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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1870.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. The Sick and Wounded. Napoleon III in Exile. **His Attempted Assassination** Germany in France. "The Course of Empire" Italy in Rome. The Kingdom and the Holy See.

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

THE FRENCH PRISONERS.

The Sick and Wounded in War.

Sir Harry Verney has forwarded a very interesting letter from one of the most efficient of the young surgeons now employed in the rear of the Prussian army, dated Pont-a-Mousson, September 15:- "Picture to yourself our Guards wounded and dirty, being marched through London as prisoners of war, and fancy what would be your thoughts and feelings at such a sight, and you will perhaps have an idea of what the French inhabitants of this town have had to suffer day after day for the past week. Words are idle to express one-tenth of the chilling woe that every one with a heart must feel at such a sight—the dejected look and cast-down eyes of the French soldiers which quail at the half-averted glance of the conquering ice, as file after file, officer after officer, goes to swell the mass under German constraint. Really the Germans behave in the kindest way to their prisoners. I have not seen a single case to the contrary, and I have seen many thousands of prisoners. Complaints from Sedan are quite natural. How can the Germans, on 24 hours' notice, supply a fresh contingent 80,000 strong of prisoners with food? When they have it they give it. On good authority I state that a society in this town, consisting of Germans, gives to each wounded French officer on entering the town a change of clean linen and 100f. for little luxuries. To unwounded prisoners money is forbidden, for in such cases it becomes a weapon. Thus, I maintain, the Germans not only act kindly but generously to their fallen foes. Dr. Sandford, of Kars celebrity, and myself, after distributing some of the bounties supplied by the International Committee, went to the various hospitals. Pont-a-Mousson is one vast charnel-house: the number of wounded amounts to the enormous sum of 9000 in this one town. and since Sedan ghastly trains, filled with from 500 to 1000, come into the town every evening, some of these, of course, to get better, some to become cripples, some, alas! many, to die. One hospital (L'Eglise Seminaire) had an interior which would require an academiclan should he paint something wonderfully picturesque but terrible in the extreme. The vast interior has been denuded of shrines and pews; and, on the straw, round the pillars, on the altar-stones round the altar, lie the wounded Bavarians and French, the latter three times as numerous as the former. All the uniforms, blended with straw as a background, made a most thrilling scene. Gun-shot wounds leave such depression that it is not to be wondered at that all lie still as the grave. But these poor fellows' sufferings are aggravated by dysentery and typhus. Various appliances are bere wanting. The straw accumulates the dirt, Various appliances are and wounds cannot be attended to properly while they are lying in it. Dr. Sandford, therefore, determined to go to the chief military doctor, Dr. Gielen, who gave us leave to do any thing we liked to better the condition of the wounded.'

temporary sovereign has held such a court. The Czar, who owns vast domains as his private property, besides ignoring the limitations of a civil list in dealing with the public treasury, could not maintain such splendor. The Sultan may squander millions, but his Oriental magnid-cence has been mere shabbiness by the side of Paris What our own court is we all see and as Paris. What our own court is we all see, and, as we know its cost, we may, when we compare it with that of the French Emperor, form some judg-ment of his expenses. Thus we have a clear light thrown on the court life of the late reign. The system was magnificent, profuse, extrava-gant, and, as the event has proved, relaxing to the best energies of the country. But the chief of the State has paid the penalty. Fortunes have been made on all sides, but Napoleon and his family have made no fortune; they have spent all they received in maintaining their im-perial establishment at the high pitch which modern France, under their own tuition, has demanded. This will surprise no one who knows anything of the Paris of late years. Take, for instance, the reception of foreign sovereigns and distinguished guests of all kinds, the lavish expenditure of 1867, and the coastant entertainments at the Tuileries throughout a entertainments at the Tulleries throughout a great part of every year. Which to this ar added the gratifications expected and received by the numberless friends of a domi part regime, we shall cease to wonder tha the ruler who is not the paymaster of the whole should not have amassed a private fortune. Napoleon III will leave his German place of captivity at the end of the war almost as poor a man as he was when he entered France in 1848 The Empress has, indeed, her jewels, gifts at her marriage and on her fete days; but these are her private property, the state jewels being now in the hands of the French Government a Tours. She has, besides, a hereditary property in Spain, and the Prince Imperial has a hous which has been bequeathed to him near Trieste This, we believe, is all that remains to the family which lately was supreme in France. In need hardly be said that, in speaking of thes private matters, our only object is to dissipate the calumnies which have assailed a dethrone

sovereign.

GERMANY IN FRANCE.

The Language of Fatherland and the Fron-tier-The "tourse of Suppre." The Allgemeine Zeilung publishes an interestng article on the "German-speaking territory in France." It says that this territory now ex-tends over 230 square miles, with 1427 communes and 1,360,000 inhabitants—a territory which is almost as large as that of Baden, both in size and population, and is on the borders of Ger-many from Basle to Luxemburg. The linguistic boundary (Sprachgranze) between the Germans and the French begins on the Swiss frontier, at the village of Lutzel, in the canton of Berne, and thence proceeds to the northwest, following the watershed between the German Rhine and the French Rhone to the Baronkopf, between Damerkirch (Danne-marrie) and Belfort. At this place the linguistic boundary has remained undisturbed; all to the east is German. The boundary next proceeds northward, along the ridge of the Vosges. The valleys of the Dolder, the Thur, and the Fecht are here German; the source of the Moselle, on the west, is French. In the vicinity of Colmar and Kaisersberg, at the sources of the Weiss and the Leber, the French language passes across the Vosges, eastward, into Alsace, where there are some com-munes of the canton of Schneirlach (la Pon-troye), which speak a Roman dialect. In the valley of the Leber the languages are mixed, and the linguistic frontier proceeds from Markirch (Ste. Marie aux Mines) through the valley of the Weller, the upper part of which is French, to the Breusch valley. The upper part of the valley of the Vosges is also French, and its villages have French and German names. The lower part is indisputably German. From the Breusch valley the lin guistic frontier passes from Alsace to Denon, in Corraine. The small mountain valleys of the Vosges, which belong to the French linguistic territory, comprise about four and a half square miles, with thirty thousand inhabitants. The whole of the remaining portion of Alsace, however, is German. It comprises 140 square miles, 876 communes, and 500,000 German inhabitants. There is not a single place here with a French name. The linguistic boundary becomes more uncertain as it enters Lorraine, where the French language has made much more progress than in Alsace. It begins at the Breusch. and passes to the northwest by the lakes of Guidesfing (Etang de Gondreange) and Thuswelhe, east of Dieuz.' Several towns to the east of this boundary, however, such as Pfalzburg, have become completely Gallicized. Thence the boundary proceeds to Morsberg (Marimont-la-Haute). The southern and western villages of this diricit are Franch the center and parts this district are French, the eastern and north ern German. The advance of the French lan-guage here is shown by the fact that formerly German was spoken on the banks of the Seille as far as Marsal. The boundary extends in Lorraine up to the borders of the department of the Meurthe and then enters that of the Moselle. In the former department there are 116 communes, with 65.500 inhabitants. In the department of the Moselle the linguistic boundary passes along the river Nied, leaving Faulque-mont and Kreichingen on the right, and thence proceeds to the Kanner, a small stream that flows into the Moselle. The German portion of this department com prises about 43% square miles, with 266 com-munes and 189,400 inhabitants. About a ninth part of the originally German portion of Lor-raine has been Gallicized since the French annexations of 1552 and 1766.

the Italian Government, which are thus briefly summed up, follows, the note being concluded thus:-

Let us, then, here recapitulate the bases of a definitive solution which were recognized as acceptable in principle, excepting questions of opportunity and political convenience, at various periods of the ne-gotiations just recalled, when these negotiations bore on the final arrangement of the Roman ques-tion considered in itself. These bases are the fol-lowing ---

The Leonine city remains under the full jurisdic-tion and sovereign of the Pontifi, The Italian Government guarantees on its terri-

tory:

tory :-a The hiberty of communication by the Sovereign Pontifi with foreign States, clergy, and peoples. b The diplomatic immunity of the Pontifical Nun-clos or Legatees to foreign powers, and of foreign representatives to the Holy See The Italian Government engages to preserve all the institutions, offices, and ecclesiastical bodies, and their officials, existing at Rome, but it does not recognize the civil or penal jurisdiction. The Government engages to preserve entire, and without subjecting them to special taxes, all the ecclesiastical properties whose revenues belong to the ecclesiastical charges, offices, corporations, in-stitutes and bodies having their seats at Rome or in the Leonine city.

stitutes and bodies having their seats at Rome or in the Leonine city. The Government has no interference in the inte-rior discipline of ecclesiastical bodies at Rome. The bishops and priests of the kingdom, in their respective dioeses and parishes, shall be free from all interferences of the Government in the exercise of their spiritual ministry. His Majesty renounces in favor of the Church all rights of roral partences over the smaller or larger

Etc.,

Bis Majesty renounces in favor of the Church all rights of royal patronage over the smaller or larger ecclesiastical benefices of the City of Rome. The Italian Government grants to the Holy See and the Sacred College a fixed and unalterable revenue of a value not inferior to that actually as-signed them in the Budget of the Pontifical State. The Royal Government preserves their rank, sala-ries, and precedence to the civil and military ser-vants of the Pontifical State who are Italians. These articles would be considered a public bi-lateral contract, and would form the subject of an agreement with the powers having Catholic sub-jects.

Italy is to-day still ready to adopt the same bases of a solution Florence, Aug 29, 1870.

THE FAMOUS UHLANS.

Description of the Celebrated Prussian Cavalry Skirmishers. A correspondent of the *Times* before Metz thus describes these excellent troops: —"After leaving this outpost I came across a Uhlan bivouac, and I will now try and describe one of these men-the dread of the French peasantry. Before doing so, I must, however, clear them of the dreadful atrocities they are said to have committed. As you are well aware, they are always the precursors of the Prussian army. They go frequently as far as 20 or 30 miles in advance of the army, and, of course, on enter-ing a town or village, if they meet with resistance, they must use harsh measures. Not unfrequently one or more of the Unlans meet their death either treacherously or otherwise; however, this seldom impedes their progress, for if one out of two comes back sound they have gained their object which is a recomposite source of the court object, which is a reconnoissance of the country. A Uhlan is about the best mounted cavalryman in the service; the average weight of a man with his accoutrements is 160 pounds German. The horse appointments are very similar to those of cavalry-i. e., they have the ordi-nary cavalry saddle and bridle. But the manner of packing away a Uhlan's kit is different. First of all, they have but one wallet, which holds the pistol, the other is an ordinary leather bag, which looks like a wallet; in this they stow away a pair of boots, and brushes, &c., for cleaning their accoutrements. Below the saddle there is an ordinary saddle-cloth. Then across the saddle-on which the man slts-is his whole kit, which consists of one pair of canvas trousers, loose canvas jacket, and two pairs of stockings packed carefully away in a bag resembling a valise. The cloak -no cape -is rolled up and placed at the back of the saddle. They carry two corn sacks, containing six pounds of corn in each, on either side of the cloak, and a mess in encased in leather, strapped to the back of the saddle. Over all this comes the shabraque. The lance is a clumsy-looking weapon, weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The man's dress is similar to our lancers, with the exception of the overalls, ours having leather, the Prussians wearing boots. They seem never in the way nor out of the way. If they crowd a road, they clear it too. They come in from outposts thirty miles ahead, and bring information which is news to all. Some, however, do not come in-for I am sorry to say the French peasantry have taken up arms in reply to the levy en masse, and fire on the Prussian officers and outposts recklessly at night. Depend upon it this will lead to terrible reprisals, and you must not be shocked if you hear of some great vengeance being wreaked on a French village. The Prussians cannot for their own safety allow their solitary guards in charge of food wagons to be 'potted at' in this cowardly manner. People, they say, may take up arms in defense of their country, but when they take to firing on solitary stragglers, who in the field they could not face, it becomes a guerilla warfare, in which the French will most assuredly get the worst."



The Northumberland Bank Robbery

FROM EUROPE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

No Prisoners to be Taken Before Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 4 .- The Parisians having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken, because they help to consume the store of food in Paris, the Prussian commanders have also been directed to make no prisoners.

Villages Near Metz Destroyed. All the villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late cannonade.

The Navigation of the Baltic will doubtless be safe before the German steamers, now about starting from America, can

arrive. The Napoleon Manifesto Said to be Bogus. LONDON, Oct. 4 .- The manifesto purporting to have been written by the Emperor at Wilhelmshohe on the 26th ultimo, and published here to-day in La Situation, is unquestionably oogus.

Paris Advices-A Bombardment Imminent. Paris letters received to-day say that the Prussians threaten Point Dujour.

The bombardment of the city from the west is imminent.

Preparing for the Worst. The books of the great libraries have been re-

moved to the cellars. All the windows have been filled with bags of

earth, and watchmen have been stationed on

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW YORK. Robbery of the American Express Company. Rochesten, N. Y., Oct. 4.—Five thousand dollars in a satchel belonging to the American Merchants' Union Express was stolen last night from the New York Central Railroad

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., October 4.-Thomas Bents', and three other buildings, on Main street, in this place, were set on fire by design and destroyed last night. The loss is from \$6000 to \$5000, partially insured.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Another Freshet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A private despatch re-ceived here to-day states that the water at Harper's Ferry has risen much higher than hereto-

Texas Markets. GALVESTON, Oct. 3.-Cotton dull and lower; good ordinary, 1212 cents. Sales 150 bales, net receipts 42 bales. Stock 6230 bales.

IMPERIAL PRUSSIA.

The Arrest of M. Jacoby, the Prussian Repub-lican Leader-Its Cause. Le Nord of Sept. 20 says:-""The most im-portant news of to-day comes not from Paris, nor from the headquarters of the King of Prussia; it arrives from Konigsberg. The Prus-sian Republican leader has been arrested by order of the council of war. In order that our order of the council of war. In order that our readers may form a precise estimate of the motives for this proceeding, we will place before them a translation of a speech which he de-livered before a meeting which he had con-vened, on the 14th, at Konigsberg. Here is the

speech:---"The principal question of the present moment is this.--Has Prussia a right to appropriate to herself Alsace and Lorraine? We hear it said that Lor-raine belonged in times past to the German Empire, raine belonged in times past to the German Empire, and that France got possession of them by guile and by force. Now that we have beaten the French, it is but just that we should take back from them that which they once took away from us. Do not allow yourselves, gentlemen, to be led into error by these plausible arguments. If all the empires of the world were the inducement, gward yourselves against being brought to worship the idol of force. Look into this high-sounding lan-guage, and you will see that it is nothing more than the old 'right of the cannon' in a new dress. 'Alsace and Lorraine,' say they, 'were German property, and ought once more to in a new dress. 'Alsace and Lorraine,' say they, 'were German property, and ought once more to become German.' What, we ask, have Alsace and Lorraine, then, no inhabitants? or are the people of these provinces a mere soulless chattel, of which one may take possession without form or c-remony? Has war deprived them of their rights? Are they become slaves, and may the victor decide their fate according to his own caprice? Why, even the most thorough of the annexationists acknowledge that the people of Alsace and Lorraine are French, body and soul, and wish to remain French. Then I say that even had they committed the greatest of crimes against us, it would be contrary to every right of humanity to endeavor to incorporate them with Prussia or any other German State. Sirs, there is an old saying, 'Do not to others' that should we say-what would our national that which you would not have them do to you.' What should we say—what would our national Liberals say—if one day a victorious Poland, resting its claim on the 'right of the cannon,' should de-mand the restoration of Posen and Western Pras-sia? And yet she would bring to bear the identical arguments which we are now using to justify the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. It is our duty to set ourselves in opposition to these tendencies of national ambition. Let us firmly maintain the prin-ciples of right as much in political as in private life; let us proclaim that any annexation of foreign ter-ritory, against the will of the inhabitants, is a viola-tion of the right of the free disposition of peoples.

it was impossible for him to give any opinion on the subject without first consulting his col-leagues. There was one thing, however, he wished to be clearly understood, and he hop d Mr. Odger would convey it to his countrymen in the most emphatic manner, and if possible to the German people and army, as he (M. Favre) had no opportunity of speaking to them, and that was that it was his most fervent wish that this terrible war should cease immediately, and that the German and French peoples should live in harmony and brotherhood for evermore. -Several young men, members of a literary society at Middletown, in New York, had a nar-row escape with their lives, a few nights since,

through the upsetting and explosion of a kerosene lamp.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870.

The money market continues quite active, but there is a more settled feeling, owing to the gradually increasing resources at the banks. In their weekly statement issued last night the figures are decidedly favorable to returning ease. Thus the deposits have increased during the week \$225.435; legal tenders, \$550,357; and specie, \$32,757. The loans, however, have been further contracted about \$65,060, indicating a conservative policy in their operations, which is no doubt due chiefly to the fact that the usual statement of accounts to the Comptroller of the Currency may be expected at any moment, and a favorable exhibit depends upon a contraction of their present discount lines. The rates to-day are steady at about previous quotations.

Gold is quiet and shows a heavy downward tendency. The New York sales opened at 113% and fell to 113 about noon, closing at 113%. Government bonds are dull and off, in sym-

pathy with gold.

The Stock Board was very active and prices advanced. State and city bonds were quiet but

advanced. State and city bonds were quiet but steady. Reading Railroad sold largely at 49%@49%, the latter b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania at 60%; Camden and Amboy at 114%; Philadelphia and Erie at 26%@36%, and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 44%. Canal stocks were in demand, but the only sales were in Lehigh at 32%@33. Bank stocks were in better request. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123%, and Western at 70. In the balance of the list we notice small sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 21. and Germaniown do, at 28%.

21. and Germantown do. at 2816.

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

FIRST DUARD.		
\$1000 Pa & N Y C 78 92%		Read R., b10.49.31
10 sh Far & M Bk. 122 1	100	dob15.49.44
25 sh C & A.R. 2d.114%	400	dob60.49.56
1 sh West Bank., 70	100	do b60, 49 %
145 sh Penna R 18 60%	50	do., 85. trf. 4936
205 do b60. 6034	200	do b10.49.44
100 sh Ph & E R 2634	100	do 860. 49%
20 sh O C & A R.18 44%	600	do
200 sh Leh N St 83		do b30, 4936
50 do 33	100	do830wn. 4934
50 sh 13th &15th St 21		do 49 ¥
100 sh Germ'n P R. 28%		do 49%
200 sh Read R 49 44		do 493
100 do ecown 49-31	ada.	The second second second

quiet.

NAPOLEON.

Particulars of the Attempted Assassination. Extract of a letter from Wilhelmshohe, dated the 18th ultimo:-

I have seen an account in several papers lating to a young man having been arrested by the police on the 13th instant, at Wilhelmshohe, whose object had been the assassination of Napoleon. Upon inquiries I instituted I can give you the following, on good authority, as the truth:-A youth in Berlin, having embezzled some money belonging to his master, had been traced to Cassel, and after some resistance on his part he was taken into custody at Wilhelmshohe, whither he had strolled just to have a glimpse of the imperial prisoner. For some reason or other he had bought a pocket pistol in Cassed, which was found upon him when arrested, and from this circumstance people, in war time always too prone to exaggeration, inferred the crime imputed to him. As to the present life of the Emperor, it is marked by the same unifor-mity I have mentioned already in my former letter. He is taking his regular walks in the vicinity of the palace. Only once last week he had a two-hours' drive by a road leading through the neighboring villages of Kirchdumold and Harleshausen, returning by way of Rasen-Allee, a road, formerly kept for the exclusive use of the Elector and connecting Wilhelmshohe with the hunting castle Wilhelmsthal five miles distant. The party consisted of nine, all of them being French, Raimbaud, mounted on horseback, riding in front, and Comte Davillier at the side of the carriage. The Emperor with the rest was seated on a char-a-bane, drawn by four horses. To amend his equipage, a few days ago a royal carriage was sent over from Berlin, together with a team of six beautiful black horses. Inside the palace there are many memorial signs of the past. In the billiard room stands the identical billiard table of his royal uncle, as also the cues with the initials "J. N." engraved upon them. Leaving the ante room, where the rules of the game, printed in French, are still hanging, he may enter the front vestibule, and, look ing down on the valley before him, his eyes may hance to rest upon an inscription on the glass panel, cut with a diamond ring by some attend-ant of King Jerome, "Vinele Roif" with the re-tort and mean, "Le Roi est dispara, vive Electeur

The Aileged Wealth of the Emperor From the London Times.

Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Na-Unless we are misinformed, the Emperor Na-poleon, who has been the chief of the French state for nearly 22 years, and its almost absolute master for nearly 18, retains no property but a small cottage which came to him from his mo-ther. Call it rashness, call it overweening con-ther. ther. Call it rashness, call it overweening con-fidence, or call it a generous carelessness, it is proved by the event that he did not devote his reign to the accumulation of money. Whatever he has received from France he has spent in the country, in accordance with the social system established with the empire. That system was, no doubt, extravagant in the extreme. No con-

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ITALY AND ROME.

The Difference Between the Italian Government and the Holy Sec.

The London Times of September 20 publishes a lengthened document under the above caption. It introduces it thus: -"The following note contains a full statement of the difference between the Italian Government and the Holy See which ended in the invasion of the Papal territory by the King's troops, and in the probable termination of the temporal power. For a long time the coexistence of the Italian For a long time the coexistence of the function kingdom and of the Papal State had become impossible. A Kingdom of Italy came into existence in 1860, and was formally recognized by all the European Powers. That Kingdom has thus acquired a right of self-existence involving a necessity of self-defense. But the new Kingdom was formed in part by the incorporation of some of the provinces of the Papal State, and the Pope resented this annexation as a deed of spoliation. He pro tested against it, and refused to recognize the new Italian Kingdom. As the causes which led to the defection of so many of the Pope's subjects were well known, his protest met no sup-port, and did not even obtain the attention of any European State. The Kingdom of Italy, which, as a recognized State, was based on all the principles of international law, and established satisfactory relations with all its neighbors, could, however, come to no pacific understanding with the Pope; it could establish no modus vivendi with him. The Pope refused to recog-nize the Kingdom of Italy, to negotiate with its government, or to treat its king with common courtesy. Rome became the abole of all the enemies of Italy; a focus of intrigue and con-spiracy; a nest of brigandage. Had it not been for the overbearing power of France, and for the sense of gratitude which bound Italy to that country, Italy would, at any time within these last iter very have been antitled that country, italy would, at any time within these last ten years, have been entitled, and indeed compelled, in self-defence to declare war with the Pope. That war has now begun and ended. The Pope in his capacity as a temporal sovereign was no formidable foe; but he had in his

NOTES OF THE WAR.

AN AMERICAN SURGEON AT SEDAN. "A Surgeon" writes:-"The greatest event of the war, in the matter of saving life, was, perhaps, the tying of the carotid artery in the case of a wounded soldier bleeding to death on the hideous day of Sedan, by a surgeon amidst a hurricane of bullets; that was an American volunteer surgeon. The soldier has recovered, snatched from the jaws of death. The American was helped by an Irish surgeon. This is one of the most desperate operations in surgery, re-quiring the steady, minute precision of a watchmaker mending a Geneva watch; steady fingers, exquisitely accurate eye, chloroform to still the patient, minute dissecting away of nerves and fibres to get at the artery. Yet our American and Irish friends did not flinch, though the hospital itself was smashed by cannon balls!" A FORECAST OF HORRORS.

It is generally supposed that the Prussians will not attempt—for a long time, at any rate— to take Paris by storm, but, after fighting their way up as near to the walls as may be neces-sary, will content themselves with a strong and steady bombardment, in the hope that the resolution of the inhabitants may not be proof against the sight of their houses and favorite public buildings-of which Paris is so justly proud-in rains or in flames. The destruction of property will probably be indefinitely greater than that of life, unless, indeed, a breach is effected before the city surrenders. In that case the consequences may be such as one shudcase the consequences may be such as one shud-ders to contemplate. God grant that I may prove a false prophet, but my firm conviction is that if the Prassians carry the place by storm, the resistance of a portion of the population, not including women, many of whom have armed themselves with re-volvers, and even rifles, will be so feroclous and desperate, continued up to the last moment, from house to house and street to street, that the result will be an indiscriminate slaughter the result will be an indiscriminate slaughter worthy of the dark ages Heavy, indeed, will be the responsibility resting upon the heads of those who have spared a single effort to avert hands the key to one of the main gates of | to fearful a calamity.

Notre Dame to look out for fires.

Skirmish Near Paris. Tours, Oct. 4 .- An encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoltring party and the enemy at Meche's farm, north of Paris. No result is given.

Strategic Movements.

The commanders of Forts Montronge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, reported on the 28th ult. large masses of Prussians passing west toward Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes. There are 1500 Prussians at Pithievres.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 4-11'30 A. M.-Consols opened at 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities are quiet and steady. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 85%. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 118%; Great Western 96. 113%; Great Western, 26. Liverpool, Oct. 4-11'30 A. M.-Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Corn, 988. 6d. LONDON, Oct. 4 .- Common Resin firmer. Linseed

Oil, £30 108. ANTWERP, Oct. 4 .- Petroleum opened quiet at 52f. 50c.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 4-1:30 P. M.-Consols for money 92%, and for account 92%. American securities firm. 5-20s of 1809, 90%; of 1805, old, 90, and of 1867, 89. Railways firm. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4-1:30 P. M.-California Wheat,

10s.@10s.1d.; red winter, 9s.5d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 20,000 quarters, of which 18,500 are American. Pork, 109s. Cheese, 64s. 6d. Bacon, 65s. for short-rib middles.

FROM THE STATE.

The Northumberland Bank Robbery-Reward Offered.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., Oct. 4 .- At the late bank robbery of the First National Bank of Northumberland, the following five-twenty coupon bonds were lost, for which a reward of \$500 is offered:-One issued under the act of March 3, 1865, number 37,738; coupon bond of 1867, number 25,665; coupon bond of 1868, number 25,670; coupon bond of 1838, interest due July and January. The denomination of these bonds is \$1000 each.

\$5000 Stolen rom a Traveller.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 4 .- A returned Californian named Christopher Herbert, of Greensburg, Pa., was robbed of \$8000 by two Chicago confidence men, while leaving the depot for his home last night.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Agricultural Fair. ST. LOUIS. Oct. 4 .- The tenth annual fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened yesterday under the most favorable circumstances. The weather was fine. An unusually large number of persons were present for the first day, and everything gassed off agreeably. All the departments are crowded and the exhibition throughout is finer than any preceding one. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Horace Greeley delivered an able address before the Association.

A large delegation of prominent citizens of Colorado are also here.

The Red and White Stochings.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4 .- The famous Red Stockings and White Stocking Base Ball Clubs will play the return game in Chicago, on Thursday, October 13.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of U.S. Troops. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct 4 .-- Texas papers announce the arrival at Galveston of two hundred recruits from Fort Columbus, for the 11th Regiment U. 8. Infantry, their destination being Fort conche.

Without allowing ourselves to be troubled by the momentary intoxciation of victory, let us protest against any violence which may be done to the people of Alsace and Lorraine. Those only who respect the liberties of others are themselves worthy of liberty."

The meeting assembled by M. Jacoby carried unanimously a resolution embodying the above sentiments.

Certainly the Republican party, of which Mr. Jacoby is the leader, is neither very numerous nor powerful in Prussia. At the same time, the rigorous measures of which this person has been the object will tend to raise the supposition that the Government is not without fear regarding the propagation of the ideas of which he has made himself the organ. By the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine Prussia would, therefore, be preparing for herself, among her own population, difficulties in addition to those which will occur in the provinces incorporated against their will with Germany. On the other hand, the Prussian Government may fear, lest in giving way upon this matter to the republican party, they should give to it a moral force and prestige which it is far from possessing at present. It is, however, evident that this last apprehension only reposes upon a simple hypothesis, while the material difficulties which would result from the forced annexation of Alsace and Lorraine belong to the domain of absolute certainty.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Jules Favre and English Workingmen. On the 17th ultimo, Mr. George Odger, accom-panied by Mr. William Trant, had an interview with M. Jules Favre, in Paris, when Mr. Odger presented to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the address recently agreed upon at the various meetings of English workingmen, as well as the resolutions in favor of the English Government at once acknowledging the French republic passed at the last meeting of the Southwark Radical Association.

Mr. Odger, in presenting the address and resolutions, said:-"Sir, since the republic was proclaimed several meetings of workingmen have been held in London, with the view of expressing their opinion of it. At each of these meetings resolutions have been unanimously passed cordially approving the restoration of the French republic. It is right, however, I should state that at the commencement of the war the best wishes of the people were decidedly with the Prussians, because they con-ceived that the German people had been provoked into a cruel and unnecessary war by the late ruler of France. But when it was found that the Germans had broken up two armies, that the Emperor was a prisoner, and a repub-lican government was proclaimed, whose mis-sion was declared to be one of peace, then the people considered that the war must at once

"It is not for an humble individual like myself to anticipate what the conduct of the British Government is likely to be in the future with regard to this war, but it does seem to almost every workingman with whom I have opportunities of coming in contact, that no government could look quietly on and witness great cities. one after another, besieged and bombarded after fair offers of honorable peace had been made. It is the earnest hope and most fervent wish of the workingmen of England that no such calamity should occur in France as that which seems to threaten her at this moment. I am instructed to say, therefore, that although the people think that the frontier for-tifications may be advantageously razed to the ground, yet they view with serious apprehen-slons the suggestions for the annexation by Prussia of existing French territory, and they will use their best efforts to induce the Government to recognize the republic, and thereby show to the French nation their approbation of

a free and popular government." M. Jules Favre, in reply, thanked the deputa-tion for coming so far on such an important mission, and said he would send them an answer in writing to read to the British work-men. He felt very grateful to the people of England for their manifestations of sympathy and good interviews towards a government of and good intentions towards a government of which he had the honor of being a member. With regard to razing the frontier fortifications,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 4 .- The volume of business transacted in Flour continues light, but we continue former quotations. There is very little demand, except from the home trade, whose purchases foot up 800 barrels, including superfine at \$4 50@5; extras at \$5 25(30.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6 50@6 75; Ohio do. do. at \$6 50@7; and fancy brands at \$7.25@6.50, as in quality. Rye Flour cannot be quoted over \$5.50. Nothing doing in Corn

The Wheat market is very quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Indiana red at \$136@138; am-ber at \$140@146; and 400 bushels Missouri white at \$157. Rye may be quoted at 59@90c. Corn is coming forward more freely, and prices are not so strong. Sales of 3000 bushels at 96c.@\$1 for yellow, and 94@95c. for Western mixed. Oats are active and weak; sales of 1000 bushels Western at 51c., and 2600 bushels Pennsylvanis, part at 50c. and part on private terms. 100 bushels choice Cloverseed sold at \$6.75, and

two car loads, to arrive, on private terms. Timothy ranges from \$4.50@5, and Flaxseed from \$2.15 to

Whisky is dull; sales of 100 barrels Western iron-bound at 68@89c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) New YORK, Oct. 4. - Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 4

STATE OF THERMOMSTER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Bleamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co, Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Danversport, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr M. E. Femerick, Dasey, Cambridgeport, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr Robin Hood, Adams, Norwich, Day, Huddell Schr Clars, Mulford, Danversport, Day, Huddell

& Co. Schr Georgia, Orcutt, Bangor, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, Boston, do. Schr Kessuth, Thomas, Boston, do. Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, do. Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, do. Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Chelsea, do. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Crocker, 36 hours from Provi-dence, with indee, to D. s. Steison & Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with indee, to V. P. Clyde & Ce. Bark Rome, 50 days from Liverpool, with fiftise, to Preserver and the steam of the steam of the steamer of the steamer of the steamer of the steam of the steam of the steamer of

Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nich-olson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.