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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS

# FIRST EDITION

THE ROMAN QUESTION

and the Eternal City.

Rome and Its Defenses.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Strasburg and Paris.

The New German Empire.

Terrible Uhlans.

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.

#### THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Italians at the Gates of the City-The Early History and Present Condition of Rome

-Its Defenses. At any moment we may expect to receive intelligence of the entrance of King Victor Emanuel's forces into the city of Rome. After two or three insignificant skirmishes, the King's troops have penetrated the Pontifical territory to the very gates of the city, and only delay their occupation of it for a day, in order to avoid the possibility of bloodshed. The Pope has declared that the foreign troops in his service are for the moment the rulers of the city, and that he is powerless to prevent them from making a show of resistance. Twenty-four hours' delay has been granted by the Italian commander, and at the expiration of that time the Italians will probably assault the defensive works, if General Kanzler does not yield to wiser counsels and restrain the ardor of his mercenaries.

The Defenses of Rome

are anything but formidable, and entirely inadequate for the successful resistance of a hostile force. The inability of the city to stand a slege was fairly demonstrated by the successful assaults of the French expeditionary force in 1849, when the Red Republicans had driven out the Pope and set up a government for themselves. On that occasion General Oudinot, the French commander, directed his operations against Mount Janiculum, by which the city was commanded. The siege commenced on the 4th of June, and by the 12th about 70 yards had been gained on the ramparts and six batteries were ready to open fire. General Oudinot then appealed to the Republican Government, which refused to surrender. On the night of the 22d the patteries opened fire, and on the 30th a general assault was made, resulting in the surrender of the city on the

The Early History of Rome. The city of Rome, according to the common tradition, which is now admitted by all the best authorities to be entirely fabulous, was founded by Romulus about seven and a half centuries before the birth of Christ. It was originally a Pelasgic town, upon the Palatine Hill, and the city was formed by the union of Rome with the Sabines and Etruscaus, who inhabited the neighboring hills. This union was consummated in the establishment of a perfect constitutional State during the reign of Servins Tullius, about five and a half centuries before Christ. Rome appears to have become a republic about the year 510 B. C. Then ensued a long struggle between the patrician and plebelan classes, during which the latter gradually gained in power. In 390 B. C. Rome was taken by the Gauls, who sacked the city and left it in ruins. After the city was rebuilt it advanced in power and importance, and successfully contended with the neighboring Italian tribes, annexing their territory and laying the foundation of future Roman greatness. About the year 264 B. C. the Romans were masters of all Italy, and proceeded to direct their arms against Carthage in a contest for the supremacy in the Mediterranean. The Punic wars re sulted in the capture and destruction of Carthage by Sciplo Africanus, and Rome found herself without a rival. A career of conquest was then commenced, and the Roman soldiers made themselves masters of all the portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa bordering upon the Mediterranean, besides pushing their conquests to such remote regions as Britain. Internal dissensions began to distract the Roman State about the year 133 B. C., and the civil wars of Sylla and Marius and Cresar and Pompey resulted in the downfall of the Republic, and, after the assassination of Julius Casar, in the establishment of an imperial government, with the general of the army, elected by the soldiers, as the chief ruler. Under the emperors the boundaries of the Roman possessions were enlarged, until they included the whole of the known world, while the city itself reached a magnificence that has never been paralleled. In the year 330 A. D. Constantine transferred the seat of government to Byzantium and the ascendancy of Rome was at an end. Constantine divided the empire on his death between his three sons, but the final division between the Byzantine Empire and the Western Empire was a not made until 395, when the sons of Theodosius the Great established entirely separate governments. In the year 402 occurred the invasion of Alaric, and after that the Italian peninsula was constantly subjected to the incursions of the northern barbarians. Corrupt within and assailed from without, the Western Empire fell in 476, when Odoacer, the

importance to the world as the city of the Popes. Rome at the Present Day.

leader of the barbarians, overthrew the last vestige

of Roman power. Since then Rome has been of

Rome is about sixteen miles in circumference: it is walled around with sixteen gates, opening into public roads in all directions. The river Tiber, which divides it into two unequal portions, is crossed by four large stone bridges. The city is divided into fourteen regions or presidencies, each having over it some citizen of note to act as a sort of justice of the peace. For religious purposes Rome is divided into ofty-nine parishes. There are 354 churches in Rome; 100 monasteries inhabited by monks belonging to 61 religious orders. Each of these convents has a church attached to it. The number of seminaries and colleges is 49, the most noteworthy of which are the German, French, Irish, English, Scotch, American, and the College of the Propaganda Fide, where all the nations of the earth are represented among the inmates. There are also several universities and places of secular instruction, and a number of hospitals for the treatment of all mental and bodhy diseases, with a great number of charitable institutions of all kinds.

The population of Rome has been steadily increasing since 1857. According to the official statistics published by the Papal Government for 1867, the number of inhabitants in that year was 215,573, an increase of 4852 since 1866. In 1868 the population was 217,378, among whom were 4650 israelites, 457 non-Catholics, and 6429 persons belonging to the clergy. There are in Rome 34 resident cardinals, 36 bishops, and an immense number of prelates of various dignities and offices in tribunals, congregations, Government places, or in attendance at the

Papal Court. The secular clergy is composed of 2297 priests of various grades; the regular of 2812 monks, in which are included a great number of lay brothers, who live in convents and wear the habit. The number of nuns is about 2215.

The lay population of Rome consists of a numerous nobility, all of whom live in great splendor; of real estate owners and those addicted to land culture; of advocates and attorneys, whose functions are quite distinct, differing both in dignity and importance, though they both belong to the profession of lawyers; of men of letters as well as professors of science and literature in all their branches; of students in the various colleges; of a large number of artists and amateurs; of employes of the Government, physicians and others. The rest of the population is made up of mechanics and workmen of all sorts. A very large proportion of this class are domestics, men at service, permanently employed to perform duties in the houses of cardinals, prelates, and the rich citizens. Of the city population 7360 are in the military service of the Pope.

There are comparatively few shopkeepers and

merchants in Rome-only enough to supply the wants of its inhabitants for the necessities or comforts of life. But the Jews, who are generally wellto-do people and addicted to commerce, furnish the inhabitants with almost everything they have use for, especially in the line of dry goods. Their number is 4650. They live together in a separate quarter assigned to them in the city, where they have a synagogue. The beggars are estimated to number between two and three thousand.

#### STRASBURG AND PARIS.

A German Military Writer on Their Powers of itesistance.

The following extract from a letter of the well-known military writer, Julius Von Wickede, has a special interest in connection with the news from Strasburg and Paris: asburg and Paris :-Strasburg and Paris:—
We are now besieging and bombarding Strasburg
and Metz, beyond all doubt the two strongest fortresses of France. These immense strongholds have
menaced the peace and security of Germany, parmenaced the peace and security of Germany, par-ticularly the former, and it is therefore deemed of the highest importance that they should be captured and remain in our permanent possession. A fair number of heavy siege-guns have already arrived before Strasburg. The Prussian 24-pounders are excellent and very effective; they have a wide range, and as soon as the distance has been correctly ascertained (which is generally the case after two or and as soon as the distance has been correctly ascertained (which is generally the case after two or three trial shots), their fire is as accurate and telling as can be reasonably desired. In regard to Strasburg, it would not be wise to calculate upon an immediate capitulation. General Uhirich, the commander of the fortress, was formerly in the Imperial Guard, and is an officer of the highest military ability, one who will do his duty to the last, and without any particular regard (or the impabitants of without any particular regard for the inhabitants of the city has is called upon to defend. I became per-sonally acquainted with him at Varna, during the Crimean war, when we passed our leisure time in conversing about military matters, drinking a glass of light Brussa wine, and playing a game of domi-noes. I remember well enough that we repeatedly touched on the possibility of our confronting each other as enemies. The brave General did not then imagine that the strongest army which the second empire could bring into the field would be repeatedly beaten by us within a fortnight, and that we could so soon commence the siege of the two most impor-tant French fortresses. The idea that the Germans would carry the war into French territory seemed too preposterous to the French, who thought it an easy task to drive the Prussians beyond the Rhine, and never expected to meet any serious resistance until they would reach Mayence and Coblentz. All their preparations show that this was their preconceived plan.

But to return to the siege of Strasburg. Although the commander is a man of undoubted talent, energy, and bravery, and although the garrison is composed of select troops, who will fight and defend the city to the last, I do not believe this fortress will prove another Sebastopol. The numerous population of the city, amounting to more than \$0,000 in-habitants, will be a serious check to the powers of resistance and endurance of the garrison, and will necessitate a speedier capitulation than could other-wise be anticipated. It is more than probable that our repeatedly expressed opinion that large and populous cities are not fit places for fortresses will obtain additional confirmation ere long. The principal objection against them is the difficulty, or rather mpossibility, of provisioning them for a long siege, Of what use are the strongest walls and a great number of guns, when once famine, with its appalling consequences, spreads among a population of 80,000 souls? and how can the most energetic com-

mander prevent it, and protect his army against its demoralizing influence? It is utterly impossible. We have read many reports about the immense fortifications around Paris, and had an occasion to examine these strongholds a few years ago; and we readily confess that they are formidable, and were so previous to the numerous additions and improve-ments which have recently been made. But what of that? If what we have said above holds good with a city of \$0,000 people, how much more so in regard to a capital of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, and composed of such dangerous and heterogeneous elements as the population of Paris? Some of the Paris newspapers contain an account of the quantities of provisions which are said to be stored in that city, and pretend that the place is fully prepared for a stege of four months. We feel inclined to think that the figures on paper will not correspond with the amount of stores actually on hand, and we should not be at all surprised to find these statements equal not be at all surprised to find these statements equal in exaggeration and want of truth to the reports circulated about the strength of the French army, its armament, equipment, and fitness for field service. We think that by the time the three immense columns of the German army shall appear before Paris, all the braggadocio about the defense of that city to the last will have been silenced by sounder appears and except indement. It would be the city counsel and cooler judgment. It would be the cli-max of madness to attempt a defense of Paris under the existing circumstances.

# THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

Montmartre and La Villette-The Plain of St.
Denis-The Work of Demolition.
A resident of Paris sends a letter to the Daily

London News, on the 1st inst., describing some of the defenses of Paris. He says:-"I devoted yesterday afternoon to an endeavor to form some tion of what chances Paris would have if it be tacked on the northern side. I first drove to Montmartre. On the hill there was a formidable of artillery, which would throw balls over the forti fications and sweep the plains of St. Denis. The driver of my flacre told me that he lived at La VII ette, and offered to drive me through that working men's quarter. In its wide streets there were groups of men in blouses, and all the cabarets were full of them. "They are all out of work,' said the driver; they ask for arms to defend the city, but the Giver; they ask for arms to detend the city, but the Government do not dare to give them muskets, for they never would surrender them before they had driven away not only the Prussians, but the Emperor also.' At the St. Denis gate, through which we passed, everything appeared ready for an attack. Here, as at the other gates, a trench had been cut across the road, a loopholed wall about two feet thick had been built, and earthworks, resembling a species of tete de pont, had been thrown up. As we emerged from them the plain of St. Denis, where Marmont with a few troops and the Parisian National Guard had held the Aflies at bay in 1814 for cight hours, lay before us. To the right was the Fort d'Aubervilliers, in front of us St. Jenis, and to the left the fort of Mont Valerien e villages of Aubervilliers and Courbevole there were earthworks and batteries. Having heard that there were several regiments of the line at St. Denis, and being curious to see what was going on there, I proceeded in that direction. The town has a strong rampart round it, and, like Paris, is surrounded by external forts. To avoid suspicion I drove to the cathedral, and put myself under the wing of a guardian whose business it was to show the tombs of the Kings of France. This worthy man seemed to consider it quite natural that a stranger should choose this moment for sight-seeing. Round the outer door of the cathedral was a group of soldiers, and they accompanied the guar-dian, and myself in our tour inside. The guardian did not spare us one word of his "oft-told tale," and my soldier friends appeared to listen to every sylla-ble that fell from his lips with the deepest respect. ble that rell from his lips with the deepest respect. These poor fellows, who po doubt en the field for battle will light like heroes, were as peaceful and as quiet as a girs' school. As we went in and out of the church, they dipped their fingers in the holy water and crossed themselves; and if by accident one of them nttered a word while we were inside, there was a loud 'hush' from the others. The guardian told me that every day for the last week he had shown several hundred soldiers over the cathedral, and that they had all, without exception, behaved in the same orderly, decent manner. He said that there were four regiments in the town, and that for the last week regiments passing north had succeeded each other every second day. Along the main street of the town a large ditch had been cut, with an earthwork behind it. The ramparts were lined with

cannon, and frees were being cut down and houses pulled down within the 'zone militaire.' Not only were the barracks crowded with troops, but in one of the squares a regiment was encamped under tents. From St. Denis I drove through Argenteuil and Courbevole. The country in this direction is divided into market gardens and vineyards. In the gardens and the vineyards I saw neither men nor women. In the towns, although the shops were still open, all the houses were shut up, except where the furniture was being place I in vans to be taken to Paris. All the villas were deserted. At Courbevole there were two regiments, I returned to Paris by Neuilly. At the gate of Neuilly the work of demolition within the military zone had commenced, and, in a day or two, all the seeinly the work of demonstron within the military gene had commenced, and, in a day or two, all the condemned houses around the fortifications will be leveled. As I drove down the Champs Elysees, I noticed the number of soldiers who were lounging and sitting about. As far as I could make out, there and sitting about. As far as I could make out, there were three of them for every civilian. Having a little more spare time on my hands, I passed through Paris, and went to the camp of St. Maur. On both sides of the road squads of conscripts in new uniforms were being drilled. At St. Maur there was a large park of artillery, and several regiments of the line were camped where a few days ago I had seen the Gardes Mobiles."

### THE TERRIBLE UHLANS.

Acts of Violence—The War Assuming a Character of Fury and Extermination.

Captain Jeannerod, the correspondent of L. Temps, writing from Mezieres-Charleville, after the leattles at Metz, of the conduct of the German troops, says that the reports of the Prussian doings are necessarily much exaggerated, but that isolated are necessarily much exaggerated, but that isolated acts of violence have occurred, to which the alarm felt is in some degree traceable. Here is an inci-dent which he relates illustrative of these exagge-

rations:—

"A Prussian soldier was lying on the ground in a field; a doctor, near at hand, bandaged his wounds, and, having finished, was about to mount his horse, when a Uhian came up and shot him through the head with a pistol. Enormous as this seems, it must be true, for everywhere I have heard the same story. One of my informants was an old dragoon of the Guard, one of the rare survivors of his regiment, which was annihilated in the battle of the 16th. 'We have been crushed,' he said, 'but each one of us had struck down three; and now, since they have us had struck down three; and now, since they have fired upon the doctors, no more quarter! I met one this morning, lost in a wood. He had thrown away this morning, lost in a wood. He had thrown away his gun, crying, "Friend," friend! "No friend," I replied, and ran my sword through his body." some Chasseurs d'Afrique have also declared in my presence, 'No more quarter.'

Evidently the war between the two armies is assuming a character of fury and of extermination. "The Uhlan will deserve, after this war, to hold the same rank in the Prussian army as the Zouave does with us. 'The Uhlans are everywhere,' said a young peasant to me. Mounted upon excellent horses, four or five of them arrive in a village, and the whole canton knows that evening that the Prussians have arrived, though the corps that the Prussians have arrived, though the corps d'armee may be 15 kilometres off. But that is unknown; and hence the dread of firing upon these four or five Uhlans, lest, for a single enemy thus dispatched, a whole commune might be put to fire and sword. So much for the terror produced by Prussian arms; but they also know how to caress the people. In the environs of Metz, nothing is spoken of but the Prussian organization, and the facility with which it adapts itself, for the moment, to the with which it adapts itself, for the moment, to the local customs of the country that is invaded. They have even gone so far as to promise to the employes of the Sarreguemines Railroad to maintain them on their present footing, though this is very superior to the condition of similar employes in Rhenish Prussia. In the towns, small and large, wherever their conduct will be talked of, the same dexterous handling is shown. Half from policy, half from natural inclination, the conduct of the enemy in certain localities has left nothing to be complained of. As against the villages burnt on complained of. As against the villages burnt on the hills of Gravelotte, other cases were cited where the inhabitants were quickly reassured. A young peasant girl said before me that it was wrong to be frightened; that the enemy had been very gentle and considerate—had taken nothing, but contented themselves with asking for what they wanted and paying what was asked. And the peasant girl added one thing which was very sad, but which ought to be ma de known:—"Our soldiers did a great deal more mischief."

# THE MARSEILLAISE.

"That Seditious Song"—Its Magical Effect Upon the Excitable French. A correspondent of a London journal gives the following account of M. Cremieux of the French Provisional Government, and a public assemblage which he attended. Having stated that the subject

M. Cremieux's speech was "The Marsellaise Hymn," the writer proceeds:

M. Cremieux is now seventy-four, though his voice and spirited bearing showed no symptoms of this advanced age, and no less than fifty years ago he made his first hit as a rising advocate by his defense of four prisoners accused of singing that seditions song, the "Marselllaise." From a book recording the history of his triumph, M. Cremieux read to the andience (or rather delivered over again-it was given with so much gusto and spirit) his speech as a young barrister of twenty-four, describing great naivete how he horrisled the Judge, but cha and conciliated the jury, by reading in full Court the "seditious song" with all the emphasis and fire of which he was capable—committing himself in fact, as it were, over again the very crime with which the client he was defending was charged. However, the ruse answered its purpose. The verdict was a triumphant acquittal M. Cremieux was thenceforth a made man. jury could not have been more pleased with the young advocate than the Porte St. Martin audience were with the veteran of 74, and M. Cremieux ran apparently some risk of being encored, when he was rescued from this trying compliment by the advance of Mad'lle Agar to sing the song he had just been discoursing upon—the Marseillaise. Her voice was not very remarkable either for sweetness or strength, but her management of it was good, and her play of feature singularly striking and impressive. Her dress was that of the classical Goddess sive. Her dress was that of the chase of Liberty—a tunic of simple white dropping over her figure, the expressive movements of which it neither fettered nor concealed, and leaving the arms bare. Her long black hair falling dishevelled down her shoulders, and dark eyes full of the fire of enthusiasm, gave her almost the appearance of one inspired, and when at the last stanza she grasped the tricolor dag, and, kneeling down, half shrouded herself in its folds, the entire audience, which filled every corner and crevice of the theatre from gallery to floor, rose to their feet simultaneously as by the same impulse, and with one voice burst into that most magnificent of popular refrains, the "Aux armes, citoyens!"

# NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Condition of Metz. The correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from Carlsruhe on August 29, says:—
It is evident from the care with which the troops have been disposed around Metz, that Marshal Bazaine, with all that remains of his army, is still safely enclosed within the walls. The town is now completely blockaded. On the eastern side General Steinmetz commands with the 1st and 7th Army Corps; on the north are the Saxons (12th Arm) Corps) (the Saxons were detached against Mac-Ma hon.—Ed. Tribune; and Prince Frederic Charles, with the 2d, 3d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Army Corps, together with the Guards [the Guards were in reserve at the battle of Sedan—Ed. Tribune], encircle it on the south and west. Putting the army of Marshal Bazaine at 100,000 men, and the original garrison at, say, 10,000, we have a total of 110,000 troops; add to this number 40,000 sick and wounded, and 50,000 inhabitants of the town and surrounding districts, now within the walls, and we see that there must be at least 200,000 men to be fed within the beleaguered town of Metz. With all sup-plies cut off, it is impossible that it can hold out many days. What is to become of the army? Relief many days. What is to become of the army? Relief is out of the question. Either it must cut its way through and make good its escape, or speedily be reduced by want, disease; and famine. Already deserters describe the state of things existing there as terrible in the extreme. Metz is not a large place; there may have been food enough to last the garrison for some time, but, with the great accession to their numbers that has taken place, their supplies will soon be exhausted. will soon be exhausted.

Calculations published in the Hanoverian papers enable us to realize the part played by railways in the present war. A train has a carrying capacity of one battalion of infantry, or one squadron of cavalry, or a half battery of artillery. For a complete field artillery regiment thirty-two trains would be requisite, the artillery park occupying thirty-seven. The number needed to convey an entire army corps may be computed at from 136 to 156, and an army of from ten to twelve corps would employ between 1366 and 1500 trains. The despatch of these, upon five main lines of railway, would occupy twelve days, averaging daily from twenty-three to twenty-seven trains; hitherto the despatch of from twenty to twenty-four such trains has fully tasked the ordinary forwarding powers of a German railway. On the Rallways in the War. forwarding powers of a German railway. On the present occasion, three main lines only being avail-able, it has been necessary to send off daily an eve-

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

SECOND EDITION

Jules Favre's Mission.

Disaster Preferred to Dishonor.

Hope of Peace.

The Armistice Report Denied.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Mitro-Glycerine Explosion.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Jules Favre's Official Circular-The Position of the New Republic-An Appeal to Foreign

PARIS, Sept. 19 .- The Official Journal of the Republic yesterday contained a circular of Jules Favre to the representatives of France in other countries, of which the following are the chief points:-

He explained why the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly had been fixed at an earlier date than was at first proposed. Objection had been made that the present Provisional Government at Paris was not regular-a fact that we were forced to admit. The urgency of the case is also presented in strong language. It was the first duty of the Government to defend the soil

and preserve its honor, and then return the delegated powers of the people without violence. Nothing is to expected from Prussia. Her supreme will and exaltation at success are irreconciable with calm impartiality and statesmanship. Two hundred thousand victims have already been sacrificed to her ambition, in this implous war, and it is certain she will dictate to France conditions that this momentary and incompetent Government should not accept. Hence we convoke an assembly freely chosen to

What we ask now is, only to give the country our hearts and our blood. Then let France decide not our transient authority, but immorta France, raising itself to confront Prussia. France, released from the winding sheet of Empire: France, free and generous, is ready to immolate itself for right and liberty. Disavowing all those exalted political ideas of the old government, France has now no higher ambition than to remain mistress of herself, in order to, develop her moral and material resources. and labor fraternally with her neighbors in the

development of civilization. It is this France, recovering its free action, that now asks for a cessation of the war. But she will prefer a thousand fold disasters to dishonor. The very ones who awoke the storm now falsely say the country is willing to yield. This may mislead abroad, but not here. France wishes prosperity, commerce, and civilization, but prefers disaster to dishonor. It is the duty of France to repair as far as possible the evils of the past government. The elections last year were illusive. France never voted for war with Prussia. No honest man in Europe thinks so.

To the power new seeking to crush us, we must oppose a desperate resistance until the nation is able to speak through the Donstituent Assembly, freely chosen. "Make the powers understand this," adds Favre, "mankind must admire but pity the spectacle of Paris, without looking to the right or left or backwards, but with its eyes fixed on the great and simple duty of defending its firesides and its freedom.' Important Despatches from Lord Lyons.

Tours, Sept. 19 .- Yesterday a courier from the English Cabinet reached Rouen, carrying important despatches to Lord Lyons. The railways were cut and the courier was obliged to go forward on foot. There has been continuous fighting around Paris. M. Thiers Gone to St. Petersburg.

London, Sept. 19 .- The steamer Jerome Napoleon, with M. Thiers on board, has gone to St. Petersburg. The Reported Armistice Unfounded.

LONDON, Sept. 19 .- The reported armistice is said to be unfounded, nor are peace prospects any better.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 19—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. American securities steady. U. S. 5-268 of 1862, 90; of 1865, o.d, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 85. Stocks firm. Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western 92%. ern, 23% Liverroot, Sept. 19—11:30 A. M.—Middling uplands, 934d.; middling Orleans, 934d. The sales are

estimated at 8000 bales. California wheat, 10s. Red Western, 8s. 4d@8s. 5d. Peas, 35s, 6d. LONDON, Sept. 19.—Spirits Turpentine firm. ANTWERP, Sept. 19.—Petroleum opened quiet and

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept 19-130 P. M.—Consols 92% for both money and account. American securities LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19-1-30 P. M.—Red Western Wheat, 8s. 6d.; red winter, 9s. 6d. Porg dull. Lard firmer, 73s. 6d. Beef, 116s.

Favre's Mission-Disasters Preferred to Dis-honor-The French Nation Not at Fault. PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Journal Official to-day pub-ishes a circular from Jules Favre concerning representations abroad. He calls atten tion to the significance of the earlier date named for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly: says the first duty of the Government is to defend the soil. It is objected that the Government is irregular

and without power. This is admitted, and for this reason is the Assembly convoked.

France has demanded the cessation of the war, but prefers disaster to dishonor. It is bad faith on the part of those who declare war to assert that they were forced to do so by a majority of the na-

The Assembly applauded Gramont's warlike de-The Assembly applianced Granish's warrise de-clarations, but some weeks before also applianded ollivier's peaceful utterances. The majority, crea-tures of personal favoritism, considered themselves bound to support even their most perilous contra-dictions. They refused an examination, and voted blind confidence. Hence the irremediable misfor-

Europe is challenged to demonstrate that the nation, if conversant with affairs, would have declared war against Prussia. The Provisional Gov-

ernment does not deny the national responsibility of telerating a government which was destroying the nation. Such a government is overthrown. It is a national obligation to repair the evil done.

Nevertheless, if Prussia is determined to crush France, she will meet with a desperate resistance, and the world will understand that Prussia desires the destruction of a nation which is represented by an assembly freely elected.

The nation is armed and aroused and determined to defend its soil and independence.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the prefects and a decree for the immediate election of a municipal council.

News from Metz-A Package of Letters Sent Out by the Besleged in a Balloon. Paris, Sept. 18.—The Prefect of Neufchatel tele-graphed yesterday morning that a small balloon had seen found the previous evening, which contained a package of soldiers' letters, dated September 16, ad-dressed to the soldiers' families. There was also a slip of paper, signed by General Commieres, com-mandant of Metz, which stated that the troops in that city were in good condition, and their health excellent. The blockade established by the Prussians was admitted to be effective, and their only means of communication with the outside world was by balloons. This balloon was the second they had sent out.—N. Y. Tribune.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Nitro-Glycerine Explosion.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Sept. 18 .- One of the magazines belonging to the Lake Shore Nitro-Glycerine Company, located at Fairport, Ohio. exploded about ten o'clock this evening. It contained about three thousand pounds of nitroglycerine. No lives were lost. It seems to have been the work of an incendiary. Some damage was done to the adjacent buildings. The amount of loss is not known.

#### IMPORTANT LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Why Jefferson Davis' Trial was Delayed-Is the Chief-Justice Ambitious?-Never for Immediate Amnesty. From the N. Y. Tribune to-day.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1870.—The following letter from Chief Justice Chase has already attained such publicity that I am fully warranted in transmitting it to you for publication. At the same time, it is proper that I should advise you of my uncertainty as to whether the persons who have already given it out for publication elsewhere had received the proper authority of the writer for this use of a pri-

vate letter.

To THE HON. T. W. CONWAY.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your kind letters, and am much obliged for the information they convey. I am particularly touched by the proofs they afford of the attachment and confidence of the colored people. I have always said that to possess the true affection and respect of the poor and the oppressed is a worthler object of ambition than any official position, even the highest. In that ambition I am glad to know I am not likely to be disappointed. I may be mistaken, but I really believe that I have been credited with more ambition for place than I feel. Not that I possess any uncommon indifference to the gratification derived from distinction, but, to me, great place has always distinction, but, to me, great place has always seemed chiefly valuable as great opportunity for use-

ful service.

No one can foresee the future. Congress has ad-No one can foresee the future. Congress has adjourned, and the members have gone home to confer with their constituents. When they return, I presume they will take hold of their work vigorously. Opinions differ as to what is best to be done. On one point there is little real division. All seem agreed that the reconstruction policy of Congress must be ardently pursued, and that the carliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their old relations, upon the basis of universal suffrage and equal rights, is most desirable. I feel more anxiety on this point than any other, because, this point once secured, all others may be reckoned as secured. The rights of labor, and the interest of labor, are at the basis of all sound policy, and nothing is so important to theirs as the right to vote erra as the right to vote for the laborer. Sincerely yours,

P. S .- I have never advocated universal suffrage and immediate amnesty to all. I have said that universal suffrage would reconcile comprehensive lentry with tranquillity and prosperity. I would have no more disfranchisement after the complete establishment of universal suffrage than is absolutely necessary to secure the new order of things and the new State constitutions against overthrow. Those lately in rebellion have no more right to

As to the trial of Jefferson Davis, the amount and kind of misrepresentation is astonishing. The facts are simple. I neither seek nor shun the responsibility of trying anybody. (My purpose is to do my duty as a Judge, honestly and faithfully, turning neither to the right nor the left,) While military authority was supreme in the South, as an incident authority was supreme in the South, as an incident of the war, and anybody could be tried commission, no Justice of the Supreme Court could properly hold a court there. This state of things asted from before the surrender of Lee, in April 1865, till the final suppression of the Rebel-lion was proclamed, in 1866. Meantime, in July, 1866, an act of Congress, by changing the Circuits, had deprived the Justices of the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the Southern States, and jurisdiction was not restored until March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary act. Of course, from July, 1866, to March, necessary act. Of course, from July, 1860, to March, 1867, neither the Chief Justice, nor any other Justice, could try anybody in Virginia. Any editor of any newspaper would have as much right. At the time the act of March, 1867, was passed, the Supreme Court was sitting in Washington, and the Chief Justice was bound to be there, but he wrote to the District Judge at Richmond, Va., that he would come down and join him is holding the Court, as soon as the Supreme Court adjourned in May. Jefferson Davis, however, was brought before the Dis-trict Judge and bailed in May, before the Supreme Court adjourned. This seems to have been done by a sort of consent, and it was done without any conference with the Chief Justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the District Judge that the Chief Justice would come in a few days; and if a trial had been defired on either side, it could have been then had in that very menth of May. In October, 1867, an adjourned term having been appointed to be held at Elchmond on the 18th of November, the Chief Justice caused the parties to be notified that he would attend at that time, in order that the trial might take place, if parties were willing. He did accordingly attend, but the parties were not ready. This was in November, 1857. Since then the Chief Justice has been obliged to attend the Supreme Court at Washington. One thing is certain, there has been no term at Richmond since the capitulation of Lee, which the Chief Justice could have attended, at which he has not attended; and another thing is clear, that the trial of Jefferson Davis might at any time have taken place that is, since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders under the authority of the President, or by a court held by the District Judge. The Chief Justice, therefore, is in no sense or in the least degree responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready.

S. P. Chase. Washington, Jan. 1, 1868,

# MARK TWAIN'S WAR MAP.

Mark's First Attempt in the Art Line-Official The Buffalo Express of Saturday has a wonderful war map, drawn and engraved by Mark Twain, with explanations by the artist. Appended are some recommendations which the work has recoived.

TO THE READER.

The idea of this map is not original with me, but is borrowed from the Tribune and the other great metropolitan journals.

I claim no other merit for this production (if I may so call it) than that it is accurate. The main blemish of the city paper maps, of which it is an imitation, is that in them more attention seems paid to picturesqueness than geographical re-

Inasmuch as this is the first time I ever tried to

Inasmuch as this is the first time I ever tried to draft and engrave a map, or attempt anything in the line of art at all, the commendations the work has received and the admiration it has excited among the people, have been very grateful to my feelings. And it is touching to reflect that by far the most enthugiastic of these praises have come from people wife know nothing at all about art.

By an unimportant oversight I have engraved the map so that it reads wrong-end first, except to left-handed people. I forgot that in order to make it right in print it should be drawn and engraved upside down. However, let the student who desires to contemplate the map stand on his head or hold it before her looking-gisss. That will bring it right.

The reader will comprehend at a glance that that piece of river with the "High Bridge" over it got.

100 John McArdle, Western, 6@94.

100 John McArdle, Western, 6.

100 John McArdle, Western, 6.

100 John McArdle, Mestern, 6.

100 John McArdle, Mestern,

left out to one side by reason of a slip of the graving tool which rendered it necessary to change the en-tire course of the river Rhine or else spoil the map. After having spent two days in digging and gouging at the map, I would have changed the course of the Atlantic Ocean before I would have lost so much

work.

I never had so much trouble with anything in my life as! did with this map. I had heaps of little fortifications scattered all around Paris, at first, but every now and then my instruments would slip and fetch away whole miles of batteries and leave the vicinity as clean as if the Prussians had been there. The reader will find it well to frame this map for future reference, so that it may aid in extending popular intelligence and dispelling the wide-spread ignorance of the day.

MARK TWAIN.

OFFICIAL COMMENDATIONS.

"It is the only map of the kind I ever saw.
"U. S. GRANT."

"It places the situation in an entirely new light." "BISMARCK." "I cannot look upon it without shedding tears.

BRIGHAM YOUNG. "It is very nice, large print. NAPOLEON. "My wife was for years afflicted with freckles, and though everything was done for her relief that could be done, all was in vain. But, sir, since her first glance at your map, they have entirely left her. She has nothing but convulsions now. J. SMITH." "If I had had this map I could have got out of BAZAINE." Metz without any trouble. "I have seen a great many maps in my time, but none that this one reminds me of. TROCHU."

"It is but fair to say that in some respects it is a ruly remarkable map. W. T. Sheraian." "I said to my son Frederick William, If you could only make a map like that, I would be perfectly willing to see you die—even anxious.
"William III." truly remarkable map.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The week opened this morning on a rather lively money market, both on business and speculative account. The banks still prefer to lend on call, for very obvious reasons, as they can readily obtain 6 per cent., which is all the law allows them, whilst still keeping control of their means, with ample securities in hand besides. This is embarrassing to business men who are forced on the street in times of pressure and made to pay 860 per cent. for favors, or else to do without them. The market to-day, so far, has been very steady, but without material

change in rates.

Gold is steady, and a fraction weaker. Sales ranged up to noon between 118% and 113%. There is very little speculation either for a rise

Government bonds are decidedly active, and a further advance in prices is noticed in response to a similar movement in London and increased purchases by the Treasury on account of the pecial fund.

In local stocks there was a fair degree of activity, but prices are slightly off. City 6s sold at 10114@10134. Sales of Lehigh gold loan In Reading Railroad there were only small sales, ranging from 48 6 48 5. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 59 5. Camden and Amboy at 114 6 115 b. o.; and Lehigh Valley at 58 4. 38 b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred; 40 b. o. for Oil Creek and Alberthaux.

for Oil Creek and Atlegheny; and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie. In the balance of the list the only sales were in Union Canal stock at 34.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. 

JAY COOKE & Uo. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113% @114; 5-208 of 1862, 112% @113; do. 1864, 111 @1112; do. Nov. 1865, 112@1122; do. do., July, 110% @110%; do. do., 1867, 110% @110%; do. 1868, 110% @110%; do. 1868, 110% @110%; do. 1868, 110% @111; 10-408, 106% @ 106%; Pacifics, 111% @1114. Gold, 113%.

MESSERS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street report the following quotations: MRSSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113%@114; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@113; do. 1864, 1114@1115; do. 1865, 112@1124; do., July, 1865, 110%@1104; do., July, 1865, 110%@1104; do., July, 1865, 110%@1104; do., July, 1868, 110%@1104; 55 10 40, 100%@1064; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s. 111%@112. Gold, 113%@114.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street Philadalphia reart the following reserves.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113 % 113 %; do. 1862, 112 % 112 %; do. 1864, 111 % 112 %; do. 1865, 111 % 112 %; do. 1865, new, 110 % (110 %; do. 1867, do. 110 % (110 %; do. 1868, do. 110 % (110 %; 10 40 8, 106 % (110 %); U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111 % (111 %; Gold, 113 % (114; Siver, 198 (111); Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 805 (820); Central Pacific Railroad, 885 (895); Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 725 (740) Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 725@740.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Sept. 19.-The Flour market continues in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine at \$5@5 50; extras at \$5.50@5.75; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$626.75; Pennsylvania do., do., at \$6.50@7; Ohio do. do. at \$6.37%@7; and fancy brands at \$7.25@8.50, as in quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over \$5.75. In

quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over \$5.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing. The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, but holders of prime, particularly, are firm in their views. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.32@1.34; Indiana do. at \$1.34@1.35; amber at \$1.40@1.45; white at \$1.45@1.60; and 1200 bushels Spring at \$1-27. Rye ranges from 86c, to 88c, per bushel for Western. Corn is in limited request at former quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels at 95@97c. for Pennsylvania yellow; 93@94c. for Western do. : and 88@92c. for low and high Western mixed. Oats are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 2500 bushels at 54,655c, for white Western and Pennsylvania. 2000 bushels Western Barley sold on 50 bushels prime Timothy sold at \$5.25.

Bark is held at \$27 per ton for No. 1 Quereitron. Whisky is dull. We quote Western Iron-bound

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Sept. 12.—The market for the better descriptions of Beef Cattle was again quite active to-day, and under the influence of a light supply full figures were realized, but of common the offerings were large, and in the absence of much inquiry prices were weak, and we quote choice at 9@10c., fair to good at 7%@8%c., and common at 5@6c. per lb., gross. The receipts were again large, reaching 1854 head. The following sales were reported: 3534 head. The following sales were reported:to Owen Smith, Western, 7@9%.

36 W. Toole, do., 7@7%. 90 A. Christy, do., 7@9. 56 James Christy, do., 834.49. 61 Dengler & McCleese, do., 648. 173 P. McFillen, do , 6@81/. 94 P. Hathaway, do, 7@81/s. 119 James S. Kirk, do., 1(48)4. 40 B. F. McFillen, do., 7(48. 200 James McFillen, do., 7(88)4. 200 James McFillen, do., 7%@9. 283 B. S. McFillen, do., 7%@9. 192 Uliman & Bachman, do., 7%@10.

102 Uliman & Bachman, do., 7½@10.
525 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@3.
94 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9½.
55 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6½@8½.
156 H. Chain, do., 6½@7½.
67 Joseph Chain, do., 5½@8.
120 J. & L. Frank, do., 6½@8½.
80 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7½@9.
122 Hope & Co., do., 6@8½.
53 H. Frank, do., 7@8.
16 B. Baldwin, do., 7½@8.
68 James Clemeen, do. 6½@8½.

James Clemsen, do. 656@81.

68 James Clemeen, do. 61/6/88/1.
45 A. Kimble, Chester co., 7/6/81/1.
15 Jesse Miller, do., 66/8.
30 L. Horne, Virginia, 6/6/7.
46 Thomas Duffy, do., 7/6/81/6.
100 John McArdle, Western, 6/6/9/1.
110 R. Maynes, do., 61/6/8.
90 James Aull, do., 5/6/7.
65 Blum & Co., do., 7/6/8.
98 Elcorn & Co., Virginia, 61/6/8.
Cows and Calves again mot a lively.