VOL. XIV-NO. 72.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE

Policy of Von Beust.

Rochefort and Cluseret. Burning of the Strasburg Cathedral

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Guizot on the War.

STRASBURG MINSTER.

The Grand Cathedral in Flames. A correspondent of the Allgemeius Zeitung, writing from before Strasburg, August 25, says: ing from before Strasburg, August 25, says:—
"The Minster burns!" was at length our sorrowing conviction, as towards 2 o'clock A. M. we turned from the sight of the flames, as if stunned by a heavy blow, and walked slowly homewards in silence. No sound escaped us, each was possessed by a grief as for the loss of a personal friend, the faithful and revered of many long years, and was bewildered as if his higher thoughts sought vainly their long-accustomed resting place! The sleep into which one sank at last from sheer exhaustion bewildered as if his higher thoughts sought vainly
their long-accustomed resting place! The sleep
into which one sank at last from sheer exhaustion
was no shelter from those words of woe. In the
watches of the night "The Minster burns!" sounded
in the ear, and the first waking thoughts found no
other utterance than, again, "The Minster burns!"
But to my story. We had been informed that the

cannonading was to-day to be increased in force, and to begin at a late hour from the east and south. It was after 9 o'clock, when, once more on our way to the Mundolsheimer Hohe, we found some diffi-culty in the darkness in avoiding the trains of cuity in the darkness in avoiding the trains of wagons carrying huge trees and munitions to the fortress, a difficulty to which these in tura must have been subject from a strong body of Uhlans which they encountered. At length we stood on the ridge of the hill, near the bench erected there for the Grand Duke of Baden. The rains of yesterday were glowing and smoking still. It was 10 o'clock when the signal-fires on our side sent up their flames at regular intervals.

their flames at regular intervals.

The Thomaskirche in the city stood out from the flames behind it as from a background of gold. On the ramparts a fire was kindled, probably a barrel the ramparts a fire was kindled, probably a barrel of pitch, by the light of which men were working at the defenses. A concentrated but changing light showed a large building, probably a lazaretto. In the distance we saw the flash of guns, like summer lightning, and—such is man!—having come here to see the continuation of this spectacle of horror, we grew impatient as 10 and 11 o'clock struck and all was yet calm and silent. Some of our party retreat was yet calm and silent. Some of our party retired homewards, "There will be nothing to see to-night," it was said; and many believed that the command-

ant must have sent a flag of truce, bearing, perhaps, the surrender of the city.

The night was growing very cold. Towards the west a vigorous cannonading began, which was answered from the fortress. Shells rose in the air, fa'ling on to the ashes of yesterday's fires, and kind-ling fresh ones. But these flames—streaming high into the air—they must come from a lofty building. It is the nave of the Minster! Hither and thither fly speculations, doubts, hopes, assurances. The broad and heavy cloud of smoke prevents all certainty. One maintains that the Minster is distinctly visible to the right of the great fire; another with equal energy that he can see it on the left. The officers of higher rank are assembling on our hill. The Grand Duke stands speechless and motionless, th intense gaze fixed upon the mighty flames whose merciless tongues stream ever higher and wider and brighter into the air. What must have been his feelings at such a mement? Furious, and yet more furious, grow the crack and roar of the batteries, their boom accompanied by a hissing noise, and producing a strange and heart-stirring sound. The fires and the firing seened ceaseless, but ever and again arose the doubt whether indeed the Minster was on fire. At length all hope is at an end. The flame is already licking up the side of the tower. A throb of pain thrills through every heart, as we look at each other in dead silence. The expression of each face is to be read but too easily in the far-shining light of the flames, clear almost as that of day. The thunder of the artillery is ceaseless; rockets fly hither and the artillery is ceaseless; rockets fly hither and thither; what keeps us here? The deep inward excitement and the ever increasing cold of the night urge a return homewards, but to stir from the spot is impossible. From a tree near us owis fly forth is impossible. From a tree near us owis fiv forth and fit hooting over the vineyards. What a cry of mourning will arise from the days to come, sounding onward through all history, over the work of this night! Presently an ordnance officer brings word that hand grenades are falling in our immediate neighborhood, and we turn toward our quarters. With heavy hearts we parted from our companions; the feeling that we must remain together, together bear this new sorrow, possessed each mind; but at last we were compelled to separate. What a spectacle will be that Minster—in rains! How melancholy, beyond power of words to picture, the coming entry into Strasburg! The reunion of Alsace with the German Fatherland, accompanied as it is with difficulties of no common companied as it is with difficulties of no common kind, and needing for their conquest the utmost care and caution, will be rendered incalculably more diffcult by the destruction of this Minster, and that this great event, this great restitution of the booty of well nigh two hundred years, should bear so black a mark as the sacrifice of such a building is horrible

mark as the sacrifice of such a building is horrible to think upon.

Afternoon—I have just returned from the Mundolsheimer Hohe. At the first glance I drew freer breath. There lay Strasburg with its various burning ruins; but the Minster stood yet uninjured, the tower yet rose bravely as of old up into the sky! My joy was of short duration. Through a good telescope it is plainly to be seen that the nave of the church is totally destroyed. How wide spread and complete may be the destruction is not to be seen from my position; perhaps it is not even calculable in from my position; perhaps it is not even calculable in Strasburg itself. Thus the fearful fact to which one has so resolutely refused belief is clear as the dayinght which reveals it. Into what insignificance sinks now the destruction of a hop-store, of barracks, of much hay and straw, and of the Hospital for Foundlings! All these time and for Foundlings! All these time and money may re-place; but the Minster!

place; but the Minster!

The fire is beginning again. By day it looks less awful than in the darkness of the night. And it is by night that men are lying in walt to slay and to send fire into the dwellings of their fellow-mortals. And we rave of civilization. Thinking is dangerous work at this crisis. We are at war, at war for a Ger-man town. The autumn sun casts a brilliant yellow light over the town and the clouds of smoke, making them shine as though they were of gold. What new ruins will it rise upon to-morrow?

ROCHEFORT.

The "Marselliaise" and General Cluseret. The London Daily News says:—
The Marscillaise has reappeared, but under unfortunate auspices. At the head of its leading column appears the following letter from its former editor:— To the Citizen Paschal Grousset—My Dear Friend:
You will understand that, as long as I am in the Provisional Government, I can take no part in the editing of the Marseillaise. Will you arrange with your colleagues to bring out the journal, and then you can go on with your polemics under the flag with which we fought together?

Ever yours,

H. ROCHEFORT.

The Marseillaise, under its new editorship, proceeds to say that it has no confidence in any member of the Provisional Government except M. Rochefort, the only one of them really elected by the General Cluseret, who, when expelled Rochefort, the only one of them really elected by the people. General Cluseret, who, when expelled from France by the Emperor, delighted to call himself an American citizen, has now come back in the character of a Frenchman, announces himself a leading contributor to the Marseillaise, as degins by an onslaught on M. Rechefort's colleagues, M. Gambetta and M. de Keratry, both of whom he

brands as Orieanists.

The following letter appears in this evening's Moni-PARS, Sept. 8.—At a moment whom all opinions disarm, and when all citizens unite against the enemy an odious article headed "Reaction," signed by General Cluseret, which is a positive appeal to civil war, has appeared in the Marseillaise. Allow me to remind the public that I have now nothing to do with that journal. Accept, etc.,

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

It therefore comes to this—that the "Marseillaise," which entirely owed its celebrity to M. Rochefort, is—notwithstanding the declarations of his old friend, M. Paschal Grousset, the editor, that he is the one member of the Provisional Government worthy of trust—repudiated by him altogether. How it is now to "get along" is a question which General Cluseret, fresh from New York, must find (Mbarrasking.

THE FRENCH ERRORS.

M. Gulzet on the War. The Daily Nees publishes the following translation of a letter received from M. Guizot by an English

of a letter received from M. Guizot by an English friend in this country:—

Val. Richer.

My dear.—: If we were only beginning this unhappy war, I would tell you frankly what I think of its evil origin and its lamentable errors; and I am sure that a large majority of the French nation thinks as I do about it. But we are not beginning the war. The coinion of the French nation on the main points of the question is unchanged, but no one thinks about them now, and, indeed, we cannot and ought not to think about them. For the present we ought to occupy ourselves—and, in fact, we do occupy ourselves—with war, and war only. We are engrossed by it, not only because of the unexpected reverses which we have experienced, but also, and above all, because of the designs which the Prussians manifest and the character which they have stamped upon this war. On their part it is menifestly a war of ambition and for the sake of conquest. They proclaim lendly that they intend to take back Alsace and Lorraine, provinces which have been curs for two centuries, and which we have held through all the political vicinsitudes and chances of war. The Prussians do even more than this; although they occupy these provinces very partially and only temporarily, they already presume to exercise the rights of sovereignty over them. They have issued a decree in Lorraine abolishing our laws of conscription and recruiting for the army. Ask the first honest German whom you meet, if this is not one of those acts of victorious ambition which pledges a nation to a struggle indefinitely prolonged, a struggle which can only be terminated by one of those disasters that a nation never accepts; one that if it experiences it never forgives. Be sure, my dear —, that France will never accept the character and consequences which Prussia desires to give to the war. Because of our first reverses we have our national honor to preserve, and because of the claims of Prussia we have to defend and keep our national territory. We will maintain these two causes at any p

will need to do if their projects are to have any chance of success. The age is with us, and we will not fail the age.

This, my dear —, I tell you in all frankness and sincerity, is the actual condition of facts and of men's minds in France. I am very anxious that it should be known in England, and that there should be no mistake there as to our national sentiments and the possibilities of the future. I devoted my whole political life to creating and maintaining bonds of friendship and unfettered alliance between France and England. I thought, and I still think, that this alliance is a pledge of the moral honor of the two nations, of their material prosperity, and of the progress of civilization throughout the world. I can recall the sorrow and apprehension which I felt in 1857 when I thought that the power of England was endangered by the great Indian mutiny. I remember also that the sentiments of France at the time were in complete harmony with my own. It is therefore with sorrow, not unmixed with surprise, that I now see many Englishmen so openly hostile to France. This is a very long letter, my dear —, and I have still much to say to you; but I must now e melande, and am always most heartly yours,

[BYGIAND]

ENGLAND.

Indifference of English Ministers to the Crisis -Engiand Has No Foreign Policy-A Prime Minister's Amusements in War Cimes.

Minister's Amusements in War Times.

The London Times says:—The Ministers, it may be, enter into the pleasure of "standing on the shore and seeing ships tossed on the sea," or of "being in a castle and witnessing a battle and the adventures thereof below." To all appearance they contemplate the crash of empires and the fall of thrones with a feeling of rural security. We hear of them enjoying the sea breezes of the Channel, or staying at Highland residences, or visiting friends in the country. It would have been imagined that there was matter enough for a Cabinet Council in the news of every week. One would have supposed that men in a responsible position at such times could not have sought too many opportunities for interchanging ideas on the great events they may any day have to deal with. But they seem quite content to leave us in the hands of a provisional government of under secretaries and private secretaries. When the hour for mediation arrives, there taries. When the hour for mediation arrives, there will be only time for a brief conversation and a hurried journey to Balmoral. No one thinks it worth while to be on the spot in order to be in readiness for any contingency. The Ministers, sir, as we all know, possess the confidence of the country, and the country will doubtless be encouraged by the the country will doubtless be encouraged by the philosophical calm of the Ministry. It is true the Germans are protesting with increasing ve-hemence against our interpretation of neutral-ity, and declare that the duties of a neutral-government are not fulfilled by tying our hands with ineffectual laws, and then proclaiming that the law will not allow us to act. But the ministry think they have no more urgent duties to attend to than press on them in ordinary autumas, and the country will, of course, be reassured. One advantry will, of course, be reassured. One advan-tage we certainly gain: there is no danger of our active interference in foreign quarrels. It seems, indeed, from a telegram you published yesterday, that the Government have not been wholly inactive. They have actually obtained an engagement from Greece to abstain obtained an engagement from Greece to abstain from throwing her immense force into the contest. It is understood, moreover, that they have made an agreement with other powers not to join in the struggle, without mutual explanations. It is evident they think there will be abundant leisure for such explanations. The armies of Prussia or the republicans of Paris will hold their hands while which the struggle of th Ministers are returning from the Highlands, the South Coast, or their country residences.

South Coast, or their country residences.

No Foreign Policy.

The truth is, says the Pail Mall Gazette, we have no foreign policy, and in this respect we stand almost, if not entirely, alone among all the nations on earth. A great nation with a small policy soon ceases to be great, and a nation with no policy ceases practically to be a nation at all. England may become a Crœsus among nations by sacrificing everything to rigid economy, but she will find she has only bartered her name for money, and that the latter gives her no power without the former. In the Europe of the future there must be in the course of a very few years a considerable readjustment of the balance of power. If we wish to have any voice in the questions which either will arise or await solution—and some of these, such as the Eastern question, as it is called, are of vital importance to our interests—we should, at all events, retain such a position as will enable us to secure ourselves against position es will enable us to secure ourselves against the consequences of the ambition of other nations who have higher aims than those of the countinghouse. Rich and respectable we certainly are, but powerful we certainly are not, either for offense or for defense.

A Prime Minister's Amusements. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone visited the Workmen's International Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, September 9. The Premier was presented with a plough made by Mr. Johnson, of Castle Blayney, and with an "Ulster coat," or, as it is henceforth to be called a "Gladstone" coat, made of Irish frieze. The sentative of Messrs. Dunville & Co., the honorable gentleman was induced to taste their Irish whisky. After having spent two hours in the building, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left, expressing themselves highly pleased at their visit, and promising to pay a second one before the Exhibition closes.

A MONARCH'S DECLINE.

Diary of an Officer who was with Napoleon A Brussels correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette says:—"The following are the entries in the diary of A Brussels correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"The following are the entries in the diary of a French officer who was with Napoleon from Paris to Libramont, and arrived the day before yesterday at Dinant:—July 24, departure of the Emperor. July 25, arrived at Nancy; triumphal entry. July 26, left Nancy. July 27, Pont-a-Mousson. July 23 to Aug. 14, sojourn at Metz. Aug. 14, Longeville; battle; bomb struck headquarters; one colonel and ten men killed. Aug. 16, Gravelotte; battle en 16th Aug. 16, from Longeville to Verdun, fifty-six kilometres in one day. Aug. 17 to 20, Chalons. Aug. 21 to 23, Courcelles. Aug. 24 to 28, Rethel, Bethonville, Tourteron. Aug. 28, Le Chene; cavairy engagement; ten men killed. Aug. 29, stone; villsge of twenty houses; Emperor lodged in a cabin. Aug. 30, Mouzon; battle; Emperor breakfasts in a farm-house; setting out in the evening; travelling all night; Carignan; arrival at Sedan at 10 o'clock A. M. Sept. 1, Sedan; engagement at 4 A. M.; bombardment of town at 9½. A. M.; bomb falls upon the bridge and bursts not far from the Emperor; General de Courson de Villeneuve thrown off his norse; Prince de la Moskwa slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell; the Emperor meeting him, asks, "Is it serious?" "No;" in the evening parliamentary capitulation, suspensien of arms. Sent. 2, the Emperor meeting him, asks, "Is it serious?" "No;" in the evening parliamentary capitulation, suspensien of arms. Sept. 2, the Emperor goes to the castle of Bellevue, at six kilometres from Sedan; interview: Emperor, Bismarck, and Prince Royal; the King of Prussia arrives later and remains only five minutes; the Emperor engages only his person, he constitutes himself prisoner, and spends the night at Bellevue. Sept. 3, departure from Bellevue at 6% o'clock; the Emperor deflies with his suite before the front of the Prussian army, after having made the tour of Sedan; under pretext of being blocked by cars, stoppage in every village; there, before the Emperor, pass the transports of the French artillery. What humiliations! September 3, arrival at Bouillon, 1;

appears to me that we are made to defile twice before the same soldiers. September 4, departure from Bouillon at 6% o'clock. At 10 o'clock A. M., arrival at Libramont. The Emperor sees the Belgian cannon, and asks to have their mechanism explained to him, the same as that of the Belgian rifle. His physiognomy betrays no emotion. We rific. His physiognomy betrays no emotion. We leave the Emperor to go to-morrow to Halma, and from thence to Dinaut. September 6, at 10 o'clock, arrived at Dinant. Good reception."

AUSTRIA.

Count von Beust's Pollcy-Impertant Speech of M. Kinczko.

Vienna Correspondence Paris Monde. The policy of Count de Beust is at present assuming a somewhat clearer appearance. The Cabinet of Francis Joseph now ventures almost openly on three declarations:—1. Italy shall not enter Rome; three declarations:—1. Italy shall not enter Rome; 2. The Eastern question shall remain in statu quo, by virtue of an agreement between the Emperors of Austria and Russia; 3. Prussia, victorious, shall not take either Alsace, or Lorraine, or Wurtemburg, or Bavaria; otherwise Austria and Hungary will draw the sword. Much more, M. Klaczko, Counselior to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Deputy to the Diet of Lemberg, has had the courage to pronounce in public, two days ago, in the midst of the applause of the assembly, an emphatic eulogy on France, that noble nation, the protectress of Catholicism, the mother of civilization, and to say that Austria must necessarily arrest Prussia in her conquests, so as to prevent Central Euorpe from falling under the yoke of the savage bears of Germany (sic). This speech produced a great sensation both at Vienn speech produced a great sensation both at Vienn and in Galicia, for M. Klaczko is well known to b as it were the right arm of our Chancellor. Que potest capere, capiat. It is true that when one is of the point of having \$00,000 men under arms, fear is

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the New Minister-A Sketch of his Career. After repeated rumors that the Government had long been dissatisfied with the course of Mr. Motley as Minister to England, the name of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen was finally sent by President Grant to the Senate as his successor, on the 14th of July last. Mr. Motley's friends made an earnest effort in the Senate to defeat the confirmation of his successor, but failed. Mr. Frelinghuysen, however, declined the appointment, his letter to the President being withheld from the public for some weeks. Since it has been made public the air has been full of rumors as to who would next be tendered the most responsible of our diplomatic posts, but it was not until this morning that the President's definite intention was made known. A reliable Washington despatch published elsewhere announces that the President has tendered the position to Hon. Oilver P. Morton, of Indiana, and that the latter has signified his acceptance of it.

Oliver P. Morton was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 4th of August, 1823, and is therefore in his forty-eighth year at present. He was placed under the care of a grand-mother and two aunts in Oh'o, in consequence of the early death of his parents, and served for a while with his brother at the hatter's trade. At the age of fourteen he entered the Wayne County Seminary, being described as being at that time "a timid and rather verdant-looking youth, too shy to bear, with head erect, a master's look." He subsequently entered the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, where he showed great proficiency in his studies, especially in forensic exercises. He left college however, without graduating, and returning to Indiana, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, soon attaining a position among the first lawyers of the State.

In 1852, he was elected a Circuit Court Judge, as a Democrat; but when, in 1854, the Demo cratic party repealed the Missouri compromise and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Mr. Morton, who had been known as a Free-soil Democrat, abandoned his old party and aided in forming the Republican party, of which he was from the first one of the acknowledged leaders in Indiana. In 1856, he received the Republican nomination for Governor of his native State, but was defeated, after a vigorous canvass, by about 5000 votes. When the vital struggle of 1860 approached, the Republicans of Indiana put forward an unusually strong State ticket, with the name of Henry S. Lane for Governor, and that of Oliver P. Morten for Lieutenant-Governor. This ticket was triumphantly elected, and in January, 1861, in accordance with the previous understanding, Lane was elected to the United States Senate and Morton was duly inaugurated as Governor of the State. His position, like that of all the Governors of the loyal States, was one of extreme difficulty, but he devoted himself with untiring energy to the task of upholding the administration of President Lincoln in the efforts of the Government to suppress the Rebellion. He was among the most zealous and proficient of the celebrated "War Governors," and by a never-ceasing anxiety to promote the comfort of the Indiana volunteers, justly became a great favorite in the camp and field. He likewise enjoyed the entire confidence of the President during this

critical period of our history. In 1862 the Democratic party carried the State election in Indiana, but Governor Morton's term was for four years, and the country was not deprived of his sterling services. The Democratic majority of the Legislature which was in session in the winter of 1862-63, having insolently refused to accept Governor Morton's message on the state of the country and its requirements, then drew up a bill in caucus, which was designed to strip him of all his military power and lodge it in the hands of four Democratic State officers, but this scheme was foiled by the withdrawal of the Republican members, leaving the Legislature without a quorum after the bill had been engrossed ready

for its final passage. In October, 1864, Mr. Morton was re-elected Governor of Indiana by a majority of 22,000 votes, and continued in the active discharge of the duties of this office for another year. In the summer of 1865, however, he was attacked with partial paralysis, and was forced to make the journey to Europe, as the only chance of averting a fatal result. He remained abroad several months, and on his return resumed the duties of the Governorship, until 1867, when, on March 4, he resigned, to take the seat in the Senate to which he had been elected.

Although erippled by disease, he has continned to discharge fully the duties of the Senatorship, and by frequent elaborate orations on the impeacement of Andrew Johnson, on reconstruction, and especially on financial questions, has achieved a reputation as an orator, and fairly risen above the rank of mere politician to the dignity of statesmanship. In the field of diplomacy he is as yet without trial or experience, but he possesses abilities of a high order, and, despite his feeble health, will doubtless prove himself fully equal to the demands made by the responsible position to which he has just been called by the President. Of his confirmation by the Senate there can be no doubt at all.

SECOND EDITION TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Prussian Terms of Peace.

Progress of the Invasion.

Favre and Bismarck.

The Condition of Metz.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. The English Mission.

Hon. O. P. Morton Appointed

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Terms of Peace.
London, Sept. 23.—The Prussian Moniteur (official organ), published at Berlin, contains in its issue this morning two notes from Count Von Bismarck to ambassadors of neutral powers to the North German Confederation in relation to the propositions for peace now under consideration. The first of these notes is dated September 13, in which is urged the necessity for better and more material guarantees against a new attack by France, and espeically upon the States of South Germany, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden. Hence the need on the part of Germany of possessing those fortresses which are now a perpetual menace.

In the second note Bismarck repudiates all idea of German intervention for the reorganization of France, but says if Strasburg and Metz remain in French hands the offensive of France overpowers the defensive of Germany. These material guarantees alone will give peace, while France retaining these places will always consider a truce as enabling her to chose her own time for a renewal of hostilities. Germany asks only passive strength to resist such

General Cluseret Recalled. Tours, Sept. 23.—Newspaper files and letters arrive here spasmodically from Paris. General Cluseret has been recalled from the South, as he is thought to encourage dissatisfaction and disorder among the people.

There is an immense supply of cartridges at Lyons. Despatches from that city announce the arrival there of great numbers of French prisoners who escaped white en route to Germany under a guard of German soldiers. Many more managed to reach Toul.

Captive Balloons at Paris are still in active use, enabling the military authorities to keep a sharp watch of the movements of the Prussians. Another balloon from Bazaine's headquarters at Metz had fallen within the territory controlled by the French. The balloon contained one hundred and thirty-seven letters. Condition of Metz.

From these it seems that butchers' meat is very dear at Metz, and the army and citizens are consequently eating horse-flesh. There is great plenty of provisions other than meat. General Gartbaldt

is still a prisoner on the Island of Caprera, and Italian war vessels are cruising about to prevent his escape to France. Favre and Bismarck.
LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Times of this morn-

ing publishes a telegram from Berlin of yesterday's date, saying that Bismarck and Jules Favre were closeted all day on Thursday, the former insisting on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty. Jules Favre conceded indemnity for cost of the war, surrender of part of the fleet, dismantling of Metz, Strasburg, and possibly other fortifica-Prussians Moving on Orleans.

London, Sept. 23 .- The Prussians are apparently preparing to move on Orleans, which has been evacuated by the French. Troubles in Rome.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Yesterday a collision occurred in "Leonine City," between Italian soldiers and a mob. The Pope subsequently asked Gen. Cadorna for a guard to insure his personal safety, and the General immediately sent troops for that purpose.

The Vemito.

Madrid, Sept. 23.—The vemito is spreading rapidly in the seacoast towns.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Details of Operations up to Tuesday—The Falace of Versalites Occupied by the Unians.
London, Sept. 22.—[Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
—A special bearer of despatches for the Tribune has just reached London at this bour (midnight, 22d), having left Paris on Tuesday afternoon. Before his arrival no news since Sunday had been received from Paris in London by either telegraph or post. He eports that all egress from the city has been positively prohibited by the French, and that the Germans also refuse permission to all persons to pass their lines in either direction.

The Prussian advanced pickets are near Malmaison, between St. Germain and Paris. No French

The Prussian advanced pickets are hear Malmal-son, between St. Germain and Paris. No French troops are in sight. They are all retired behind Paris. The country around Paris is deserted except by Prussians. A pontoon bridge is thrown across the Seine below St. Germain, where the army of the Crown Prince is stationed. The Prussian lines ex-tend on the road to Nantes as far as Crespieres. No trains are on the railway between Paris and Bouen, or any other point, and all telegraph wires are cut.

This messenger brings from the Tribune special correspondent in Paris a detailed account of the military operations and engagements around that

PARIS SBUT IN FROM THE OUTER WORLD. If the siege of I aris has not actually commenced, we are arready as uncomfortable as though Krupp's cannon were at their destructive work. Since Sunday night we have been shut in from the outer world, As no later post arrived than up to yesterday noon, we would communicate with London only via New York.

vis New York.

This means cased suddenly, for on trying to send in telligence of the fight yesterday morning, and during the day at Charillor, I was told the Prusslans had out the wires. Chatillon is a place well known to most visitors to Paris, situated at a short distance between the forts of Montrong and Vannes, under the beautiful woods of Meudon. It is on the weak side of Paris, and it is from this point Henry IV attacked the city and received the submission of the citizens, whom he had succeeded in starying out.

The Prussians, true to the tactics they have practiced throughout the war, and following up their traditional mode of warfare, have glided through the forests and woods up to the very walls of the city, which they are about to assail. On the other hand, their opponents, apparently untaught by the bitter experience of the past few weeks, seem to have adopted no extreme precaution against a surprise of the kind; for although it was known that the Prussians were advancing, their actual position and strength nobody could give.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE WOODS. UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO BURN THE WOODS.
Desperate attempts were made, nevertheless, to burn these woods, but so much rain had recently fallen and the trees were still so green and full of sap that no quantity of petroleum would coax them to blaze and consume. They gave out plenty of smoke, which drifted overabundantly into the city when the wind biew from the southwest; but there was no conflagration. I went up on the heights of Montmartre to see it, but nothing could be discovered beyond blazing barns and hayricks set on fire to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Prussians.

Here then the woods remain, and there too are the Prusaiana in them. Here the enemy have concea'ed themselves in the daytime, and hence they have emerged at night and early dawn—resting twelve or three days, always methodically but resolutely. All those clusters of trees which form the woods and copses called after Notre Dame and Saint Martin, Gros Bols, all that remains of the once vast Forest of Bondy, have been thus, occupied by Prussiane.

They advanced along the Orleans road to Savigny, where they cut the lines. They found the ford between Ablon and Athis, and, as the Seine is now low, they soon crossed it, with water up to their waists. Immediately they proceeded to construct a pontoon bridge at Juvisy, where the railway branches off toward Chathlon-le-Petit and Vitry. By this movement they avoided the bridge at Joinville-le-Pont, which had been blown up at the approach of the Uhlans.

From this point they rapidly gained the Bois de Ferrieres and Meudon, and presently Versailles—wherein the old palace of the Kings of France, in the ancient "hunting-box" of Louis XIII measieurs the Uhlans rested their weary limbs on Sundavnight. No time has been lost by them in getting to work.

GENERAL VINOY'S DEFEAT. They advanced along the Orleans road to Savigny,

GENERAL VINOY'S DEFEAT. Reconnoitring parties went out from the French side, and General Vinoy's Corps had a sharp skirnish last Friday with the advance guard—some say "the rear guard," which seems more likely. Men fell on both sides; but the General whose retreat to Laon has already made him famous in the army, the Britains the Pressions outsimplessed him famous in the army. finding the Prussians outnumbered him, retired under the forts of Charenton and the guns of Vinunder the forts of Charenton and the guns of Vincennes. The strength of the Prussians was estimated at from 30,000 to 49,000, and they had eleverly contrived during the night to plant a battery on the heights which cover Mely, near Creteil. This corps marches on a line parallel to that of the Crown Prince, and somewhat in the rear.

An artillery engagement took place, General Vinoy having found it necessary to bring up his guns, with a battery of mitraillenses, to cover his retreat. This is called the combat of Creteil. The same evening a skirmish took place on the right

gons, with a battery of intramenses, to cover his retreat. This is called the combat of Creteil. The same evening a skirmish took place on the right bank of the river, between the forts of Charenton and Ivry; but though it has been christened the battle of Ivry, it does not appear to have outgrown the preportions of an inconsiderable encounter.

All this time the Prussians were creeping into the Bois de Clamart under Meudon, and were already massed there when it was semi-officially announced that they had not been seen in that vicinity. Probably they had good reasons for not exhibiting themseives. Chatillon, which was yesterday the scene of a serious fight, lies, as before stated, between the Forts of Montrouge and Vanves, that of Ivry being beyond the latter again, in a line with a farm called La Verrerie. The space between the two first-named forts is occupied by a redoubt, unfortunately not yet fully armed, but strong as a defense with steady troops behind it. To obtain possession of this redoubt was the object of the Prussians yesterday, but it was defeated.

Already, on the previous day, the Division "Exea," of the 13th of Venoviccorps.

terday, but it was defeated.

Already, on the previous day, the Division "Exea," of the 13th of Venoy's corps, had set out on a reconnoisance to foll the Prussian column signalled towards Cnoisy-le-Roy. A brisk affair took place, the advantage in which remained with the French, as they claim, with a loss of 6 killed and 37 wounded. The official French reports estimate the Prussian loss at 400, of whom 58 were killed. The Prussian forces amounted to from 3000 to 4000, and were marching upon Versailles, forming the rear-guard of a much larger body which was turning the position of Chatillon and Clamar.

A PRENCH SECCESS.

A FRENCH SUCCESS. This fact had been ascertained by General Ducrot, who, with four divisions of infantry, occupied posi-tions extending from the heights of Villejuif to Meu-Early yesterday morning General Ducrot don. Early yesterday morning General Ducrot advanced from his post to reconnoitre. He found himself opposed by heavy masses concentrated in the woods and villages and supported by formidable artillery. A sharp encounter took place, but the French were outnumbered and retired. A part of the right effected this movement in good order; but another portion, in effecting it, exhibited what the official statement calls "to-be-regretted precipitation." The wing that kept its formation reached the redound or earthwork constructed on the elevation of Chatillon.

wing that kept its formation reached the redoubt or earthwork constructed on the elevation of Chatillon. The left, being but feebly attacked, was able to keep its position on the heights of Villejuif.

At this moment the Prussians hurriedly opened a terrific fire, and the stress of the cannonade became terrific fire, and the stress of the cannonade became so heavy that General Ducrot was obliged to withdraw his troops within the protection of the forts. This movement he accomplished about 4 P. M., after a struggle which had lasted the best part of the day, with a slight interruption. At 10 in the morning he spiked the eight guns in the redoubt under the eyes and the fire of the Prussians, and withdrew beneath the Fort of Vanves. These statements I give on the authority of the first official bulletin, which was soon followed by a postseript stating that the Forney followed by a postscript, stating that the French artillery fired 25,000 shot—official figures more or less credible—and twice silenced the fire of the enemy.

BRAVERY OF THE GARDE MOBILE. The Garde Mobile fought most bravely, and with the steadiness of old troops; but on the other hand, the Zouaves of the 28th Regiment of the line fled at 11 in the morning, throwing away arms and accou-trements. The majority of the fugitives were arrested later in the day by the National Guards and

the Garde Mobile.

General Ducrot, who escaped from Sedan, explained the presence of the Prussians at Mendon thus:—One of their columns is marching upon Verrailles by Bievres, turning the wood of La Verrieres. To effect this movement, they detached a small column of infantry and cavalry, which reascended Bievres (there is both a stream and a village of name) near Petit Bicetre and the percussion factory of Meudov. It is said that General chu intends to call into Paris all the troops which are now outs de and not engaged in scout GREAT PRUSSIAN LOSS AT FORT IVRY.

GREAT PRUSSIAN LOSS AT FORT IVRY.

The heavy guns of Fort Ivry did great harm to the Prussians massed in the woods. The French losses are not yet published, but are reported as much less than the Prussians. Thus has commenced the series of struggles which inaugurates the slege of Paris, and which must now be terminated either by a great victory and the withdrawal of the Prussians, or by a defeat that will convert every house into a fortress.

The clan of the Garde Mobile is unquestionable; the resolution of the National Guard not less firm because less boisterous. The provinces and the communes are fast coming to the rescue of the beleaguered capital. Three communes have already subscribed \$500,000, and thirteen others \$2,200,000, toward the national defense.

The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day to day; fewer people are in them; more shops are closed, more soldiers are out and fewer women. People grow solemm—a strange thing for Paris. At 10 P. M. the cafes are rigorously closed—another strange thing—and by 11 the boulevards are deserted. Ambulances with wounded soldiers are continually passing, and we hear grim rumors of houses and whole streets being mined, ready to send

continually passing, and we hear grim rumors of houses and whole streets being mined, ready to send assailing Prussians into the air. Carriages passing the line of the fortifications are forbidden to go off a walk for fear of occasioning explosions. CAUTION AGAINST SPIES

The dread of spies has not yet died out. One of the least pleasant features of the siege is that each man locks at his neighbor with suspicion. My fortune has been better than that of most correspondents of journals. Instead of been arrested as a spy, I have only been warned not to use my operagiass in public. PROTECTION FOR POREIGNERS.

Yesterday morning the most curious sign of the siege was the number of foreign flags flying about Paris, I went to the English embassy; there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore; and that there might be no mistake, a great blackboard was put up to imform the public that "This is the English Embassy;" also a similar board on the garden side facing the thamps Elysees. And similarly all the foreign embassies have their flags flying. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street gives a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans.

The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be rethat all houses covered with such flags will be re-

spected by both beiligerents. The red cross flags of the Society for the Wounded are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is, allots one or two beds to the wounded—he may hang out the red cross nag. Among all the flags the American is the favorite; and Mr. Wash-burne is, perhaps, the most popular man in Paris.

This Merning's Quetations.

London, Sept. 23—11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%@92%. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 90%; of 1865, o.d. 89%; of 1867, 183%; 10-408, 85. Eric Railroad, 17%; lillnois Central, 113%; Great Western, 24%.

Liverrool, Sept. 23—11-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, including for export 11,000 and on speculation 3000 bales. The stock in port is 480,000 bales, including 161,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 58,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were American.

This Afternaon's Quetations.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONTON, Sept. 23—1'30 P. M.—American securities

LONTON, Sept. 23-130 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. 23-130 P. M.—Wheat quiet, Receipts of Wheat for three days, 15,000 quarters, of which 16,000 are American. Corn steady. Flour steady. Lard firm.

LONDON, Sept. 23-130 P. M.—Sperm Oil, £82@83. Calcutta Linseed casier at 608, 6d.@61s. Spirits Turpentine, 1s. 1%d.

FROM THE STATE.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Sept. 23 .- About 10 o'clock last night, as the watchman entered the First National Bank, two men, who were concealed under the counter, sprang out and seized him, drew a cap over his head, and tied him, They then proceeded to open the vault, but in this they were unsuccessful. They then blew out the vault and the side of the main building by an explosion of powder, but did not succeed in forcing the safe open. Several private boxes, containing Government bonds, etc., were bro-ken open and the contents taken. The bank sustains no cash losses, except a few stamps. The President, R. E. Knapp, offers a reward of \$500 for information leading to the detection of the thieves.

ST. DOMINGO.

Critical Situation of Baez.

New York, Sept. 23.—Letters from partisans of Cabral, dated St. Thomas, 14th, confirm reports of the critical situation of Baez. General Hungira, Baez's Minister of War, is at the Asylum of the British Consulate, Baez having ordered his arrest on the plea that he was secretly working in favor of Cabral. Baez is charged with robbing the Government of \$250,000 of the English loan, and \$100,000 advanced by the United States Government on the

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Soldlers' Reunion.

WHEELING, Sept. 23 .- The Soldiers' Reunion of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, assembled on the camp grounds at Moundville yesterday. Colonel Curtis, of West Virginia, was elected Post Commander. A beautiful address of welcome was delivered by Governor Stevenson and Captain Bowers. The attendance is large, and increasing hourly.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. Oliver P. Morton Appointed Minister to England. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The President has tendered the appointment of Minister to the Court of St. James to the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, who has signified his acceptance thereof.

FROM THE WEST.

Oblivary.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Judge William Colson, one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Bar of this city, died on Wednesday night in Avondale, from congestion of the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The local money market to-day reflects 13 active condition of all branches of city trade as well as considerable animation in speculative circles. The change in the latter from extreme dullness of several weeks' duration has had duliness of several weeks duration has had the effect of hardening the rates for discounts, which were considered hard enough before, but to-day it is difficult to quote the market, the demands of lenders being almost nominal and quite arbitrary. But this is invariably the case when the banks, either from real poverty or other causes, shut down on business borrowers. What paper is taken at the banks is done nominally at legal rates, but in the street the range is wide and very uncertain. 8@10 per cent. is,

perhaps, the mean range.
Gold is quiet and weaker. The sales ranged up to noon between 113% and 113%, closing

Government bonds are active, but somewhat unsettled. Stocks were quiet, and prices are without material change. Sales of old city sixes at 102. Material change. Sales of old city sixes at 102. A small sale of State sixes, second series, was made at 106. Lehigh gold loan brought 89%. Small sales of Reading Railroad at 48%; Pennsylvania at 50%; Lehigh Valley at 50%; and Camden and Amboy at 114%. 26% was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38% b. o. for Catawiese preferred.

wissa preferred. In Canal shares there was a fair demand for Lehigh. Sales at 331/@3814, the latter b. o. A few shares of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 123, and of the Second and Third Streets

Railroad at 50. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 28.—The Flour market is steady, but the business is not so heavy as yesterday. The demand is firm, especially from the home con-sumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, insumers, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5 50; extras at \$550@5.75; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$650@1: Indiana and Ohio do. do. within the same range, and fancy brands at \$7.25@850, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little demand except for prime lots of Wheat, which command full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.35@1.40; Ohio and Pennsylvania at \$1.38@1.20, and Delaware do. at \$1.25. Bye is unsettled; we quote Western at 86@90c. Corn is in fair request at the recent advance. Sales of yellow at \$1.01, and Western mixed at 38c. @\$1. Oats are steady at the recent advance; Sales of 6000 bushels of prime Western and Pennsylvania

of 6000 bushels of prime Western and Pennsylvania at 64%@56c., and Delaware at 52@56c.

No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Quereitron at \$30 per ton.
Whisky is dull, and offered at \$60, for Western iron-bound without anding buyers.