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FIRST EDITION

STRASBURG.

Fallen at Last.

Progress of the Siege.

Heroic Defense.

The City and its History.

Its Objects of Interest.

The Cathedral and the Library.

End of the French Rule.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEROIC STRASBURG.

The Courageous Uhrich Succumbs at Last-Surrender of the Fortress Yesterday Afternoon-A History of the Remarkable Slege-The City, its Situation, History and Fortifi-

Strasburg has fallen! The announcement of this event will be hailed with great rejoicing by all who sympathize with the German cause, but even the rejoicings of these will be mingled with a ping of regret. The great Rhine fortress has been defended so stubbornly, so courageously, that the heroic band of Uhrich will live forever in history. The siege of Strasburg is, in many respects, the most remarkable episode of this remarkable war, and its fall is of significant importance to the final issue of the

Strasburg has fallen, and ere this the triumphant entry of Von Werder's army has doubtless taken place. In the early days of the slege, a German soldier in front of the fortress wrote a characteristic war song to the popular old tune of "Ich hatte einen Camerad," which was at once taken up by the whole besieging army, in rehearsal to be sung [as they marched into the city after its anticipated fall. The following is a spirited translation of this pro-

In Alsace, over the Rhine, There lives a brother of mine; It grieves my soul to say He hath forget the day We were one land and line.

Dear Brother, torn apart, Is't true that changed thou art? The French have clapped on thee Red breeches, as we see; Have they Frenchified thy heart? Hark! that's the Prussian drom,

And it tells the time has come. We have made one "Germany. One "Deutschland," firm and free: And our civil strifes are dumb. Ankle-deep in German gove

We have won. Ab, Brother dear! Thou art German—dost thou hear? They shall never part us more. Who made this song of mine? Two comrades by the Rhine: A Suabian man began it

and a Pomeranian sang It, In Alsace, on the Khine. The City of Strasburg.

The city of Strasburg-Strasbourg according to the French orthography, and Strassburg in the German-is situated on the west bank of the river Ill, about a mile from the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends. It is 250 miles east by south from Paris, and is the capital of the French Department of Bas-Rhin. At the outbreak of the war, it had a population of about \$5,000, the inhabitants being chiefly of German descent, but speaking the French and German languages with equal dif-

ficulty and inaccuracy. Directly opposite Strasburg, and near the mouth of the Kinzig in Baden, is situated the small German town of Kehl, with a population of less than 1500. It was fortified by Vanban, and was formerly a German bulwark against France, but its fortifications have been dismantled. Kehl has long been connected with Strasburg by a bridge of boats across the Rhine. This bridge was strongly fortified on the French side, and for years two silent sentinels had been on constant duty upon it, the representative of each country tramping quietly from the shore up to the line which marked the limit of his jurisdiction, and then returning on his monotonous beat, without a work with the companion who kept watch and ward with him. This quaint scene will doubtless never be witnessed again, as Germany will doubtless retain the hold upon Strasburg which she obtained after such a protracted struggle. On July 22 the eastern end of the bridge was blown up by the Prussians, as the first step towards attempting the capture of

Strasburg. The river Ill flows-or, rather, did flow-through a part of the town in a northeast direction, has many branches, and is crossed by several wooden bridges. The streets generally are narrow and crooked, but the principal thoroughfares are broad and attractive, and there are several fine squares. The houses are lofty, well built, and have steep roofs. There are in the city a large number of prominent public buildings, including tifteen churches.

The largest of these, the cathedral, is considered One of the finest Gothic structures in Europe. Originally founded in 504, it was almost entirely destroyed by lightning in 1007. The present building was commenced in 1015, the architect being Erwin von Steinbach, but was not completed until 1439, The principal dimensions of the cathedral are:-Extreme length, 357 feet; height of ceiling, 79 feet; length of transept, 140 feet; and breadth of the nave. 35 feet. The west front, which is richly decorated with sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs, and contains a circular window 48 feet in diameter, rises to the height of 230 feet. Far above this, however, towers the spire, the loftiest in the world, to a height of 466 feet. From the peculiar location of the town, a splendid view of the country for miles around is afforded by an ascent to the top, this grand panorama being one of the chief attractions of the city to the tourist. The great feature of the cathedral is the famous astronomical clock, the work of a German clockmaker, in about the year 1550. It is a marvel of ingenuity and mechanical skill, and the world has never seen the like of it elsewhere. This marvelous affair performs not only the ordinary service of a clock, but exhibits the days, and the months, and the years: the progress of the seasons. the signs of the zodiac, and the names and move ments of the heavenly bodies. At each quarter-hour an angel comes out and strikes one stroke on a bell at every hour another angel comes and strikes twice; and at 12, meridian, a figure of Christ appears, accompanied by the tweive apostles, of whom move around a central and pass in, out of sight, by another door, the stroke of twelve being given, and a cock flaps his wings and crows. The clock is enormous in size, like everything else connected with the vast cathedral, and is invisible from the

outside street-the spectator passing through the nave of the cathedral to see it. It has suffered from fire and violence before the present year, having been out of repair and motionless from the time of the Revolution of 1793, until the year 1842, when it was repaired by a watchmaker of Bas-Rhin and was in full operation from that date up to the outbreak of the present war. At one time during the siege it was reported to have been again seriously damaged by the Prussian fire, but later reports have stated that it was still uninjured and in operation, the full confirmation of which intelligence will be impatiently awaited. When Strasburg was united to France full freedom of worship was guaranteed to its inhabitants, but the great cathedral was still consecrated to the service of the Church of

Among the other great curiosities of the city was the vast library numbering 150,000 volumes. This, it has been announced, has been almost if not entirely destroyed by the fire of the besiegers. This library was the slow growth of a thousand years, and included collections of rare and curious monkish parchments, but few of which can ever be replaced. But, although the art of printing was probably invented at Strasburg, if not first practised there, the library contained, with one remarkable exception, but few works of substantial value. That exception was a small folio volume in which the depositions in the famous lawsuits between Faust and Guttenberg were written by what was said to be a contemporary hand. This is open to doubt, but the volume was of the greatest interest, as one of the most trustworthy sources from which the prevalent opinions as to the origin of printing are derived. Among the early specimens of typography there was a copy of the first German Bible printed by Mentelin about 1466, but undated; also three early Latin Bibles by Mentelin, Jenson, and Eggestein, the last bearing the manuscript date 1468. There was, besides a rare copy of Virgil by Mentelin, a still rarer Commentary of Servius upon that poet, printed by the celebrated Valdarfer; a Jerome's "Epistles," by Schoiffer, 1470; and about 4000 other books printed before the beginning of the sixteenth century. There were only two or three illuminated MSS, of any great value.

The History of Strasburg. The city is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, under the name of Argentoratum, as a barrier against the incursions of the Germans. They ultimately made themselves masters of the place, however, and retained possession until they were driven back across the Rhine by Clovis. In the sixth century the ancient name was changed for that of Strasburg. In the early part of the tenth century the city passed under the dominion of the German emperors, becoming a free city and being governed as a republic. After the Reformation it became Protestant, and remained such until 1881, when it was seized by Louis XIV and annexed to France, the province of Alsace, of which it was the chief city, having just previously been ceded to that country by the terms of the treaty of Westphalia, For nearly two centuries it remained in undisturbed possession of France, becoming, from its situation on the extreme eastern frontier, one of the most important cities in that country. At the outbreak of the war it still retained, in general appearance, customs, and language, the principal characteristics of a German town, although its long subjection to France caused its interests gradually to become identified with those of the latter country, and prompted its people to espouse heartily the cause of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, when he started out upon his grand crusade against united Germany. Before the siege commenced, the leen as to offer up prayers daily for the success of the French arms, the churches being crowded with women on these occasions. Napoleon's Attempt Upon Strasburg' in [1836.

One of the most remarkable episodes in the history of Strasburg was the attempt made upon it in 1836, by the ex-Emperor Napoleon III. In that year, while an exile from France, and living in obscurity at Ahrenenberg, in Switzerland, he formed the ridiculous design of attempting, almost singlehanded, to overturn Louis Philippe and set himself upon the vacant throne. Having perfected his plans, he seized Strasburg as the first point of attack. This city, with its strong garrison, its associations with the first Napoleon, and a population not very well affected towards the existing government, seemed to him a favorable point for a demonstration. In the event of success he intended next day to march towards Paris, rousing and arming the intermediate provinces, and taking with him the principal garrisons on the route, hoping to reach the capital before the Government could take any effective measures against him. In June, Napoleon proceeded to Baden-Baden, where he succeeded in winning over Colonel Vaudrey, who was in command of the artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In August he paid a secret visit to that city, where he had an interview with fifteen officers who promised to co operate with him. He then returned to Switzerland, while his adherents were perfecting the plot. The project, however, was a miserable failure, and Napoleon was taken prisoner, detained at Strasburg from October 30 to November 9, and then conducted to Paris. His life was spared on condition of his going to the United States. This he did, under protest, but soon returned to Europe, to engage, in 1840, in the equally ridiculous and abortive attempt upon Boulogue.

The Fortiscations of Strasburg. At the outbreak of the present war, Strasburg was justly regarded as one of the most formidable fortresses in Europe, and in France it ranked equal to Metz in importance, and only inferior to it in strength. The fortified city is of triangular form, enclosed by bastloned ramparts, strengthened by numerous outworks, and entered by seven gates. At its eastern extremity is a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban. The city stands upon level ground, and is nearly six miles in circuit. Numerous outworks and detached forts, large and small, unished and unfinished, added to its strength. The pastioned wall was surrounded by a most filled with water, and by means of numerous sluices the greater portion of the surrounding country could be dooded. The only side of the fortress which could not be laid under water by means of the sluices where the III enters the town was the Porte des Mines, and on that side the glacis was ruined. The safety of the city depended greatly upon these aqueous appliances-too much so, in fact; for, at the commencement of the siege, after a four months' drought, the river was so low that at the landing place of the destroyed boat bridge the standard post showed but two feet of water, while it was constructed to reach nineteen feet. When the besiegers succeeded in turning the course of the river Ill from its bed, the fortifications were still more

The citadel was pronounced to be the masterwork of Vauban. It is constructed upon a pentagonal basis, according to that great engineer's first system, and presents five great bastions which, with their supporting works, command the city and the neighboring Rhine. Close to the citadel, on the city side, were the great arsenal and military institutions for which Strasburg was famous before the war-the Salle d'Armes, the Military Hospital, the Artillery School, the Arsenal de Construction, and also a magnificent esplanade. For twenty years past the French Government was engaged in the uninterrupted task of strengthening the defenses by the construction of additional works, and the improvement of the old fortifications to meet the requirements of modern military science, a task that has proved to have been

On the 10th of August, a few days after the great defeat of Marshal MacMahon at Woerth, a Baden force, numbering about 30,000 men, and under the immediate command of the Grand Duke, together

with some battalions of Bavarian troops, appeared before Strasburg, and took possession of the railroads leading from the city. The Gran I Dake demanded a surrender, but General Uhrich, the French commander, returned a positive refusal, and

on the same day issued the following proclamation: "Disturbing rumors and panies have been spread, either by accident or design, within the past few clays, in our brave cay. Some individuals have days, in our brave cay. Some individuals have dared to express the optnion that the place would surrender without a blow. We protest energetically, in the name of a population courageous and French, against these weak and criminal forebodings. The ramparts are armed with 400 cannon. The garrison corsists of 11,000 men, without reckoning the stationary National Guard. If Strasburg is attacked, Strasburg will defend herself as long as there shall remain a soldier, a biscult, or a cartridge. The wellaffected may reassure themselves; as to others they
have but to withdraw.

"The General of Division Unsich.

"The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin, Baron Phon,
"Strasburg, Aug. 10."

The Bishop of the city and the entire population, apparently, joined in the refusal to surrender, and gairison and people alike began their preparations for a stubborn defense. The force of the besiegers was soon increased to 60,000 or 70,000 men, mostly from South Germany. Tee Grand Duke of Baden still remained on the ground and took an active part in the management of his troops, but the chief command of the investing army was entrusted to the Baden General von Beyer. He however, was soon obliged to return to Carlsruhe by reason of iliness, when the chief command devolved upon Lieutenant-Genoral von Werder, who retained the position till the close of the siege. On the 19th of August a bombardment was commenced from the German town of Kehl, but without much damage being done. After this first bombardment it is said that the besiegers again demanded a surrender, and were again met with a

The besiegers then went to work systematically to reduce the works by regular approaches, varying their task by an almost incessant bombardment after midnight of August 24. Their fire was directed principally against the city itself, and the destruction to the houses was so great that people were forced to take refuge in the cellars and sewers. Large numbers of noncombatants were, however, permitted to leave the my by the German commander, and those who remained were, according to all accounts, reduced to a desperate strait. The great cathedral was seriously but it is thought not irreparably damaged by the fire, the vast library was destroyed, and the walls of Vauban's strong citadel were hammered away at until they began to crumble. Early in September an attempt was made to divert the course of the river Ill, and by the 9th this task, which materially assisted the operations of the besiegers, and weakened those of the defenders, was announced as

completely successful. And so the great task of Von Werder has progressed from day to day, and the hopes of the heroic defenders of Strasburg have dwindled away. On September 20, one of the lunettes of the works was captured, and on the 22d another fell into the hands of the besiegers, while the privations and sufferings of the besieged had by this time become almost insupportable. And still the garrison and the people held out, even against the reported desire of General Uhrich to yield to the decree of fate, The fire of the besiegers ever since the 24th of August has been regular and incessant, while that of the besieged soon became fitful and finally almost ceased. Yesterday it was reported that a breach in the walls broad enough to warrant an assault would be made in about a week, the delay being necessary to allow the construction of good roads across the great ditch in front of the main

But all these final preparations have been rendered unnecessary by the yielding, at last, of the garrison. On Tuesday, the 27th, the siege of Strasburg came to an end. Some reports state that the surrender took place at 11 o'clock in the morning, while others place it at 5 o'clock in the evenicg. But the first reports have been fully and officially confirmed as we write, and the siege of Strasburg has passed into history. The fortunes of the heroic city are henceforth with Germany; the French dominion, after lasting nearly two centuries, is at an end, and Germany will not be in haste to give up the fruits of her prowess.

General Uhrleh, Commander of the Fortress, General Uhrich, the heroic defender of Strasburg, was born at Pfalzourg, February 15, 1802, and entered the military school of St. Cyr. He became licutenant at the age of twenty-two and captain at twenty-nine. He then advanced by successive grades until he was made a general of division in 1855. He served in the Crimean campaign, and afterward had command of a division of infantry in He had for several years commanded the Paris. He had for several years commanded the Sixth Territorial division, which is at present occu-pied by German troops. He is an energetic officer, and knew Strasburg perfectly. Under his immediate orders were Brigadler Moreno and Colonel Ducasse. About a week ago it was reported that General Uhrich had been seriously wounded, but the report has not been confirmed.

It is Surrounded by 200,000 Prusslans-

Metz Correspondence (Sept. 14) of the London Times, Prince Frederick Charles, who fired a salute of 100 guns of shot and shell upon it on Saturday last, the 10th of September, in honor of the victory gained by the Prussians at Sedan, has commenced the work of destruction. The whole of the troops now around Metz, amounting to nearly 200,000 men, are under the entire command of Prince Frederick Charles. They are, however, divided into two divisions, one of which is under the direction of Prince Frederick Charles, comprising men of the 2d, 3d, and oth Regiments of the 3d Army Corps, and one division of Landwehr, amounting to about 15,000 men. The other division is under General Steinmetz, who has under his command men of the 1st, 7th and 8th Regiments of the 1st Army Corps. They have at pre-sent no large siege guns at Metz, they being all em-ployed at Strasburg. The heaviest guns used there at present are 12-pounders. Bazaine is now tao-roughly hemmed in in his fortress, the Prussians having entirely surrounded it, and opened ride-pits. Two days ago Bazaine sent out of Metz all Prussian prisoners that he had captured, and also all the wounded. I spoke to one of the former, who informed me that they were shamefully treated both by the townspeople and soldiers, and that the people seemed to have nothing but horse fiesh to subsist on. I also heard that they have discovered how Bazaine and MacMahon kept up communication; if the story should prove be true, it is both a simple and an ingenious method. They are supposed to have thrown bottles into the Moselle with notes written inside of them. For several days there was a report going about For several days there was a report going about that an underground telegraph had been discovered between Strasburg and Metz, and, naturally, one was led to suppose that the same thing might have been instituted between the other fortresses, but I have since gathered that there is no truth in the report. In driving from Saarbruck here we were much astonished to observe all the deserted villages as you near Metz. Where all the people have flown to God only knows; there is scarcely a peasant to be seen anywhere. The villages for the most part are occupied by the Landwehr, who are only now coming to the front. We passed innumerable wagons of provisions and cattle, driven merable wagons of provisions and cattle, driven along the road to the great army now well into the heart of France. The town of St. Avold, as is the case with all the conquered towns and villages, being under military law, the rules are very strict: no one must be found outside the town after dark without a special pass from the commandant, and all letters are examined before they are permitted to be posted. It is not the intention of the Prussians to storm Metz; should they attempt such an enterprise their losses would be dreadful and most probably might lead to defeat; therefore, their intention at present is merely to harass the occupants by keeping up a continual fire, and eventually to starve them out. No doubt, the fall of Metz will make a great change to the country. fall of Metz will make a great change to the country. The Prussians will either retain it or keep it as neutral ground, and dismantie it. The fall of Sedan settled the fate of the empire; but with the fall of Metz all will be over. All night long, as I write, French prisoners have been passing through the village, coming in from Sedan, Metz, and other places on their way to Germany. Last night 780 officers passed through, one of whom was accompanied by his wife and daughter, who were permitted to join the wretched procession.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Surrender of Strasburg

King William Confirms the News.

The Prussians Occupy Orleans

German Review at Versailles.

A 48 Hour Armistice.

From Paris by Balloon.

Desertions in the Garde Mobile.

Mien Shot for Insubordination

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Surrender of Strasburg.

DARMSTADT, Sept. 27 .- A telegram has been received from Ludwigshofen, announcing that Strasburg surrendered to the Prussians on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

A Forty-eight Hours' Armistice. LONDON, Sept. 28 .- An armistice of fortyeight hours was concluded at Mezieres on Monday for the removal of the wounded.

France Will Resist to the Last. Tours, Sept. 28 .- The disposition to resist the Gemans to the last grows stronger in the west and south. Troops continue to pour into

Order in Paris. Advices from Paris to Sunday, the 25th, have been received by balloon. Perfect order existed

Occupation of Orleans. Prussians have marched into

Orleans and are now in full occupation of that The Crown Prince at Versailles.

LONDON, Sept. 28 .- A grand parade of Prussians in the court yard at Versailles took place yesterday. The Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis XIV, distributed honors to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves by

The Duke of Wurtemberg Wounded. the action at the outposts of St. Cloud.

The Mobiles are Describe in crowds at Paris. 200 have been shot for insubordination. Fall of Strasburg-King William's Desputch

King William's despatch to Queen Augusta, announcing the capitulation of Strasburg at 11 o'clock last evening is just made public here. Other despatches say the city surrendered at 5

Russia Preparing for War. LONDON, Sept. 28 .- Reports thicken that Russia is preparing for war. The army at the South has been mobilized, and the late movements towards the Turkish border are ominous.

The Capitulation of Toul-Description of the Fortress and Details of the Surrender. LONDON, Sept. 27.—[Special Despatch to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent at the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles, telegraphs via Arion, this day:—'I have jost returned from Toul, travelling one day and two nights. The investment of that city began Angust 14. On the 16th an assault was made on the works at a point not defended by cannon: It was repulsed with the loss of several hundred Germans. Thereafter an irregular suc-

cession of bombardments followed, beginning on the 25d, but they were not sufficiently serious to effect anything, the artillery employed being of the field service, together with such medieval siege guns as had been captured at Marsal. "The Bavarian Railroad directors, who run the line from Weissenburg through Nancy to Paris, offered to build a branch road around Toul in a fortnight; but Moltke said, 'No; we shall have Toul long before that time.' The straggling attack, how-ever, was of no avail. The fortress had a double escarpment with full bastions, and was fully casemated. There was no glacis, but a double moat, each ditch being thirty feet wide all around the fortress. It was defended by seventy-five guns, of which twenty-six were heavy rifled pieces from

Strasburg, brought thence while yet France in-tended an earnest defense of Toul. "Within the last fortnight heavy siege guns which had arrived from Germany were put in posi-tion on a spur of Mount St. Michael on the north, on the heights opposite the Fanbourg St. Egare on the southwest, and at Dommartin-les-Toul on the southeast. Nothing serious was then attempted until last Friday, when at daybreak a concentrated bombardment of the works was begun by 24-pounder batteries of the begun by 24-pounder batteries of the 2d and 4th Artillery Regiments, supported by troops of the 34th Infantry Brigade. All these form part of new independent command, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, embracing all the forces lying between the armies of Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince-that is, all the troops of the invasion not engaged in the sieges of Metz and

"The firing continued all Priday, with an active but very ineffective reply from the garrison. In the evening, the town being on fire in twenty-three places, the pressure of the inhabitants upon the commander induced him to hoist the white flag and offer to capitulate. The offer was im-mediately accepted by Colonel Manteuffel, commanding the siege corps, and the town was entered at 7 P. M. The conditions of surrender were precisely those of Sedan. A council of the mu-nicipality, held on Friday, decided not to favor a surrender but the urgent representations of indivi-duals who feared useless destruction completely overcame the belligerent determination of the military and civil authorities.
"The garrison was ridiculously small. It con-

sisted of 60 cutrassiers, 100 troops of the line, 40 gendarmes, and 2000 raw Garde Mobile. There was not one artilleryman among them. The commandant was Major Huck, an old cavalryman. The Gerant was Major Huck, an old cavalryman. The German officers are indignant that so small
a force should have blockaded for six
weeks the railroad to Paris, so essential
for transport—in fact, the only line. Now the
railway is complete, communicating directly with
the Paris siege army. Everything had been prepared beyond Toul for weeks, and trains were running by horse power. Only a bridge of twelve feet
in length near Toul had to be replaced. This was
done on the 25th, and yesterday (26th) the first locomotive went through.

motive went through. "I went to Toul on the first inspector's train that approached the town after the surrender. Many houses are destroyed. The condition of things is worse than at Sedan, but not so bad as at Bazelles. The Gothic chapel of Saint Gengoult is almost ruined, but the ancient and very imposing Cathedral ruined, but the ancient and very Imposing Cathedral has only a window arch demolished and its outside battered by a score of shells. The town and environs have a picturesque appearance and are built very much in the old German style. There are but few wounded, no sick, and but little disorder in Toul. Only two battalions of the 19th infantry remain as garrison. The prisoners of the native Garde Mobile were released under partie not to serve again during the war.

Garde Mobile 500 were trained during the siege to serve the guns; they alone performed the artiliery service; but in repulsing the assault of the 16th uit. all the male inhabitants that could procure arms

This Morning's Quetations. LONDON, Sept. 28—11-30 A. M.—Consols, 92½ for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 80¾; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 17½; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western,

26%.
LIVEBFOOL, Sept. 28—11:30 A. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 7000 bales. California Wheat, 98, 11d.@108.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 28-130 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks dull.

Liverroot, Sept. 28-130 P. M.—Breadstuffs easier. Flour, 23s. Pork, 110s. Lard, 72s. 6d. Cheese, 63s. Bacon, 56s. for Cumberland cut.

FROM THE WEST. Duel Between Newspaper Men. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 28.—It is thought that the difficulty between Colonel Kelly, managing edi-

tor of the Commercial, and General S. Burbridge may be settled through the intervention of mutual friends. Captain Burbridge, the second of the General, arrived yesterday, and was received by Colonel Kelly's second. General Burbridge is expected to-day. The difficulty arose from allusions in the Commercial to General

The Green Line Excurtionists. A large delegation of business men left Nashville to-day to escort the Green Line excursionists to this city. They will arrive here on Thursday, and before leaving for Cincinnati will partake of a sumptuous banquet.

Wisconsin State Fair. MILWAUREE, Wis., Sept. 28 .- The Wisconsin State Agricultural fair opened here yesterday under the most favorable auspices. The weather was charming. The race track was never in better order, and the entries and attendance were larger than ever before. The quality of the products exhibited indicates the most successful farming season known for years. Potatoes is the only crop that has failed, which is owing to the terrible ravages of the potato bug.

In connection with the fair the soldiers of Wisconsin are having a grand reunion. It was a great day with them, for many had not met since the suppression of the Rebellion. The Hon. Horatio Seymour, who is on his way East, has accepted an invitation to remain during the fair, and will deliver an address at 12 o'clock on

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Sept. 28 .- The works of the Washington Mowing Machine Company, at Sandy Hill were burned last evening. The loss is very

Fatal Railroad Collision. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Lent's New York Circus exhibited here last evening, and left during the night for Paterson, but at Tur-

ner's Station a detention was caused by a hot journal, and the train was run into by the express train No. 12 at 5 o'clock this morning. Director A. Hitbeck, of the circus, who was standing on the platform of the rear car, was killed, and the engineer and fireman were inured. The track being wet from the heav dew, it was impossible to stop the train in time to avoid the accident.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obliuary. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.-E. S. Woodford, one of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, died at his residence at Winstead on Monday, aged sixty-one.

WAR'S RAVAGES.

Scenes About Sedan - Villages Burned and Thousands of Inhabitants Homeless,

A correspondent writes from Bouillon:— The Belgian frontier is about three miles outside Sedan, and at that point striking traces of the war began to be seen. Families who have fled from the French villages on the approach of the hostile armies, and whose little homes have since been blown and burned off the face of the earth, are living in the open fields, without even a canvas roof over them. Here and there they have placed rough wicker work made of the branches of trees, and only three or four feet in height, and as many in width, as a screen to keep the wind from blowing away the wood fires with which they warm themselves. Horses of troopers who were killed in the battle run about wild. I saw hundreds of them. Many have wandered up to this town, and from morning till night the peasants are catching horses. On reaching La Chapelle I found still more decided traces of the terrible conflict. In the steeple of the church there is a cancon ball. Another has left a great hole in the roof, through which it fell to the have. There are marks of rife-balls on the fronts of the houses, and portions of the accourrements of soldiers are scattered all over the place. Men he wounded in nearly every dwelling. Passing from La Chapelle and pursuing the road to Bazeilles by a slight detour from the road leading direct to Sedan, on see lofty trees, which, smashed by cannon-balls. have their teps resting on the ground. Dead horses, swellen to immense size, lie in the fields. Little mounds of earth cover dead men, who have been buried just under the surface of the ground on which they fell. On some of them Prussian helmets have been placed. At either side of the road are sleeves of coats, legs of trousers, shakoes, cartouche boxes, and bottles incumerable. Hedges are broken at every few yards distance, the trees of whole orchards he flat on the earth, and here and there are large gaps in the woods where the timber was burnt, or

here troops had cut a passage through. But it was at Bazailles the greatest havoc marked the final struggle between the Prussians and Mac-Mahon's army. The Prussians set fire to it. A handsomer or more prosperous village there was not in the northeast of France. It was small, but it contained an industrious population. Among the buildings were a magnificent church and from twenty to thirty houses of considerable pretensions for village residences—houses of Caen stone and having elaborate bronze gates and doors. Bazeilles is now as complete a ruin as Pompeil. Indeed, there are houses at Pompeil in a better state of preservation than any at Bazeilles. Not a roof or a floor remains in any one of them. The Prussian shells did their work so well that even the front walls of the final struggle between the Prussians and Macdid their work so well that even the front walls of Caen stone have been blown and burnt to fragments, which now block up the pavement and all but cover the roadway. Even in the lanes off the main street every habitation was utterly destroyed. No human being could new find shelter in Bazeilles. When a troop of Prussian lancers rode 'hrough it yesterday no sound was heard there but the tramping of their own horses, and there was not a living soul, man, woman, or child, of the happy population who dwelt there little more than a week ago. The who dwelt there little more than a week ago. The Prussians say they destroyed Bazellles because the inhabitants had fired upon them from the houses. This is denied by the French, who say that the shots which came from the houses were fired by the regular soldiers and the Garde Mobile. Be this as it may, destruction was never more complete than at Bazellles. Thence to Balan, and also from La Chapelle to Balan, and ecomplete waste. to Baian, and also from La Chapelle to Baian, the country is a complete waste. Crops and orchards have disappeared, and the farmhouses are riddled by bullets. Rinles and cannon both played their part at Baian, and thence on to Sedan, a distance of about an English mile. Dead horses abound all along the route; Chassepots lie about in hundreds, there are shakoes, helmets, and culrasses in heaps, and knapsacks and cartouche-boxes enough for a there are shakoes, helmets, and culrasses in heaps, and knapsacks and cartouche-boxes enough for a whole regiment. In the vicinity of such spoil I observed scores of men wearing the white badge and cross, whose work was not administering to the sick and wounded, but seeking for anything worth inding. Some of them wore soldiers knapsacks. Numbers of these men and other badge-bearers whom I have met about the battle-field are met about the batt evidently mere tourists; while not a few of them are downright rascals. I have been told that they have robbed the dead. Some of them are villainous-looking enough for anything. Certain of the societies engaged in the work of parole not to serve again during the war. Of the I charity do not allow any person to act for them who

does not exhibit an official timbre on the armiet as well as the red cross. If any of them have not adopted that plan, or some plan like it, the sooner they do so the better. Although every wounded man who can be removed from Sedan without positive danger is being brought away as quickly as possible, there are still about 2000 of them lying in town. The floor of the large church which stands in the centre of the Place d'Armes is covered with them. There are ladles attending to their wants them. There are ladies attending to their wants. It is the same thing in several of the casernes. Every day for the last eight days hundreds of wounded have been sent on; but there are cases too bad for removal, besides which, though the Prussians press into the ambu-lance service every carriage or cart they can find, a considerable period must yet elapse before the whole of even those who may be removed can be conveyed to Libramont. In the meantime, the breaking veyed to Libramont. In the meantime, the breaking out of some terrible epidemic at Sedan is much to be feared. The smell all over the town is something dreadful. It is offensive beyond all imagination. Along the streets you sometimes meet as many as a dozen stretchers in procession, on each of which is a wounded man. Even that movement seems to cause great suffering to some of the patients, but what is it to the joiting which they sustain when passing over the rugged pavements of Bouillon in carts without springs? Fortunately, the roads between Sedan and Libramont, except just here, are as good as any to be found elsewhere, Enguand not excepted; but twenty-eight miles is a frightful iouras good as any to be found eisewhere, England not, excepted; but twenty-eight miles is a frightful journey by such conveyances. Some dozen or so of ambulance carts set out at a time. They are for the most part very long ones, and each is drawn by four horses, Prussian troops riding as postilions. One or two Prussian surgeens and several persons wearing the red crosses accompanied the sad corrects. Staters of Charity sit in the cart strength of the red. tege. Sisters of Charity sit in the carts attending to

NOTES OF THE WAR.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. The Pall Mall Gazette says there is a tendency to

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is a tendency to exalt the great talents of the strategists and generals who have planned and executed the various movements, and to attribute the defeat of the French to the want of skill of their marshals. No doubt a very large portion of the Prussian success may be accounted for in this way, but it would show a disregard of the lessons of war if the influence attaching to the composition of their rank and flie were overlooked. In the first place, few can fail to be struck with the difference between the discipline of the German and French regiments, not only when defeat had tested to the utmost the quality of the latter, but even before the war had actually the latter, but even before the war had commenced, and during the march of the troops to

THE REAL DEFENSE OF ENGLAND.

The Times says the wonderful successes of the German army, and their obvious generation from the Prussian military system, have naturally drawn the Prussian military system, have naturally drawn the thoughts of Englishmen to their own military shortcomings. It is so seldom that their minds do turn in this direction, and there is so much to occupy them when they are turned thither, that we have had no wish to check the tendency. On the contrary, we have had some share in evoking and guiding it. But now that this bias has been imparted to the proposer and the contrary to th the popular sentiment, it becomes necessary to guard against its taking an exclusive hold on men's

THE POSITIVISTS AND THE WAR.

The Times, referring to the manifestoes with which the leaders of the Church of Positivism have recently covered the dead wall of London, says Mr. Congreve would have us treat our soldiers as scavengers—fulfilling an occupation necessary, it may be, but disgusting. He would call upon our armies to accept the arduous functions of driving the German the sold of Franca but when the base mans from the soil of France, but when the hard work was done, and the land of Comte was freed from the invader, he would give no honor to the victors Such are the conditions on which the leader of the English Positivists invites the workmen of England to ding away their lives in an unequal con-test with the conquerers of Metz and Sedan.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1870.

The money market is without change worthy ply of mone 18, perhaps more ample, whilst the demand to-day, so far has scarcely been up to the average. Call borrowers continue in great favor at the banks, as well as among lenders generally, and rates range between 5@6 per cent. on choice collaterals. Discounting is done at the banks with great reserve, and rates range irregularly. 6@10 per cent may be quoted as the extreme range

Gold is comparatively active and steady, ranging up to noon between 1831 @113%, clos-

ing steady at 11314. Government bonds are rather quiet, but firm

at last night's closing figures. Stocks were quiet but steady. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101%; Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 88 Reading Railroad was steady at 48 4, without sales; small sales of Pennsylvania at 60, an advance; Camden and Amboy at 114%; Minehill at 57%; Lehigh Valley at 59%, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26%@26%. 44% was bid for Oil Creek, ex-dividend, and 42 for North Pennsylvaria; Warren and Franklin second mortgage

bonds, 95 bld. In Canal shares the only feature was Lehigh, which sold at 33%@33%; Hestonville Passenger

Railroad sold at 1834.

—The capital stock of the Provident Life and Trust Company of this city has been increased from \$150,000 to \$500,000. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Tnird street. FIRST BOARD. \$100 City 68, New.ciol 5, \$4000 C & Am 68, \$9, 95 5/2 100 8h Leh Nav. b5. 33/2 \$2000 Leh 68 gold L. \$9 \$1000 do \$9 \$14000 O C & A R R bs. b5. \$60 5/2 1000 do ...ls. b5. \$60 5/2 26h Leh V R. is. 59 5/2 1000 W Phila R 78. 99 200 sh Hestonville. 137/6

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Tmrd

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

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114@114/2; do. 1862, 1127/@113; do. 1864, 1117/@1114/2; do. 1865, 1111/@112; do. 1865, new, 110/6/@110/2; do. 1867, do. 110/6/@110/2; do. 1868, do. 110/6/@110/2; 10-408, 106/6/@106/2. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111/6/@111/2. Gold. 113/6/@118/2; Silver, 108@111; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 895@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715/6/2740.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114@111½; 5-208 of 1862, 112½@112½; do. 1864, 111½@111½; do. 1864, 111½@111½; do., July, 1865, 110½@110½; do., July, 1867, 110½@110½; do. July, 1868, 110½@110½; do. July, 1868, 110½@110½; do. July, 1868, 110½@110½; do. July, 1868, 110½@110½; do. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 111½@11½. Gold, 113½@113½.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114@114½; 6-208 of 1862, 112½@113; do. 1864, 111½@111½; do. Nov. 1865, 111½@112; do. do., July, 110½@110½; do. do., 1867, 110½@110½; do. 1868, 110½@110½; do. do., 1867, 110½@110½; do. 1868, 111½@111½. Gold, 113½. MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28,-The Flour market is dull

at previously quoted rates. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consomers are confined to their immediate wants, About 1600 barrels sold, including superfine at \$5@ 5 50; extras at \$5 50@5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Miunesota extra family at \$6@6.87%; Pennsylvania do. do. \$6.50@7; and Ohio do. do. within the range of \$6.75@7-25; and fancy brands at \$7.25@5 50, as to quality. Also, 500 barrels Quaker City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$550. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat is steady, with a fair demand from the local millers, and 13,000 bushels sold at \$130@140 for Indiana red; \$125@128 for Delaware do.; \$142 @146 for Western amber. Rye may be quoted at 6 146 for Western amber. Bye may be quoted at \$662.88c. for Western. Corn is dull and weak; sales of 2606 bushels at \$1 for Pennsylvania yellow; \$65.62.81 for Western do., and \$562.86c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; sales of 4600 bushels at 54.255c. for prime Western and Pennsylvania, and 53.254c. for Delawire.

2500 bushels Capada and 2000 bushels Western

Baricy sold on private terms.

30 bushels Cloverseed were taken at \$6 75.

Whisky is firmer and 90 barrels Western iron-bound