THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

FIRST EDITION

The Battle of Sedan.

King William's Account

His Letter to the Queen.

Scenes in Paris.

The Universal Stampede

THE PRUSSIANS AT ORLEANS.

Reported Entrance of the City by King William's Troops-Its Situation and History.

A cable telegram from Tours gives currency to the rumor that the Prassians have entered the important city of Orleans.

This city is the capital of the department of Loiret, and is situated on the right bank of the Loire, which is here crossed by a bridge of nine arches, sixty-five miles in a direct line S. S. W. from Paris, and seventy-five and a half by railway. The population in 1862 was 50,798. It is a very ancient city, and is in general but illy built, but there are several fine public squares, gardens, and promenades. It was to make room for these that portions of the ancient fortifications were demolished. The most prominent building is the Cathedral or Church of St. Croix, which was begun in the thirteenth century, and was partly destroyed by the Huguenots. In the reign of Heury IV the work of reconstructing it upon a new plan was begun, and this has only lately been completed.

The old city hall, now used as a museum, is a building of the fifteenth century. The old houses of Agnes Sorel and Francis I may here be seen, and attract much attention from strangers. A branch of the Bank of France is established in Orleans, the operations of which are very large. It has an academy of sciences, belles-letters, and arts, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, a theatre, and it is the seat of an Academie Universitaire for the departments of Loiret, Loir-et-Cher, and Indre-et-Loire. Its manufactures are extensive, and embrace hosiery, cotton and woolen blankets, pottery ware, vinegar, saltpetre, sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries, and there is considerable commerce in wine, brandy, and vinegar.

The city is built on the ruins of the ancient Genabum, which was taken and destroyed by Cæsar, and rebuilt and embellished by Aurelius, when it became Aurelianum. When Attila and the Huns appeared before its walls it was rescued by the prayers of its Bishop, Anianus (St. Aignan) and the intervention of the Roman General Actius. It was conquered by Clovis in 496, and under his successors was the capital of one of the Frankish kingdoms. In 856 and 865 it was pillaged by the Northmen. It was the capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and Louis the Fat was crowned here in 1108. The University was established in 1306. Since the time of Philip of Valois it has been capital of a duchy which was conferred successively on various members of the royal family, who thus became Dukes of

The city took the side of the French kings in the long wars with the English, and in 1428 it sustained a long siege of six months from the armies of that nation under Salisbury. and from which it was rescued by the Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc.

The States-General convened here in 1560, and eleven councils have since successively met in the city. In 1562 the stronghold was seized by the Calvinists, who pillaged the city, and in the following year these, in turn, were besleged by the Roman Catholics under the Duke of Guise. who died before the walls, murdered by Poltrot de Mere. It was held against the king during the war of the Fronde in 1652 by the Duchess of Montpensier, the daughter of Gaston of Orleans. Orleans was the birthplace of Robert, King of France, of Pothier, and of Petit the physician.

SEDAN.

King William's Letter to Queen Augusta De-scribing the Great Battle.

Vendresse, South of Sedan, Sept. 3.—You already know through my three telegrams the entire extent of the great historical event which has just hap-

pened. It is like a dream, though one has seen it unroll itself hour by hour.

When I reflect that after one great and successful war I could expect nothing more famous during my reign, and when now I see it followed by this act forming part of the world's history, I bow myself before God, who alone has chosen me, my army, and my allies to accomplish it, and has appointed us the instruments of His will. Only in this sense can I

comprehend the work, in order with humility to praise God's guidance and grace. Now for a picture of the battle and its conse-Now for a picture of the battle and its consequences in very brief form.

On the evening of August 31 and the morning of the 1st inst, the army had reached the prescribed positions round Sedan. The Bavarians formed the left wing, near Bazellies, on the Meuse; next them were the Saxons, towards Mencelle and Daigny; the Guards were still marching towards Givonne, and the 5th and 11th Corns were towards St. Meace

and the 5th and 11th Corps were towards St. Menges nd Fleigneux.

As the Meuse here makes a sharp bend, no corps

and Fleigneux.

As the Mense here makes a sharp bend, no corps was posted between St. Menges and Douchery, but at the latter place were Wurtembergers, who also covered the rear against salies from Mezieres. Count Stolberg's Cavalry Division were in the plain of Douchery as the right wing. In the front, opposite Sedan, were the rest of the Bavarians.

The battle began, in spite of a thick fog, at Bazelles quite early in the morning, and by degrees a very hot fight developed itself, in which house by house had to be taken, this lasting almost the whole day. Scholer's Erfort Division (4th Corps of the Reserve) were obliged to take part. When at 8 o'clock I reached the front before Sedan, the great battery was beginning its fire against the fortineations. At all points there now broke out a hot artillery fire, which lasted for hours, and during which ground was gradually gained on our side. The villages above named were taken.

Very deep ravines with woods made the advance of the infantry difficult, and favored the defense. The villages lily and Floiry were taken, and by degrees the circle of fire few closer and closer round Sedan. It was a grand sight from our position, on a commanding height behind the beforementioned battery, to look beyond the village of Frenois over Point Torey. The vehement resistance of the enemy commenced gradually to slacken, as we could perceive by the broken battalions, which hastily retreated from the woods and villages. Their cavalry endeavored to attack several battalions of our 5th Corps, who, however, maintalned their position excellently. The cavalry galoped through the spaces between the battalions, then turned round, and went back the same way, this being repeated three times by different regiments, so that the field

was strewn with corpses and horses. All this we could see perfectly well from our standpoint. I cannot yet learn the number of this regiment.

When the retreat of the enemy at all points became a flight, and all, infantry, cava.ry, and artillery, pressed into the town, and its immediate vicinity, and when no indication yet presented itself of the intention of the enemy to extricate himself from this hopeless position by a capitulation, nothing remained but to bombard the town with the beforementioned battery. After it had in twenty minutes set fire to the town at several points, which with the many burning villages over the whole battle-field made a terrible impression, I ordered a suspension of the firing, and sent Lieutenant-Colonel von Brousart, of the general staff, with a white flag, to propose the capitulation of the army and fortress. He was met by a Bavarian officer, who informed me that a French pariementais with a white flag had announced himself at the gate. Lieutenant-Colonel von Brousart was admitted, and on asking for the Commander-in-Chief he was unexpectedly led before the Emperor, who wished immediately to hand him a letter for me. The Emperor asked what kind of proposal he brought, and being told a summons for the surrender of the army and fortress, he replied that he must refer on this point to General de Wimpffen, who had just assumed the command in lieu of the wounded MacMahon, and that he would now send his Adjutant, General Reille, with the letter to myself. It was 7 o'clock when Reille

Wimpifen, who had just assumed the command in lieu of the wounded MacMahon, and that he would now send his Adjutant, General Reille, with the letter to myself. It was 7 o'clock when Reille and Brousart came to me, the latter a little in advance; and it was first through him that I learned with certainty the presence of the Emperor. You may imagine the impression this made upon all of us, but particularly on myself. Reille sprang from his horse and gave me the letter of the Emperor, adding that he had no other commission. Before I opened the letter, I said to him, 'But I demand, as the first condition, that the army lay down its arms.' The letter begins thus, 'N'ayant pas pu mourir a la tete de mes troupes, je depose mon epec a les pieds de votre Majeste, 'leaving all the rest to me.

My answer was that I deplored the manner of our meeting, and begged that a plenipotentiary might be sent with whom we might conclude the capituiation. After I had given the letter to General Reille I spoke a few words with him as an old acquaintance, and so this act ended. I gave Moltke powers to negotiate, 'and i directed Bismarck to remain behind in case political questions should arise. I then rode to my carriage and drove here, greeted everywhere along the road with the loud hurrahs of the troops, who were marching up and everywhere singing the national hymn. It was deeply touching. Candles were were marching up and everywhere singing the national hymn. It was deeply touching. Candles were lighted everywhere, so that we were driven through an impoverished illumination. I arrived here at 11 o'clock and drank with those about me to the prosperity of an army which had accomplished such teats.

feats.
As on the morning of the 2d I had received no As on the horning of the 2d I had received no news from Moltke respecting the negotiations for the capitulation which were to be carried on in Donchery, I drove to the battle-field, according to agreement, at 8 o'clock, and met Moltke, who was coming to obtain my consent to the proposed capitulation, and told me, at the same time, that the Emperor had left Sedan at 5 o'clock in the morning and had come to Donchery. As he wished to repet peror had left Sedan at 5 o'clock in the morning and had come to Donchery. As he wished to speak to me, and as there was a chateau and park in the neighborhood I chose this for our meeting. At 10 o'clock I reached the neight before Sedan. Moltke and Bismarck appeared at 12 with the capitulation duly signed. At 10 o'clock I started again with Fritz, escorted by the cavalry staff. I alighted before the chateau, where the Emperor came to meet me. His visit lasted a quarter of an hour. We were both much moved at meeting again under such circumstances. What my feelings were, considering that stances. What my feelings were, considering that I had seen Napoleon only three years before at the summit of his power, is more than I can describe.

After this meeting, from haft-past 2 the half-past 7 o'clock, I rode past the whole army before Sedan.

The reception given me by the troops, the meeting with the Guards, now decimated—all this I cannot describe to-day. I was much touched with so many proofs of love and devotion.

Now, farewell, with a heart deeply moved at the ion of such a letter.

Another Account of the Battle-Description by a Distinguished Officer.

The following description of this great battle is from the pen of a distinguished general officer, who was on the spot and saw both camps, and was in King:-It is difficult to compreheud an event so extraor-

dinary as that which has just occurred under the walls of Sedan, where an army, supported by a fortress, has been compelled to surrender without knowing the consequences that have led to it. These circumstances I will endeavor to relate. After the battle of Mars la Tour, Marshal Bazaine, remaining master of the field, was obliged to draw back to-wards Metz for supplies of food and ammunition. But the Prussian army, largely reinforced, again fell upon, and after several fights glorious for the French army, threatened to cut off its retreat. Marshal MacMahon, whose army was in course of formation at the camp of Chalons, resolved to advance to the assistance of Marshal Bazaine, and though he was fully conscious of the bold character of such an attempt in the presence of the great force which under the Crown Prince was the great force which under the Crown Prince was marching towards Paris, and which could turn upon his flank while those before Metz might attack him in front, yet he determined to proceed to the assistance of the army in Metz. He directed his march from Kheims to Rethel, and thence to Stenay. Upon arriving at Chene-le-Populeux he learnt that the vanguard of the Crown Prince had been perceived, and that already the heads of his columns were engaging the corps of General Douay and DelFailly. He at once ordered a movement in retreat towards Mezieres, for had he been cut off from that town he would have no means of feading his army. The movement had already commenced when a despatch arrived during the night from Paris which compelled him to persevere in a march which ultimately became fatal to him. The French army continued to advance, and a portion had already crossed the Meuse to Mou-French army continued to advance, and a portion had already crossed the Meuse to Mouzon when the corps of Generals De Failly and Douay, which remained upon the left bank, were furiously attacked, and retired in disorder after a fight of some duration. Marshal MacMahon then recognized for the second time the extreme difficulty of his task in seeking to reach Metz, and perceived the necessity of abandoning the project. He gave an order to fall back towards Sedan, and although worn out with fatigue, the troops marched a portion of the night of the 30-31st of August, and upon arriving near Sedan, the 12th Corps had to stand an engagement, the entire advantage of which rean engagement, the entire advantage of which remained with it. But during that time the Prussian army effected the rassage across the Meuse above and below Sedan, and began to crown the heights which overlooked the town. It may not be uninteresting to note here that Sedan is a fortified place, but commanded by hills and incapable of resistance artillers. The approaches are presented to the commander of the comm but commanded by hills and incapable of resisting modern artillery. The approaches are undefended by works or advanced forts, as at Metz and many other places. Then, again, the armament of the place was very incomplete, and the supply of provisions and ammunition very deficient. On the next day, September I, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the French army was attacked upon its right and left simultaneously. The right of the position was held by the corps Ducrot and Lebrun; the left by the corps De Wimpflen and Douay. Marshal MacMahon immediately mounted his horse and rode to the most advanced points of attack in order to recompositre the positions. The Emperor, to whom reconnoitre the positions. The Emperor, to whom he had sent an intimation of what was going on, also mounted and left the town, when he met the Marmounted and left the town, when he met the Marshal, who was being led away in an ambulance wagon, wounded in the left thigh by the bursting of a shell. The command had been taken by Gen. De Wimpifen, as the senior. The fight was energetically sustained for several hours, but towards 2 P. M. the troops were repulsed and drew back into the town, the streets of which soon became energy with charton and the several serious commenced with charton. came encumbered with chariots, artillery wagons and infantry and cavalry soldiers, all in the greatest confusion. The Emperor, on repairing to the battle-field, went at first towards General Lebrun's corps, field, went at first towards General Lebrun's corps, at Balan, where the engagement was very warm, and thence towards the centre, encouraging the troops by his presence, and displaying the greatest coolness amid the projectiles which fell around him. After remaining four hours on the field, and after traversing the points where the danger was greatest, he returned to the town and reported to Marshal MacMahon. Wishing afterwards to go out again, he could not get through the streets, as they were so blocked up, and was obliged to remain at a spot where the shells were hailing on the town, kinding several fires, striking wounded men in the spot where the shells were halling on the town, kindling several fires, striking wounded men in the
houses, scattering death in the streets, and falling
on dense masses of men heaped one upon the other,
General Gayor de Lespars was killed at that moment
in the street. Obliged to remain in town, the Emperor installed himself at the Sub-Prefecture, situated in the centre of the front of the Piace. Several
shells came bursting on the roof and in the court of
this residence, where the commandants of the different corps soon arrived, announcing that resistance was becoming impossible. Their soldiers. ferent corps soon arrived, announcing that resistance was becoming impossible. Their soldiers, after having bravely fought almost the whole day, attacked on all sides, were retiring towards the town, and were crowded against each other in the streets and fortresses. Confusion soon prevailed and all movement became impossible. The Prussian shells were falling in this human flood, carrying death at every stroke, and the walls of the town ramparts, far from sheltering the army, had become the cause of its loss. Perceiving, then, the impossibility of effectual resistance, a parley had to be demanded, and a white flag was holsted on the top

of the fortress towards 5 P. M. At that moment the Frussian army, more than 250,000 strong, had narrowed its circle; a formidable artillery occupied all the heights commanding the town, and its infantry had been able to advance as far as glacis of the place. It became useless, therefore, to prolong resistance, the sole result of which would be to massacre our soldiers, and everybody was constrained to accept the capitulation. General de Wimpffen came to inform the Emperor of the result of this deliberation, and to tell him that he alone could obtain better conditions for the army. The King, in fact, had offered the Emperor an interview, which was held about 7 o'clock, in a chateau near Sedan. Although it was said that if the conditions were not accepted by 9 o'clock hostilities would recommence, accepted by 9 o'clock hostilities would recommence, the interview was delayed until the conditions of the capitulation had been accepted by General de

SCENES IN PARIS.

How it Feels to be in a Beleaguered City-The Stampede to Foreign Parts.

Paris. Cor. (Sept. 8) London Times. Paris. Cor. (Sept. 8) London Times,

The attitude of Paris is very strange. One may guess, but it is impossible to predict what the end will be. No Frenchman here can look another in the face and admit the possibility of a peace on terms which would be humiliating to the nation, and yet when one asks—Are they prepared to hold out? One is met with looks of perplexity, if not dismay. The circular of M. Jules Favre breatles the only language which the republic dare hold, and it is received with marked applause not only by Republicans, but even by Imperialists. In the present temper of the people the republic dare not speak other than thus bravely; but it is impossible not to ask, is the circular of the Foreign Minister anything more than a profession, and will its firm language be sustained by determined acts? What are we to think of the manifestoes of a war ministry without a Ministry of War? We all know that General Lefto has been appointed Minister of War, but he has not yet appeared—no one seems to know where he is. You are complaining in England of the absence of your War? We all know that General Leflo has been appointed Minister of War, but he has not yet appeared—no one seems to know where he is. You are complaining in England of the absence of your Ministers from London. What will you say to the absence of the Minister of War from Paris? This is the fourth day since the proclamation of the republic. Need is so urgent just now that days here may be counted as weeks—and lo! there is no Minister of War. It is almost incredible, and it is certainly not reassuring. No wonder at the attitude which I find almost universal—among the well-informed and the ill-informed alike. It is perfectly represented in two little articles which appeared side by side in one of the most popular newspapers here. In the first and foremost was the talk of firecaters. It was full of brave words. The Parisians were ready for any sacrifice. They would burn Paris. The article was headed "Brulons Moscou." They would defeat these advancing Germans, who showed all the daring and the skill of the First Napoleon when he invaded Rossia, by the same tactics by which the Russians discomfited the Grand Army. Impossible to use braver words or to show a more gallant front. But the next article contains a compliant that England does not intervene for the benefit of France. It hink I have seen something of the plaint that England does not intervene for the bene-it of France. I think I have seen something of the

fit of France. I think I have seen something of the same sort in a street row—where a combatant doubles his fist and squares at the approaching enemy with unmistakable boldness, but at the same time with his elbow nudges timorously a friend behind him and murmurs in an undertone, "Why the deuce don't you back me? It will be your turn next."

Meanwhite the Prussians are fast coming to Paris, and I must tell you of the "skedaddie" of nearly all foreigners. Their position was becoming rather uncomfortable here in many ways. One is besieged by beggars on every side—some of them crippled and really objects of pity, but many of them quite the reverse, and all assailing the street passengers with a pertinacity which has something of menace in it. The prisoners have been let loose, and the riff-raff of St. personacity which has something of menace in it. The prisoners have been let loose, and the rift-ran of St. Lazare are down upon the Boulevards. They are all the bolder in their operations inasmuch as there are no police. The detested sergens-de-ville have been disbanded, and it is only to-day that the Prefect of Police has announced that a substitute is to be found for them in a body of men to be called Guardians of the Public Peace. It will take some time to organize these Guardians, and in the meantime Paris is at the mercy of vagabonds. I have twice lately gone in the middle of the night to post letters at the General Post Office in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, which you know is an abominable locality in the miast of narrow filthy streets. The no cabs to be seen; it was easier to walk than to hunt for a cab; I took short cuts through by-streets, but if ever I have to go again I shall eschew the short cuts. I did not at all like the look of the gentry short cuts. I did not at all like the look of the gentry I saw, and if these vagabonds, who may now by the new law arm themselves as they will, make the foreign visitors to Paris rather uneasy, still more are their fears increased when they hear of popular meetings held in the back slums of Paris in opposition to the Republic as at present constituted. The press with a subservience—or shall we call it a royalty?—of which we had examples enough under the Imperial rule, suppresses the toth as to these meetings; but rule, suppresses the truth as to these meetings; but it admits that there have been assemblages and re-solutions passed, of which it would afflict them to give an account at this moment, when harmony is essential to the salvation of the country. So, what with beggars and roughs let loose upon the streets; what with fear of the true Reds rising against the

established Government; and what with an unplea-sant feeling as to the range of a shell from the Prus-sian guns, foreigners have been rushing from Paris, and the railways have been choked with them. You will have heard of the crowds of passengers on the Great Northern line, but friends of mine who have seen it tell me that the crush at the stations of have seen it tell me that the crush at the stations of the Western and Southern Rallways is still worse. The people rush there with all their baggage, and the railways now, though willing to take the passengers, refuse the baggage. They are short of rolling stock, which is used for the service of the army. Some of the people who go to the station with their baggage are obliged to return contentedly, unable to stir without these impedimenta. I am told by one who saw it, that at 11 o'clock last night there was a regular encampment all about the station of the South, and this, too, in the rain. There were hundreds of and this, too, in the rain. There were hundreds o and this, too, in the rain. There were hundreds of carriages, cabs, and vans piled with luggage. Some of them had been waiting since 6 o'clock that evening—five hours. People in the cabs and vans were trying to sleep—for the doors of the station were shut against them—and they would have to make a night of it. Besides this, there were loads of luggage and furniture laid out upon the streets, and hundreds of people encamped in the open streets, among their household goods. The people thus waiting had come so far—it is an out-of-the-way station—that it did not seem for most of them to be worth while to go back. "They were them to be worth while to go back. "They were nearly French," said my friend who saw them, "and of all the assemblages I ever saw this was the most miserable—wet and weary and hungry, and not knowing how long they would have to wait for the

NOTES OF THE WAR.

MACMAHON'S LAST BATTLE.

accuration of least barries.

A French officer escaped to Belgium says:—
"To relate what MacMahon did is impossible—
steel, fire, melted metal, explosive balls, and I don't
know what other infernal mixtures the Prussians
there made use of for the first time, appeared to
stream off or to rebound from him like hail from a
roof. He went to the front seeking death. 'Leave
me, my friends,' he said to us all, who sought to prevent him from going forward, 'let me show those
kings, those princes who hide behind their masses of
men, that a marshal of France knows how to fight. kings, those princes who hide behind their masses of men, that a marshal of France knows how to fight, and, when beaten, how to die.' And he smiled upon us a sad smile, which made us weep, and redoubled our rage. Ah, miserable! We kill, we massacre, and the living appear to spring up from the dead, which we heap around us. We climbed a little mountain of dead bodies that we might reckon how long the butchery would last. My sabre, broken and reeking, fell from my hands when I saw what masses we had still to deal with. The plain, the horizon, was black with dust. We were but ants in a large ant-hill. 'Marshal,' I said, 'We have at least 200,000 men before us.' 'No,' he replied, gently, 300,000.' At that moment a cloud passed before my eyes and we went mad. We regained our senses only when we found ourselves beyond the hordes of Unlans who attacked us. We had been fortunate enough to reach the Belgian frontier. We were safe, but at what a sacrifice."

THE EMPEROR'S CALCULATION.

A captain of the 48th (French) Regiment write that before the battle of Sedan he received orders that before the battle of Sedan he received orders, in case of defeat, to save as many of his men as he could by retiring to Belgium. This shows that the Emperor's calculation was to economize as many Prætorians as possible for his own use against his people at the close of the war. I have observed that from the very moment that Marshal MacMahon withdrew his army from Chalons and marched to the Ardennes, every military writer in the Eaglish papers declared that it was madness, and predicted exactly what has happened, namely, that he would be surrounded and overwhelmed by superior Prussian forces. Here is the explanation as given by M. Texier, in the Sicole, of the disastrous movement which cost MacMahon bis reputation, and probably his life.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Reported Prussian Reverse.

The New Peace Movement.

Bismarck and Favre.

ITALIAN UNITY ACCOMPLISHED.

The Occupation of Rome.

The Papal Legions Disbanded. The Revolution Complete.

Entire Losses Trifling.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Successes. LONDON, Sept. 22 .- A Prussian defeat is obscurely reported as having occurred at Athis.

Arrest of a Spy. The private secretary of Etienne Arago, Mayor of Paris, has been arrested as a Prussian spy. The New Peace Project.

The Standard says: - "Negotiations at Meaux are proceeding hopefully. The general principles have already been arranged by Bismarck and Jules Favre, and the details are now under discussion.

Another journal reports that thus far the only question discussed is who can ratify on the French side.

The American Ambulance Corps. The Anglo-American Ambulance Corps is of incalculable service at the seat of war.

The Occupation of Rome. FLORENCE, Sept. 22 .- A contingent of each division of the Italian army occupied the city of Rome, while the remainder went into camp outside the walls.

The papal troops in capitulating laid down their arms and defiled before the Italians, who cheered lustily for King Victor Emanuel.

The Papal legionshave gone to Civita Vecchia there to await the completion of arrangements now making to transport them to their several

The Italian loss in killed and wounded before the city was trifling. The Joy of Italy.

The Diplomatic Corps at the Vatican announced their entire satisfaction with the precautions which had been taken to preserve order. The people of all Italy are enthusiastic over the accomplishment of Italian unity. The large cities are covered with bunting, and fire-

works and illuminations attest the general joy.

Further Details of the Capture of the Eternal City.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—[Special despatch to New York World.]—Florence is in a blaze to-night over the entrance of the Italian army into Rome. Your entrance of the Italian army into Rome, Your special sends the following sketch of the steps which led up to this great event:—On Saturday, Signor Martino, finding that no arrangement could be made with the Pope, left Rome, and telegraphed in conjunction with General Cadorna to Florence that nothing was left but to march on Rome. A Cabinet council was called at once. The King, who has always desired to await the death of Pope Plus IX and of Mazzini before taking any decisive action, was overruled by the unanimous voice of the ministers. Orders were sent at once to Cadorna, Bixio, and Angioletti to make a combined advance. The Italian forces passed the Papal frontier and advanced to the Tiber, which they crossed on Sunday at Ponte Felice. Civita Castellana and Mente Rotondo were surrendered without any serious retondo were surrendered without any serious re-sistance. On Monday Rome was completely sur-rounded by the three Italian columns. After a parley with the Prussian Minister on that day, it was decided to end the matter at once, as there could was decided to end the matter at once, as there could be no doubt that the Papal government was overawed and the safety of Rome imperilled by the obstinacy and indolent fanaticism of the foreign Zouaves, who were also on the point of fighting among themselves, the dissatisfaction being intense between the German Zouaves on the one side, and the French, Dutch, and Irish Zouaves on the other. The latter, angered by the conduct of certain offi-cials of the Vatican, went so far as to tear off their

medals of Mentana and burn them in the Place of Yesterday the Italian forces, four thousand strong, closed in npon the city. The Zouaves made a desperate resistance at the Porta San Pancrazio, the Campo Militare, the Porta Maggiore, and the Porta del Popolo; but after the fighting had continued for half an hour orders were sent to them peremptorily from the Pope himself to cease firing. They obeyed unwillingly, and many of them broke their muskets in their vexation. Colonel Charette threw his sword into the Tiber.

This Morning's Quotations. This Morning's Quetations.

LONDON, Sept. 22—1130 A. M.—Consols, 92% for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; and of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 85%. Railways quiet. Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—1130 A. M.—Cotton opened steady. Uplands, 9%@9%d.; Orleans, 9%@9%d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 22 — 1.30 P. M.—Money market quiet. Consols 92½ for money, and 92½@92¾ for account; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾.
Frankfort, Sept. 22.—U. S. 5-20s closed yesterday Liverpool, Sept. 22—1:30 P. M.—Cotton declining. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard quiet.

FROM THE STATE.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Fair. SCRANTON, Sept. 22 .- The entries for the State Fair, which commences next Tuesday, are rapidly coming in. Large herds of the choicest cattle of New York and Pennsylvania have been entered and will be on hand. The exhibition promises to be the largest and most successful ever held by the society.

Highway Robbery.
Pittsburg, Sept. 22.—The paymaster of Mr. Mr. Shoenberger's iron mill, while walking along the street, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by two men, who selzed a satchel containing \$11,000 and ran into the Pan Handle Railroad tunnel, where the police captured the robbers and recovered the money.

FROM NEW YORK.

Congressional Nomination.

Syracuse, Sept. 22.—R. Holland Durell has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans to succeed Dennis McCarthy.

Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The shipments of specie to Europe to-day, have been \$113,700.

Forto-two proposals for the bonds were opened to-day, amounting to \$8,778,200. The highbest bid was \$10.90, and the lowest 109.32. The awards will be \$2,000,000 at 169.35 to 109.41.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fires in Boston. Boston, Sept. 23 .- The grocery of James E. Abbott, on Pleasant street, was burned last night. Loss \$3500; insurance \$3500 in the Firemen's Office of Hartford.

Two other fires also occurred, damaging the premises of George Turner, hat manufacturer, on Otis street, and Gilman's extension table manufactory on Fulton street. The losses were

Railroad Accident.

Dennis Cronin was run over and killed on the track of the Lowell Railroad this morning. It is supposed he was intoxicated.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Soldiers in the Field—The Army Police—The Crown Prince.

A correspondent of the New York Keening Post writes from Frankfort, Sept. i, as follows:—

The soldiers write home in good spirits; they never complain, though they have to pass through great privations. They no doubt do not even carry shelter tents on the march, and sleep in the open air in rain or fine. The weather has been excessively wet and stormy ever since actual hostilities commenced, in the beginning of August, rendering marching very difficult; but, on the other hand, preventing the spread of contagious disease, and producing abundance of good forage for the horses. It will be an interesting inquiry for scientific men as to what influence the firing of cannon has upon the fall of rain. During the last three weeks we have hardly had a single day without showers, drizzling rain or what influence the firing of cannon has upon the fail of rain. During the last three weeks we have hardly had a single day without showers, drizzling rain or storms. The men are, as a rule, well supplied with provisions, though most of the villages through which the army passed are deserted. The chief articles of food given them are brown bread, coffee, and now a new kind of sausage called erbswurst, or pea sausage. These sausages, I should mention, are made in Berlin, a manufactory having been lately erected, employing over a thousand persons. The ingredients are pea-meal, onion, bacon, made to keep by a chemical ingredient known to the inventor. The soldier needs only to put it in hot water in order to eat it. It is good and gives great nour-ishment. The lucky discoverer, it is said, receives three cents for every string of sausage manufactured, up to the first million, and about half a cent for every subsequent million. It appears to be the Prussian maxim that an army fed well fights well. The wounded receive every attention both on the field and at home. The various societies for the care of the wounded are represented by thousands of members on the field; and the ladies at home are untiring in their Red Cross labor. The dangers attending even the performance of the sanitary distance.

untiring in their Red Cross labor. The dangers at-tending even the performance of the sanitary du-ties, as the telegraph will have informed you, are

THE ARMY POLICE.

The German soldiers are not only morally selfgoverned, but the army possesses an excellently
organized system of field gendarmerie or army
police, which may be considered a moral institution.
Wherever you go among the German army the first
man you meet is an army gendarme, spendidly uniformed, with cuirassier helmet and a steel ring collar about the neck—his only distinction from a staff
orderly officer, with whom they are often confused.
They constitute an elite corps in war, and maintain orderly officer, with whom they are often confused. They constitute an clite corps in war, and maintain public order, prevent plunder, insubordination, relaxation of duty, and every kind of excess. As soon as a halt is made they are met all around the bivouac; they are guardians of the civil population in the enemy's land, and the terror of the marauding soldier. They have all persons following the army under strict watch; everybody with the army must have his legitimization papers, otherwise the army gendarme pounces down upon him, and his arrest is inevitable. It is their duty to make the acquaintance of all persons of influence, officials, pastors, teachers, hunters, hotel-keepers, as soon as the army halts in a town or village. On fighting days they are behind the line of battle to keep order, especially near the ambulances, and take care to keep open the roads for the trains and baggage. After a victory they concentrate upon the field, patrol it in all directions, to prevent the dead and wounded being plundered; and also ald the sanitary personnel in seeking for the wounded at night. The division commanders of the army police night. The division commanders of the army police receive their instructions and communications about army operations directly from the chief quartermas-ter of the general's staff to which they are attached. The field gendarme is infallible, that is, he bears his own responsibility; is answerable to no one of less rank than officers of the staff and hpwards. He has the right to arrest officers in uniform, from cap-tain, exclusive, downwards. He can use his arms in certain cases of resistance, and in cases of flight, An arrested efficer has to be taken to the nearest higher officer. A field gendarme can only be arhigher officer. A field gendarme can only be arrested by his own direct superior. In exceptional cases generals of the army can arrest the field gendarme in service. Their chief duty, however, is with the soldiers, none of whom can leave their halting place without a written permission, telling the object he has, for instance to draw water, purchase provisions, transport the sick. On the march their duty is to clear the roads from all and every living obstacle. They are indeed a blessing to an enemy's country. Wherever a field gendarme is seen, the whole neighborhood around is secure from all military excesses.

from all military excesses. THE CROWN PRINCE. Wherever the army goes the respect of the popula-tion is the first thing to be gained. Especially is this the case with the Crown Prince of Prussia, who this the case with the Crown Prince of Prussia, who is personally a most humane man. There is an anecdote related of him to the following effect:—As en the 20th of August he entered St. Miniel with his army, he took residence with a part of his staff in the first floor of the City Hall, the next floor above being occupied by the Maire, whose wife had given birth to a boy. The Crown Prince heard of the event, and at once sent his regret at bringing such disquiet into the house at such a time. He repeated his inquiries after the welfare of the lady the same evening, when the Maire said that his wife thanked his Royal Highness for the grace shown them, and both would consider it a high favor if he would allow their first-born to bear the name of the German victor. The born to bear the name of the German victor. The Crown Prince laughed, and said he had no objeccrown Prince laughed, and said he had no objections if they would enter his name as the godfather in the city baptismal book, promising, however the war might turn out, he would always bear his godchild in memory. The child was christened, and now bears the name of Freidrich Wilhelm. The Crown Prince on leaving presented the good lady with a valuable pin and his godchild with fifty durants. ducats.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

He is Serenaded at Albany-He Makes a Speech.

Albany, Sept. 21.—The Jacksonian Guards, under Captain James McFallane, serenaded Gover-

ALEANY, Sept. 21.—The Jacksonian Guards, under Captain James McFailane, serenaded Governor Hoffman this evening. In response to repeated calls the Governor said:—

Thanks, my friends, sincere thanks, for this prompt and hearty ratification by you of the action of the Rochester Convention to-day. I learn that its proceedings were marked by the greatest enthusiasm and the most perfect unity. No warring factions, no clashing interests, no personal aspirations, no individual jealousies marred the harmony of its deliberations. It came from the people, represented the people, and has spoken for the people, and in the people's name. No administration controlled it. Its delegates have not been induenced by the promise of office or purchased with a price. They were the independent representatives of their independent constituents, and they will return to their homes disturbed by no heart-burnings or jealousies, satisfied with their work and confident of the approval of the people. Such a condition of things, especially when contrasted with the proceedings and results of the recent Convention at Saratoga, to which I need not further allude, indicates for you and for the ticket this day nominated a brilliant and glorious victory. Never has our party in this State presented a more solid front; never has it shown a greater determination to achieve success; never were its prospects brighter. There will be no want of energy or termination to achieve success; never were its pros-pects brighter. There will be no want of energy or termination to achieve success; never were its prospects brighter. There will be no want of energy or activity because the result is deemed certain. All over the State the desire and ambitton are by earnest work and thorough organization to make our triumph more complete and overwhelming. Every Democrat I have seen seems to feel it his special duty to labor to secure the greatest results, and his special pleasure te anticipate and realize the magnitude of the majority which he will help to swell. Perfect your organizations; be earnest and active; remember your victory of last May. The triumph you gained then is to be won again, and the thousands of your majority are to be counted where the thermometer has been ranging during summer—among the nineties. Again I thank you for this demonstration. This is not the proper time to discuss the issues of the campaign, and you will excuse me, I am sure, from making a long speech. I bid you good night. (Cheers.)

On concluding his speech, Gov. Hosman introduced Comptroller Nichols, who was present, and who in response to the cheering salutations of the crowd made an eloquent and impressive speech. Speeches were also made by Judge Allen and Hon. Francis Kernan, of Utica. There were bonfires, torch-lights, and great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired as soon as the nominations were re-fellytid here.

THE COOLIES.

Arrival of a Large Gang at Belleville, N. J.

Arrival of a Large Gang at Belleville, N. J.

At midnight on Tuesday night the village of Belleville, north of Newark, was disturbed in its slumbers by the roll of a dozen wagons over the road—an unusual noise for the hour in the quiet town. Two hours before, a gang of nearly one hundred citizens of the Celestial Empire had landed from a Eric train at Santiago Park, taking from a freight car which accompanied their train boxes and bundles enough to supply a regiment. The strangers, as they moved noiselessly about gathering together their luggage, spoke to each other only in a language that could not be interpreted by the persons connected with the railroad service at the depot. They were dressed in the national costume, their blue blouses, pig-tails, and pointed wooden shoes forming a marked contrast to the style of dress worn by the lookers-on. The persons who had the yellow men in charge would give no explanation or information as to their destination, the gentleman who had contracted for their services having given his semble express orders to give no information. This gentleman, Captain Hervey, had been troubled by the circulation of a report, several weeks ago, that he intended to discharge his employes and place Chinamen in their places. So to prevent his help from leaving him he had to deny the report publicly, and the secrecy with which the gang was brought into the vicinity was due to this fact, not less than to the fear that the inofensive party might be attacked, were they taken openly through the country. At Port Jervia, where they arrived early on Tuesday, they were detained under cover of darkness. Even the conductor and brakemen were not acquainted with the real destination of their passengers, but surmised that they were part of the large force obstracted for by the contractors of the Midland Railmad, and that they were project, Captain Hervey, having contracted with Mr. Roopmanschap for their services for a term of years. The establishment of Captain Hervey is one of the largest in the country,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was not in session

AN INTRICATE CASE. AN INTRICATE CASE.

In the Nisi Prius Court, Judge Sharswood presiding, a motion was argued, looking to the dissolution of an injunction to restrain Mortimer H. Brown, a miner, from expending a certain portion of \$7000 paid to him by his father, Moses Brown, late a Government contractor in the Indian Territory, alleged to be due to Cloud & Perrie, contractors for supplies in Texas. It appears there was a man named Shirley who was a middle man for the purchase of grain who was a middle man for the purchase of grai and he had supplied Brown with his materials to fill contracts. Shirley had paid money to Cloud & Perrie, and it had been received by them with the understanding that Shirley was a partner of

Brown's.

This is denied by Mr. Brown, who had come into possession of vouchers which were cashed at Washington for \$7000, and had been sent to the son, M. H. Brown, for use by the family. A balance remaining unexpended is now sought to be recovered by the plaintiffs, Cloud & Perrie, through an attachment. Brown, on the other hand, claims damages for breach of contract. It was argued for the motion to dissolve the injunction that there was a remedy at law, and that there was no equity in the case. On the part of the defense, it is contended that there is a right in equity, and English authorities were quoted to show that the equity should follow the fund. The Judge reserved his decision.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE Thursday, Sept. 22, 1870.

Lenders report no essential change in the money market. The supply of currency is fair, both at the banks and en the street, but it is hardly up to the demand, and with a revival of business in speculative circles the tone of the market is decidedly firm. Call loans are active, ranging between 5 and 6 per cent. on good collaterals, and first-class paper is decidedly nominal, except at the banks, where very little discounting is being done. counting is being done.

Gold is quiet but very steady, with sales rang-

ing between 113% and 113%.
Governments continue active and strong, our

quotations showing a fur her advance of %.
Stocks sold on a very moderate scale, but prices were maintained. A few city sixes changed hands at 101%.

In Reading Railroad there were no sales. We

quote at 48 31. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 59%; Philadelphia and Erie at 26%, s. o.; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45%; and Little Schuylkill at 42. Catawissa preferred was in good request at 38%, b. o., without sales.

In Canal stocks there were trifling sales of Schuylkill preferred.

Schuylkill preferred. The balance of the list was neglected, Second and Third Streets Railroad being the only

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 C & Am 6s, 89, 92 | 15 sh Lit Sch R.ls. 42

\$400 do.mt 6s 89 96 | 8 sh O C& A R R. 45%

6 sh Penna R..... 593/4 4 sh 2d & 3d St.. 50 5 sh Penna R..... 59% 4 sh 2d & 3d St.. 50

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114% (\$144%; 5-208 of 1862, 113@113%; do. 1864, 112@112%; do. Nov. 1865, 112% (\$112%; do. Kov. 1865, 112% (\$1112%; do. do., 1867, 110% (\$1112%; do. 1868, 110% (\$1111%; do. do., 1867, 110%; Pacines, 1114 (\$1111%; Gold, 113%; MESSRS. DZ HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114% (\$114%; do. 1862, 113@113%; do. 1864, 112@112%; do. 1865, 112% (\$1112%; do. 1868, do. 110% (\$1111%; do. 1865, do. 110% (\$1111%; do. 1868, do. 110% (\$1111

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 22.—The Flour market is steady at yesterday's quotations. There is very little demand from shippers, but the home consumers pur-chase to a moderate extent. Sales of 2600 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5 50; middlings at \$4.50; extras at \$5.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6.87%; 900 barrels Quaker City Mills on secret terms; Pennsylvania extra family at \$6.50@7: Indiana and Ohio do. do., and fancy

at \$6.50@7: Indiana and Ohio do. do., and fancy brands at \$7.50@8.50, as in quality: 500 barrels City Mills extra sold at \$6.25, f. o. b., and 1000 barrels do. family on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75 In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, and a good demand from the local millers for prime lots, while inferior descriptions are neglected. Sales of 2000 bushels prime Indiana red at \$1.39@1.43; 4500 bushels Maryland do. on private terms; 1400 bushels Maryland do. on private terms; 1400 bushels amber at \$1.42@1.47; and 1400 bushels Iowa spring at \$1.50. Rye is unsettled, and 400 bushels Western sold at 90c. Corn is in small supply, and commands higher prices; sales of yellow at \$1; and 3000 bushels Western mixed at 97c. 2\$1. Oats are without essential change; sales of 2590 bushels at 54@55c. for prime Western and Pennsylvania, and 50@55c for Delaware. 1000 bushels Western Barley sold yesterday afternoon at \$1.25.

whisky is firmer; 25 barrels Western fron-bound