# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

King

Paris.

VOL. XIV-NO. 73.

# PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1870.

## DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE. Liberated France. "Ratting" - in the Dynasty. Mapoleon at His Prison.

#### THE FALL OF TOUL.

The Courageous Garrison Succumbs at Last-The Town and Its History. A telegram from Berlin announces that the

of the capture of Toul was made public in that city last evening, and this morning the report is fully confirmed by another despatch which states that the surrender took place at sunset yesterday. Several days ago the surrender of Toul was announced with a great fourish by the papers not connected with the Associated Press; but, like all their "great beats," the news proved to be bogus.

On Friday, August 12, Marshal MacMahon abandoned Nancy, which was immediately taken possession of by the Prussians. The French retreated to Toul, which is 12 miles west of Nancy, and it was expected that they would make a stand there, as the fortress would afford a rallying point for MacMahon's demoralized army. But this demoralization had become too great, and MacMahon, leaving in Toul as large a force as it would conveniently shelter, continued his retreat toward Chalons. A portion of the Crown Prince's army was detached to besiege the place, but this was soon withdrawn, and the task allotted to the Landwehr and a powerful siege train. The garrison made a vigorous resistance and frequently indulged in a sortie, but, although they held the Prussians at bay and frequently inflicted serious loss upon them in repelling their assaults, they did not succeed in dislodging the enemy, and the fall of the fortress was merely a question of time.

Toul, whose heroic and protracted resistance to the enemy presents a fitting parallel to the grand defense of Strasburg, is one of the oldest cities of Europe, and is mentioned by Julius Cæsar under the name of Tullum. It sustained, from the earliest ages, a military reputation, and was attacked by all invaders. Goths, Burgundians, Franks, and Huns ravaged and devastated it in turn. After the barbarians came the teudal lords of the middle ages, with whom there was constant war, and lastly the bishops and the burgesses guarrelled for two hundred years until the seventeenth century, when it was transferred from the Count of Champagne to the French crown. During all this period it was considered a military post of great value, and it was finally fortified by Vauban. But the more formidable defenses of Metz, which is thirty miles distant, in an E. N. E. direction, have latterly

all that snow, upon all that ice, upon that hard white plain, upon that water turned to stone, upon all that monstrous winter, these shalt launch thy golden arrow, thy burning and shining radiance—heat, life, life! And, then, listen. Hear ye that sullen noise; hear ye that deep and formidable cracking groan ! It is the breaking up; it is the Neva crumbling; it is the river resuming its course; it is the living water, joy-ous and terrible as it heaves and breaks the dead and hideous ice. It was granite, you said; see, it melts like glass. It is the breaking up; I tell you it is truth coming back; it is progress beginning again; it is humanity putting itself once more on the march, and sweeping up, tearing down, hurrying, bustling, mingling, and drowning in the waves, like the wretched, palky furniture of a hovel, not only the brand-new empire of Louis Bonaparte, but all the constructions and all the works of the old everlast-ing despotism. See it all go by! It is vanishing forever. You will never set eye on it again. That book, half sunk, is the old code of iniquity; that woodwork going under, the throne; that other dis-appearing, the scaffod. "And for this prodigious foundering—this supreme victory of life over death—what was needed? 'One iance of thine, O Sun; one ray of thine, O

victory of life over death-what was needed? 'One glance of thine, O Sun; one ray of thine, O Liberty !

#### VICTOR HUGO.

His Address to the Germans-Severity Mingled with Kindness-Pathos and Bathos. A portion of Victor Hugo's address to the Germans was received by cable a number of days ago. The full text has now been received by mail, and the following exordium, which is in Victor's best style, will be read with interest :--

Germans:-He who speaks to you is a friend. Three years ago, from exile, I welcomed you to the Exposition of 1967 in your city. What city?

Paris!

Paris! For Paris belongs not alone to us. Paris is as much yours as it is ours. Berlin, Vienna, Dresden, Munich, Stuttgart, are your capitals. Paris is your centre. It is only at Paris that we can feel the heart of Europe palpitating. Paris is the city of cities— the city of mankind. Athens and Rome were: Paris is. Paris is nothing more than an immense hospi-

tality. You return there to-day.

How? As brothers, as you did three years ago?

No As enemies. Why? What is this sinister misunderstanding? Two nations have made Europe. These two na-tions are France and Germany. Germany is for the West what India is for the East, a kind of dignified grandmother. We venerate her. But what is pass-ing and what is to be said? To-day this Europe which Germany has constructed by her expansion and France by her divergence, Germany wishes to overturn.

Would Germany overturn Europe in destroying Parts?

Reflect. Wherefore this invasion? Wherefore this savage

wherefore this invasion? wherefore this savage effort against a brotherly people? What have we done to you? Does this war proceed from us? It was the empire which desired it; the empire which made it. The empire is dead. It is well. We have nothing in common with the corpse. It is of the past; we are of the future

We have nothing in common with the corpse. It is of the past; we are of the future. It was hate; we are sympathy. It was treason; we are loyalty. It was capua and Gomorrah; we are France. We are the French Republic, and have for our device "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity;" we write on ourfrag "United States of Europe." We are the same people as yourselves. We had Vercingetorix as you had Arminius. The same fraternal ray, the same sublime bond of union joins the German heart and the French soul. the French soul.

the French soul. This is so true that we shall say here:— If, unfortunately, by your fatal error, you proceed to extreme violence; if you come to attack us in this august city confided in some manner by Europe to France; if you assault Paris we shall defend it to the last extremity; we shall fight with all our strength accelere you; but we declare we shall conlast extremity; we shall ngut with all our strength against you; but we ideclare we shall con-tinue to be your brothers; and your wounded-do you know where we shall place them? In the palace of the nation. We shall assign the Tuilerles in advance as a hospital for wounded Prussians. There will be the field hos-tical of your brave imprisoned soldiers and the

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION The Capture of Toul. **Progress of the Invasion French Towns Destroyed** Circular from Count Bismarck Firing in the Streets.

Wimpffen and the Emperor.

Toni Captured by the Prussians. BERLIN, Sept. 24 .- The French fortification of Toul, a few miles west of Nancy, was captured by the Prussians at sunset yesterday (Friday). The story of its surrender unconditionally on Wednesday last, which was returned to us from New York, was utterly without foundation.

The Orleans Scare.

Tours, Sept. 23-Midnight .- No news has been received from Paris to-day. It appears that the scare at Orleans was totally unfounded. No Prussians have been there, as reported, though a small body of Uhlans had pressed forward as far as Pithiviers, twenty-three miles northeast of Orleans. On their approach to Pithiviers hundreds of people betook themselves to flight, believing that a large Prussian force was marching up. The town being thus left defenseless, a few Uhlans were enabled to make large requisitions without molestation. Another result of the scare was the needless cutting and destroying of the railway to protect Orleans, which, as it now appears, was not menaced at all. One regiment of Turcos is in Orleans.

The "Red" Fing at Lyons. Three delegates from Lyons have arrived here to confer with the ministerial committee, and it is hoped that the troubles there will be settled immediately. The red flag is still flying at Lyons, and will remain until after the elections for the Constituent Assembly on the 2d of October.

Bismarck Drawing It Mild. It is reported that Bismarck has issued

another circular to the North German representatives in foreign countries concerning the war and the prospects of peace, which is conceived in much milder tones than have characterized his documents lately.

Destruction of French Villages. ROUEN, Sept. 22-Evening.-Two small vil-lages between Mezieres and Epinal have been burned by the Prussians. The inhabitants attempted to extinguish the flames, but the Prussians opened fire on them with artillery, compelling them to desist. The villages were entirely destroyed. The Prnssians have bombarded Mantes-la-

Ville. Wimpffen on the Sedan Surrender. General de Wimpffen, in a recent letter, says that the Emperor surrendered in a very cowardly manner at Sedan. He (Wimpffen) proposed a movement which would have redeemed everything, but it was overruled

ALL FRANCE IN A PANIC. LATER FROM EUROPE. General Want of Discipline. Counter Revolution in Paris. **Demoralized Postal Service Heavy Specie Shipments** The Fall of Toul.

## FROM EUROPE.

The French Postal Service. Tours, Sept. 24.—The postal service is more William and Napoleon. irregular than ever. Many of the post offices in France have been closed. Their Interview at Sedan.

General Want of Discipline. The rumor of the approach of the Prussians to Orleans created the greatest terror. The railway service was stopped when there was not the slightest danger. The disorganization is very general, and the press universally condemns this want of discipline.

The Army of Bourges. General Cambriel has been appointed to the command of the army of Bourges. Marsellles and Tonion

are preparing for a vigorous defense.

## FROM NEW YORK.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement:— Loans decreased ......\$1,321,083 A French War Vessel off New York Harbor. A French war vessel of New York Harbor. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamship Her-mann, of the North German Lloyd line, which sailed for Bremen at 6 this morning, put back again. When outside Sandy Hook, the Her-mann saw a French gunboat at anchor. The Frenchman got under way and put to sea, and is now lying off shore. The Hermann is now anchored at Quarantine.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—The Spencer Exchange Building, in this city, was burned to-day. The pro-perty was owned by Seymour Ainsworth. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$12,000. The building was occu-pied as stores and offices. Aggregate loss, \$35,000; insurance small insurance small.

at 89%c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

The Battles Around Paris They are Claimed as French Victories Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE LATEST NEWS.

**New Peace Negotiations** 

Prussia Makes Hard Terms.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Pence Negotiations. Tours, Sept. 24 .- Rumors of new developments in the negotiations for peace have been confirmed. The Ministry to-day makes public the following information on the subject:-

Bismarck demands as preliminaries and conditions of peace that all fortresses in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine be delivered over to Prussia, as well as Fort Mont Valerien, at the walls of Paris.

The Provisional Government considers these conditions absolutely inadmissible, and will immediately address a proclamation to the people of the nation as well as to the ambassadors from foreign countries, exposing the situation, and indicating the new measures to be taken for national defense in view of the harsh terms proposed. One of these measures will be the indefinite postponement of the election of members of the Constituent Assembly.

The Engagements Near Parls. The Constitutionnel of to-day says:--"It was erroneously reported yesterday that engagements around Paris resulted in French reverses. The French had advantage in every one of the battles."

The Slege of Strasburg.

The same journal says:-"We have positive knowledge that notwithstanding the incessant bombardment of Strasburg for the past month, only forty-four persons were killed behind the walls."

#### Demands of the Prusslans.

Yesterday fourteen Uhlans entered Etampes and demanded money and arms. The Mayor of the town refused unless a force large enough to overpower him came to enforce the demand. The Prussians then left and have not appeared there since.

The Prussians are said to be in force at Pithiviers.

The American Government Blamed. The Government authorities here blame the merican Government, and particularly the

states that this morning rifle firing and cannonading were heard going on in the streets of

Fire in Saratoga.

Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamer City of Brussels takes ont \$462,000 in specie to-day, making the total shipments for the week

\$1,062,235. New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales uplands at 18c.; Orleans at 18½c. Flour is without decided change; sales 5500 barrels. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; sales 39,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1'14@1'17; winter red Western at \$1'35; white Michigan at \$1'48@150. Corn unchanged; sales 35,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 31,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 52@53c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, \$25'00; prime at \$23@ 24'50. Lard quiet; steam, 14½@15½c. Whisky dull at 59%c.

Another Fight in Progress. On the 21st, it was distinctly observed from the heights that a conflict was in progress, but nothing could be learned in the way of details, or concerning the parties engaged. A Threatened Revolution. Later intelligence from Paris says that a revolution was threatened by the Red Republi; cans, who are furious against the present leaders. The Hotel de Ville will probably be seized. Resistance to the revolution will probably be

impossible. The Capture of Toul. Toul was captured by storm. The town was badly damaged.

FROM EUROPE.

Rifle Firing in the Streets of Paris.

gram) .- A despatch from cur correspondent at

Ferrieres, near Paris, dated at 10 o'clock to-day,

LONDON, Sept. 24-(Special to the N. Y. Tele-

Interview Between King William and Napo-leon. LONDON, Sept. 24 .- The Times this morning in the war correspondence has the following details of lits meeting of King William of Prussial and the Emperor Napoleon [at Bellevue. The meeting between the two monarchs was very cordial apparently. After shaking hands they entered into conversation, and the officers who were in the conservatory then came out, leaving the two alone. A dialogue then took place, of which the following is the substance:-

King William-God has given our arms the victory in the war you have precipitated. Emperor Napoleon-The war was not sought by me, but was imposed upon me by public opinion.

The King (assenting emphatically)-Your ministers created that opinion. Your army,

\$1,062,235

however, certainly fought bravely. The Emperor-But the Prusaians had cipline that mine has recently lacked. The King-Before and since 1866 we studied carefully the experience and inventions of other nations.

dwarfed its fortifications and impaired its importance as a strategic point.

The city is situated on the left bank of the Moselle, 12 miles west of Nancy, on the line of the railroad from Paris to Strasburg. At the outbreak of the war it had a population of about 9000 souls, and manufactures of lace, calico, and hardware of some importance. There is a chalybeate spring in the neighborhood. In ad-dition to an arsenal and cavalry and infantry barracks, Toul possesses a Gothic Cathedral of the fifteenth century, with two towers, a magnificent grand entrance and a beautiful oriel window. This cathedral is regarded as one of the architectural wonders of France.

#### LIBERATED FRANCE.

#### Victor Hugo on the Great Change.

Victor Hugo on the Great Change. The first number of the Paris Rappel, on its reap-pearance after three weeks of suspension, prints, un-der the heading "La Debacle," a fragment of rhetori-cal and prophetical denunciation against the Empire at once so characteristic of its author and so admirable in its flery volubility and indignant ima-gery that at the present moment our readers may, perhaps, thank us for its reproduction:---"There will be an awakening! Thanks to the sup-pression of the right of public meeting, thanks to the suppression of the press, thanks to the suppre-sion of free speech, of liberty, and of truth-sup-pressions of which the result has been to permit anything and everything to M. Bonaparte, but which have had also the effect of stamping with nullity all his acts, without exception-thanks, we say, to this stifting of all remonstrance and all exposure, no thing, no man, no fact, wears its true likeness, nor stifting of all remonstrance and all exposure, no thing, no man, no fact, wears its true likeness, nor bears its true name. M. Bonaparte's crime is not crime; it is called necessity; M. Bonaparte's highway robbery is not highway robbery, it is called defense of order; M. Bonaparte's thefts are not thefts, they are called measures of State; M. Bonaparte's murders are not murders, they are called public safety; M. Bona-parte's accomplices are not malefactors, they are called measures of State; S parte's accomplices are not malefactors, they are called magistrates, isenators, and councillors of State; M. Bonaparte's adversaries are not soldiers of law and justice, they are called agrarian butchers, dema-gogues, and spoliators. In the eyes of France, in the eyes of Europe, the 2d of December is still masked. What I write is nothing else than a hand put forth from the darkness to pluck off its mask.

put forth from the darkness to pluck off its mask. "Come, we are going to expose the triumph of order; we are going to depict this vigorous, settled, stable Government, which has on its side a mob of paltry fellows with more ambition than shoes, hand-some dandies and hideous beggars; supported at the Bourse by Fould the Jew, and in the church by Montalembert the Catholic; esteemed by women who aspire to the stews, and men who aspire to the prefectore; supported by a coalition of prostitutions; giving galas; making cardinals; wearing white ties, gloves in iemon color, like Morny; blacked as bright as Maupas; new-brushed like Persigny; rich, elegant, smart, gilded, brushed, gay, born in a elegant, smart, gilded, brushed, gay, born in a swamp of blood. "Yes, there will be an awakening! Yes, there will

be an arising from that torpor which, for such a people, is disgrace; and when France is awakened,

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for wounded Flussians. There will be the herd hos-pital of your brave imprisoned soldiers, and it is there our women shall go to care for and succor them. Your wounded shall be our guests; we will treat them loyally, and Paris will receive them into her Louvre.

is with this fraternity in our heart that we

shall accept your war. But Germans, what means this war? It is ended since the Empire is at an end. You have killed your enemy, who was also ours; what more do you destre?

desire ? You come to take Paris by force! But we have You come to take Paris by force! But we have already offered it to you with love. Do not make a people close their doors who have always held out their hands to you. Be not deluded about Paris. Paris loves you, but Paris will fight you. Paris will fight you with all the formidable majesty of her

glory and her mourning. Paris, menaced by this brutal assault, may become terrible. Jules Favre has told you eloquently, and we all

repeat it, expect a desperate resistance. The following paragraph, from the concluding

portion, is too rare and rich to be omitted :-

portion, is too rare and rich to be omitted:--At present you believe you have a last blow to strike. You rush upon Paris and take advantage of our noble army, deceived and betrayed, nearly all stretched dead on the battle-field, to throw your 700,000 soldiers, with all your machinery of war-your mitrailleuses, your steel cannons, your Krupp bullets, your Dreyse guns, your innumerable cavalry, your terrible artillery-on 300,000 citizens standing on their ramparts, on fathers defending their fire-sides, on a city full of trembling families: where there are wives, sisters, and mothers, and where, at this hour, I. who speak to you, have my two grand-children, one of whom is at the breast.

#### PRINCE NAPOLEON.

"Ratting" in the Dynasty. A correspondent of the Liverpool Post writes to that journal in the following terms:-The only members of the Bonaparte family who

The only members of the Bonaparte family who have shown the slightest dignity in their fall are the Emperor, Empress, and Princess Olothilde. Prince Napoleon may be a very clever scholar and judge of art, but his chief talents seem to lie in the direction of taking care of number one. At the first blush of danger his household treasures were packed up and packed off to his estate in Switzerland, in a manner which would lead lookars on the insuing the the danger his household treasures were packed up and packed off to his estate in Switzerland, in a manner which would lead lookers-on to imagine that the fourgens contained articles for the sick and wounded of the army. He coolly left his wife and child and other relatives in Paris, while on a diplomatic pretext, which blinded no one, he hurried off from Metz to Florence. Both by the French soldlers and the Italian populace Plon-Plon was ever scowled at with contempt, and he scarcely ventured to show himself to the public ever since he left Paris. His wife, when all was lost to the Bonapartes, quietly left Paris for Switzerland. She was the only mem-ber of the Imperial dynasty for whom the populace of Paris had the slightest regard, though the courage and self-respect maintained by the Empress, up to the very moment when she set out for Beigium in solitary dignity, excited the mingled pity and admi-ration of even her political enemies. As for the Corsican bravo--Prince Bonaparte--the hero of the affair at Auteuli, he quickly scented danger from afar, and, after organizing a corps of Corsi-can brigands to raise another Jacquerie in France, he went off to Beigium, where he must have added to the bitter humiliation of the failen Emperor by snivelling overfihm at a railway station. The Princess Mathide, on whom her good-natured cousin had showered wealth and honors, also in the hour of danger forgot every feeling of relationship and gratitude; and, instead of aiding and assisting the overtaxed and wearied Empress, she "bolted off" with nearly one hundred trunks of money and valua-bles to Dieppe, where she was arrested. Of course, when the Imperial family made a sauce qui peut, no-body could expect anything better from the crew of adventurers and flatterers, enriched by the foolish generosity and good nature of the Emperver, who, with all his faults, was never shabby or ungrateful to old friends.

with all his faults, was never shabby or ungrateful to old friends. At his utmost need, however, the Pietris, Cassag-nacs, Lebœufs, Roukers, forsook the sinking ship, hoping to live long enough to batten on and discredit other rulers of brave but unfortunate France. What-ever may be the faults of the republican politicians of Paris, they are at least courageous, honest and consistent; ever ready to avow their opinions, and to suffer for them. Jules Favre and his friends have inherited a fearful legacy from Louis Napoleon, but, whatever betide, one can believe them when they swear never to despair of the republic. swear never to despair of the republic.

Nomination FOR STATE SENATOR.—The Republi-can conferees of Montgomery, Delaware, and Ches-ter counties met this afternoon at the Bingham House and nominated Mr. Henry S. Evans for State Senator. . Delaware and Chester counties voted solid for Mr. Evans. Frevious to a ballot being taken, the conferees of Montgomery county with-drew from the room, because the other conferees would not concede the nomination to their county.

Important Circular from Bismarck-Prussia Demands Only What is Necessary for her Future Defense.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The special correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune at Berlin telegraphs this day the following letter from Bismarck concerning the means and conditions of peace addressed to the North-German representatives abroad :-

la Defense Nationale." I have learned simultaneously that M. Thiers has entered upon a confidential mis-sion to the foreign courts, and I may presume that he will endeavor on the one side to create a belief in the love for peace of the present Parisian Govern-ment, and on the other side will request the inter-vention of the neutral powers in favor of a peace which shall deprive Germany of the fruits of her victories, and for the purpose of preventing every basis of peace which would make the next attack of France on Germany more difficult.

France on Germany more difficult. We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present Parisian Government to make peace so

We cannot believe in the sincerity of the desire of the present Parisian Government to make peace so long as it continues by its language and acts at home to excite the passions of the people and to increase the hatred and bitterness of a population stung by the sufferings of war, and to repudiate in advance every basis acceptable to Germany as unacceptable by France. By such a course it becomes impossible to make peace. The people should be prepared for peace by calm words and in terms corresponding to the gravity of the situation. If we are to believe that negotiations with us for peace are honestly intended, the demand that we should conclude an armistice without any guaran-tees for our conditions of peace could be meant serionsly only on the supposition that we have mili-tary or political judgment, or are indifferent to the interests of Germany. Moreover, the hope enter-tained by the present rulers in Paris of a diplomatic or material intervention of the neutral powers in favor of France prevents the French nation from seeing the necessity of peace. When the French nation become convinced that as they have wantonly conjured up the war alone, and Germany wantonly conjured up the war alone, and Germany has had to fight it out alone, they must also settle their account with Germany alone, they will soon put an end to their resistance, now surely unavailing. It would be an act of crueity to the French people

by the neutral powers to permit the Paristan Gov-ernment to nourish among the people hopes of intervention that cannot be realized, and thereby engthen the contest. We are far from any inclination to mix in the in-

We are far from any inclination to mix in the in-ternal affairs of France. It is immaterial to us what kind of a government the French people shall formally establish for themselves. The government of the Emperor Napoleon has hitherto been the only one recognized by us. Our conditions of peace, with whatever government, legislating for the purpose-dent of the question how or by whom the French nation is governed. They are prescribed to us by the nature of things, and by the law of self-defense against a violent and hostile neighbor. — The unanimous voice of the Germanic govern-ments and the German people demands that Ger-many shall be protected by better boundaries than we have bitherto had against the dangers and vio-ience we have experienced from all French govern-ments for centuries. So long as France remains in possession of Strasburg and Metz, so long is its ofensive strategically stronger than our defeasive so far as all South Germany and North Germany on the left bank of the Rhine are concerned. Stras-burg in the possession of France is a gate wide open for attack on South Germany. In the hands of Ger-many, Strasburg and Metz obtain a defensive char-aren.

In more than twenty wars we have never been the In more than twenty wars we have never been the aggressors on France; and we demand of the latter nothing else than our safety in our own land, so often threatened by it. France, on the other hand, will regard any peace that may be made now as an armistice only, and, in order to avenge the present defeat, will attack us in the same quarrensome and wanton manner as this year, as soon as it feels strong enough in its own resources or in foreign alliances.

strong enough in its own resources or in foreign alliances. In rendering it difficult for France, from whose initiative alone hitherto the disturbances of Europe have resulted, to resume the offensive, we at the same time act in the interest of Europe, which is that of peace. From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared. Although France had been trying to force the war upon us for four years, we, by our care and by restraining the feelings of our national self-respect so incessantly outraged by France, had prevented its occurrence. We mean now for our future safety to demand the price of our mighty they for our defense. Nobody will be able to accuse us of want of moderation if we insist upon this just and equitable demand. Your Excellency will make these views your own, and advocate them in discussions.

BISMARCK.

The Emperor-Your artillery won everything. It is the finest in the world.

The King-In the matter of artillery particularly we have utilized the experience of other nations.

The Emperor-Prince Frederick Charles decided the event of the last battle, his army carrying our last position.

The King-You err. It was my son who fought at Sedan.

The Emperor-Where, then, was Prince Frederick Charles.

The King-His army corps is before Metz. The Emperor's self-possession apparently deserted him, momentarily, on receiving this in-

telligence. The King continued-Have you anything to

propose? The Emperor-Nothing whatever, I am prisoner.

The King-With whom, then, have I to treat? The Emperor-With the Empress, with the

Government at Paris. I am powerless. I can make no terms, give no orders. The King-Will Wilhelmshohe sult you as a

residence?

The Emperor-Yes.

The conversation continued for a short time, the King expressing condolence for the Emperor's misfortunes. He at length withdrew with every mark of respect.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 24-11:30 A. M. --Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%@92%. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 85%; 10-408. 85%. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 113%; Atlantic and Great Western, 95% Sod. Erre, 18; finitus Central, 1139; Addatte and Great Western, 25%. Liverpool, Sept. 24-1130 A. M.-Cotton quiet; uplands, 9%d.; Oricans, 9%d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 28s. 9d. for old. LONDON, Sept. 24-1130 A. M.-Tallow, 44s. 3d.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Secretary Boutwell

left his home for Washington this morning, and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning next. Acting Secretary Richardson will at once return to his judicial duties in Boston.

his judicial duties in Boston. Naval Orders. Commander J. C. P. De Krafft is ordered to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth. N. H., on the 1st of Octo-ber. Surgeon John C. Spear is detached from the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia, and awaits orders. The orders detaching Chief Engineer William S. Stanan as fleet engineer of the Pacific fleet, and Chief Engineer M. Fletcher, from the Mare Island Navy Vard have been revoked. Navy Yard, have been revoked.

#### Advices from Mexico.

Advices from Mexico. The Secretary of State to-day transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury copies of despatches re-ceived from Mexico opening the greeks called Puerto and Condido, situated on the sed coast in the southern part of the State of Oaxaca, and the port called Barra de Tecuanapa, on the Facilic coast, to the coasting trade, and annulling the decree of April 15, 1663, which opened the port of Chacahua, situated on the Pacific coast, to coasting traffic. The New S1000 Notes.

The United States Treasurer to-day received from the printer a package of four millions of the new \$1000 notes of the new issue. This is the first pack-age received of the thirty to forty millions of the new issue to be put in circulation by the Government.

#### FROM THE WEST.

#### HELENA, Sept. 12.

HELENA, Sepi. 12. The Yellow-Stone Exploring Expedition reached the settlements last week. On the return trip one of the party was tost in the forest on the Yellow-Stone lake. The height of the falls and of geysers and the locality of the lake were accurately determined. A full report of the explorations will soon be published. On the 14th last, sixty miles from the Salmon River Mines, George Mercer was killed by Jacob Faynter in a gambling difficulty. The weather here is cool and pleasant.

New York Stock and Money Market. NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112%; 5-208, 1863, coupon, 112%; do. 1964, do., 111%; do. 1865, do., 111%; do. 1866, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 106%; Virginia 68, new, 65; Missouri 68, 90; Canton, 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie, 22; Reading, 96%; Michi-gan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93%; Illi-nois Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 115%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND. Powder Mill Explosion.

# Powder Intil Explosion. WATERBURY, Sept. 24.—This morning a small building belonging to the American Flask and Cap Company, and used as a powder manufactory, was blown up, killing two men and injuring a number of other persons. The powder building was demo-lished, and the large stone factory of the company, and the buildings of the Waterbury Brass Company ware demoliched.

were demolished. Sulcide. PROVIDENCE, R. L., Sept. 24 .- Jacob T. Seagrove a prominent citizen, committed suicide to-day whil temporarily insane.

Interrupting a Salute. New HAVEN, Sept. 34.—The Board of Aldermen last evening censured John Egan, a member, for in-terrupting the firing of a salute by the Germans on September 4th. The vote was unanimous.

### FROM CUBA.

Court-Martial Case.

HAVANA.Sept 24.—Louis Ayestaran, recently Cuban Representative at New York, was captured a day or two ago at Cayo Romano while he was attempting to return. He was tried by court-martial last eve-ning, found guilty, and shot this morning.

#### Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull; small sales at 17%C. Flour dull; Howard Street superfine, \$5% 575; do. extra, \$6%675; do. family, \$7%9525; City Mills superfine, \$5%26650; do. extra, \$6%7; do. extra, \$6%650; do. family, \$7%9525; City family, \$725%950; Western superfine, \$5%36569; do. extra, \$6%650; do. family, \$650%725. Wheat dull; sales of choice Maryland red at \$155%165; good to prime do., \$120%145; common, \$110%125; white wheat, \$140%145; Western red, \$135. Corn—White Southern, \$120%145; western red, \$135. Corn—White Southern, \$1%10%145; Western red, \$136. Corn—White southern, \$1%10%145; Western white, \$5%29%C, Oats, 45%48%C, Rye, 70%9%C, Mess Pork quiet at \$27:50. Bacon weak and in good demand; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17%C; shoulders, 14%C; hams, 25c. Lard quiet at 16%C. Whisky—Better feeling, with sales at 90%91c, for wood and iron-bound barrels. bound barrels.

## A SWINDLE.

### A New Phase of the "Boodle" Game.

A New Phase of the "Boodle" Game. Philadelphia has been flooded for years past with forculars from irresponsible parties in New York, holding out such splendid inducements that some of our unsuspecting citizens have ventured and, as a consequence, been sold. The latest dodge of this kind came to the knowledge of the Mayor this morn-ing, when a citizen bandod him a printed letter and citratur which he had received yesterday by mail. The letter was as follows:--My Dear Sir:--You have been recommended to me as the source of the goods named on the ac-comeanying sheet. As I have no one in your town acting for me at present, much advance, and upon receipt of tan dollars (\$10 by copress, as a guarantee of your sincerity, I will send you ay participation of such goods as you can turn the power homer to pay the balance as soon as you can turn the mean. The we hat you will find it to your interest to serve me

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local officials at New York, for stopping the French volunteers who wished to sail in the steamer Lafayette, on the ground that the neutrality laws were being violated. They say that from all parts of the United States the Prusslans have been allowed to return to Germany to enlist in the German armies without let or hindrance, and are surprised at this discrimination against France.

#### Iberian Union.

MADRID, Sept. 24 .- To-morrow (Sunday) will appear a manifesto, signed by all the Republican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes, in favor of an Iberian Union.

#### South American Advices.

LISBON, Sept. 24 .- The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived late last night, bringing advices to the 6th inst. The news is not important. Senator Da Silva Paranhos had returned from Paraguay and resumed his place in the Brazilian Cabinet as Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Troubles in Entre Rios and Montevideo continue.

# FROM THE DOMINION.

#### Monthly Bank Statement.

Monthly Bank Statement. TORONTO, ONTARIO, Sept. 24.—One thing, that more than any other, shows most conclusively the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion, is the bank statement for the month, published on the 14th of September. By it the Habilities are shown to be \$65,759,111.59. The total assets are given at \$106,-067,293-52; leaving a balance in favor of all banks, \$40,308,184. In Habilities for Ontario and Quebec there is \$19,154,906, particularized as cash deposits not bearing interest, which shows there is at the present time the large sum of \$49,714,571-95 seeking investment, in addition to which capital paid up is reported at \$31,580'398'11.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 265, being a decrease of 2 over those of last week, and an increase of 23 over the correspondlast week, and an increase of 23 over the correspond-ing period of last year. Of these, 127 were adults; 138 were minors; 207 were born in the United States; 50 were foreign; 12 were people of color; and 9 were from the country. Of this number, 29 died of consump-tion of the lungs; 10 of disease of the heart; 19 of maras-mus; 9 of old age; 9 of typhoid fever; 11 of convul-sions; 2 of scarlet fever; 11 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; 9 of debility; and 19 of cholera inflantum. The dcaths were divided as follows among the different wards:-Wards.

Wards.

First 12 Sixteenth Second 13 Seventeenth Third 6 Eighteenth

.11 Nineteenth .....

-The Free Methodists, who are holding a conference in New York, were first organized in 1860, and now have \$585,000 worth of church

-Four young ladies of Vallona, Ind , daugh-ters of a Mr Cross, made themselves famous

ters of a Mr Cross, made themselves famous last week by beating, in a most unmerciful manner, a young man who had carried his joke to the extent of inserting in their father's sale bill that they, too, would be sold by action. — The carelessness of druggists in making up prescriptions has twice resulted fatally in Con-necticut within a few weeks. A young girl at Bridgeport has been poisoned by a dose of mor-phine sulphate, given nstead of quinine. — Three young and beautiful ladies, of Wor-

phine sulphate, given astead of quinine. —Three young and beautiful ladies, of Wor-cester, Mass., recently promenaded the main thoroughfare in the dusk of the evening, puf-fing tiny cigars. Their efforts provoked a mix-ture of surprise, admiration, and disgust. Under the circumstances the Worcester Gazette seems justified in putting the question, "To what are we coming to"

Wards.

Total.

property.

we coming

Third....

Fourth......