THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 80.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Paris Barricades.

Cunboats on the Seine.

Policy of Republican France.

Hastening the Elections

The Investment of Paris

The Charges Against Napoleon.

Notes of the War.

OPENING THE BALL.

When and how will this letter reach you? This is a question I am wholly unable to answer. The circle in which Paris moves is contracting every minute. The Prussians, to the sumber of 400,000, as it is pretended, are investing a great part of the

suburbs. Several lines of railway are cut. The mo-ment has arrived when the strife is about to assume

For the last twenty-four hours care has been taken

to occupy the posts which were deemed important. The Mobile Guards have been sent to the forts in

order to augment the garrison there. As for the sedentary National Guard, it remains at the ram-

undred and fifty students of the Polytechnic School

Sathonay, near Lyons; the other in the neighbor-hood of Angers, on the left bank of the Loire. If the

slege of Paris should be prolonged, these two corps

Two

parts at what is called the continued enceinte.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

SECOND EDITION

escape the crushing responsibility by falsely alleging that they yielded to the wish of the country. This calumny may delude people abroad, but there is no one among us who does not refute it as a work of revolting bad faith. The motto of the elections in 1869 was peace and liberty, and the plebiscite itself adopted it as its pro-eramme.

liberty, and the plebiscite itself adopted it as its pro-gramme. It is true that the majority of the Legislative Body cheered the warlike declarations of the Duc de Gramont, but a few weeks previously it had also cheered the peaceful declarations of M. Ollivier. A majority emanating from personal power believed itself ebliged to follow docilely and voted trastingly; but there is not a sincere person in Europe who could affirm that France freely consulted made war accinet Penssia.

could affirm that France freely consulted made war against Prussia. I do not draw the conclusion from this that we are not responsible. We have been wrong, and are cruelly explaiting our having tolerated a Govern-ment which led us to ruin. Now we admit the obli-gation to repair, by a measure of justice, the fill it has done; but if the power with which it has so seriously compromised us takes advantage of our misfortunes to overwhelm us, we shall opnose a misfortunes to overwheim us, we shall oppose a desperate resistance, and it will remain well understood that it is the nation, properly represented is a freely elected Assembly, that this power wishes to

destroy. This being the question raised, each one will do his duty. Fortune has been hard upon us, but she is capable of unlooked-for revolutions which our deter-mination will call forth. Europe begins to be moved ; and sympathy for us is being awakened. The sym-pathies of foreign cabinets console us and do us honor. They will be deeply struck by the noble attitude of Paris in the midst of so many terrible causes for excitement.

causes for excitement. Serions, confident, ready for the utmost sacrifices, the nation in arms descends into the arena without looking back, and having before its eyes this simple but great duty, the defense of its homes and inde-

pendence. pendence. I request you, sir, to enlarge upon these truths to the representative of the Government to which you are accredited. He will see their importance, and will thus obtain a just idea of our disposition.

Prussian Non-Recognition.

The Barricades the Last Resort-The Ganboats on the Seine. Paris (Sept. 17) Correspondence of the Le Precurseur. When and how will this letter reach you? This The following is the full text of the communique from the Prussian authorities in Rheims to the journals of that city, a telegraphic abstract of which has already been published: "The journals of Rheims already been published: "The journais of Kheims-have published the proclamation of the Republic and the decrees which have emanated from the new authority established in Paris. This city being occupied by the German troops, the views put forth by the public journals may pos-sibly be taken to indicate opinions in-spired or authorized by the German Govern-ments. That lake no weaps the case. In granting ment has arrived when the strife is about to assume a terrible character. Yesterday several engage-ments had already taken place near Joinville-le-Pont and Juvisy. Canonading has been heard. The corps of General Vinoy proceeded at once in that direction which was pointed out by some scouts. It appears that our forces occupy excellent positions. All this I have learned during the last quarter of an ments. That is by no means the case. In granting them permission to publish their opinions the German Governments were only showing that respecfor the liberty of the press which they practice at home. But they have up to the present time recog-nized no other government in France than that of the Emperor Napoleon, and in their eyes the Im-perial Government is the only one, until circumstances change, that can be authorized to enter into negotiations of a national character. It is desirable to add that a report is being circulated in Paris of a mediation to be undertaken by nearly the whole of the foreign powers. This report is whoily unfounded. No power has sought to interfere thus far, and it is very improbable that any mediation will be there serve as many pleces of artillery, being mixed up with citizens and soldiers. Under the Provisional Government the people have very great confidence in the result of the defense. Moreover, General Trochu is reported to have said, "If it becomes neis very improbable that any mediation will be attempted, for it could have no prospect of success so long as the basis of arrangement had not been discussed with Germany, and there was not in France a Government recognized by that coun-try, and which could be accepted as acting in its name. The German Government, whose object is not war, would not look coldly upon any serious desire on the part of the country for the conclusion of peace. The question, however, now is, with whom can it be concluded. The German Governments might enter into negotiations cessary to go to the barricades, we will not even stick at that; we will go." "Two armies are in course of formation, one at slege of Paris should be prolonged, these two corps will come up and give vigor to the defense. In very severe measures have begun to be taken with regard to the introduction and the sending out of articles through the carriers of Paris. The milk, which the city consumes so largely, has been stopped on the road, and the same thing has taken place with regard to an enormous quantity of provisions. Per-German Governments might enter into negotiations with the Emperor Napoleon, whose Government is the only one recognized hitherto, or with the ke-gency which he appointed. They might enter into communication with Marshal Bazaine, who holds his sons who come in or go out are searched with the greatest care. The inconceivable audacity of the Prussian spice has rendered these precautions indiscommand from the Emperor. But it is impossible to understand upon what ground the German Government could treat with an authority which, up to Prossian spice has rendered these precautions indi-pensable. Just imagine to yourself these for-eigners, in all kinds of costumes, but especially in the uniforms of French soldiers and officers. Our officers and men who have fallen on the fields of battle have been robbed of their coats, which these the present time, represents only a portion of the Left of the old Corps Legislatif.

September 14.

The Great Southern Freshet The Rise Still Continues Terrible Loss and Suffering.

Destructive Fire in Boston.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM THE WEST.

Indiana Politics.

EVANSVILLE, Oct. 3 .- Messrs. Gooding and Niblock, the Republican and Democratic nominees for Congress respectively in this district, completed their joint canvass in this place on Saturday night. Their audiences have been very large. The debate was conducted in a courteous manner, and was listened to with most earnest attention. Politics are waxing hot in this locality, and the result will probably be

close

Address of St. Louis Germans to Bismarck. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3 .- At a large meeting of Germans on Saturday night the following ad-

Census of St. Louis.

The census of the city, just completed, ranks St. Louis as the fourth city in the Union, counting Brooklyn separate from New York. In 1860 our population was 160,773, but in 1864 it decreased to 157,057. The present census shows that in six years St. Louis has doubled its population.

The St. Louis Bridge.

A commission has been appointed for the purpose of condemning property for the approaches to the bridge to cross the Mississippi at this point, and will enter upon that duty at once.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 3-11:30 A. Ma-Consols, 92% for both money and account. American securities are quiet and steady. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 90%; of 1865, oid, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 85%. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Great Western, 96.

Krie Railroad, 18; Ininois Courtain Western, 36. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3-11:30 A. M.-Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Fine Rosin easier. Spirits Petroleum is declining.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 3-1'30 P. M.-American' securities quiet. 5-208 of 1862, 90%. Railways quiet. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3-1'30 P. M.-Supment of Cotton from Bombay to September 30 since last re-port, 19,000 bales. Flour, 22s. 6d. Bacon, 55s. for Cumberland cut, and 66s. for short rib middles.

New York Stock and Money Market. NEW YORE, Oct. 3.—Stocks heavy. Money, 4 @5 per cent. Gold. 113%; 5-208, 1562, coupon, 113; do. 1564, do., 111%; do. 1865, do., 112; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; 10-409, 106%; Virginia 63, new, 64; Missouri 63, 90%; Canton, 64%; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erle, 23%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 66%; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92%; Illinois Central, 186%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Isiand, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 36%. New York Produce Market.

Western Union Telegraph, 36%. New York Produce Market. NEW YORE, Oct. 3.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 55 bales uplands at 16%c.; Orleans at 16%c. Flour firmer; sales 5500 barrens State at \$4.9065.5; Ohio at 5.3536.25; Western at 4.9066.35; Southern at 5.30 @8. Wheat firm with a fair demand; sales 41,000 bushels new No. spring at \$1.30; No. 2 spring at \$1.00 @1.15½ for old; winter red Western at \$1.23@1.33, Corn firm and scarce; sales 33,000 bushels mixed Western at S7@8.%c. Oats firm; sales 24,000 bushels els Ohio at 53@5%c; Western at 51@52c. Beef quiet Fork steady; new mess, \$24.75; prime, \$23.50. Lard quiet; steam, 14%@15%c.; kettle, 15%@10%c. Whisky steady at 88%c.

MISSOURI TIN.

Startling Scientific Discovery-A Dilemma for Metallurgists-Tin Claimed to be a Compound Metal.

Extraordinary is the recent development on the subject of Missouri tin, and the whole history of the development forms one of the remarkable pages in

development forms one of the remarkable pages in the records of science. Professor Forrest Shepherd, an experienced geologist and metallurgist, declares his belief that the long established and heretofore universally accepted teaching that tin is a simple metal is an error, and that it is a compound. The following is Professor Shepherd's letter: -St. LOUIS, Sept. 29, 1570. - Editors Missouri Demo-crat:-In your issue of the 23d I find a challenge from the select committee appointed to visit the Tin Mountain in Madison county, Mo. Said committee mistook me in assuming that I was indulging in irony, and claimed that I was not sufficiently in-formed in regard to the tin mines there located. I irony, and claimed that I was not sufficiently in-formed in regard to the tin mines there located. I stand by my avowal in all sincerity, and justify the cause of the Missouri tin. My doctrine is to take the light of truth, which will never lead astray. The facts so clearly set forth in the experiments made under the eye of the said committee compel me to dismiss my-former doubts, and to rejoice with the said gentlemen in the results obtained.

I was the better prepared for this result by the ex-periment made by my highly-esteemed friend the Rev. Dr. Peabody, who went into the said tin mine, took from the lode a specimen with his own hand, took from the lode a specimen with his own hand, calcized it, beat it in a mortar, washed, and sub-jected it to heat in a crucible with borax, baking soda, and pounded bottle glass. This was done in presence of Messrs. William E. Guy and Mr. Tyler, and the result was five per cent. or upwards of as beautiful metallic tin as 1 ever saw flow from the furnaces in Cornwall. Here then comes the mystery. How is it? The more I reflect upon it the more disposed I am to consider tin a compound metal instead of a simple element. In the first place all, or nearly all, the sonorous metals, such as the Chinese gong, bell metal, etc., are alloys. Tin has a cracking noise when bent or bitten, which would not likely be the case were it uniform in its density. Tin alloyed with palladium causes the density to diminish. The same

held in readiness last night to convey them to town in the morning should the street be submerged. The last messenger from that part of the town last night reported the water to be about four feet over the wharf, or about twelve feet above high-water mark.

what's, or about twelve feet above high-water mark. Visiting the hotels last evening, our reporter found about a hundred persons who had been de-tained here on their way South. Many of them, as might be expected, were in no enviable frame of hind, but the majority took their misfortunes very coolly, only exhibiting a very lively interest in e ery bit of news respecting the progress of the "rise," and the probabilities af a "fall." The situation of one young man was truly pittable. He was on his way to be married, when the noble Jeems arose and ar-rested the course of true love. The day fixed for the wedding is Thursday next, it is said, and the prospective bridegroom cannot by any possibility get within fifty miles of the place appointed for the nuptials by the appointed time.

get within fifty miles of the place appointed for the huptials by the appointed time. Should the present freshet equal that of May, 1770, it is likely that all the bridges would be swept away, and many millions of property be de-stroyed in and out of the city. There is a monument at Turkey Island, said to be one of the oldest in Vir-ginia, which records the devastations of the great flood. Turkey Island is now a part of the mainland, but before 1770 it was an island. The river, in its rage, lifted it beyond its bed, and plastered it on the adjacent shore. In the Virginia Gazte of that date there is an interesting account from the pen of a witness who lived in Richmond. Then, indeed, the rains had uninterruptedly descended for twelve days and twelve nights.

BISMARCK.

The Premier's Views and Intentions.

Count Bismarck's cander, thinks the Pail Mall Ga-atte, is as remarkable as his boldness. "He is not zette, is as remarkable as his boidness. "He is not only careless that his opinions and determinations zette, is as remarkable as his boldness. "He is not only careless that his opinions and determinations should be known—he seems anxious to make them public. A long conversation between this very capa-ble Mit ister and a correspondent of the Standard was pul lished on September 19; and we have no doubt whatever that in the following passage we have a full and faithful revelation of the course that Bismarck and Germany are resolved upon, and the reasons which determine that course:— The present is the twenty-fifth time in the space of a hundred years that France has made war on Germany on some pretense or other. Now, at least, our terrible disease of divided unity being cured, we have con-trived, i y the help of the hand of God, to beat her down. It is idle to hope to propitiate her. She would never forgive us for beating her, even if we offered the easiest terms in the world, and forebore from askirg for the expenses of the war. She could not forgive you for Waterloo, and it was only by accident that she did not make war upon you on account of it. She could not forgive Sadowa, though it was not fought against her, and will never forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harm-ires. We must have Strasburg, and we must have Natz forgive Sedan. She must therefore be made harm-icss. We must have Strasburg, and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the garrison, and whatever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her. We do not want the territory as terri-tory, but as a glacis between her and us. At the commencement of this war, had the Emperor displayed energy, he might have attacked South-ern Germany before we could have done any-thing. Why he did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an army of 150,000 men, ready to be moved in a day. We cannot do that—we are be moved in a day. We cannot do that-we are too poor. But France can afford it, and, having missed doing the energetic and daring thing once, she would know better next time, and would do it if we do not take precautions and make it impossi-

if we do not take precautions and make it impossi-ble by improving our fronter. Had the attack been made at once on South Germany, we should have lost its assistance not because the South Germans are not well-disposed, but because they would have been crushed. The late King of Wurtemberg said to me once, 'You are always very frank with me; I will be frank with you. If the French were to pounce upon my people, and I were eating a sol-dier's bread in your camp, how should I feel? My people, oppressed with exactions, would beg of me to come home and make terms with the conquerors. The shirt is nearer to the skin than the coat, and I should have to do it.' Those were the words of the late King of Wirtem-berg to me, and they describe the situation Such as berg to me, and they describe the situation such as it must always remain if we do not make ourselves strong against French attack on that side That is why we must have Strasburg, and an improved why we must have Strasburg, and an improved frontier. We will fight ten years sooner than not obtain this necessary security." "When the terms of peace come to be discussed," adds the *Gazette*, "we doubt whether it will be found easier to turn Cows and Calves were in good request, and 175 head sold at \$65@75. Germany from this determination than to answer the arguments by which Count Bismarck vindicates it. We also quote another passage from the sam conversation, as illustrating still further the atti Favre is anxious to know if I shall receive com munications from him, and if it will be possible munications from him, and if it will be possible to open negotiations for peace on the basis of the integrity of the French territory. To the first ques-tion I can only say that everything that comes from or through Lord Granville will receive my best at-tention, though I cannot at present recognize M. Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, or as capable of binding the nation, and, as to the second question, I am only surprised that he did not ash if Germany would not defray all the he did not ash if Germany would not derray all the expenses of the war. The position of the French is worse than ever. Had the Emperor still been at the head of affairs, he and his system had friends in Austria, in Italy, and even in Russia. All are afraid to catch the contagion of Re-publicanism, and consequently the Republic, if it is to be, will be without friends." On the mention of treating with the Republican Generation it is to be, will be without friends." On the question of treating with the Republican Govern-ment, the Count observed :--"When I saw the Em-peror after his surrendering himself a prisoner, I a ked him if he was disposed to put forward any request for peace. The Emperor replied that he was not in a position to do so, for he had left a r-gu-lar Government in Paris, with the Empress at its head. It is plain, therefore, continued Count Bis-ma ck, that, if France possesses any Government at all, it is still the Gavernment of the Empress as Re-gent, or of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might not be regarded as an abdication, he said very positively he could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to go by the gentlemen of the pavement, as the Corps Legislatif had been of the pavement, at the Corps Legislatif had been obliged to suspend its sittings; but the ac-tion of the gentlemen of the pavement was not legal. They could not make a Government. The question was, Whom does the feet still obey ? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey ? "Perhaps Bazaine still recognizes the Emperor. If so, and if we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the confidemen of the navement and the soand his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called Government. We do not wish to dictate to France her form of government: we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair." I poinsed out that it would be extremely difficult for the French people at the present moment even to employ the means necessary for ascertaining the national will. "That is their look-out," replied his Excellency; "we know what we want, and that is enough for us,"

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

1881, 114% @114%; 5-208 of 1862, 113@113%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1865, 111%@112; do., July, 1865, 110%@110%; do., July, 1867, 110%@110%; do. July, 1868, 110%; ito%, ito%, 100%; do. 1867, 110%@110%; ito%, ito%, 110%; do. 1867, 112@112%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. Nov. 1866, 112@112%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. Nov. 1866, 112@112%; do. 60., July, 110%@110%; do. 0., 1867, 110%@110%; ito. 1868, 110%@110%; do. 0., 1867, 110%@110%; ito. 1868, 110%@110%; do. 0., 1867, 110%@110%; do. 1868, 110%@110%; do. 0., 1867, 110%@110%; do. 1868, 110%@110%; do. 0., 1867, 106%; Pacincs, 111%@111%, Gold, 112%.
MESSRE, DE HAYEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadeiphia, report the following quotations; -U. S. 62 of 1881, 114@114%; do. 1802, 112%;@113%; do. 1864, 111%@111%; do. 1865, 112%@113%; do. 1865, new, 110%@110%; do. 1866, do. 110%@110%; do. 1865, new, 110%@110%; do. 1866, do. 110%@110%; do. 1865, new, 110%@110%; do. 1866, do. 100%@110%; do. 1865, new, 110%@110%; do. 1866, do. 100%@110%; do. 1865, new, 110%@110%; do. 1866, do. 110%@110%; do. 1865, new, 110%@110%; do. 1866, do. 100%@110%; do. 1865, new, 100%@110%; do. 1866, do. 100%@110%; do. 1865, new, 10

 NAPR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

 Gold quotations as follows:

 10 00 A. M.

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

 1135

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Oct. 3 .- Cloverseed is in small supply, and meets with a limited demand at \$6.50@6.75. Timothy is firm and sells at \$4.75@5.25, the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed is dull and cannot be quoted over \$2.15@2.20.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton.

Quercitron at \$27 per ton. There is not much activity in the Flour market, but prices remain without change. The demand is principally from the home trade, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at \$4,4550; extras at \$550,6575; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Min-nesota extra family at \$6,6675; 500 barrels, City Mills on p. t.; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$650,6675; Ohio do. do. at \$650,677; and fancy brands at \$726,6875,00 as

on p. t. : Pennsylvania do. do. at \$650@675; Ohio do. do. at \$650@7; and fancy brands at \$725@850, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$550. In Corn Meal nothing doing. The Wheat market is firm, and for prime lots a steady inquiry prevails. Sales of Western red at \$135@138; 1800 bushels choice amber at \$146@147, and 1200 bushels Illinois and Kentucky white at \$150@160. Rye may be quoted at 88@90c. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 5500 bushels at \$100 for Pennsylvania yellow; 98@98%c. for Western do.; 94@96c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 5000 bushels at 50@53c. for Pennsylvania and Western. and Western. Whisky is dull; 2500 barrels Western iron-bound

sold at sec.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Oct. 3.-There was less demand for beef cattle to-day, and with liberal receipts and offerings prices declined. Sales of choice at 9@9%c.; fair to good at 7@8c.; and common at 5@6c, per lb. gross. Receipts, 3254 head. The following are the particulars of the sales :-

ticulars of the sales :-Head.
116 Owen Smith, West Virginia, 64 @SM.
110 John Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@SM.
110 Deznis Smyth. do., 6@SM.
100 A. Christy, West Virginia, 7@SM.
100 A. Christy, West Virginia, 7@SM.
110 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 6@7M.
100 P. McFillen, Western, 6@9.
100 P. McFillen, Western, 6@9.
100 P. McFillen, do., 7@SM.
100 B. S. Kirk, do., 6M@SM.
100 B. S. McFillen, do., 7@SM.
100 B. S. McFillen, do., 7@SM.
100 B. S. McFillen, do., 7@SM.
100 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@SM.
100 Mooney & Miller, do., 6M@SM.
100 Hope & Co., do., 6@SM.
100 Hope & Co., do., 6@SM.
101 Hope & Co., do., 6@SM.
102 Homas Mooney & Bro., do., 6M@SM.
103 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6M@SM.
104 H. Chain, do., 7@SM.
105 H. Frank, do., 7@SM.
106 H. Staldwin, Chester co., 6@SM.
107 Homas Mooney & Bro., for 6M.
108 Hope & Co., do., 6@SM.
109 Hope & Co., do., 6@SM.
100 Hope & Co., do., 5@SM.
100 Hope & Co., do., 5@SM.
100 H. Frank, do., 7@SM.
100 Hope & Co., do., 5@GM.
100 H. Chain, Jr., do., C@T.
100 Homas Andl, do., 5@SM.

dress was adopted and telegraphed to Count Bismarck:-"To the German People-Brethren: -The struggle which French audacity forced upon you is closing. Marching with your leaders under the holy banner of the Fatherland, with a bravery unequalled and discipline which can only be obtained by a high civilization, you entered France, and your cause was victorious. We ask you that you will make the fortresses which have hitherto menaced you the guards of your borders; that you will retain Alsace and Lorraine, of which you were robbed, and demand reimbursement for the expenses of the the war. Let German unity and a full and free representation of the people in Parliament be the reward of your bravery."

devoted servants of the King of Prussia then put on in order to be able to go and make inquiries or to assist, by means of a coup de main, in the entry of the enemy into the capital. I am aware that there the enemy into the capital. I am aware that there is much exaggeration among the people in reference to this subject, and that they have made many mis-takes, but there is also a good deal of truth in what has been said. The day before yesterday, while walking on the Boulevards with some friends. I saw a crowd of young men approach, and 150 Mobiles who were escorting five carriages which they had discovered. In these carriages five Prussian spies were found, who had been taken in the act of making drawings of different points of the fort of vincennes. Under the disguise of French sol-diers and of National Guards they would not have been discovered, but for their rare impudence and extraordinary rashness. "Yes, indeed, we are Prussian," one of them fullshed by saying. Another, on whom papers were found of a compro-Another, on whom papers were found of a compro-mising character, shed bitter tears, as I myself noticed. All around the crowd shouted "Down with Prussia!" "Death to the Prussians!" Yesterday evening there was a similar scene, but the cause of it was a single individual, who had been arrested in

It was a single individual, who had been arrested in the costume of a Chasseur de Vincennes. It ap-pears that they have all been shot. The iron-plated gunboats destined for the defense of Paris have just commenced operations. For two days past they have been making examinations and soundings in order to ascertain the positions from which they will best be able to annoy the enemy. These preliminary steps have produced good results, and have shown that the gunboats may render im-

There is beginning to be a slight stir among the pure democrats. These clitzens complain of the teo great midness of the Provisional Government. What! no dismissals of the Bonapartists! No apwhat he dismission of the bondpartists. No ap-peal to revolution in order to repel the Prussians! Nothing which recalls to mind the Convention or the Committee of Public Safety! Already they have demanded, the establishment of a Commune do Paris. But the Provisional Government is not to be seen, and it lets them go on taking. It even refuses to proceed with the election of a municipal council, which would be very useful under existing circumwhich would be very useful under existing circum-stances. Up to the present time the clubs and the press have paid attention only to the common de-fense, but it appears as if this state of things is about to cease. They are going to begin hostilities on this subject, although the only question which ought to be thought of now is that of driving away the Prussians. Some Italian volunteers, to the num-ber of 10,000, are on their march to Paris. Tibaldi, however, is complaining that the members of the Provisional Government afford a cool reception to a legion which he has already raised. This same Government refuses assistance to the Polish re-Provisional Government allord a cool reception to a legion which he has already raised. This same Government refuses assistance to the Polish re-fugees. On the one hand, it is fearful of offending Victor Emanuel, on the other it is afraid of wound-ing the feelings of the Czar. It ought to think above all things of saving France and the re-

REPUBLI AN FRANCE.

The Hastening of the Elections-Policy of the Provisional Government. M. Jules Favre has issued a circular dated Sept. 17, in order to explain the decree which hastens the elections to the Constituent Assembly, and the resointion to convoke that body as soon as possible. M.

Jules Favre says:-I will sum up our entire policy. In accepting the perilous task which was imposed upon us by the rail of the Imperial Government we had but one idea-namely, to defend our territory, to save our honor, and to give back to the nation the power emanating from the power emanating

a inelf, and which it alone could exercise. e should have wished that this great act might have been completed without transition, but the first necessity was to face the enomy. We have not the pretension to ask disinterestedness of Prussia. We take account of the feelings to which the great-ness of her losses and the natural exaltation of victory have given rise in her. These feelings ex-plain the violence of the press, which we are far from confounding with the inspirations of states-men. These faiter will hesitate to continue an im-plous war, in which more than 200,000 men have

pious war, in which more than 200,000 men have already fallen. To force conditions upon France which she could not accept would only be to com-pel a continuance of the war. It is objected that the Government is without regular power to be represented. It is for this rea-son that we immediately summon a freely-elected Assembly. We do not attribute to ourselves any other privilege than that of giving our soul and our blood to our country, and we abide by its sovereign judgment. It is therefore not authority reposed in us for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia_France divested of the shroud of the Emns for a day. It is immortal France uprising before Prussia—France divested of the shroud of the Em-pire, free, generous, and ready to immolate herself for right and liberty, disavowing all political con-quest and all violent propaganda, having no other ambition than to remain mistress of herself and to develop her, moral and material forces and to work fraternally with her neighbors for the progress of

civilization. It is this France which, left to her free action, im-mediately asks the cessation of the war, but prefers its disasters a thousand times to dishonor. Value these who set loose a terrible scourge try now to

BELEAGUERED PARIS. Firing of the Forests.

Paris (Sept. 15) Correspondence of the Daily News.

I have just witnessed a sight which vividly brings home to us the horrors of war. From the roof of the house in which 1 live I have seen the forests of Maisons, Montmorency, St. Prix, and the woods of St. Gratian all in flames. Human ingenuity must St. Gratian all in flames. Human ingentity must have had a hard struggle with the rain in trying to set the trees ablaze. But as science in our time is pretty nearly sold out to the Devil, the tears which heaven wept are of no avail in sav-ing the sylvan beauties of the environs of Paris. Though the wind blows from the west, we, who are miles to the east of the blazing forest, can smell the burnt wood. As the smoke is driven in the direction opposite to us, by the aid of field glasses we can witness the frightful end of held glasses we can witness the frightful end of many a pretty chalet or elegant villa to which the hames are being communicated. The estimable M. de villemessant, who for his health's sake now finds it expedient to remain *aux eaux*, and M. Emile de Girardin, who was thought to be at Florence with his friends Olivier and Prince Napoleen, but who is in the fiesh at Limoges, must inevitably suffer from the vast confiagration to the north of Paris. But who can pity them if their sumptuous country houses are licked up by the flames this moment raging round these abodes of luxury? They were the foremost men in supporting the bands organized by M. Pietri to cry a Berlin last July. , The chateau of the Princess Mathlide also seems destined to be thrown into the crucible. The woods

destined to be thrown into the cracible. The woods and copses of St. Prix, St. Gratian, and Montmo-rency have been fired by means of petroleum and gas tar, which it would have been dangerous to leave in a city that in a few days may be exposed to the feudenfer of a bombardment. Dealers in these combustibles received notice a few days back that they must surrender to the Committee of National Defense what they could not take to a sea-port out of the reach of the enemy. The firing of that part of Bondy visible from Montmartre, at 11 o'clock last night, was a still Montmartre, at 11 o'clock last night, was a still more awful spectacle than what 1 have just wit-nessed from the leads overhead. The trees were perfectly dry, so that the oil and petroleum which were split about in the brushwood had no obstacle to contend with. Isolated columns of flame and clouds of smoke suddenly rose, and before half an hour were lost in one general blaze, which stood out like a flery wall against the sky. In the light of the vast furnace hideous objects were last night rendered visible on the Martyrs' Hill-yawning graves, dug to hold three or four hundred persons. graves, dug to hold three or four hundred persons, reminded the lookers on of the impending destruction of human life. Those common ditches into which men, women, and children, slain by Prussian balls, are to be thrown, intrude themselves into the reserved burying-places, purchased a perpetuite by families rich enough to indulge in grief for dead relations.

NAPOLEON.

The Imperial Private Secretary in Refutation of Charges Against His Employer.

M. J. Pietri, Private Secretary of the Emperor Napeleon, writes from Wilhelmshohe to the London Times, under date of September 15, in French

and in the terms following:-"Since the sad events which have occurred in France, the Emperor Napoleon has been the target of most violent attacks and of calumnious assertions of all kinds, to which, Lo doubt, he will only reply with contempt. But if it is worthy of him to be silent under such circumstances, persons who are attached to him cannot be permitted to allow the publication, unrefuted, of certain news concerning him, and published daily in French and foreign

Among the most odious assertions must be pointed Among the most odious assertions must be pointed out that of an English newspaper, which dured at-tribute the causes of the war to the embarrassments of the Civil List, and to the consequent need of bor-rowing each year 50,000,000 from the War Budget, he thus creating loans the proof of which it be-came necessary to conceal amid the expenses of a great war. So monstrous a charge indicates on the part of the sortions a variance of the laws are part of its author a vast ignorance of the laws gov-erning in France the finances of the State, or else bad faith in an exceptional degree. Defaleations are hardly possible in France, for the keeping of the Civil List is made the object of a rigorous examina-

tion, and the State List is submitted to the Legisla-tive Body and to the Court of Accounts. Another London newspaper avers that everybody knows in Amsterdam that the Emperor has invested ten million francs in Dutch railway bonds. I deny the truth of this statement, and affirm, besides, that the Emperor has not one centime invested in foreign stucks.

foreign sucks. Then a German paper described the Emperor's situation after a totally different fashion, and dectared that he was so thoroughly deprived of re-sources that at Sedan the Prussian staff was com-pelled to loan him two thousand thalers. This in-formation is as groundless as the foregoing. I simply refer to these truthless allegations, not in the hope of thus ending the attacks directed against a sovereign whom his misfortunes ought to protect from them, but to declare their faisity.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Great Flood-Terrible Destruction of Life and Property. WHBELING, W. Va., Oct. 3.-The Intelligen-

cer's correspondent at Harper's Ferry gives the following details of the great flood in the Shenandoah :--

The greatest flood that has been known for thirty-five years is now raging in the Shenandoah river. The damage to property at Harper's Ferry is immense. Some twenty buildings, mostly large stone and brick edifices, have been swept away, and forty-six persons in this immediate vicinity alone have lost their lives, and as many more are in immediate danger.

Shenandoah city, a mile above the Ferry, is entirely gone. The big flour mill still stands, but the machine shops have been swept away. Nearly all the families on the Island are still in their homes, and no rescue can reach them. Some of the houses will doubtless stand, and the Islanders are endeavoring to get into the strongest houses. Last night a family of seven were rescued by a rope thrown through the window. A few moments thereafter not a vestige of the house remained. This morning a large colored woman was seen clinging to a tree in the midst of the seething water, where she had been all night. Bolivar Heights are crowded with anxious spectators, who are compelled to witness what they cannot avert. The Winchester Railway trestles are completely gone, and bridges destroyed as far up as Shenandoah Valley. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is intact.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Boston. BOSTON, Oct. 3 .- The large brick building Nos. 86 and 88 Sudbury street, owned by O. Wentworth, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. Among the occupants were John Fianning & Co., brush makers; J. M. Stevens & Co., clock makers; William Zerluch & Co., picture-frame makers; and Forbes, Hayward & Co., wholesale confectioners. Loss about \$25,000; partially insured.

FROM THE STATE.

Woman Printers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3 .- On Saturday night Miss S. A. Green was elected to full membership in the Pittsburg Typographical Union, No. 7, being the first lady elected to membership. Obluary. EASTON, Pa., Oct. 3.-William L. Davis,

editor of the Easton Daily Express, died at his residence here at an early hour this morning, after a short illness.

FROM VIRGINIA.

General Robert E. Lee Stricken with Paralysis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. RICHMOND, Oct. 2.-The Lexington Gazelle announces that General R. E. Lee was stricken with paralysis on the 28th ultimo, since which time he has been altogether speechless. His

recovery is considered doubtful. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTMORE, Oct. S.—Cotton—better feeling and nominally 16% c. Flour unchanged. Wheat—prime and choice wanted, others neglected and quiet; choice Maryland red, \$1:00@1:05; good to prime do., \$1:40@1:55; fair to good, \$1:20@1:35; common, \$1:10 (@1:18; white wheat, \$1:40@1:70; Western red, \$1:30@ 1:32, Corn—White dull at \$1@1:05; yellow better at 95c.@\$1. Oats firm at 4\$@50c. Hye unchanged. Mess Pork heavy at \$26@2650c. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16%@17c; clear do., 17%@17%c; shoulders, 14%c; hams, 25@25%c. Lard quiet at 16%c. Whisky —good feeling in the market, with sales at 90@91c. for wood and iron-bound.

palladium causes the density to diminish. The same with tin and antimony. The same happens with iron and antimony, iron and bismuth. The silvery-loak-ing metal, lithium, is likely to be present in the ore of the great tin lode. This metal is nearly as light of the great tin lode. This metal is nearly as light as cork and fuses at 180 degrees. Aluminum is also present, a bright metal with bluish tinge. It is about as light as pine wood. Now, suppose either or both united with palladium, bismuth, or antimony, might they not so affect the crystalization as to give a

they not so affect the crystalization as to give a crackling noise like tin? Dr. Wurtz has not long since discovered new and surprising properties of aluminum with sodium. Why may not a similar influence some into play in the production of tin? Copper ore mixed with zinc ore at first produced brass, supposed to be a simple element. The zinc ore at Andeira in the time of Filmy yielded sliver supposed to be real, until it vola-tilized, and then was called false sliver. Oxygen

tilized, and then was called false silver. Oxygen has been considered a simple element, but oxygen electrified becomes ozone, and in like manner pal-ladium aluminum, and mercury in different states of electricity exhibits different results. But how about fluorine? What has it to do with tin ? Let us see. In the mines of Cornwall fluorine is frequently present (or fluoride of calcium), and in its vicinity the crystals of feldspar gradually disap-pear from the rock and oxide of tin walks in and takes its place. I have one crystal, part tin and part feldspar. Now what is the fact about fluorine? Why, the tin mountain has pushed its way up through the surrounding magnesian limestone. why, the tin motivation has pushed its way up through the surrounding magnesian limestone, which I have found to be surcharged with all the phosphorescence of Derbyshire spar or chlorophane. As meteoric iron is found to be supersaturated with hydrogen gas, the lightest of all elements, why. with hydrogen gas, the lightest of all elements, why. I ask, may not fluorine from beneath cause the vapor of tin (whether compound or not, no matter) to ascend and saturate this great tin lode, as well as to surcharge the surrounding limestone? This is my way of accounting for it. Whether the fact is so or not, time will determine. Here are the facts indisputable:-The tin is obtained (which is emitted).

is sufficient) just as the late Mr. Charles Gregoire (of precious memory) obtained nickel and cobait from the ores of Mine La Motte, when the best chemists of Philadelphia were unable to obtain either in appreciable quantity. FORREST SHEFHERD, Geologist, etc,

RISING JAMES.

The Freshet at Richmond-Preparations for the Flood-Scenes and Incidents. From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 1.

Many people went down to the river bank during Many people went down to the river bank during the morning to see if there were any indications of a rise in the current as it swept by Richmond. But up to 11 o'clock the water was as placid as usual and as clear as crystal. A little later the Rivanna mud bagan to show itself, and at noon there came a strongly-tinctured flood, sufficient to swell the bady of the stream considerable, and review the body of the stream considerably, and moving at the rate of about five miles an hour. From that time onward until the hour of this writing (midnight) the volume, rising not less than a foot and a half an hour, and there is no reason to believe that it is yet

at its height. When the first swell came three men, who evi-dently had not read the warning in the morning papers, were fishing in the river at a point just oppothe others in a boat. The boat was on a trap fixing it, the others in a boat. The boat was carried away by the sudden rush of waters, and the fisherman on the the sudden rush of waters, and the fisherman on the trap was left high and dry, but with a prospect of soon being set afloat in a very dangerous current. His comrades in the boat strove to go to his assist-ance, but their efforts were ineffectual, and pre-sently, deeming delay perilous, he doffed his clothes and committed himself to the water. Being an ex-pert swimmer he managed to dodge the rocks and got into smoother water, when he was drawn out alive, but almost exhausted. He dragged himself home in a state little short of nudity.

home in a state little short of nuclity. At twilight last evening large crowds were gathered on Mayo's and the Danville Railroad bridges, watching the rise of the river. The drift-wood brought down was mostly dead, but late in the evening some good framing timber was noticed afloat. As long as the character of the floating stuff could be discerned, there were no traces of the destruction of valuable property reported to have taken place up towards Lynchburg; and this, taken

taken place up towards Lynchburg; and this, taken in connection with the generally-accepted statement of the rate at which the current was travelling, led to the belief that the water which wrought such scrious damage had not yet reached Richmond. During the whole afternoon might be seen parties on either bank of the river preparing for the flood by removing everything liable to be set aftoat. Many teams were engaged until a late hoar in getting out the tobacco from Mayo's warehouse and placing it. however, that the water would rise high enough to move the tobacco there stored, as to do so it would have to be several feet higher than it has been raised by any freshet within the memory of persons now

living. The consternation in Rocketts as the water began to lap over the wharves there afforded an exciting speciacle. People removed their valuables from exposed places, and generally made their beds as high up stairs as they could well get. Boats were

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,

The money market opened this morning quiet and moderately casy, but the latter is due to a falling off in the demand and the condition of the weather rather than to any actual improvement in the sources of supply. The demand for money to the interior is light, which shows that the supply there is nearly equal to the wants of producers and dealers. Call loans range from 5/4 @ 6/4 per cent, according to collaterals. The applications for discounts both at the banks and outside are less pressing than for several days, but rates remain firm.

The gold market continues quiet but remarkably steady, ranging between 113% and 113%. In Government bonds there is little doing and prices show a downward tendency, in sympathy

The stock market was very dull but steady. Sales of City 6s, new, at 101%, and ante-war issues at 103. Lehigh gold loan sold at 89.

issues at 103. Lehigh gold loan sold at 89. Reading Railroad was steady at 40@49 1-16; small sales of Pennsylvania at 60; Minehill at 52; Elmira at 20; Camden and Amboy at 114%; and Oll Creek and Allegheny at 44%. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 33 comprise the

list of sales up to poon. -A reward of \$500 is offered by the Board for the arrest of the forger of the check passed ou

a member of the board. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

street, report the following quotations :-- U. S. 68 of

For Sheep there was only a limited inquiry, and prices were weak. Sales of good quality at 5(35% c. and stock at \$2:50(3:50) \$ head. Receipts, 17,000 Hogs met an urgent inquiry, but at slightly re-duced quotations. Sales of 2353 head at \$11.50 12 25 ? 100 pounds net., the latter for corn-fed. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Oct. 3. - Arrived, steamship City of

Paris, from Liverpool. FORT OF PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, New Orleans, Peter Wright & Sons. Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M.

Bard & Co. Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, do. Bark Halfden, Oisen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, from Providence, a ballast to J. S. Hilles. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Schr Mabel F. Staples, Coffin, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Souder & Adams. Schr W. H. Brinsfield, Jones, 5 days from Fede-raisburg, with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr John M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frede-rica, Del., with wood to Jas L. Bewley & Co. Schr America, Smith, 5 days fm Wicomico River, with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr James W. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Arthur Row, Deer, from James River, with

Schr Arthur Row, Deer, from James River, with umber to Collins & Co.

Schr Somerset, Adams, from Salisbury, with lumber to Collins & Co. Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse.

ber to Collins & Co.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse, to captain.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, from Newport, with mdse, Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Salem.
Schr Sullote, Dexter, do.
Schr J. Slusmen, Sinsman, do.
Schr Isabel Alberto, Tooker, from Providence.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, from Weymouth.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, from Boston.
Schr S. B. W. Pratt, Kendrick, do.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, do.
Schr Index, Garrison, do.
Schr Index, Garrison, do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, do.
Schr M. A. Femerick. Dasey, do.
Schr Nellie Treat, Trim, do.
Schr Lizzle Small, Tice, do.
Schr J. Maxtleld, May, do.
Schr S. P. Adams, Taubet, do.
Schr S. P. Adams, Taubet, do.
Schr S. F. Adams, Taubet, do.
Schr S. Schr Heite, Kendicott, do.
Schr S. F. Adams, Taubet, do.
Schr S. Schr S. P. Cake, Endicott, do.
Schr S. Schr M. A. Semith, arrived on Saturday from Bangor, is consigned (vessel) to captain-not as before.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, OCL 1. — Fifteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light. Major O'Reilly, with lumber, for Philadelphia. Bairmonk BRANCH OFFICE, OCL 1. — The follow-ing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward :--Ed. Hooper, Sary Gamp, C. H. Gage, Mary Lough-ney, Kate Stewart, Nich. Childs, Lleut.-Governor Jones, C. Downer, Sarah Ann, E. C. Potter, and H. Conlant, all with coal, for New York. O. L. Nims, with oyster shells, for Philadelphia.

O. L. Nims, with oyster shells, for Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVES DE-GRACE, Oct. 8. - The following boats

left this morning in tow :- Fmily D. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Ken-

nedy. Lizzie and Laurs, with dint to Bader, Adamson

& Co. Wm. King and George Hopson, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co. Charles & Wells, with lumber to Woolverton &

Tinsman. T. W. Buck and Francis and Alice, with lumber, for Brobklyn. Reading, Fisher & Co., with lumber, for Jersey

City, J. A. Gilmore, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son, A. C. Bishop, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del. Eudson, with coal, for Chesapeake,

with gold.

the tobacco from Mayo's warehouse and placing in at points deemed safer. It seemed hardly probable