## THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

His Life at Wilhelmshohe

Conduct at Sedan Vindicated.

Notes of the War.

NAPOLEON III.

Vindication of the Emperor-The Emperor's Conduct at the Battie of Sedan.

The Independance Beige Says:—
The account which the Patrie has published of the last incidents of the battle of Sedan, and which it said it received from an officer attached to the staff of General Wimpfler, has put the conduct of the ex-Emperor of the French in so unfavorable a light that one could only expect some denial of the account on the part or in the name of the prisoner of Wilhelmshote. Subjoined is a document which has been communicated to us, its object being the refutation of the account in the Patric. We publish it in a spirit of impartiality, and because there are some discussions from which information may always be derived. As to its value and the degree of confidence it merits, we will content ourselves with remarking that the emanates from the aides dewith remarking that it emanates from the aides-decamp who accompanied the fallen sovereign at Wil-heimshohe, and who bear testimony in some degree for themselves, while they think, no doubt, that they are only bearing testimony in favor of their accused leader. The following is the document in

accused leader. The following is the document in question:—

The letter which appeared in the Pairie of the 11th of September, and which is attributed to an officer of the staff of General Wimpflen, implicates in so grave and so unjust a marrer the responsibility of the Emperor in the catastroph of Sedan, that the officers who had the honor to remain with his Majesty cannot allow such assertions to be rade without stating the true facts of the case. When the different commanders of army corps came to warn the Emperor that their troops were repulsed, dispersed, and in part driven back into the town, the Emperor sent them to the Commander in Chief, in order that he might ascertain from them the Setual situation. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief, in order that he might ascertain from them the Setual situation. At the same time the Commander-in-Chief sent to the Emperor two officers of his staff with a letter, in which he proposed to his Majesty not to save his army, but to save his person, by placing him in the midst of a strong column, with which he said an attempt might be made to reach Oarignan. The Emperor refused to sacrifice a large number of soldiers in order to save himself; "besides," said he, "Carignan is occupied by the Prusaians; but if the general thinks he can save some portion of the army let him do so." At the same time that the reply of the Emperor reached the commander-in-chief, the latter impatted to General Lebrun answered him, "You will cause 3000 more men to be killed, and you will not ruceed, but if you wish to try i will willingly go there with you." They left each other, and inless than half an hour afterward General Wimpflen was conviaced that his attempt was impracticable, and no other course was open to him except laying down arms. General Wimpflen went back to Sedan, and considering that it was hard for him, who had only take the command at interim, to affix his signature to a capitulation, he sent his resignation to the Emperor in the following terms:—

"Sire—I shall never forg

"Under these circumstances I deem it my duty to resign my pest of commander-in-chief, and to ask that I may be allowed to retire. I am. etc.. DE WIMPFFEN."

The Emperor refused to accept the resignation. It was necessary, indeed, that he who had had the honor of the command during the battle should secure, as far as possi-ble, the safety of what remained of the army. The Gene-ral understood these reasons, and withdrew his resigna-tion. It was then 9 o'clock in the evening, and the firing had ceased at nightfall. It is entirely false to say that the General was opposed by the Emperor in his ideas and in the orders he was able to give, for his Majestyouly met him for a moment on the field of battle between 9 and 10 o'clock. The General was coming from Balan, and the Emperor asked him how the battle was proceeding on that side. The General replied:— "Sire, things are going on as well as possible, and we are gaining ground."

To the observation which his Majesty made that an officer had just warned him that a considerable corps of the enemy was outilanking our left, the General re-

the enemy was outlanking our left, the General replied:

"Very well, so much the better. It is necessary to let them do so, we will drive them into the Mense, and we shall gain the victory."

These are the only relations which the Emperor had with General Wimpfien during the action, and it is equally false to say that there was the slightest altercation between the Emperor and the General. When they separated the Emperor embraced the General most affectionately.

PRINCE DE LA MOSKOWA,

CASTELNAU,

DE WAUBERT,

COUNT REILLE,

VISCOUNT PASOL,

Generals Aides de Camp of the Emperor.

What Germany Holds Napoleon Responsible

The following article is printed in conspicuous type in the latest issue of the North German Correepondent, received in London, Sept. 17:-"It has created some surprise in several parts of Europe, as we can gather from numerous articles in leading foreign journals, that King William, after the victory of Sedan, should have treated his Imperial prisoner with so much respect and delicacy, and assigned him as his residence one of the most beautiful spots in the Prussian dominions. We have shown, in our last number, that the King did not say, what the revolutionary Government in Paris found it their interest to attribute to him that he was making war solely on the Bonaparte dynasty. The chronic passion of the French nation for enlarging their territory at the expense of their nighbors, and particularly at the cost of Germany, is too well known to King William to allow him to lay the whole blame of the present war on the shoulders of Louis Napoleon. Had France been a peace-loving country, sincerely opposed to wrongful aggressions, and valuing liberty and proswrongial aggressions, and valuing hierry and pros-perity at home more highly than glory abroad, she would have firmly refused her support to the Em-peror when she saw him bent on a rupture with Ger-many, instead of first greeting the declaration of war with enthusiastic joy, and then abandon-ing their sovereign in the hour of their common adversity. We have spoken of abandonment, but is it so certain that the French people have really and irrevocably disowned the ruler in whom the country so lately expressed its unfaltering confidence? It is possible; but the proofs are still wanting. A repub so lately expressed its unfaitering confidence? It is possible; but the proofs are still wanting. A republican regime, it is true, has been proclaimed in Paris, amid the acclamations of a populace which will be equally ready to cry as loud for something else tomorrow. We are far from saying that France may not finally and cheerfully adopt the Republic of M. Jules Favre and his associates, but till the entire country has spoken we can regard it as nothing better than a makeshift. It is a matter of supreme indifference to Germany whether France calls herself an empire, a monarchy, or a republic—we have had experience in all three and find the one as good as the other—but so long as the French people have not formally announced their will, either by a general vote or the voice of their representatives, in full assembly, we must continue to regard Louis Napoleon as the sole legitimate ruler of France. To the prisoner of Wilhelmshohe the King of Prussia still desires the respect to be paid which is due to an emperor of the French; and it may be that he is not altogether uninfluenced by a wish that the future historian shall recount how William of Prussia treated an humbled enemy with generosity and magnanimity." generosity and magnanimity.

The Emperor's Daily Life-Visit to the Chateau of Wilhelmshohe.

A correspondent writes from Wilhelmshohe as fol-The ex-Emperor enjoys complete liberty of action. and walks or drives wherever he pleases. Napoleon is generally accompanied by Prince de la Moskowa and Murat. He often walks beyond that portion of the park from which the public is excluded, and does not seem to care to withdraw himself from the gaze of the inquisitive. When I saw him he looked thirty years older than when I saw him before, the years ago. The ex-Emperor goes to held the lateral walks and the same property of the lateral walks. five years ago. The ex-Emperor goes to bed late and gets up very early. Lights are seen in his bed-room after midnight, and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning he takes his first walk in the garden. the morning he takes his first walk in the garden. He and his generals seem to appreciate the intense gravity of the situation, but the subaltern officers of his household do not appear to understand the emergency; they smoke and loke with all comers as if they were accompanying a successful sovereign on a pleasure trip through Germany. I spoke to some of them, and found them even more thoughtless than they looked, which is saying a great deal. They tell every one who will listen that "Prussia will restore order in France." that the Emperor deal. They tell every one who will listen that "Prussia will restore order in France," that the Emperor will return "at the head of Prussian battalions." One of these gentlemen, who had all the manners of a man of the world, energetically dealed, on the 8th of

September, that the republic was proclaimed in Paris, calling the report a "canard Prussien." As I replied that I had just received the first number of the Journal Official de la Republique Francaise from a friend in Paris, and should be happy to lend it to him, he shrugged his shoulders, and answered, with an air of superiority which made me feel quite abashed, "Monsieur, you must not believe all you see in the newspapers."

see in the newspapers."

An officer of the 19th Regiment, in command of the thirty soldiers at the guard-house, had been invited to dinner on Wednesday last. On his intimating that he understood but little French, the Emperor took up the conversation in German, inquiring for news in the papers. Being informed of the then current report that the Empress had been arrested at the Western Railway station in Paris, he at once replied that he was possessed of Paris, he at once replied that he was possessed of better and more accurate information, the Empress being quite safe in Belgium. To get news and remain in communication with his family are now, indeed, very easy for his ex-Majesty. A regular postal service, going backward and forward three times a day between Cassel and Williamshohe, a telegraph station established in the castle itself, and ten hissars as orderlies are at work to keep up the contact with the outer world, the noise and rumbling of which appear almost excluded from this quiet place. Indeed, only few people are to be seen here, most of them being strangers. The hotel list, to-day, enumerates more than half the number of visitors as Americans. At 12 oclock to-day there arrived and drove up to the palace the Duchess of Hamilton, who, having taken up her abode at the Grand Hotel Schombardt, called on her imprisoned cousin. Schombardt, called on her imprisoned cousin. She stayed in the palace for quite an hour, when she was conducted back to her carriage by the Emperor himself. On her driving of, Napoleon uncovered his head, apparently in some emotion. He then took a walk round the palace, at first accom-panied only by Dr. Conneau and General Reille, but the party was afterward joined by other military persons. The Emperor was, as usual, in his undress uniform, a black coat, red trousers with black stripes, and the red cap of a general, wearing on his breast the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and four other orders. He walked quite slowly, his step not reminding one in any way of that firmness he exhibited on the evening of his arrival. His hands were folded on his back and remained so until he returned to the palace, half an hour after his exit. It ought to be remarked that Dr. Conneau did not leave his side, though there was a continual change of the Generals on the other There were about 130 persons in attendance the Emperor on his arrival, and he carried along with him eighty-five horses, his own property and that of his Generals; but now he is "doing it cheaper," as the gunners say. All his own and his Generals horses have been sold but twenty-two. No advertisement of the sale having appeared in the papers, a very meagre attendance of buyers bought them at low prices—a horsedealer, for instance, realized in one hour's time, by buying and reselling, more than 2006 thaiers. The horses being gone, many servants became superfluous, and nearly fifty of them were summoned, and after having re-ceived two months' pay in advance, were given to understand that it would be much more for their interests if they would return to France with a pass officially signed by the police of Cassel.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

FRENCH IGNORANCE OF GROGRAPHY. The Manchester Guardian says:—The Germans laugh at the French for their ignorance of geography, and tell tales of prisoners who seriously asked whether it was true that Berlin had been bombarded by the French fleet. One can hardly henceforth accuse them of exaggeration in these stories when one finds the French Government itself confessing to the Parisians that it had recommended General Uhrich, the brave defender of Strasburg, to cross the Rhine with his garrison. The unfortunate General naturally asks, in reply, "How could I cross the Rhine without a bridge and without a

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE. The Saturday Review says that whatever may be the fate of Paris, Europe will render a willing homage to the bravery and public spirit that have been exhibited. It may also be justly claimed for the Provisional Government that something of this zeal and high feeling is due to the establishment of

THE PRUSSIAN FIELD GUNS, As so much has been said of the merits of the Prussian field guns, it will be well to quote a pas-sage from the letter of an experienced German correspondent respecting the superiority of the fire on his own side as observed at Spicheren, Metz, and Beaumont, which makes no allusion to the breech-loading question proper, but ascribes the advantage to the percussion fuse solely: - 'On every side the French shells, striking often hardly ten feet from one another, made large deep holes in the ground, burning the earth all round in the hollow, and leav-ing it of a brassy color. To do this is the nature of time fuses. I have never seen any of these marks made by our Prussian shells; they strike and explode at once, smashing everything round them. In the second camp captured at Beaumont, I saw a group of French corpses, three of which had their heads actually cut off by a shell bursting, while the fourth, struck in the back, was altogether burned

KING WILLIAM'S MISSION. The Standard cannot cannot venture to entertain any doubt that the King of Prussia considers it part of his mission, as conqueror of the Emperor, to over throw the republican form of government, in the creation of which he has been the main agent, and to establish an empire or monarchy in its place. I more preposterous, indefensible, and, it may b added, insane intention his Majesty could hardly have conceived. If we look at the matter solely from his point of view, we may safely say that no government he may establish, directly or indirectly, will have the slightest chance of ruling in France, title of the Government of the National D is no doubt a very imperfect one. It was in its beginning nothing better than an assumption, although it is absurd to treat it as the product of a mere mob effervescence, inasmuch as the National Guards were the main agents in creating it.

RECOGNITION. The Telegraph thinks it unlikely and somewhat un-reasonable that Prussia should be the first of the great powers to recognize the French republic. She will naturally ask what guarantee M. Jules Favre and his colleagues can give that the obligations they may assume will not be repudiated by France. The most natural course seems to be that after the capi tulation of Paris, which the Telegraph assumes to inevitable, and which it supposes must end the war, Prussia would convoke the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. The Chambers, it would be urged, were called into existence by the Empire, whose claim to represent France has been acknowledged by France erself and by the world for nearly twenty years.

PEACE PROSPECTS. The Times thinks that the chance of stopping the war and of restoring peace to Europe, which was never more than a bare possibility, becomes daily less and less, and now threatens to vanish altogether. It seems certain that Paris must bear the brunt of attack before the first condition of nego-tiation will be arrived at. We cannot flatter ourselves with any belief that there will be so much as a truce to hostlities before the chosen home of pomp and pleasure shall have been assailed.

THE TERMS OF PEACE. The Spectator thinks that it was only right that Paris should be made to feel to its very centre what the ery of "A Berlin!" really meant. But this once accomplished, the responsibility of the German leaders becomes very grave indeed. It is known that the French Provisional Government is quite willing to yield almost anything but territory as a condition of peace to the powerful foe, but it will not transfer French subjects and French provinces to Germany against their own consent.

A Polish Veteran in the French Service. General Louis Microslawski, who has just offered his services to the French Provisional Government. is on his father's side of Polish parentage, and though born in France in 1814, was educated in Poland. In the unfortunate struggles of his country in 1830 ne took an active part: and after the partition of Poland found refuge in France, and only of Poland found refuge in France, and subsequently became deeply involved in the fruitless insurrection of Poland in 1846. In that year he was arrested at Posen, and condemned to death. Pending the execution of the sentence at Berlin, the revolutionary cution of the sentence at Berlin, the revolutionary movement in the latter city in 1848 resulted in his liberation. He plunged into the full tide of the political convulsions of that year, and was placed by the Provisional Government at Baden in command of the revolutionary army of the Rhine. With the aid of Sregiel and D'Oborski, he defeated, in June, 1849, Prussian forces of superior numbers in sattles at Leutershaufen and Waghausel, and held the Prince of Prussia's army of 60,000 men in check. Again retiring to private life and literary pursuits in Paris, he has nevertheless always been ready to en-Again retiring to private life and literary pursuits in Paris, he has nevertheless always been ready to engage in enterprises for the liberation of Poland, and was the leader in some of the attempts at Polish insurrection during the last decade. Strongly republican in his views, a correspondent of and co-worker with Kossuth and Garibaldi, it is considered that his offer of aid to the French Provisional Government carries with it, in addition to his distinguished talents and energy, the sympathy of republicans

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Affairs at Paris The Lines Closing In.

Arrival of Heavy Siege Guns.

Balloons and Electric Lights. Important from Russia.

Significant War Movements

Force on the German Frontier.

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

FROM EUROPE.

The Bank of England. LONDON, Sept. 29 .- The officers of the Bank of England have just announced a further reduction in the rate of discount of one-half per

cent. The rate is now two and one-half. LONDON, Sept. 29 .- The Prussian Government has officially denied the presence of a national vessel in either the Black or Red Sea bearing the name of "Hertha" or "Bertha."

Alsace and Lorraine. It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine, upon entering the German Confederation, will be represented by a commission and exempted for the present from all Federal burdens.

Affairs at Paris. The Telegraph has a balloon special from Tours, dated Wednesday evening, representing that the Prussians are retiring towards Paris. Great confidence existed in Paris.

The Last Sortle at Metz. The Times of this morning has a special despatch giving the following intelligence:-On Tuesday last, September 27, the French made another sortie from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Forts Quelen and Bettes. The French advanced to Ars-le-Queux, where the Prussians were encountered and another severe conflict ensued, which resulted in the defeat of the French, though they carried off their wounded dead and all the Prussian prisoners they had captured. The village was burned by

Slege Guns for Paris. The siege guns which have lately been in position before Strasburg are being hurried forard to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. Prussian cavalry have also gone forward from Strasburg.

The Prussian Headquarters Around Paris are given as follows:-King William at Ferrieres, the Crown Prince of Prussia at Versailles, and the Crown Prince of Saxony at Grand Tremblay.

Carrier Pigeons are now the only messengers between Paris and

Tours.

The Balloons offered too fair a mark to Prussian riflemen.

The railway between Chalons and the German border has been relaid. In the other direction towards Paris the work is vigorously pushed. The Baden Troops claim the credit of the capture of Strasburg.

The Brussels papers deny the existence of any excitement there on account of the failure of negotiations between Favre and Bismarck. The London Times is the author of the rumor. Bismarck and Favre. BRUSSELS, Sept. 29.—The Independance Belge, referring to Bismarck's anonymous contradic-

tion of Favre's statements, says:-"Favre must be met by statements which must be signed, and signed by somebody more truthful than Bi s marck.

French Denial of the Fall of Strasburg. Tours, Sept. 29 .- A report having reached here of the capture of Strasburg, the Government this morning published a despatch from the French Consul at Basle contradicting it. The Consul says the Prussians had made three tremendous but unsuccessful assaults on Strasburg, in which they suffered heavy losses. A white flag was subsequently displayed as a truce to bury the dead, which gave rise to the rum or that the city had capitulated. Communication, however, is cut in all directions, and the fall of Strasburg is by no means impossible. Notwithstanding this denial of the Consul at Basle. there is a strong belief that the report is not groundless.

The Situation at Paris. The Result of Favre's Negotiations. LONDON, Sept. 28.—[Special despatch to New York Tribune.]—"The news of the Bismarck-Favre interview was brought from Paris by means of a balloon by Jules Durnol. He left the Place Saint Pierre, Montmartre, at 8 on the morning of the 23d. A strong east wind was blowing. He rose 3000 yards. With a telescope he saw the Prussians pointing cannon at him, and their infantry tried rifles, but were out of range. He brought three mail-bags, weighing 250 bounds; descended near Evreux, and traveled.

ing 250 pounds; descended near Evreux, and traveled thence by rail. "Bismarck's conditions were placarded in the mismarck's conditions were placarded in the streets of Paris three days ago, and produced the most defant feeling among the population. Durnof reports that a few days ago the Prussians obtained possession of a redoubt commanding St. Cloud, but were dislodged by the cannon of Fort du Mont Valerien. All the houses in the Park of Montretoul are reduced to ruins.

are reduced to ruins.

"The affair of Bourget (about four miles northeast of Paris, on the road to Solssons) was very serious and very dramatic. Sheltered behind a house, the Prussians had thrown up a redoubt of bricks. A night attack took place at this point. The electric light apparatus on Bazaine's system did capital service. A battalion of Breton Garde Mobile and National Guards advanced upon the enemy, whose eyes were dazzled by the light while the French were in the shade. Cannons from the fort fired upon the house which protected the redoubt, and the Prussians, surprised and thrown into confusion by the unexpected manusure, were routed, and left 500 are reduced to ruins. nexpected manœuvre, were routed, and left prisoners in the hands of the Garde Mobile. N and day the sound of cannon is continually heard in

The Beleaguered Cities. LONDON, Sept. 28 .- A despatch from before Metz

says:matter which may cause the expulsion of the French railway officers. On Sunday the Germans re-ex-tended their lines, which had been relaxed, and are again blockading Thionville. Yesterday the Chamber of Deputies ruled the entire frontier absolutely closed against all quadrupeds, vehicles, and merchandise than can possibly convey the infection of the rinder-pest. Soldiers quartered in the frontier villages are instructed to cause all rural travellers to be disin-fected by the application of vapors before passing

inward; not even ambulance carts are allowed to

return.

Russia Ummasks—An Immense Force Concentrating on the German Frontier.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—(Special Despatch to the N. Y. World.)—The Government has information to-day from its agents on the Baltic that the military pre-parations which Russia has been making so openly parations which Russia has been making so openly and with such extraordinary energy are directed not against Turkey, but against Germany. This information is confirmed by private advices, and it is certain that there is great alarm and uneasiness in Berlin. The following troops of the Russian army are announced to have been echeloned along the Prussian frontier during the past three weeks:—Two divisions of the Infantry of the Guard, under Lieutenant General Baron Mœller-Sakomiesky; three divisions of the Grenadiers of the Guard, under Lieutenant-General Modler-Sakomiesky; three divisions of the Grenadiers of the Guard, under Lieutenant-General
Prince Toukhon-Manvaroff; one division of the
Cavalry of the Guard, under General Prince Galitzin; twelve divisions of the Infantry of the Line,
under Lieutenant-General von Egger; five
divisions of the Cavalry of the Line, under Lieutenant-General Count von Kretz;
two barks of engineers and twelve
parks of artillery, under Lieutenant-General Kayscheff. It is also announced that a force of a hundred and fifty thousand Cossacks, the most terrible

scheff. It is also announced that a force of a hundred and flify thousand Cossacks, the most terrible light troops of the world, has been called under arms, and that the squadron of the Baltic is ready for active service. These statements are made in Government circles, and they are accompanied with the still more alarming intimation that the Russian Minister, D'Ombril, at the Court of Berlin, has been instructed by Prince Gertschakoff to present a formal demand to Prussia for full and categorical explanations of her purposes and policy in pursuing explanations of her purposes and policy in pursuing the war with France. In this demand it is stated that the Government

of the Czar declares it to be quite impossible that Russia can regard it as a question solely to be decided between Germany and France what the limits of either power shall be; that the future of Russia, not less than the past, makes it the duty of the Russian Government to protest against and, if necessary, to prevent any change in the equilibrium of Europe which would embarrass the freedom of action of the Russian Government; and particularly that Russia will never suffer the fixed boundaries of European States to be disturbed in obedience to the subversive and perverse doctrine of nationalities,

so-called."

These rumors are confirmed and their ominous significance deepened by the appearance in the St. Petersburg Gazette de la Bourse of an article, printed in a form which gives to it the air of a semi-official manifesto, which uses this threatening and explicit language:—"Prussia, with her frontiers on the side of France guaranteed, and neutralized Austria to protect her southeastern flank, will be in a position so to dispose all her strength as to check and easily to paralyze the action of Russia. In the presence of so grave an eventuality, Russia must and will provide, and provide at once, against any possible

The Golos of Moscow says, also, "the Eastern question can wait. There is no pressing necessity for a solution in that quarter. It is on the Rhine to-day that the knot of the Eastern question waits to be cut at one decisive blow."

A Cabinet Council Called in London. The British Ministry have called a Cabinet council for to-morrow instead of Friday, under the double excitement of the public anxiety and of urgent despatches from Lord Lyons, in which he appeals earnestly to the British Government to interpose and compel a peace before all Europe is set in flames, Lord Lyons represents in the strongest terms the growing desperation and rage of the combatants. and the perils to Europe of such projects as are now openly avowed by the German Government.

The Movement on Rome Independent of Foreign Powers—Its Object and Aims.

London, Sept. 28.—There is no truth whatever in
the story that the Italian Government had made advances to any power before the occupation of the
Papal States. It is believed the story originated
in the fact that Italy addressed a circular letter to the Italian representatives
at foreign courts setting forth the
absolute necessity of her interference at Rome to
secure public order and the independence of the secure public order and the independence of the Pope, not less than the rights and liberties of the Roman people and the pacification of Italy. The object of Count San Martino's mission to Rome was to urge the Pope to resognize the good faith of Italy in this matter. There is some discontent in Florence at the disturbance created alues by the approaching withdraway court and the Government to Rome, and some of the papers urge the municipality to suspend work upon the grand exterior boulevards. It is un-derstood that King Victor will make his entry into the Eternal City immediately after the taking of the plebiscitum, the result being regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Evangelical Society here have petitioned for permission to remove at once to

French Losses During the War-Over One Hundred Thousand Prisoners - Nearly One Thousand Cannon, and Immense Quantities

of Military Stores.

London, Sept. 28.—The following is an official statement of German captures thus far, not including Laon and Strasburg.

On the 2d of August, the day when Saarbruck was temporarily abandoned by the Prussians, the French lost as prisoners 6 officers and 67 privates. At Weissenburg, 30 officers and 1000 men as pri-

soners, 4 mitrailleuses, 22 cannon, 51 army wagons, and carriages of all kinds. At Woerth, 6000 prisoners, including 100 officers, 2 eagles, 6 mitrailleuses, 35 cannon, 42 wagons and carriages, 200 horses, the baggage and camp tents of two divisions, and two railway trains with pro

Same day, at Spicheren, and during the days following those battles, in engagements at Reishofen and Sarreguemines, 2500 prisoners, 4 guns, a pon-toon train, a tented camp, and two magazines containing 10,000 woollen blankets, 40,000 packages of rice, coffee, and sugar, large quantities of wine, rum, and tobacco, the last alone amounting in value

There were captured in the fortresses surren-dered during the first half of August:—At Haguenau, 3 officers, 103 privates, 50 horses, a large supply of arms: at Lichtenberg, 3 officers, 280 privates, 7 guns, 260 muskets, 30,000 cartridges, powder, etc.; at Lutzeistein and Petite Pierre, large of arms and munitions; at Marsal, 60 guns. quanties o The three days fighting at Metz do not show such large captures of men and material, because the

enemy was able to save both under the guns of that fortress. Still, the captures were, at Vionville, 36 officers and 3000 prisoners: Gravelotte, 54 officers and 3000 prisoners. (The losses in killed and wounded during those three days were 25,000,) Since then the captures have been, at the fortress of Vitry le Francais, 17 officers and 850 private prisoners and 16 guns. At the engagements and battles at Nouart, Beaumont, and Sedan, previous to the capitulation of the latter place, above 30,000 prisoners, more particularly at Beaumont, where the French lost 7600 prisoners, 2 eagles, 11 mitrailleuses, 23 guns, and a tent camp. At Sedan, before capitu-lation, nearly 25,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, 55 guns. At the capitulation of Sedan, 1 Marshal of the Empire, 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2005 line officers, \$4,450 prisoners, besides 14,000 wounded, all the eagles of the regiments taken, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field guns, 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses.

The Imperial Family-Eugenie's House in Kent.

London, Sept. 28.—The ex-Empress Eugenie has taken a fine house and grounds at Chiselhurst, in the county of Kent. Dr. Evans, who accompanied her from France, is managing her affairs.

It is not true that she quitted the Marine Hotel at leastings on account of announces by the recole liastings on account of annoyance by the people. On the centrary, she was treated by all classes with the profoundest respect, and was daily in receipt of presents of quantities of bouquets. The greatest annoyance she experienced arose from the persist-

The Irish Times of Dublin suggests that the ex-Emperor and his family should be invited to settle down in Ireland; but why the Pope, who has greater calms on Irish hospitality, is not included in the invitation, it is difficult to understand.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Sept. 29—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 91% for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 2868, old. 80%, and of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 85. Railways duil. Eric, 17%; Illinois Central, 113; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%.

Liverroot, Sept. 29—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; Uplands, 8%, 68%, c) Orleans, 9@9%d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 8s. 4d. Corn, 29s, for new.

Corn, 29s, for new.
 London, Sept. 29—11-30 A. M.—Refined petroleum easier at is. 5 %d.; Linseed oil easier.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Cotton steady; sales 400 bales uplands at 16% c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat duil and prices favor buyers; sales 41,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1.0861-15; winter red Western at \$1.2661-32. Corn dull and declining: sales 29,000 bushels mixed Western at \$5685c. Oats dull and heavy; sales 26,000 bushels Obto at 52655c.; Western at 50655c. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new mess at \$24 37@24 50; prime mess at \$21 50@23 50. Lard dull; steam, 141 @15 %c.; kettle, 151 @17 %c. Whisky quiet at

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

Revenue Assessor Appointed.

Important Naval Orders.

The Week's Customs Receipts.

The Green Line Excursion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 29 .- Rear-Admiral William Radford is ordered to duty as a member of the Examining Board at Washington on the 1st

Lieutenant-Commander A. H. Wright, Master Edward D. Lausser, Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermeulen, and Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Griffing to the Narragansett. Rear-Admirals A. R. Hoff and L. M. Powell

are detached as members of the Engineering Board, and await orders. Lieutenant-Commanders F. F. Harrington and

Daniel C. Woodward, Surgeon John J. Kitchen, Assistant Surgeon H. L. Law, and First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, from the California,

Lieut. Commander J. B. Rogsdale, Master J. W. Wilson, Lieut. Isaac J. Yates; Midshipmen George O. Calhoun, A. F. Wright, Edward M. Hughes, H. C. Nye, M. P. Ray, and John D. Keeler; Boatswain H. Dickenson, Acting Gunner John G. Foster, Carpenter W. D. Toy, and Sailmaker A. W. Cassel are detached from the California, and ordered to the Narragansett.

Lieutenant-Commander George P. Ryan is detached from the California, and ordered to the Naval Academy; Lieutenant-Commander Geo. Denny, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Narragansett; Chief Engineer Thomas A. Shock from the California on her arrival at Boston, and awaits orders; First Assistant Engineer James Sheridan, from the New York Navy Yard, and ordered to the Narragansett.

Assessor Appointed. Spencer Kirby, late Chief Clerk of the Thirtysecond N. Y. district, has been appointed Assessor of that district, vice John F. Cleveland,

Customs Receipts.

The following are the customs receipts for the week:-New York......\$2,987,918 

New Orleans, part of week, ending Aug. 31.....

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29.

The Hartford County Fair is now in successful progress at the Rink in this city. There is a good show of cattle. Trial of an Alleged Murderer.

James Wilson, the murderer of Warden Wilard, of the State Prison, pleaded not guilty in the Superior Court yesterday, and said he desired to conduct his own defense, but Judge Minor assigned two lawyers as his counsel. The trial will commence on Wednesday next. The Farragut Remains—The Vessel Conveying Them Goes Ashore.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.-The United States war steamer Guerriere, from Portsmouth for New York, with the remains of the late Admiral Farrugut, is ashore on Great Point, Nantucket, Assistance has been sent to the Guerriere from

SECOND DESPATCH. Boston, Sept. 29 .- The remains of the late Admiral Farragut having been landed at Hy-annis, will be forwarded to New York to-night

by boat from Fall River.

FROM WASHINGTON.

'Attorney-General Akerman Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington Sept. 29.—The Attorney-General, who left town last night on account of illness, contemplates resigning if he does not recover his health by this trip. The Boston Councilmen

left for home at noon to-day via Philadelphia, where they remain for a day. They were entertained by some of the business men of Washington at Willard's last night with a banquet, where speeches were made by Aldermen Carpenter, Jacobs, and Bond, of Boston.

FROM THE WEST.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29. The Green Line Excursionists,

some three hundred in number, arrived here this afternoon at 4 o'clock. They were welcomed by John C. Burch, on behalf of Nashville. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, responded. They then dined at the Maxwell House, and

departed for Louisville, escorted by delegations from that city and Cincinnati, and who arrived in time to participate in the celebration. Vice-President Colfax.
EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 29.—The largest audience that has been in the Opera House for

years assembled last night to hear Vice-Presi-

dent Colfax, who spoke for two hours. New York Stock and Money Market. New York, Sept. 29.—Stocks very dull. Money, 5 @6 per cent. Gold, 113%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112%; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865, do., 111%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 106%; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 90%; Canton, 83: Comberland preferred, 31; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 22%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 66; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 135%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92; Western 2012; Telegraph 2012.

Union Telegraph, 36%. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Cotton very dull and irregular; middling Orieans, 154@16; middling Uplands, 164, nominally. Flour dull and nominal; Howard Street superfine, \$5@5.50; do. extra, \$6@6.75; do. family, \$1@8.25; City Mills superfine, \$5.25@6.50; do. extra, \$6@6.75; do. family, \$1.25@9.50; Western superfine, \$5@5.00; do. family, \$2.25@9.50; do. family, \$6.50@7. Wheat—Prime and choice Southern in good demand; Western and common qualities not wanted; choice Maryland amber, \$1.60@1.67; good to prime do., \$1.35@1.55; common to fair, \$1.10@1.30; white wheat, \$1.40@1.70; Western red, \$1.30@1.34. Corn—White, 90c.@\$1.05; yellow, 95c. Oats firmer, at 48@50c. Rye 80@90c. Fork heavy at \$26.50@27. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 164.@17c.; clear do., 17.9c.; shoulders, 14.9c.; hams, 24.25.9c. Lard quiet at 16.9c. Wilsky steady at 50@91c.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The money market of this city continues the money market of this city continues steady and firm, the supply being apparently more ample and the demand quite active, but most of the really sound business paper finds takers at a range of 6 to 10 per cent. discount, the lower figure being confined to the business at the banks. In call loans there is only a limited business. at the banks. In call loans there is only a limited business to-day, owing to the apathy pervading speculative circles. We quote on Government bonds at 5 per cent. and on mixed collaterals at 5½ to 6 per cent.

Gold opened at 113%, advanced to 114, but subsequently relapsed, closing at 113%. There is very little speculative demand in this market. The Government bond market shows a further advance, which indicates that the Secret

ther advance, which indicates that the Secretary has increased his purchases to-day, or that the offerings were small.

Local stocks show an improvement both in activity and prices. State 6s, first series, sold at 103 4. City 6s, old, sold at 103, and new do.

activity and prices. State os, first series, so at 1034. City 6s, old, sold at 103, and new do. at 10154.

Reading Railroad was in good demand, and sales ranged from 485/6/48.69. Pennsylvania sold at 60: Little Schuylkilt at 42: Lenigh Valley at 59%: Philadelphia and Erie at 20% b. o.; and Oll Creek and Alleghany at 45.

Canal shares were dull. Sales of Lehigh at 3336.

In Passenger Rallroad stocks there were sales of Hestonville at 14 b. o.

In the miscellaneous share list very little business was done. A sale was reported of McClintockville Oil at 81c.

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

BEFORE BOARDS. \$5000 Am Gold...c.114 | \$20000 Amer Gold....114

FIRST BOARD. do..860wn. 48% do..18.b15.48 69 do.ls.830wn 48% do..18.830, 48% do..18.830, 48% do..7g&in. 48% do..55wn&i.47% NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114@114; do. 1862, 1124@113; do. 1864, 1114@113; do. 1865, 1114@112; do. 1865, new, 1104@1104; do. 1867, do. 1104@1104; do. 1868, do. 1104@1104; do. 1868, do. 1104@1104; do. 1868, do. 1104@1104; do. 1868, do. 1104@1104; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 1114@1114; Gold, 1134@114; Silver, 108@110; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 825@835; Central Pacific Railroad, 895@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@740.

740.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 or 1881. 114@1144; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@118; do. 1864, 1114@1114; do. 1865, 1114@112; do., July, 1865, 1104@1105; do. July, 1868, 1104@1105; 58 1049, 166%@1065; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 1114@1115. Gold, 1134@114.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 29 .- Timothy is quiet, with sales of 100 bushels at \$4.000 5, and from second hands at \$5:40. Cloverseed is dull, and ranges from \$6:50 to \$6.75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.20. There is very little demand for Flour from shippers, but the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent. About 900 bbs changed hands, including superfine at \$5@5 50; extras at \$5 50@5.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$600.675; Pennsylvaniajdo, do. \$6 for old stock up to \$7 for choice fresh ground; Ohio do.do.st \$6.75 a.7.25; fancy

brands at \$7.50@8.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing doing. There is more activity in the Wheat market and more firmness in prices. Sales of 3000 bushels In-diana red at \$1.37@1.40 and 600 bushels Western amber at \$142@146. Rye may be quoted at 86@ 88c, for Western. Corn is in limited request at former rates; sales of Pennsylvania yellow at \$1@ 102; Western do., at \$1; and 600 bushels Western mixed in the cars at \$26@96c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels at 52,355c, for prime Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware.

Whisky is dull; sales of 100 barrels Western iron-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph,) New York, Sept. 29 .- Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... SEPTEMBER 2)

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co. St'r Anthracite, Green. New York, do. Bark Bessie North, Porter, Hamburg, L. Wester-

gaard & Co. Bark Sirian Star, Corning, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Workman & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship William P. Clyde, Morgan, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Oal. Steamer Empire, Herring, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, from Fortress Monroe, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Eastimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr W. Magee, Ramsey, from Richmond, Me.,
with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott, Schr Argo, Taylor, 5 days from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar. Schr J. C. McShane, Cavenaugh, from Norfolk, with bed rails.
Schr Henrietta, Hart, from Norfolk, with lumber

Schr Perada, Harris, from Potomac River, with lumber to W. T. & J. P. Donaldson. Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, from Harwich, with merchandise.

Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Newport, R. L. Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr Kobin Hood, Adams, from Hartford.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Bridgeport.
Schr E. B. Jones, Collier, from Salisbury.
Schr Express, Foxwell, from Rappahannock. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 29.—The following boats

left this morning in tow:—

Nellie and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts,
Niagara, with lumber, to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Naomi, with lumber to Norcross & Skeets,
Wm. Mackey, with lumber to George Clark.
Nannie and Maggle, with lumber, for Brooklyn.
John Dubois, with lumber, for Trenton.
Rufus Willy, with fint, for New York.
Maggle, with paylar wood, for Manayank.

Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayank. MEMORANDA. Br. steamers Halley, Leckey, for Liverpool, and Erin, Bragg, for London; and steamer Abyssinia, Hains, for Liverpool via Queenstown, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer Regulator, Brooks, hence, at New York

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Philadelphia, 81d from Providence at noon yesterday. Steamer Panther, Milis, for Philadelphia, satled

Steamer Panther, Minis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston yesterday.

Bark Gipsey, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 22d inst., lat. 39 4, long. 71.

Bark Desiah, Gilkey, from Philadelphia Sept. 5 for Queenstown, foundered at sea in one of the late severe gales. Captain Gilkey, his son, and the second mate, were taken from the Nor. bark Gitana, from Autwerp for New York, Sept. 27, od Shinnecock, by pilot-boat J. W. Elwell, which brought them to New York. Brig Sagua, Munday, for Philadelphia, sailed from Sagua 16th inst.