by the Assembly. Prussia's reply, however, is awaited, and meantime an attempt

is making to bring about a personal interview tween Favre and Bismarck. As to the supposed purposes of Pruscia to treat with the Regency for peace, he writer by post that his information came direct from the Berlia Foreign office. From other information, I presume it to be the view held and urged by the Tory party at Berlia-inat court faction which does not share Bisinarck's views, but which has always retained considerable in the case, it does not extend beyond negotiation, for peace leaving France to decide her own

tion for peace, leaving France to decide her own destinies thereafter. Persons in close relations with Bismarck insist strongly that he holds very different views, and that in the negotiations for peace he will not discuss technical questions, nor ask by what title any French government holds power, provided it can guarantee the execution of the terms of peace

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 17-11-30 A. M.—Censols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. American securities steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady. Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 112%; Great Western, 23%.

Can 23%.

Liverroot, Sept. 17—11'30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d.

The sales are estimated at 10,000 ba'es.

Breads turns firm. Wheat firm. Flour, 23s, 9d.

London, Sept. 17.—Spirits Petroleum dull. Turpentine firmer, at 27@27s. 4d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept. 17-130 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for both money and account. American securities dult. 6-208 of 1862, 96; of 1865, old. 89½; of 1867, 88½; 10-408, 85. Stocks dult. Eric Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 23½.

Livenrool. Sept. 17-1-30 P. M.—Cotton dult; midding uplands, 9½d.; midding Oricans, 9½d. The sales have been 8000 bales, including 1000 bales for export and speculation. for export and speculation.

Pork is nominal at 117s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 17 .- Petroleum opened quiet and

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

Peril of Paris. The End of Communication. AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The English Mission.

Specie Shipment. Heavy

Appointment of Mr. Orth Reported.

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

#### FROM EUROPE.

No Hope of Peace.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Count Bismarck telegraphs from Berlin a contradiction of rumors of peace negotiations.

The Siege of Paris
has begun and the Prussian forces are sweeping around to the north of the city. The Times declares the prospects of stopping

hostilities are rapidly diminishing, and all hopes of peace are abandoned. Paris, Sept. 17.—No railroad trains left Paris to-day. The Committee of Defense have given

orders to that effect.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 17. — Commander Bancroft Gheradi is ordered to the command of the receiving ship New Hampshire.

Lieutenant-Commander Chester Hatfield is ordered to duty in the Equipment Department New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant-Commander A. V. Reed is detached from duty in the Equipment Department, New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Ordnance De-partment in that yard.

Master Charles O. Olliborne is detached from the California and ordered to the Kansas.

Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson is detached from the
Tuscarora and ordered to return home and wait
orders.

Army Matters.

Captain Walter S. Franklin and Major William E. Dye, U. S. A., unassigned, and First Lieutenant Charles S. Medary, 3d Artillery, have been honorably discharged.

Under the provisions of the new army bill, Charles H. Rea, 7th Cavalry, has resigned.

The superintendent of the recruiting service at New York has been directed to forward two hundred recruits to Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to the 4th Infantry; and two nundred to Fort Rice. akotah Territory, for assignment to the 17th I

Mr. Orth and the English Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Sept. 17.—A member of the Cabinet stated to-day that if Mr. Orth has been appointed Minister to England, he did not know of it. He was not, however, prepared to deny it. There seems to be an unusual desire to keep matters quiet, for what purpese is not known. Mr. Orth's friends are of the opinion that if the English mission is offered him he will accept it.

The Southern Elections. From present appearances the Democrats say they will be able to carry a majority of the Southern States this year. They count largely on securing

the colored vote. Specie Shipment.

New York, Sept. 17.—The steamer City of Brooklyn takes out \$701,000 in specie to Europe to-day.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Cotton heavy; sales 650 bales middling uplands at 19%c.; middling Orleans at 19%. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10c.; sales 1100 barrels State at \$4.85@5.75; Ohlo at \$5.25@6.25 Western at \$4.85@6.25; Southern at \$5.30@8. Wheat western at \$4.50\tilde{60}20; Southern at \$5.30\tilde{85}. Wheat advanced 1c.; sales 40,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1.09\tilde{61}14; winter red Western, \$1.34. Corn firmer; sales 26,000 bushels mixed Western at 84\tilde{60}50. Oats steady; sales 28,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; Mess, \$26; prime, \$22.50\tilde{62}24. Lard dull; steam 15\tilde{60}16\tilde{60}0. Whisky quiet at 86\tilde{60}0.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York, Stock and Money Market.

New York, Sept. 17.—Stocks active. Money,
5@6 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 1862, coupon,
112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865, do., 111%; do.
1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-40s,
105%; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90%; Canton,
62%; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and
Hudson River, 93%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 97; Adams
Express, 65%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan
Southern, 93%; Illinois Central, 119; Michigan
Southern, 93%; Illinois Central, 1185%; Cleveland
and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island,
116%; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 17. — Cotton quiet at 19%c. Flour active and firm: Howard Street superfine, \$5.25@5.75; do. extra, \$5.75@6.75; do. family, \$7.@8; City Mills superfine, \$5.25@6.25; do. extra, \$5.75@7; do. family, \$7.@9.25; Western superfine, \$5.65.50; do. extra, \$5.75@6.25; do. family, \$6.50@7. Wheat better; Maryland amber, \$1.45@1.65; fair to good Maryland red, \$1.25@1.40; common, \$1.70@1.20; white wheat nominally \$1.45@1.65; winter red Western, \$1.30@1.33. Corn—White, 95c.; yellow, 90c.; Western, 1.33. Corn—White, 95c.; yellow, 90c.; Western, 80@84c. Oats dull at 46@50c. Rye 65@75c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky in good demand at 90c.

## FARRAGUT'S WILL.

Full Text of the Document-All the Property Left to His Wife and Son The following is the full text of the will of Admira

Farragut :-Farragut.—
I, David G. Farragut, of the city, county, and State of New York, Admiral in the United States Navy, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this frail and transitory life, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner following

of this frail and transitory life, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament, in manner following to wit:

Firstly. I direct all my just debts, and my funeral and testamentary expenses, to be paid as soon as may be reasonable after my decease.

Secondly, I give and bequeath all my trophies of war, of every description, to my son, Loyall Farragut.

Thirdly, I give, devise, and bequeath the house and lot of land known as No. 118 East Thirty-sixth street, in the city of New York, where I now reside, to gether with all the furniture therein contained, to my wife, Virginia D. Farragut, to be used and capored by her during the term of her natural life; and from and immediately after her decease, I give, devise, and bequeath the same to my son, Loyall Farragut, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Fourthly, I give devise, and bequeath the same to my son, Loyall Farragut, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Fourthly, I give devise, and bequeath the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate—that is to say, all the rest, residue and remainder of all the cetate, of whatsoever name and nature, and wherescever situated (real, personal, and mixed), which shall belong to or be ewined by me at the time of my death, to my said wife and my said son, to be divided equally between them, share and share alike; and I hereby direct and declare it to be my will and intent that the devises and bequeate made in and by this my last will and testament, to my said wife, Virginia D. Farragut, to be the sole executrix, without sacarity, of this my last will and testament; and I hereby revake all former and other wills and testaments by me made.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and set my seal, this lith day of December, in the year 1889.

Bisned, sealed, published, and declared by the suid David G. Farragut, the said testament of us, who, in his sight and presence of each other, have signed our names as witnesses thereto, and said testator, at the time he so subscribed the foregoing instrument, declared tified.

York.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, No. 200 Madison avenue,
New York.

EDGAR T. WELLS, Hartford, Conn.
The value of the property left by the Admiral is \$290,000,

# EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

They Blow Up the Fort.

Siege Actively Begun. Condition of Strasburg.

The Italian Revolution.

The King's Troops at Rome.

Parls Communications Cut. LONDON, Sept. 17.—A despatch just received in this city from Marienbourg states that the Calais railroad and telegraph lines to Paris are cut, and all further communication with the besieged city severed. Passengers proceeding to the frontier are compelled to take the lines that go through the cities of the north of France.

The People Downcast.
The people throughout France are downcast in consequence of the absence of all organization in both the military and civic departments. There is

No Public Confidence in the chiefs of departments, and the universal

sentiment is that of inexpressible hopelessness and yearning for a constitutional head who shall bring them out of this terrible chaos into sometoing like order. In the provinces, generally, there is a prevailing impression that could a leader be found like the First Napoleon the political and social condition of France could be speedily retrieved. Desire for Peace.

Prominent amidst all this discussion there is a universal desire for peace. It is now known that Bismarck will not consent to the signing of any treaties for peace unless those treaties have the sympathies and confidence of the people of France.

The Feeling in Belgium is strongly in favor of the French. This is well known in France, and 100,000 men could easily be found in Belgium to fight for the defense of France, but there is no one sufficiently influential and powerful to organize and lead them. M. Thiers and Earl Granville.

negotiations for peace that have been carried on between Thiers and the British Government terminated without any result favorable to peace. Earl Granville, the English Foreign Secretary, informed M. Thiers, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, that all interference having for its object terms of peaceful settlement between France and Prussia must be positively declined.

Thiers expressed to Earl Granville his regret at the unsatisfactory termination of negotiations, and he reminded the Foreign Secretary of the continuous efforts manifested in their several interviews when terms were proposed to be submitted to each of the belligerents by which a satisfactory peace might possibly have resulted. Lord Granville, with courtesy peculiarly his own, remains firm and immovable in the position he had taken in reference to peace negotiations.

English Ald to France. Considerable excitement is manifested at the Prussian Embassy to-day in consequence of a well-founded belief that a large number of muskets have been sold to France since the war commenced. This is regarded by the Prussian Minister as an offense of considerable aggravation by a neutral power, inasmuch as he has reason to believe that the muskets were the property of the British Government, and that the sale was effected by the agents of the Crown.

The Fort of Vincennes Blown Up. Tours, France, Sept. 17-The fort at Vincennes was blown up and destroyed yesterday by the French, the position being untenable. It is understood there were several Miner Engogements

outside the fortifications of Paris yesterday. Paris Journals Moved to Tours.

Liberte, Constitutionnel, Gazette de France, and some other journals which have heretofore been printed in Paris, will appear in this city after to-day. Union of Parties.

Cremieux, Minister of Justice, is lodged here at the residence of the Archbishop. French Emigrants.

Advices received at the War Department show that great numbers of French have emigrated, Activity in Bordeaux.

Bordeaux telegrams state that activity exists there. The Committee of Defense is enrolling a large force collected there, and in the surrounding departments.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Storming for Peace. The Economist of this city to-day has a strong article in favor of peace. The very object of the war, the article says, was to sustain the principle of German unity against objections of France. That object is new attained, and mankind should interpose to save Paris, and then agree that no great city shall hereafter be for-

The Slege of Strasburg. COLOGNE, Sept. 17 .- The Gazette of this city to-day has an editorial article giving the following interesting statistics and particulars:-

There are now before Strasburg eighteen batteries of mortars and rifled cannon. These fire collectively more than seven thousand shots into the city every day. Thirty car loads of munitions of war, including eight thousand quintals of iron, are thus consumed daily." The Gazette then goes on to show how immense must be the expense of besieging Paris.

Rome, Sept. 17.—The inhabitants of the city have received a flag-of-truce from General Cadorna, in command of the Italian tro ops who have arrived very close to the city. The people have received the truce with great demonstrations of favor, and will not permit the Papal Zouaves to resist the entry of the

# THE LATEST NEWS. The Plight of Paris. The French Abandon Vincennes. Railways and Telegraphs Cut. A Battle in Progress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Ste.

#### FROM EUROPE.

News Contradictory.

London, Sept. 17-4 P. M .- News from Paris is meagre and contradictory. The usual lines of communication have been interrupted. The Northern Railway, leading from Orleans to Paris, has been cut between Ablon and Juvisy, about eight miles south of Paris. At the latter place the Germans had planted a battery.

A Battle in Progress. Heavy firing has been heard in that direction and it is thought a battle was in progress. No details are received.

Sharp fighting occurred at Ris, another small town on the Orleans Rallway, where the line has been cut.

The Railroad to Laon is now entirely in the hands of the Prussians. The grain which has been stored at various railway stations has been removed to points

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

nearer the centre of the city.

Treasury Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Fractional currency received during the week, \$419,580; shipments of notes, \$1,092,128; currency, \$262,293. The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating notes \$341,919,850, and for public deposits \$16,341,500; currency redeemed during the week, \$664,300; mutilated bank notes burned, \$220,650; total amount burned, \$28,983,168. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$365,350; total amount issued, \$28,010,725. Balance due for mutilated notes, \$972,443; bank circulation now outstanding, \$299,538,229; internal revenue receipts to-day, \$376,313. Receipts for the fiscal year to date, \$8,416,850.

Revenue on Bank Deposits.

Revenue on Bank Deposits. Comptroller Hulburd has addressed a circular letter to the cashiers of the national banks, requesting them to foward to him, for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, a special report showing the amount of interest paid by their banks on deposits of all kinds during the year ending September 30, 1870.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Census Returns SYRACUSE, Sept. 17,—The census of Syracuse, complete, gives a population of 43,081, an increase in five years of 11,291.

Fire in New York City. New York, Sept. 17.—A two-story frame building, owned by John Yates, situated on the corner of Eldridge street and Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on building, \$5000; no insurance. Eugene Arnheim had \$25,000 worth of velvets, satins, straw goods, etc., in the building and lost the entire stock, being uninsured. The fire is supposed to have been the of an incendiary.

## FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Hampshire. MANCHESTER, Sept. 17.—A fire was set in the woods near Stevens Pond yesterday, and several hundred acres of young growth of trees destroyed. Eight hundred cords of wood and fifty thousand feet of lumber belonging to Clough & Forster were also burned. Loss, \$5000; insurance \$1500.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
Saturday, Sept. 17, 1870.
There is a falling off in the demand for money, contrary to precedent, Saturday being generally an active day for lenders. The weather probably has some influence on the market, and that is dull enough. The rates, both on call and time loans, are steady at former quotations. First-class business paper is taken cautiously at the banks at legal rates, but on the street very little is doing under 8 per cent. Gold continues dull but rather steady, with

sales ranging from 113%@114.
In Government bonds the transactions were small, but prices are steady.

The stock market was dull but without material change in prices. In city 6s there were sales at 101% for the new issue. Reading Railroad was taken at 4814@48.56; Pennsylvania at 59%: Lehigh Valley at 58%; and Camden and Amboy at 114%. 38, b. o., was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

16% for Schuylkill preferred.
Small sale of Second and Third Streets Rail-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Canals were quiet. Sales of Delaware Divi-

sion at 46. 3334 was offered for Lehigh and

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning 

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113%@114; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@113; do. 1864, 111%@112%; do. Nov. 1865, 111%@112%; do. do., July, 110%@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; do. 1868, 110%@110%; 10-408, 106%@106%; Pacifics, 1113%@111%. Gold, 114.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Sept. 17 .- Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is coming in more freely and ranges from \$7 to \$8. Timothy cannot be quoted ranges from \$7 to \$8. Timothy cannot be quoted over \$5@5.25. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2.25.

The Flour market continues quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 400@500 barrels, including superdine at \$5@5.65 extra at \$5.50@6.75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6.75 for low grade and fancy; Pennsylvania do., do., at \$6.50@7; Ohio do. do. at \$6.71 / \$6.75 and fancy brands at \$7.25@870, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at \$132@133, and 1200 bushels Spring on p. t. Rye ranges from 86c. to 85c per bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 26200c.; Western do at 25@24c., and 2500 bushels Western mixed at 88@24c., oats are firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of white Western at 53@54c.

In Farley and Mait no further sales were reported. Whisky is unchanged; 90 barrels Western iron-

Whisky is unchanged; 90 barrels Western iron-