THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 75.

IN EUROPE.

Attitude of Russia.

FIRST EDITION

Eugenie and Louis at Hastings.

The Terms of Peace.

Terrible Scenes at Sedan.

The French Revolution.

Opinions of London Newspapers.

Napoleon and the Prussian Army.

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

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE.

The Attitude of Russia- The Baltic Provinces -The Russo-Prussian Frontier. The Pall Mail Gazette of September 12 prints the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated Septem ber 1:-

The press here has become somewhat lukewarm of late in its advocacy of France, and in this it faith-fully reflects the feeling in official circles, though in general society the French cause inspires as much sympathy as ever. The Government organs no longer speak of the possibility of Russia becoming actively involved in the war; 1 er interference, they ear should be limited to the evercise of her moral

actively involved in the war; i.er interference, they say, should be limited to the exercise of her moral influence on the beligerents. The cause of this change of tone is, I have reason to believe, that the Russian army is totally unprepared for a war with such a formidable power as Germany has now proved herself to be. "There are not more than 40,000 or 50,000 breech-leaders excluding for the troops, the articlery is for

"There are not more than 40,000 or 50,000 breech-loaders available for the troops; the artitlery is far from being complete, and the *intendance* is in a state of total disorganization. The intervention of Russia will therefore, for the present at least, be only a diplomatic one. The press of St. Petersburg and Moscow strongly condemn the plan of annexing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, on the ground that to annex a country against the will of its in-behtents is an act of barbarism unworky of a great

habitants is an act of barbarism unworthy of a great

and enlightened nation. This argument does no

come with a very good grace from the rulers of Poland; and, indeed, it is merely a cover for the

Prussophobia which now pervades all political cir-

"What the Russians fear is not so much the loss

of the Baltic provinces-which it would be very dif ficult for Prussia to conquer, and still more to hold

on account of their geographical position-as the advance of Germany to the Vistula. The Russo

Prussian frontier is at present completely open, and

THE WAR

The

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW YORK.

German Steamers to Resume Their Trips. New York, Sept. 27.—The agent of the Ham-burg-American Steamship Company in this city announcest, int the steamships of that company will resume heir regular trips, leaving New York as follows:-October 4, steamer West-phalia; 11th, Cimbria; 18th, Hammonia; and from Hamburg, October 5, Silesia; 19th, Thuringia. 1965 <u>2</u>60 New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market. New York, Sept. 27.—Cotton unsettled; sales 600 bales uplands at 17%c; Orleans at 18c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c.; sales 5500 barreis State at \$4:50@8 55; Ohlo, \$5:25@6.25; Western, \$4:80@6.25; Southern, \$5:30@8. Corn dull and lower; sales 51,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1:10@1.15; winter red Western at \$1:32@1.33; white Michigan at \$1:43, Corn heavy and declining; mixed Western, \$5:2880 Oats dull and declining; mixed Western, \$5:2880 Oats dull and declining; sales 26,000 bushels 11:1 at 5:264c; Western at 50:25:20, Beef quiet, 2:1 dull; new mess, \$24:25; prime \$21@23, Lard heavy, steam, 14; gal5%c; kettle, 16@16%c. Whisky quiet at 85%c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Stock and Money Market. NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Stocks firm. Money, 5:66 per cent. Gold, 113%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112%; do. 1866, do., 111%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 1962%; Cumberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Eric, 23; Reading, 97; Adams Express, 65%; Michigan Central, 119%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Illinois Central, 119%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105%; Chicago and Rock Island,117; Pittsburg and FortWayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 34%;

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indian Council.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 26 .- A letter from Fort Laramie says that representatives of the Cheyenne, Minnecongou, and Ogallalla tribes of Indians are now at that post to receive their presents. Red Cloud is expected to-morrow. The general ticket and freight agents' excur-

sion passed east to-night, all well.

The Cheyenne Fire.

The fire here last night was not as destructive as at first reported. It is now thought \$100,000 will cover the loss.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE.Sept. 27.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 174c. Flour steady, with an improved demand; Howard Street superine, \$56550; do. extra, \$66 675; do. family, \$7@8'25; City Mills superine, \$52506'50; do. extra, \$6@7; do. family, \$7'250 9'50; Western superine, \$5@5'50; do. extra, \$666'50. Wheat—receipts light; sales of choice Maryland red at \$1'60@1'65; good to prime, \$1'35@1'55; com-mon to fair, \$1'15@1'30; white wheat, \$1'40@1'70; Western red, \$1'32@1'35. Corn—White, \$1'40@1'70; Western red, \$1'32@1'35. Corn—White, \$1'40@1'70; Western red, \$1'32@1'35. Corn—White, \$1'40@1'70; Western red, \$1'32@1'35. Corn_White, \$1@1'05; yellow, 98@35c. Oats \$1'650c. Rye better at 80@ 90c. Pork heavy at \$27'50. Bacon weak, with a good demand; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17%c.; shoulders, 14%c.; hams, 24@25%c. Lard quiet at 16%c. Whisky in fair demand at 91@92c.

-One of the captured French eagles carried into Berlin is decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. This decoration is only given to the eagles of those French troops who have particularly distinguished themselves in war, by conquering standards, etc. In the whole French army, only seven eagles belonging to the infantry, and one standard of the cavalry, are thus decorated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870, The weekly exhibit of the national banks up to last night shows considerable improvement in resources for which we were not prepared, owing to the increasing difficulty of procuring business loans. The figures show an increase of \$220,125 in the deposits, whilst the loans have been contracted \$310,922. It is possible that the banks for several weeks past have been en-croaching too much on their reserves, and find it convenient to change their tack in view of the expected demand from the Treasury Department for a general statement of accounts since June 9. Be this as it may, the increased facilities at the banks are not reflected on the loans or rates asked, which latter continue as last quoted.

he vulg r familiarity and insuiting sympathy of such persons as the gentleman of whom I have just spoken. All those who have come in ontact with the Prince or his mother speak of them consist with the Prince of his mother speak of them with the greatest warmth. They show, in the trying circumstances in which they are placed, dignified s-if-control. The Prince speaks English perfectly, is affable to all, and is very thankful for any atten-tions paid to him. The Mayor of Hastings, the Deputy Mayor, the Roman Catholic clergymen of the neighborhood, and a few others, are the only corresponded to see the imparity party. the neighborhood, and a few others, are the only persons who have called to see the imperial party. It is expected that Prince Napoleon, who is believed to be at present in London, and M. de Lavalette, will pay a visit to the Marine Hotel to-morrow. M. de Lesseps, who accompanied the Empress from Paris, has returned to France. The Empress is in constant communication, by telegraph, with Cassel. Further than that the Emperor is in good health, I have been unable to learn the effect of these com-munications. munications.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Opinions of the London Press Upon the Crisis. From the London Times.

From the London Times. The volcano has burst. The surrender of the Emperor and the capitulation of MacMahon's army could not stand alone. Such tidings would make the earth-open, and the earth has opened in Paris. A revolution has begun. The Emperor might wel seek to dissever his fate from the fate of the Empire and to make his surrender a personal act that and to make his surrender a personal act that should not affect his dynasty, whatever influence it should not affect his dynasty, whatever influence it might have on his own prospects; but it was appa-rent as soon as the intelligence of his captivity was published that the Empire was at an end. All the dearest feelings of a Frenchman's heart were wounded by the catastrophe of Sedan. The head of the State a prisoner, \$0,000 French soldiers capitalating, and all without a note of warning that could have led the prisoner, S0,000 French soldiers capitulating, and all without a note of warning that could have led the nation to anticipate such tremendous disasters. It may, indeed, seem strange that Saturday passed over in Faris without an insurrection against the dynasty and the *regime*; but the Ministers, partly perhaps from prudence, and partly perhaps because they still cluug to the hope that all might not be lost, told only balf the truth on Saturday, and reserved their full confession till yesterday morning. Even then some hours passed before Paris, stunned and bewildered, mastered the whole truth.

bewildered, mastered the whole truth. Apart from the war, though the termina-tion of the war is its greatest work, the provisional government constituted yesterday in Paris enters upon its labors under difficulties that ought to miti-gate criticism. If the German forces retired from France to day, they would leave far-spreading misery behind them. The country is devastated up to the walls of Paris, and the West and South have sent their stores to feed the cautial Unnumbered sent their stores to feed the capital. Unnumbered households mourn sons and husoands lost forever. Industry has been paralyzed. Civil order has become chaos. A provisional gov-ernment nominated no one well knows how and unaccustomed to act together might well quail at the prospect before them if their patriotism allowed them to shrink from it. Among the names that have them to surink from it. Among the names that have been mentioned are, however, many which have substantial claims to be trusted in respect of their past services. General Trochu and Count de Keratry, MM. Jules Simon, Cremieux, Grevy, Jules Ferry, and Peiletan are honored names, and the eloquence of MM. Favre and Gambetta is known beyond the limits of France. We do not doubt that the nation will readily accent such committee of sofaty as will readily accept such committee of safety as Paris is about to propose, and all who have any sympathy with a gallant and suffering people must hope and even pray that the path of the new govern-ment may be made easy for them.

From the London Post.

* This is the most deplorable admission of weakness that France can make. MM. Gambetta, Pelletan, Favre, Ferry, Cremieux, Picard, and the rest can hardly constitute a serious government; one that will win the support of friendly States or inspire the foe with respect for the attitude of France. A republic in France means a threatened revolution in Spain and Italy; means the allenation of possible allies, the distrust of reasonable and well-governed States. Nothing could be more dangerous in this supreme hour than confiding to ardent, inexperienced, and desperate theorists the serious interests of a great country. The rural population, if we may judge by all recent accounts, is far from sharing the opinions of the Parislan mob. It may thus occur that civil war may be added to the horrors of foreign

others a helmet, a lance, or a haversack; indeed, there was a large company from Brussels, each pro-vided with a relic of this kind, one leading a horse which a French officer had presented to him. As to the peasantry, they dare not touch any of these spoils, as they are afraid to become objects of the terrible discipline of the Prossians. Those of them who had been taken with arms in their hands, when the Prossians captured villages after a desperate resistance, were either shot or hung the following day. At one place no less than 360 were suspended by the neck from trees. Several citizens of Sedan have been more or less injured during the action, and if the bombard-ment had taken place very few of them would have escaped. As soon as the capitulation was decided upon, the military chests of the different corps darmee were divided; Several generals and supe-rior officers retired with large sums, one colonel having got no less than 30,000 francs in gold. Just before the entrance of the Prassians all the notes of the branch of the Bank of France were by authority ordered to be burned. The Germans, nowever, made ordered to be burned. The Germans, however, made some good prizes, as, for instance, on the eve of the surrender a convoy of \$0,000 rations intended for the French army fell into their hands. Notwithstanding the continual removal of wounded, there were two days ago 300 at Sedan without the slightest help of

any kind.

FRERE HYACINTHE.

His Letter to Minister Washburne.

The text of the letter from Frere (late Pere) Hya-cinthe to Minister Washburne, referring to his communication recognizing the French Republic, is as

so month by the state of my health, which has suffered so mony and so cruel ordeals, I much has suffered is not in my power to grasp the hand that has just written a letter so noble and sympathetic toward my

country. That letter is a page in the history of liberty in the two worlds. It revives the recollections of Wash-ington and Lafayette, and proves that if despotism had succeeded in dividing two governments, liberty had not delayed an instant to unite two poels. Europe, where the blood of our defeated heroes has flowed, is still silent, but America, despite the ocean which separates us, has made her voice heard. She aftirms that neither distance nor diversity of

race will make strangers of nations which have the same soul, and that she demands for her young sister that right which it appertains to her to define, because she was the first to know how to practise it—the inalienable right to live, toiling for the hap-I am happy that such sentiments have found their

official interpreter in one whom I love and esteem so much, and I pray you to accept with the express-sion of my patriotic gratitude the homage of my respectful and deep attachment. HYACINTHE, BOULIAC, Sept. 10, 1870.

AN ALABAMA REIGN OF TERROR.

Disguised Desperadoes-Several of them Cap-tured by Citizens-Terrible State of Affairs. The Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat of the 21st inst. says:-

A number of men of low and lawless character. residing in Limestone or Lauderdale, near the line between the two counties, have been organized for months past to intimidate good citizens and com-mit depredations on their property, and, in several instances, they have assaulted both white and colored citizens at d threatened others. We learn that, about ten days ago, the community in the neigh-borhood of the oid Lucky Hit Post Office, in Lime-stone, was startled by the discovery of numerous placards posted in different public places, signed "Men of Justice," warning a dozen or so re-smeetable citizens by name to leave the county on signed "Men of Justice", "warning a dozen of so re-spectable citizens by name to leave the county on pain and penalty of death or severe punishment. Atterwards these desperadoes went in disguise to certain "spotted" houses, showing that the threat in their placard was designed to furnish them a pretext for murdering residents in those houses. Among other houses they visited was that of Dr. John S. Blair, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Limestone, and they compelled his son, Mr. Rutta C. Blair, a quiet, inoffensive man, to treat them to

wine. On Monday, September 12, a number of citizens went to Athens to procure warrants for the arrest of the members of this lawless band, and to get the sheriff with a posse to execute them. Warrants

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION others a helmet, a lance, or a haversack; indeed, TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS. LATER From Paris by Carrier Pigeon! M. Jules Favre's Mission Important Engagements. The Fort Valerien Question. Success of the French. Strasburg and General Ulrich. The Garde Mobile Redeems Itself Napoleon Revokes the Regency. Condition of Strasburg. Consultation with Bazaine. An Assault to be Made.

Bazaine Repudiates the Republic.

EtC.. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Successes. Tours, Sept. 27 .- The Prefect of the Department of the Norde, under date of Lille, September 26, writes to the Minister of the Interior here as follows:-

Carrier Pigeon

attacked the heights at Villejuif, on the south of Paris, which were occupied by the Prussians. The battle began at 3 o'clock in the morning. After sustaining a sharp Prussian fire for some

lin de Cachan, Villejuif, and Hautes Bruyeres. We occupy them now. The Garde Mobile behaved well. The enemy's loss was great. The same day a considerable force of French made a reconnoissance and drove the enemy from the village of Drancy. The same day General Ballamere, commander at St. Denis, attacked the village of Pierrefitte, about a mile north of St. Denis, which the Prussians had occupied in considerable force, and the French troops seturned o St. Denis unmolested."

on Sunday that it was Fort du Mont Valerien that had been demanded by the Prussians as a condition of peace, notwithstanding that the Prussians say it was the city of Verdun. This accounts for the unexampled excitement which has suddenly been created throughout France. It is now said that Bazaine has not

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., FROM EUROPE. An English Messenger Assaulted.

The following news has been received here by

from Paris, dated Friday, September 23:-"The division of General Maudhoy yesterday

hours our troops captured the redoubts of Mou-

Mont Valerien and Verdan. LONDON, Sept. 27.—The French still believed

offered to surrender Metz on any terms whatey

at Orleans and Tours. Army Discipline. unsoldierlike conduct. The Port of Kiel | . War News and Peace Overtures.

of this city notes the irreconcilable contradictions in the war news and news about the peace overtures.

LONDON, Sept. 27 .- M. Bismarck's repudiation of the demand for Fort Du Mont Valerien has been promptly met by a reaffirmation of the statement signed by three Ministers of the Provisional Government.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 .- The press, in repelling the charge that the bombardment of Strasburg was carried on while the city was crowded with women and children, says that General Ulrich, the French commander, has persisted in declining to allow non-combatants to leave.

Mr. Gaffinalo, a Greek merchant, gives the

BERLIN, Sept. 27 .- Captain Johnston, a bearer of despatches for the British Government, was recently roughly handled, near Paris, by the Prussians, and subsequently by the French, under the belief that being an Englishman he must be a spy. The English are unpopular with both armies. Strangers Arrested. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- All strangers are arrested

FROM

EUROPE

General Trochu pronounces stern penalties against cowardice, pillage, desertion, and other

has been reopened, now that the French fleet has been withdrawn from the Baltic.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 27 .- The Independance Belge

The Fort Valerien Question."

The Branch Bank of France, located at Havre, has stopped payment.

General Ulrich and the Bombardment.

Subscriptions to the French War Loan. MARSEILLES, Sept. 26, via Tours, Sept. 27 .-The Mayor announces a loan of ten millions.

Prussian frontier is at present completely open, and now that Germany is no longer Russia's vassal, but her rival, the great military strategists at Berlin will, it is thought, not fail to see the necessity of some strong natural boundary to protect the Germans against a sudden attack from their jealons neighbor. "The dread of war arising from this question is very general here, and the Russian diplomatists are therefore doing their utmost to stop the present struggle before France is utterly exhausted, so tha at some future time they may be able to claim her at some future time they may be able to claim her assistance against the common enemy. A rapprochement with France would further have the advantage of leaving Russia free to pursue her designs in the East, and also of removing a fruitful source of disturbance among her Polish subjects by depriving them of the hope of French support These ideas have produced a reluctance in the Roy sian statesmen to enter into a common action with Eugland in the present struggie. It is supposed that England would object to the revocation of the treaty of Paris, and throw other obstacles in the way of Russia's designs in the East, while France, in her present helpless state, would consent to everything if Russia would only prevent her dismemberment." Since the surrender of Napoleon, however, the success of Germany has produced its natural effect on Russia, and the old antagonism of "Cossack or Republican" comes into new prominence. The offi cial journal of St. Petersburg, as the cable reports, now urges that the terms demanded by Germany ought to be accepted at once by France. There i even less prospect than ever of an attempt at armed intervention on the part of Russia.

THE IMPERIAL EXILES.

How the Empress and Prince Imperial Passed their Time at Hastings. Hastings (Sept. 12) Correspondence London Telegraph.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial are still here, and as yet there is no sign that the time of their departure elsewhere is approaching. It was even reported that, with a view to a prolonged stay, they were about to exchange their apartments in the Marine Hotel for a house in one of the squares here; but this report has, I am informed, no foundation. To-day twenty-one horses and a large quan-tity of baggage belonging to the Prince Imperial were brought here from London. This, I should exiles intend to remain here for some time. There is at present a regular French occupation of the Marine Hotel. The imperial party fill the greater part of the house; in the entrance hall a crowd of French valets keep up the hubbub of conversation with the harmonious volubility and graceful gesticulation of their nation; and occasionally there emerge from some of the rooms military-looking gentlemen. with the thin sombre faces and the somewnat faded appearance which we have been so long accustomed associate with the opponents, not the adherents

The Prince goes out frequently, but the Empress appeared out of doors yesterday for the first time. In the morning she and her son walked together to the Roman Catholic chapel of All Souls, and attended the S o'clock mass. She went out, I believe, in the evening for a short time. It is said by those who have seen her that the Empress, considering the scenes of anxiety and danger through which she has passed, looks remarkably well. Save that her face is rather pale, she bears scarcely any marks of her sufferings. She has not yet, of course, completely recovered from the fatigues of her long journey nor is her abstinence from going out purely a matter nor is her abstitience from going out purely a matter of choice, for she has caught a slight cold. Our readers, however, need feel no alarm, for the local doctor who was called in to see her has, I believe, pronounced his illustrious patient to be in very fair health. The Prince appears fond of exercise, and, in company with some of his attendants, takes long walks in the neighborhood of the town.

As I was standing near the hotel door to-day I suddenly saw the crowd, which is from morning till night collected before the widows of the royal apartments, begin to move and to show some excitement. A man baside me excitamed, "There he is," and, following his hand, I saw the back of a rather low-sized, slight boy, a little stooped in the shoulders. I samtered along in the direction in which I saw the people running, being by this time aware that the Prince Imperial was the object of their chase. A narrow stone staircase brought me up to the West Hill, and here, at a short distance from me, I saw the Prince stopping for a moment, evidently to enjoy the out-look on the sea below. As far as I could judge at a distance his face was not pale, but could judge at a distance his face was not pale, but ruddy, and when he began to walk his step ap-peared quick and elastic. Two ladies followed him, and a gentleman walked by his side. To this gentleman he appeared to me to be speaking with that eager yet respectful inquisitiveness which we find so charming in a lad. And in dress as well as demeanor he resembled a young schoolboy. He wore a short tweed jacket, tweed trousers, and a small black hat. Whilst I was still looking at the Prince I was astonished to see him approached by a gentleman who bore the most unmistakable marks of being a Briton, and a Briton of by no means the highest rank. Without the smallest hesitation he rushed up to the young exile, twice shook him by he hand with the air of a compassionate patron, and hen walked off with a swagger, as if he had done, he hand with the air of a compassionate patron, and hen walked off with a swagger, as if he had done, not a disgraceful, but a very laudable action. This discourtesy on his part was met by the greatest politeness on that of the Prince; but it was no wonder that the lad, who but a few days ago left the coart in which he was reared, should look with rather a puzzled air after the retreating form of his experience. It is to be been due to the beither energetic patron. It is to be hoped that heither of the illustrious extles who have fied for refage to our shorts will be sgain troubled with

invasion. Whatever happens, the double question is now proposed to us-How to save France from the conqueror and how to save her from herself. From the London Standard.

Of course if France, burning to wine out the humiliating page in her military history of the last six weeks, cries war to the knife, Germany has no choice but to prolong the struggle until she aban-dons the contest from sheer inability to continue it, or France admits herself vanquished. In the name of humanity we cannot bring ourselves to contem-plate the possibility of so terrible a calamity. If terms of peace are offered to France not incom-patible with her national honor it is the duty of neutral powers to recommend her acceptance of on the other hand, Prussia makes demands not only wantonly humiliating to France. but dangerous to the interests of Europe, it may then be incumbent on neutrals, even at the cost of armed intervention, to step in between the victor and his prey. No reason-able being can object to Prussia gathering in the first fruits of the bloody harvest she has reaped. The question is, of what should these fruits consist. The neutral powers, on the invitation of Great Bri-tain, have already settled the terms upon which they are conjointly prepared to offer their services as mediator, supposing the time for mediation to have arrived. It would say little for the collective diplomatic wisdom of Europe if it is unequal to the task of devising some terms of accommodation which would satisfy, we do not say the Prussian Government, but the majority of the German people, whose wishes must weigh greatly in the scale, without wounding too severely the feelings of the French nation.

WHY DE WIMPFFEN SURRENDERED.

His Plan to Escape Countermanded by the Em-peror.

From Galignani's Messenger. An officer who had not quitted General de Wimpf-

en all the morning of the 1st writes as follows to the Debats:-

On that morning the Prussians, having terminated their movement, attacked us on our right, in order to drive us on the fresh troops, who awaited our descent from the plateau, before deploying all their forces. For a moment General de Wimpffen was deluded, and believed in a victory, not as yet know-ing that he had before him more than 150,000 ene-mies. In the evening he resolved to open a passage mices. In the evening he resolved to open a passage for his troops to the Belgian territory, or to march upon Carignan. He would doubtless have suc-cecded, as the enemy, half disorganized by the contest, had remained in position on the field of battle; but the Emperor, who still held de facto the chief command, prevented him, and paralyzed his best efforts by calling up the Prussians with a white flag, and by addressing a letter to the King. General de Wimpflen, after a warm altercation with the Emperor and his suite on the subject, returned to his ouarters and gave in his resignation. Napoto his quarters and gave in his resignation. Napo leon refused to accept it, and wrote to him the following note :-

GENERAL: You cannot resign at the moment when the army may be still saved by an honorable capitulation. You have done your duly all day : do it still. You will reader a great service to the country. The King has accepted the armistice, and I am waiting for his propositions. Be-lieve in my friendship. NAPOLEON. The General, being then persuaded that only one constant of the result of the persuaded that only one

The General, being then pershaded that only one course was open; that in retiring alone, as he could still do, he might avoid personal capityity, but would abandon the gallant soldiers who had braved death under his orders during the whole day; seeing also that in so acting he would ill perform the functions of General-in-Chief placed in his hands by the for-tune of war, decided to remain at the head of the army to share the lot of all and to sat bla mane to army, to share the lot of all, and to set his name to the capitulation-that terrible and which closes by

an immense disaster, by an unforeseen catastrophe, one of the most brilliant of military careers. General Pelle also refused to adhere to the capitulation. A letter addressed by him to his wife says:-

I am prisoner of war with the whole army. Never has any people had to undergo such an affront Tellyour brother that if he reads the report of the council of war held for the surrender or the srmy, he will see that two generals refused to submit. They were not named; but the world should know that the dissanients were Geng-rais Peile and Carre de Bellemare.

SCENES AT SEDAN.

SULARS AT SEDAN. Three Hundred French Suspended by the Neck from Trees. Very painful scenes are still witnessed upon the Sedan battle-field. The wife of a French general wandered for days over it, seeking for her husband, from whom she had had no word of any kind for three weeks. She had also a son engaged in the fighting of last week, but she was informed that he was killed by a shell. Although the visitors are numerous, yet their presence does not fail to give life to the devastated field. They wander about, maintaining a religious silence, and communicating their impression to one another with bated treath. They are, however, eager in collecting souve-ning of the great signggie, some taking a sabre,

were procured, and it was agreed that Sheriff Lentz should meet the citizens at Oak Corner School-house, a mile from Dr. Blair's, on Tuesday night, and organize a posse to scour the country in pursuit of the lawless band. A few citizens reached there before dark. Ruffin and William Blair started from their father's, and when with hundred yards of the school-house were halted by disguised men in the bushes on the side of the road. The disguised men then cocked their fire-arms, the two Blairs heard the click, and turned their horses to flee. Ruffin was shot from his horse and killed. William, who was an experienced cavalry-man, threw himself on the off side of his horse and heard the balls whistle over him, as he escaped to

his fatner's house. James Blair, another brother, and other citizens (among them Sheriff Lentz), who had arrived at the school house, heard the firing in the direction Ruffin and William were expected to come, and supposed that the disguised band had fired on them, but were too few to go to their relief, as the dis-guised men were said to number forty. They waited until a few others arrived, and the suspense became so great that they resolved to go to the scene of the firing. They went afoot, and stambled over a dead body lying in the road. They discov-ered that it was Ruffin Blair's body, bore it to the school-house, put out pickets, and stood guard over it all night.

It all hight. On Wednesday, the whole neighborhood was greatly excited, and about 75 men organized under the Sheriff and Captain Sam Moore, and armed with the authority of the warrants of arrest, they scoured the country. They captured the leader, the Rev. Asbury Barbee, who asked why he was arrested. On being told "For the murder of Ruffin Blair," he ran, was fired at, but missed, and several young men ran him down, recaptured him, and when taking him to Athens jail he jumped from his mule, took to the bushes, was shot and severely wounded, but escaped.

on Thursday they came up with him again and ordered him to surrender, he refused; and was fired on and killed. Satisfied that some of his accom-plices were in his vicinity, the sheriff's posse formed a skirmish line, scoured the country, and captured two more, John and Barrett Wisdom, on the Vasser place, and sent them to jail. On Friday Tom Moore and Charles Goode were captured in Landerdale and lodged in the Athens jail. The search for the rest of the band continues, and we hope all the mur-derers and marauders will be brought to condign runishment

FISK'S OPERA BOUFFE.

"Le Petit Faust" in New York-A Severe Uriti-cism. The New York Tribune of this morning has a particularly severe article upon the new Opera Boarfe Company which made its first appearance at the Eric Opera House last evening. We extract a por-

tion of the criticism :-As a whole, the opera is dull. The librettists, MM. Cremieux and Jaime, knew no batter way to turn the original into ridicale than to defie it with turn the original into ridicule than to defile it with unmentionable jokes, and stuff it full of fitty con-celts such as could enter into the head of no one but a Frenchman besolted with the poison of ab-sinthe and the fumes of the Jardin Mabille. The music has hardly a redeeming quality. Not only is it worthless, but it is not even lively. It keeps just close enough to Gounod to suggest comparison and provoke impatience. After the second act (in the course of which there is a ballet of fearful length) hundreds of people, including a large minority of the women, left the theatre. The troupe which makes its American debut in this very stupid work, is inferior to the French com-

this very stupid work, is inferior to the French com-panies imported in former years by Bateman and Grau, though it contains some good material. Mile. Ceiline Montaland ("Marguerite"), to whom the manager chiefly trusts his fortunes, is a handsome, a gening for vulgarity at which Tostee might stand a gening for vulgarity at which Tostee might stand abashed. Of humor, apart from dirt, she showed no trace; but she seemed to afford a vast amount of pleasure to some of the mea in the audience. of pleasure to some of the men in the andlence. Mile, Lea Silly, the other prima donna, was appa-rently content to exhibit her fine physical development in the accommodating garb of "Me-phisto" Whatever ability she may possess as an phisto." Whatever ability she may possess as an actress has yet to be shown. M. Gaussins ("Faust")

has an unpleasant hasal tenor, and a face which does not readily lend itself to dramatic (xpression. Not being naturally funny, he is always oppressed by his part, and the result is melancholy and at times exasperating. M. Hittemans has real comic talent, and is the only funny person in the company. None of the troupe can sing. We have no heart to speak of the Petit Faust in the terms which we think it deserves. We may say, however, that the credit belongs to Mr. Fisk of in-troducing a play more indecent and a prima domas more revolting than any previously offered to the public of New York; and when we add that the nas-tiness is not relieved by anything pretty, or amusing, or witty, that it stands out in fact in all its stark deformity, we have perhaps said all that the people will care to hear. will care to hear.

Condition of Strasburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 .- A breach broad enough to warrant an assault has been made at Strasburg.

The Bonapare Dynasty. The North German Gazette, official journal of this city, to-day says, whatever may be the German plans about France, restoration of the Bonapartes is not among them.

Bazaine and Metz. LONDON, Sept. 27 .- Marshal Bazaine, repudiating the republic, demands the orders of the Emperor or Empress to surrender Metz.

King William's Headquarters. FERRIERES, France, Sept. 27 .- King William apparently intends retaining his headquarters here. He has made every preparation for a long

stay, having erected telegraph lines, etc.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 27-11'30 A. M.-Consols for money and account, 92%. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 85. Railways quiet Erie, 18; lift-nois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%. London Sont 97-11'30 A M. Badinad Patrolaum

LONDON, Sept. 27-11:30 A. M.-Refined Petroleum firm at 18. 6d. Linseed oil firmer at £31 5s. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27-11:30 A. M.-Cotton dull; middling uplands, 9@9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%@ 9%d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 27-1:30 P. M.-Consols 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Stocks dull, Liverproof, Sept. 27-1:30 P. M.-Cotton flat: middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 94d. Red Western wheat, 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days 30,000 quarters, of which

20,000 quarters were American. Flour, 23s. 6d. Oats, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10d. Peas, 36s. 6d. Turpentine, ANTWERP, Sept. 27 .- Petroleum opened quiet.

FROM THE WEST.

Rallway Opening.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 26 .- The completion of the Colorado Central Railroad from Denver to Golden City was celebrated at the latter place to-day with imposing ceremonies. A gold spike, presented by Gilpin county, and a silver spike, by Clear county, were driven. Between 3000 and 4000 people from Denver were present. A free banquet was given by the citizens of Golden City, after which the usual speeches, toasts, etc., closing with a dance at night. During the proceedings Colonel Carter, President of the road, was presented with a gold watch.

The St. Louis Police Force. Sr. Louis, Sept. 26.-The new Police Commissioners assumed control of the force yesterday afternoon, and organized by electing S. M. Randolph Vice-President. The resignations of the Chief and all the captains and sergeants and policemen, which had been tendered, were accepted, and Sergeant Burgess was elected temporary Chief. It is not known what the policy of the new board will be, and there seems to be no indication that a general removal of policemen will be made.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Jewish New Year in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 .- To-day being the Jewish New Year nearly all the business houses of that class of residents of this city were closed. The Sutro Tunnel.

The work on the Sutro tunnel is now being carried on in soft rock at a distance of 1582 feet.

A Tremendous Button. GEORGETOWN, Cal., Sept. 26.-The largest button ever produced in the silver districts of the United States was taken out here by J. W. Watson, Superintendent of the Brown Silver Mining Company. It weighs 1051 pounds troy, and was cupelled from 33 tons of ore from Brown & Co.'s mine. The ore averages \$515.50 currency per ton. A smaller button, weighing 400 pounds, is being shipped by the same company.

municipality two millions to purchase arms.

A Grand Review of the Garde Nationale occurred yesterday. Thirty-two thousand soldiers were in line, of whom eighteen thousand were well armed. Jules Favre's Mission.

Tours, Sept. 26 .- M. Jules Favre has made an official report to the Government of his mission to the Prussian headquarters and explained what terms were offered, and why they were rejected.

The following despatch from the Prefect of the Department of Soir, dated Orleans to-day, has just been received by the Minister of War:-

The generals here, seeing they cannot resist the overwhelming forces of the enemy, commanded by Prince Albert, have just evacuated Orleans in good order.

Garibaldians in France.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 26-(Special to the N.Y. Telegram) .- Five hundred Garibaldians have arrived here and marched amidst great enthusiasm to Tours.

Napoleon and Bazaine.

BERLIN, Sept. 27 .- The announcement is repeated that the Emperor Napoleon has revoked the decree creating the regency and sent an envoy to Metz to consult with Bazaine on peace. This news has been suppressed in Berlin so far as possible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mut Statistics. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The gold deposits at the Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, during the month of August, 1870, were \$384,129.75; silver deposits, \$23,486.15. Total, \$407,615.90. The gold coinage was \$213,113.15; silver, \$11,284.38; nickel, \$19,000; bronze, \$1800; total, \$245,197.53. The gold deposits at the Branch Mint, San Francisco, for the same period were, \$2,637,298.92; silver, \$46,528.22; total, \$2,673,827.14. The gold coinage for August was \$2,370,000. The gold deposits at the United States Assay Office, New York, for the same month were \$518,365.71; silver, \$111,671.93; total, \$630,037.64.

The gold deposits at the Branch Mint, Denver, for the same month were \$119,565-22. The deposits for the same period at the Branch Mint at Carson City were of gold, \$13,949.74; silver, \$1,974-66; total, \$15,924-40. Coinage-Gold, \$34,850; silver, \$4054; total, \$38,904.

A. Gilbert and C. C. Casswell have been appointed clerks in the New York Custom House, and Albert Rodgers clerk in the Naval Office.

FROM SALT LAKE.

Disgraceful Rioting.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 26 .- On Thursday night of last week a party of about twenty soldiers from Rawlins, near Provo City, called down into the town, got drunk, and behaved in a very disgraceful manner. They broke open several stores, arrested and abused a number of citizens, and attempted to set fire to the church. This infamous conduct was without provoantion.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Naval Academy Examination. ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 27 .- The following candidates passed yesterday:-Walter S. Hughes, of Ohio; Lyman Ormes, of Michigan; and Edward D. Bostick, of South Carolina.

Ship News.

Boston, Sept. 27 .- Arrived, steamer Samaria, from Liverpool. New York, Sept. 27.—Arrived, steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.

Gold continues quiet but steady, with the sales ranging from 1131/@1131/, closing at the latter.

Governments are also dull but steady at yesterday's figures. Stocks were fairly active and prices stronger.

Sales of State 6s, 2d series, at 106, and City 6s,

Sales of State 08, 2d series, at 106, and City 65, new issue, at 101%. Reading Railroad was in demand and stronger. Sales at 48½@48%, the latter b. o.; Pennsylva-nia sold at 59½; Camden and Amboy at 114%, regular, and at ¼ b. o; Lehigh Valley at 39½; and Northern Central at 42½. Canal stocks were active in Lehigh, which advanced ½. Sales up to 38½

advanced 1/2. Sales up to 331/2. In the balance of the list the only sale was in

Spruce and Pine Streets Railway at 24.

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

A SAME A DOMALDI				
\$5000 Amer Gold 113 %	100 sh Reading R 48%			
18 do ls.c. 114 %	100 do . b5wn&i 4816			
12 sh Penna R is 59%	50 sh N Cent R 4216			
33 do 18. 5936	100 sh Leh Nav St 33			
131 sh Leh V R Is. 5936	100 do			
16 do 59%				
4 sh Sp & Pine 24	43 do 3236			
	\$4900 City 6s, N ls. 101% \$2000 Pa 6s 2 se. ls. 106 15 sh Cam & Am R. 114% 18 dols. c. 114% 12 sh Penna Rls 59%			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: --U. S. 6s of 1881, 1133(@114; do. 1862, 1123(@113; do. 1864, 1113/@11134; do. 1865, 1113/@112; do. 1865, new, 1103/@11036; do. 1867, do. 1103/@11036; do. 1865, do. 1103/@11036; 10.498, 1063/@11036; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent, Currency, 1113/@11136; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19. Gold, 1133/@11335; Silver, 103/@111; Union Pacific Railroad, 1856@010; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@740. MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 S. Third Street, report the following quotations:--U. S. 60 or

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:-U. S. 68 of 1851, 1184(@114; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@112¼; do. 1864, 1113%@111½; do. 1865, 1113%@1112¼; do., July, 1866, 1104(@110½; do., July, 1867, 1103/@110½; do. July, 1868, 1103(@110½; 58 '0 40, 1063/@106½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 1113%@111½; Gold, 1133/@113%; JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities AS follows:-U. S. 68 of 1881, 1134(@114; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@113; do. 1864, 1113/@114; do. Nov. 1865, 1113/@112; do. 0. S68, 1103/@110½; do. Nov. 1865, 1103/@112; do. 1868, 1103/@110½; do. 40., 1867, 1103/@1105; do. 1868, 1003/@110½; do. 40., 1867, 1103/@1105; do. 40., 1111½, Gold, 1134, NaRE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

				A.	M 11314
10-25	44	 	11-27	- 14	
10-85	44	 1181	12.32	#	
10.37	44	 11332	12:00	M.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27 .- The Flour market is quiet but steady at yesterday's quotetions. There is no inquiry for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. A few hundred barrels were disposed of, including superfine at \$5@5 50; extras at \$5 50@5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@6-90; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7; and fancy brands at \$7.25@8.50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little demand for Wheat, but prices are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels at \$1 37@1 40 for Indiana red; \$1.25@1.28 for Delaware do.; \$1 40 for Western amber. Ryc may be quoted at 83:295c. Corn attracts but little attention; sales of 3000 bushels at \$1@1-02 for Western and Pennsylvania yellow, and 95@97c, for Western mixed. Oats are steady and in fair demand ; sales of Western at 542 55c., and Delaware at 53@54c. Nothing doing in

Whisky is dull at 89@90c, for Western wood and iron-bound,