FIRST EDITION The Defense of Paris.

The March on the City.

Pillage by the Prussians

Great Southern Freshet.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

Pillage by Prusslaus—The Huns of the Nine-teenth Century. Correspondence of the Constitutionnel.

THE MARCH ON PARIS.

LE Mans, Sept. 19.—The emigrants from Paris have invaded all the hotels and all the private rooms that were to be had, and, in addition to this, a large number of soldiers are quartered on the inhabitants. In such circumstances one must bear inconveniences with a good heart. The rallway stations are disgorging travellers and fugitives, who are falling back on the ap-proach of the advanced guard of the Prussians, In my carriage there was an honest landed proprietor from the neighborhood of Corbeil, whose house was completely pillaged by

THE HORDES OF KING WILLIAM. They come down upon the villages in bands of 1000, extort money from the inhabitants, overhaul the furniture, search the cupboards, and appropriate the contents in the most unceremonious manner. On their entry into the villages they find the roads barricaded by means of the felling of trees, but they do not hesitate to order the peasants to clear the ground, with a threat of blowing out the brains of any one who

attempts to resist their commands. The Uhlans and the Hussars have less to suffer than the troops of the line, who take no part in the pilfering and the exactions indulged in by the small detachments of scouts and advanced guards. For these latter everything is good. When they pour iato a house they grab every-thing they can lay hands on. Above all things love a change of linen, and when they have taken shirts or stockings they do not take the trouble to leave their old ones behind them.

I learned that at Corbeil the Prussian staff of the 1st Army Corps was installed in the house of M. Darblay, ex-Deputy, and took breakfast there. Afterwards the troops passed the Seine on a bridge of boats—in the construction of which peasants, in accordance with the Prussian system, were obliged to assist-in order to proceed towards Paris. It may be supposed that they will try an attack near Ivry. They will then have to deal with the combined efforts of the works of Charenton and Bicetre.

nas a thoroughly warlike aspect. The town is crammed with troops There is a question of establishing here a vast camp which will serve as an auxiliary to THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

the centre of which will be at Tours. Everywhere one meets soldiers joining their respective corps, with arms and baggage. The trains are crowded with troops of the class of 1870, wife are proceeding to the depots. One feels reassured at the sight of all these men. It is indeed easy to see that the movements of the troops are made with intelligence, and according to a

wisely arranged plan. Everywhere the marching regiments are being organized with order. The provisions and munitions are being collected with regularity and method. In a week from this time the young men of the class of 1870 will have rejoined their corps. In a month they will be sufficiently drilled, and I can assure you that at that time, if Paris does its duty as gloriously as Strasburg, Verdun, Montmedy, Toul, Bitche, and Pialzourg, France will be able to put in line an immense army, ready to crush the invaders. It is necessary that Paris should show itself equal to the occasion. Paris is the heart of the country, and must not allow itself to receive a wound. In such an event the flowery banks celebrated in song by Madame Deshoulieres will serve as a tomb for the Huns of the nineteenth century.

PRUSSIAN SIEGE ARTILLERY.

Enormous Range of Their Cannon-Modern Inventions in Germany. From the Neue Freie Presse.

Considering the important part which the Prussian siege artillery may be called on to play in the present war, it will not be out of place to put briefly before our readers its composition

and powers of service.

The Prussian slege guns consist of 6, 12, an 24-pound cannon, 25-pounder bomb cannon, and 50 howitzer, as also 25 and 50-pound mortars. Recently the 72-pounder cannon and a breechloading mortar have also been added to the siege artillery, but there can only be but a few specimens of this gun.

The siege guns send forth hollow balls, grenades, bombs, shrapnel, fire grenades, fire combs, and other ammunition answering to the size of the tube. The grenades are long shots, with an arch-like point. The shrapnels are hollow balls filled with leaden builets, and these are exploded. The destructive power of the grenades is very great. Even with the 6 pounders weak masonry may be destroyed, and this calibre is only employed when necessary for this object. With 12 and 24-pounder grenades any masonry is destroyed, and, indeed, in a comparatively short time. Moreover, all three calibres are adapted to the destruction of earthworks and the dismounting of guns. The 12 and 24-pounder calibres penetrate, moreover, through three or four inches of iron plating.

Against shut-up troops all calibres up to 2500 paces can be employed. The maximum distance which can be reached by all calibres approaches 5000 paces, about two and a half miles. ceptional cases oven this distance can be some-what exceeded. The shrappels are only em-ployed against troops and laborers, but against are precisely known, and if the troops, through the position of the place, are compelled to re-main long under fire. The maximum distance for the use of shrapnels is 2500 paces. The car-

tridge shots are employed up to 600 paces.

The 25-pounder bomb cannon shoots solid leaden balls and bombs filled with lead. As a rule they are used against masonry. With equal charges the solid leaden ball has a stronger penetrating power than the lead bombs; nevertheless, the effect of the latter on masonry is greater, because by shaking the wall it loosens its composition more. The greater distance of range is 4800 paces. The greatest distance at which eccentric grenades can be launched from the 25-pounder howitzer is about 4200, and with the 50-pound howitzer 4300 paces. The fire-balls are so thrown, if possible, as to remain lying beyond the object to be set on fire; the fire-grenades are preferred, if the object to be set on fire can only be struck by a vertical fire, and against those objects to which burning balls do not easily adhere.

The bombs thrown from the mortars are as a

rule employed against horizontal or covered objects. At an angle of forty-five degrees with the tube the greatest distance reached by the 25-pounder mortar is 2800, and by the 50-pounder mortar 2700 steps. Use is only made in exceptional cases—for example, bom-

The strength of a park of siege artillery, that is to say, the number and calibre of the guns, their equipment with ammunition, etc., is in each case adapted to the strength of the place attacked. In any case, however, from the standpoint of the present state of artillery ser-vice, monstrous supplies are necessary, both of reserves and of materials in immediate use. An estimate of the siege guns set in operation by The German Siege Artillery. the Germans, with their appurtenances, cannot be even approximately given, as the points already attacked and still to be attacked, according to which the requirements of the assailants are regulated, are not known. An esti-mate may be formed of the enermous number of horses which a park of siege artillery re-quires, even when it is conveyed in separate trains, from the fact that a 24-pounder gun on a wagon, on a good level road, requires eight good horses to draw it along. On bad roads, steep ascents, etc., the difficulties of transport of course become enormous.

NAPOLEON'S INSANITY.

The Aristocrats of the Faubourg St. Germain Favoring the Republic-Napoleon's Profit-gncy and Rapacity.

The following characteristic letter has been received from Madame Olympe Audouard. Coming from this lady, who so closely studied American institutions during her long stay in

this country, the letter is very interesting:—
Paris, Sept. 18.—The cherished thought of a French Republic has at last been realized; but alas! under what drawback and difficulties does it see the light. In spite, however, of this disas-trous dawning of our new form of government, all without exception rally round the standard of our rights. I must, however, state that a few soulless creatures, contemptible court lackeys, still adhere to the Napoleon dynasty. The aristocrats of the Faubourg Saint Germain have long since seen the folly of supporting the Orleans faction, and that the social status of that family is a myth. They are consequently beginning to come out of their retirement, and join the Government of the nation by the na-

Of course you have heard by telegraph of what is doing; but here is a fact of which you are probably ignorant. Napoleon was resolved to declare war at all hazards, and was seconded in this resolution by his guilty accomplice, Le Beuf. The Emperor—in spite of his colossal revenue, in spite of the bribes he took on all hands, and in spite of money coming in from the right and left—found himself in pecuniary difficulties. A large amount of money was requisite to satisfy his fawning adherents, and also to purchase estates and domains in foreign countries. To gain funds he actually speculated on the war, and this is the contemptible manner in which he operated: - We will say a vote ner in which he operated: — We will say a vote was passed for a levy of 100,000 men; 20,000 of them would not serve, and would have to pay to purchase a substitute \$400 each. But this \$400 purchase money purchased nothing, but went directly into the pockets of his Imperial Majesty. Money voted for the armament of the fleet shared the same fate. On paper the army stood at 300,000 men; in reality the regiments of 3000 men were composed of 1200, and so on. The War Department's accounts which have The War Department's accounts, which have been in a most chaotic state of confusion, were to be made more confounded still; a trifling victory was to be obtained, and peace was to ensue; whereupon all the disorder of the accounts was to be charged to the war. The empire fell, and we found ourselves without arms, munitions, or money. The money made by the Emperor on the July loan has been sufficient to enable him to purchase a hundred houses in London and forty millions of francs worth of Dutch obligations. What a burning shame for France! and how infamous has Napoleon's con-

Here we are surrounded by a horde of Germans, infuriated and mad after their career of rapine and pillage. (There's a nation for you which ignores the word chivalry!) What will happen next? God only knows; but every person here in Paris or in France has decided to burn Paris to ashes—to die but not to surrender. Our shame is sufficiently great without adding

that of giving up our city.

It is unnecessary to tell you that I do not intend to leave Paris. Every citizen should remain at his post. We have, alas! numerous wounded soldiers among us.

Much hope is expressed at the idea of the intervention of the United States. As for myself, I have but little hope from that source. The United States is too German and too practical. I am sure that Dana is against France. I will never forgive him. And our editorial friend of the Courrier des Etats Unis, is he as much o an imperialist as ever? I will wager that he says he was at the bottom of his heart a good republican. Will my letter reach you? I pray it may. There is still one line of railroad which is not cut off. A thousand kind greetings to you and God save France. OLYMPE AUDOUARD.

THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

General Trochn Confident that the City Can Hold Out for Two Months.

The ability of Paris to resist a siege is thus estimated by a Paris correspondent of the Lon-don Daily News, writing September 15:—

"You in England appear to consider it a fore-gone cenclusion that Paris will be unable to re-sist an attack. This is by no means the opinion here among competent authorities. I know that General Trocku is now very hopeful of being able to hold out for two months, and he is the very reverse of a sanguine disposition. Had the German forces been able to invest this city within ten days of the capitulation of Sedan, they would have entered it almost without firing a shot. Now, however, time has been given to the new Government to obtain arms, and ammunition; they have, too, considerably strengthened the fortfications. Surely, an intrenched camp, surrounded by solid forts, with more than 300,000 armed men within it, with sailors to handle the guns, with no lack of provisions, with a good General at their head, and everything that art can desire to tend the wounded, ought to be able to resist 300,000 assailants. The southern earthworks of Sebastopol protected the north-ern portion of the town even from bombardern portion of the town even from bombardment, and why are we to suppose that the forts and the long walls round Paris will not do the same for her? The Provincial Mobiles who crowd the streets have now had almost three weeks' hard drilling. They are not boys, but men in the flower of their age. After a tew engagements before the forts, they will make as good soldiers as the peasants of Bavaria or of Pomerania. It is felt that if the city can only hold out for six weeks, the approach of winter and the uncertainty of their communications will oblige the Prussians to raise the siege, and then that they will be ready to conclude peace on honorable terms. Surely the gain is worth the risk, and the French are right not to submit to the dismemberment of their country submit to the dismemberment of their country before they have played this last card. If our army had been defeated, and if a French army were camped before London, I hardly think that we should agree to cede Ireland to the victors as a condition of peace. It must be borne in mind that France is not exhausted now as she was in 1814. Her resources are comparatively untouched. She has men and money in abundance; 500,000 invaders are on her soil. and she has nearly 6,000,000 of men capable of bearing arms. To conquer the Empire was a comparatively easy task, because, even in the last extremity, the Emperor and his Ministers would only intrust arms to Imperialists, but to conquer the nation Count Bismarck will find, to use the homely language of Mr. Lincoln, a very

French Hopes of Russian Ald. The Paris Liberte of the 20th ult. thus indicates the probable conditions of a Russian alli-

There are three European powers at whose doors we may knock—England, Austria, and Russia. Selfishness will keep the first closed; fear will render the second half open; interest

fear will render the second half open; interest will open or ought to open the third. As to England, we believe that negotiation is useless. M. Thiers leaves London only with conditional promises. At Vienna there is only hesitation. The difficulties arising from two separate administrations are quoted, and although a little aid is promised nothing will be done.

It is at St. Petersburg that we must apply, not timidly but resolutely and openly. Russia has the same enemies as onreselves, the same rivals if you like. She has Prussia to whom she will be the next repast if we are devoured; and England, who in the same contingency would England, who in the same contingency would cut off her means of communication by sea with the extreme East. Russia has therefore everything to lose by our fall—her position in Europe and her preponderance in Asia. By the same means that we save Russia, we

can give her what neither England, Prussia, nor Austria will give her—the annulment of the treaty of Paris of 1856, that is, free navigation of the Black Sea, which will give her some day control of the Danube and of Constantinople. England will never concede this; she knows that the day Russia extends to Constantinople, English influence in Asia will have reached its greatest limit; and that the Suez Canal will be neutralized by the immediate intervention of the United States, the friends of Russia.

Austria will never vield either the same terms. She knows that Russia, extending to Bessarabia, means the overthrow of the calculations of Baron Beust during the last four years. Neither has Prussia placed a Hohenzollern at Bucharest to open the Danube to Russia; she

dreams of Trieste and the Adriatic, and does not wish to meet Russian fleets in the Mediter-ranean, nor Russian agents in Dalmatia. Between Republican France, Russia, and the United States, no rivalry is possible, save the generous rivalry of trade. Let us then call to our aid not captious ministers, but people who are powerfully and nobly ambitious.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The French Departments-Rapidity with which the New Regime was Accepted. A corre-pondent writes as follows from

Limoges, September 16th: -A man who had slept for ten days and now woke up would entertain no doubt, with the pace at which things are going, of the revolution which has just been accomplished. In spite of the gravity of the events France is much calmer than it was before the proclamation of the Provisional Government. It unde stands that the new regime alone can save it

from the invasion which threatens us.

It is very curious to ascertain on the very spot the people's s a'c of mind at the moment when the Prussians are going to besiege the capital. This is what I intend to do. The government of the national defense should know that it has been well received elsewhere, and that it inspires the greatest confi-

elsewhere, and that it inspires the greatest confideuce among the population.

It was on Sunday, the 4th of September, at 11 P. M., that the republic was proclaimed at Limoges, The Prefect nad received before that hour the despatch announcing the fall of the empire, but he hesitated to make it known. Afterwards, when everybody knew it, he decided to proclaim the republic. It was on the small square in front of the Prefecture. Groups immediately formed and traversed the streets singing the "Marseillaise." At midnight the town became quiet, and the next day its anairs went on as if nothing had happened.

This result must be attributed to the wisdom of the population and to the measures hastily taken by the population and to the measures hastily taken by the new Municipal Council. Installed on the 8th. the Council comprises twenty-seven members be-longing to the democracy, four of them being work-ing men; seven members only belong to the shopo-cracy. This is why its first care was to vote 400,000

cracy. This is why its first care was to vote 400,000 francs destined to furpish work to the artisans, who are very numerous in the town. Of a population of 50,000 or 60,000 souls, half belong to the various manual occupations. The number of registered electors is 12,000, of whom 7000 are artisans. Tais explains the composition of the Municipal Council.

Timid people or cowards thought at first that the proclamation of the republic would have caused troubles. Nothing of the kind. On Thesday M. Perrier, the new Prefect, was installed in office, and everything went well. It is true that M. Perrier, formerly a journalist at Limoges, enjoyed the entire confidence of the laboring classes. The working population of Limoges are not very easily led; hence they ought to be complimented on the good will they pepplation of Limoges are not very easily led; hence they ought to be complimented on the good will they showed on the proclamation of the republic. But it must not be forgotten they will have to suffer much next winter. The 100,000 francs voted by the Municipal Council will be soon spent; what will be done then? What will be done when the Prussians are driven from the territory, and when the social question presents itself in all its nakedness? But let us put saide this terrible problem at present; it will be put aside this terrible problem at present; it will be time to think of it when the republic has struck deep

time to think of it when the republic has struck deep roots.

Meanwhile the national defense must be organized. This is the great thought of M. Perrier, and I congratulate him upon it sincerely. Patriotic ideas gain ground daily. Already more than two thousand volunteers have been enrolled at Limoges. One man 72 years of age enrolled himself with his three sons. Behold as example which cannot be too much applauded.

The volunteers, however, who ask to be sent to the fight, are too often sent into the regiments whose depots are in Algeria. Cannot this organization, which requires much time and costs money, be changed? The country is in danger; this old routine, which obstructs everything and dampens the most ardent spirits, must be abandoned.

Limoges contains five or six depots where the conscripts are formed; drilling is vigorously prosecuted. A few days hence these depots will be able to send to the enemy young men full of energy and ardor. Let us not forget that beings formed on granity ground are as hard as granite.

THE GREAT FRESHET.

The Less of Life and Property in Virginia—Further Particulars.

From all information at hand by mail and telegraph, it appears that the principal damage by the freshet in Virginia was along the course of the Shenandoah and the James, and upon those sections of the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas, Chesapeake and Ohio, Southside and Virginia and Tennessee, and Richmond and Danville Railroads, crossed by those rivers and by various mountain streams. The losses in the city of Richmond to merchants and property holders is believed to have amounted to \$800,000. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company lose heavily—the whole of the trestling and all the bridges from Harper's Ferry to Shenandoah City being swept away. It is supposed that it will take at being swept away. It is supposed that it will take at least a month to repair the damages and resume the running of trains on the Winchester branch to Har-per's Ferry. Mr. Barbeur, the President of the Orange and Alexandria road, telegraphs to Balti-Orange and Alexandria road, telegraphs to Baltimore to say that the damage done the line will not exceed \$50,000. Repairs will probably be completed in ten days. The Petersburg and Lynchburg road loses three bridges, besides considerable damage to the track, amounting in value to about \$300,000, probably over that estimate. The James River and Kanawha Canal is said to have been damaged to the extent of \$350,000. The total losses to railroads and canals, according to the lafest estimates, is stated at from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000. The damage to private property, however, must have been immense—embracing millions—including crops, buildings, and other valuable property along the lines of the deluged water courses.

5 he Loss of Life at Harper's Ferry.

Thirty-three persons living between Shenandoah City and the month of the river are known to have perished, as follows:—Benjamin Bateman, his wife and five children: James Bateman, wife and four children: John Brady; Beckle Harris, colored; (ali of these had gathered into the large brick house before alluded to;) Mrs. Overton, daughter, and grandchild: Mrs. Stipes; Samuel Hoff and Mrs Eliza Carroll; a daughter of Harry Rusk, colored, and her child; Mr. Lewis, flour merchant, residing six miles above, whose body has been found; also, an unknown colored woman, whose body was found in the roots of a sycamore tree, Mr. James Stipes, who lived on Herr's Island, was with his wife cut off from escape, and as one building would go down, he escape, and as one building would go down, he would swim with her to another, until finally she was drowned, and he reached the shore on Sunday morning entirely naked. In nearly all instances the furniture in the houses destroyed or damaged was almost wholly ruined. The district school house and Presbyterian church at harper's Ferry were badly minered.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

The Siege Paris. of

Important French Advantages.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Missouri Temperance Convention.

Reported Coal Mine Accident

Doylestown Agricultural Fair.

It is Declared a Hoax.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

French Advantages at Parls. Tours, Oct. 6 .- The battle which occurred

near Chateau-Gaillard on the 11th Inst. has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and fored to retreat. The position taken by the French was one

that necessitated the evacuation of Pithiviers by the enemy. The Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, a large amount of forage, etc., were left behind, all of which fell into the hands of the French.

Progress of the Slege.

LONDON, Oct. 6 .- Late advices from Paris state that there is much plundering there. All the bridges of the railroads and highways to the west of Paris have been mined and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance.

Beauvais, forty-one miles northwest of Paris, has been made a great victualling centre by the

The Prussian preparations for the bombardment of Paris are nearly complete. This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quetations.

LONDON, Oct. 6—1130 A. M.—Consols opened at 923/492½ for money and 92½ for account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 91½; of 1865. old, 90½; of 1867, 89½; 10-408, 85½. Stocks firm; Eric Railroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 6—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens steady; middling uplands, 81/681/d.; middling Orleans, 81/69d. The sales to-day are estimated at

Corn, 98s. 9d. There has been little but Danubian orn dealt in for some time. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 6-1 30 P. M.-Five-twenties of 1963, 91%; of 1868, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 86. Rait-Ways steady. London, Oct. 6-1:30 P. M.-Tallow 43s. 3d.@ 438, 6d. Liverpool., Oct. 6—130 P. M.—California Wheat, 10s.; red Western, 8s. 4d.@8s. 5d.

FROM THE STATE.

The Doylestown Fair. DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 6.—The sixth annual ex-hibition of the Doylestown Agricultural and

Mechanics' Institute opened on Tuesday, and promises to be the largest fair of the kind ever held in the State. About fifteen thousand persons were in attendance yesterday, and should the weather continue favorable the number will be more than doubled to-day. The entrees in all the departments greatly exceed that of any former year. Some of the best and fastest horses in the country are on the grounds, and will contend for the premiums offered. Among those already here is Fanny Allen, Lady Lightfoot, and Snowflake. In the department of cattle, sheep, and swine there was a very large number and great variety on exhibition.

Among the exhibitors of thorough-bred cattle are the Messrs. Holcomb, of Lambertville, N. J., and Robert Holmes, of Doylestown, both of whom have large herds of splendid imported cattle. Some very fine specimens of sheep are also on exhibition, one of which, exhibited by Mr. Cooper, of Lehigh county, excites considerable curiosity, it weighing over four hundred pounds. Of agricultural implements and products there is a fine display. The spacious building is filled to its utmost capacity. Nearly every known sewing-machine company is represented by their agents. A number of musical instruments in the centre of the building afford music to those willing to listen to it. The department of ladies' handiwork of all kinds exceeds anything of the kind ever before exhibited at any fair. The trial course has been lately graded and improved, and is now pronounced to be the best one in the State. The grand trial of speed will take place this afternoon. On Friday there will be a special pacing match. Several burglars were arrested and locked up

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Temperance Convention. St. Louis, Oct. 6.—A State Temperance Convention was held yesterday for the purpose of organizing a State Temperance Society. The Hon. G. C. Partridge, of St. Louis, presided. Horace Greeley addressed the convention. He urged the organization of societies throughout the State, and the laying of scientific facts before the people. He did not believe in prohibitory laws, but the people should be taught that

There was an attempt made in the convention to organize a political movement, so far as voting only for temperance men is concerned, but it was defeated.

alcohol, like opium, is poison and should be

Cincinnati Free Wharinge. CINCINNATI, Oct. 6 .- There was a large meet-

ing held here last evening in favor of free wharfage. A number of the delegates to the Southern Commercial Convention were present and participated in the deliberations. It was a spirited and interesting meeting, and resulted in the unanimous adoption of resolutions declaring in favor absolutely of free wharfage.

The Coal Mine Accident a Hoax. St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The report received at East St. Louis on Tuesday night, that a coal mine at Caseyville, Ill., had caved in and buried thirty-five miners, was a villanous hoax.

CUBA.

Emancipation-Decree by the Cortes. HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The law enacted by the Government at Madrid, and published this week Government at Madrid, and published this week here, tending to the ultimate extinction of African slavery in Cuba, will scarcely fall to have an important influence, not only in determining the present insurrection, but also the future of the island. Slavery is officially doomed, and planters generally can now imitate some among them more prudent than the rest, who, for some time past, have been putting their houses in order in anticipation of the coming event. The law is as follows:—

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Ton Francisco Serrano, Regent of Spain, etc. etc., orders to be executed the following law decreed and sanctioned by the Constitutional Cortes of the Spa-

nish matic D:—
Article 1. All children of slave mothers born after
the date of the publication of this law are declared

Article 2. All slaves born between the 17th September, 1868, and the publication of this decree are acquired by the State on payment to their masters of \$25 each.

Article 3. All slaves who have served under the Spatish flag, or have aided the troops in any way during the present insurrection in Cuba, are declared free, as also all those who may have been freed by the Captain-General of Cuba. The State will indemnify their value to those owners who may have remained faithful to the Spanish cause; if they belonged to insurrectionists there will be no indemnification.

Article 4. Those slaves who, at the time of the publication of this law, have reached sixty years of age, are declared free without compensation to their owners. Those who reach this age henceforth will

enjoy the same advantages.

Article 5 All slaves pertaining to the State, from whatever cause, are deciared free. Those who, under the title of emancipados, were under the protection of the State, will at once enter into full en-

tection of the State, will at once enter into full enjoyn ent of their rights as freemen.

Article 6. Those free by virtue of Articles 1 and 2 of this law will remain under the guardianship of the owners of their mothers, indemnification being paid them, as prescribed in Article 11.

Article 7. The guardianship to which the preceding article refers imposes on the guardian the obligation of maintaining his wards, clothing them, and aiding them in sickness, and giving them primary instruction and an education suitable for some trade. The guardian acquires all the rights of tutor, and can profit by the labor of his ward without recompense until his eighteenth year.

and can profit by the labor of his ward without recompense until his eighteenth year.

Article 8. At eighteen years of age the freedman
will be entitled to half his wages. Of this amount
one-half will be given him at once, the other half
being reserved as hereinalter determined.

Article 9 At the age of twenty two years, the
emancipado will acquire the enjoyment of his rights,
the guardianship ceasing, and his wages reserved,
as before stated, will be given over to him.

Article 10. The guardianship will also terminate:
First, by the marriage of the emancipado, in case of
females after the age of fourteen, and in that of
males after eighteen; second, by proven abuse of

males after the age of fourteen, and in that of males after eighteen; second, by proven abuse of the guardian in punishments, or of a thorough neglect of his duties, as set forth in article 7; third, when the guardian takes the honor or favors the taking of the honor of the emancipagio.

Article 11. The guardianship is transmissible by all means known to law and renunciable for sufficient capits. The legitimate or natural fathers.

cient causes. The legitimate or natural fathers, who may be free, can recover the guardianship or their sols by insuring the guardian an indemnification for expenses made on account of the emericipate. Future decrees will fix the base of indemnifi-

Article 12. The Captain-General of Cuba will provide, within a month from the publication of this law, lists of those slaves comprised in articles 3

Article 13. Freedmen to whom the last article ree+ ill remain under the protection of the State.
which is obliged to protect and give them means to
gain their livelthood, wi hout this in any way affecting their liberty. Those who prefer to return to
Africa will be taken there.

Article 14. The slave: to whom article 4 refers can
remain in the bouses of their former masters, who,
in this case, will acquire the position of guardian
to them. When they shall have decided to remain them. When they shall have decided to remain in the houses of their guardians, it will be optiona with the latter to pay them wages or not; but in all

bases, but especially in that of physical inability to maintain themselves, the guardian will be obliged to feed, clothe, and assist them in sickness, as he will also have the right to employ them in work adapted to their c pacty. Should the emancipado retuse to work or make disturbances in his master's house, the authorities will decide in the matter after

hearing the emanci, ado. A TERRIBLE SWIM FOR LIFE.

A United States Army Deserter—A Guard Fire Upon Him—He is Captured Unburt. Saturday, at a post court-martial at Newport Barracks, William Bache, a United States sol-dier, was found guilty of desertion and sen-tenced to one year's confinement at hard labor.

Yesterday morning, between the first and second roll calls, he was marched out of the guardhouse under two soldiers and towards the Licking river. Bache broke from his guard and plunged into the Licking, not to drown himself, but to swim to the opposite side, where he be-lieved he was at liberty, while behind him he would leave a galley service. The guards cried halt. It was no use. Bache swam on. The two guards fired, but did not hurt him. The whole post guard was called out and ordered to fire upon the deserting comrade. Bang, bang, went the guns. Bache was not touched by the scores of balls that plashed the water around his head. On he swam only the faster toward freedom, away from hated restraint as the whiz of the minies increased. The banks of the Licking were lined with people, excited intensely, not heeding the deadly missiles that screamed after heeding the deadly missiles that screamed after the struggling fugitive. One soldier was swim-ming for life; forty soldiers were sending death's fiercest messengers after him. He was struggling with the waters with an utter contempt for danger. Six hundred yards from where he plunged in he came out of the river, fell exhausted but unhurt upon the ground and was made an easy captive. About ground, and was made an easy captive. About a hundred shots had been fired at him. Had he set himself with but half the energy about being a good soldier that he did about escaping pun-ishment for being a bad one, his happiness and the good of the service would have moted .- Ciucinnati Gazette, Oct. 3.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The House of Correction Contract.

Court of Common Pleas—Juige Ludlow.

This morning a bill in equity was filed by Mr. William R. Cramer, praying an injunction to restrain Mr. Richard J. Dobbins from entering into the contract for the erection of the House of Correction awarded him by City Councils, and to prevent the city from entering into the contract with him. Mr. Cramer's complaint is that Councils advertised for separate bids for the building contract and the heating contract; that he bid for the building contract and Mr. Gunderling for the heating, at d. Mr. Dobbins bid for both; his (Cramer's) bid for the building contract was \$71 lower than Dobbins', but his, building contract was \$71 lower than Dobbins', but his, building contract was \$71 lower than Dobbins', but his, building contract was \$71 lower than Dobbins' two contracts combined. Mr. Cramer claims that he is entitled to the building contract under the advertisements, because his bid was lower than that of Mr. Dobbins.

A preliminary injunction was awarded, which will be argued in a day or two.

Crime.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Anthony Hale, formerly a coastable, was tried upon the charge of stealing a horse and wagon. It was testified that on the night of August 2, the horse and wagon were stolen from Mr. Luckenbach's stable at By berry, and on the 6th of September were sold by prisoner and a companion to a man in Water street. The prisoner said they belonged to his friend, who had received them in payment of a debt, but he receipted in his own name for the money. In reply to this he offered no evidence, but relied simply upon the arguments of counsel. The jury rendered a varidict of guilty.

-King William's Regiment of Grenadiers No. 7, which so honorably distinguished itself recently at Weissenburg and Geisberg, is the same body of men that so gallantly stormed the railroad embankment at Scalitz on the 28th of July, 1866. In acknowledgment of this act, King William, at the grand review which took place on the battle-field, August 2, 1866, drew his own sword as the regiment passed, exclaiming:—"I salute you, soldiers of the 7th Grenadiers! because you have done honor to your selves and to your King!"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The main feature of the money market is the revival of business at the Stock Exchange and a rapid advance in the price of most of the favorite speculative investments. The result is a sharp demand for stock leans and a firmer tone among lenders. Few transactions take place below 6 per cent., even on Government collaterals. Discounting is rather more quiet, especially at the banks where cash funds find full employment in speculative movements. The rates range from 7@10 per cent. as heretefore.

fore.
Gold is still quiet and a fraction weaker. The range up to noon has been from 113 to 11236.

The Government bond market is active and strong, our quotations showing a slight advance under the influence of the Government purchases to-day.

At the Stock Board a fair business was trans-

At the Stock Board a fair business was transacted and prices were steady. In State loans there were sales of the Coupon 5s at 103%. City loans were steady at 101%.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 49% @50 b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61, a further advance; Camden and Amboy at 115; Little Schnylkill at 42, and Lehigh Valley at 58%; 38 was bid for Catawissa preferred. was bid for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 314 and 3314 b. o. In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122%. In miscellaneous shares there were sales of

Central Transportation at 511/4. RHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 C & Am \$3,,24, 924 | 500 sh Read R . b60 . 50 | 500 sh Control of the contro

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 6 .- There is a fair degree of activity in the Flour market, and prices are well sustained. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1800 barrels, including 300 barrels Red Stone extra family at \$7-25; 300 barrels Spring Garden do. do. at \$6.80; 300 barrels

Ohio do. do., on private terms; 300 barrels Ohio do. do., good and fancy, at \$6.75@7.25: 100 barrels Pennsylvania do. do., at \$6.75; small lots of extras at \$5.25@5.75; snd superfine at \$4.50@5. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for prime Wheat continues unabated, and holders are firm in their views, but inferior descriptions are neglected Sales of 5000 bushels good and choice Indiana red at \$1.37@1.40; 1200 bushels choice Ohio do. at \$1.40; 1400 bushels fair and good Pennsylvania do. 4t \$1.28@1.38; and 400 and good Pennsylvania do. 4, \$1-28@1-38; and 400 busheis choice Western amber at \$1-43. Rye ranges from 87@90c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn quiet but steady. Sales of 3000 bushels at 98c. for Western and Pennsylvania yellow; and 92@95½c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 4000 bushels at 50@52c. for Western and Pennsylvania yellow; and Pennsylvania yellow; and 92@95½c.

Whisky is dull at 88@90c. for Western iron-bound

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Cotton quiet; aplands, 16%c.; Orleans, 16%c. Flour firm; State, \$4.95@6.90; Ohlo, \$5.50@6.35; Western, \$4.95@6.45; Southern, \$5.50@8.35. Wheat declining; old No. 2, \$1.12@1.16; winter red Western, \$1.33@1.35. white Michigan, \$1.50. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, 88c. Oats—Ohio, 54@57c.; Western, 51@53c. Mess Beef, \$11.315. Mess Pork, \$25.50; prime, \$21.50@22.50. Lard dull but unchanged, Whisky, \$9%c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 6

4 A. M.64 | 11 A. M.64 | 2 P. M.64 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird teamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Cameo, Dennison, Salem, J. Rommel, Jr., & Bro.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Albert Field, Pellett, Fall River, do.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Irelan, Washington, do.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, do.
Schr Edwin, Bacon, Salem, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, Providence, 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.

Steamship Fairbanks, flowe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passeagers to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig C. V. Williams, Troyard, 11 days fm Charleston, S. C., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott, Schr John Mace, Brittingham, 4 days from Newtown, Md., with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, from New York.
Schr Vrale, Clover,
Schr Y. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, from Providence.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, from Boston.
Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, do.
Schr E. Edwards, Somers, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, do.

Schr E. Edwards, Somers, do.
Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, do.
Schr Kate P. Lunt, Lunt, do.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, do.
Schr James Parsons, Young, do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT THE BREAKWATER. Mr. Frank Eldridge, pilot, reports having seem bark Joshua Loring, from Gottenburg, at the

MEMO (ANDA. Br. steamer Nevada, Green, for Liverpool, cleared at New York yesterday.
Br. steamer Nebrasks, Guard, from New York for Br. steamer Nebraska, Guard, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded. Steamer City of Antwerp, Leitch, from Liverpool for Boston and New York, at Halifax 4th inst. Steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, fm New York, at London 4th inst. Sp. bark Constancia, for Philadelphia, deared at Havsna 29th ult. Park J. W. Barss, Davison, hence, at Dunkirk 22d

Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, hence, at Stettin 22d ult.

Nor. brig St. Jorn, Wansen, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Havana 29fh ult.

Br. brig Cheviot, Dolby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 29th ult.

Brig Rilen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Sagua Brig Haze, Kell, hence for Boston, passed Hell

Brig Haze, Kell, hence for Boston, passed Hell Gate vesterday.

Schr Josephine, Brown, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Annie Warner, Dickerson, for Philadelphia; J. Jean, Ward; Clyde, Gage; F. Nickerson, Kelly; and Restless, Baxter, hence for Boston; Edith May, Higgins, do. for Providence; Addie P. Avery, Lyon, do. for New Haven; Wm. Boardman, Ballard, do. for Lynn; D. Pavidson, Smith, do. for Hyannis; and C. S. Walson, Adams, do. for Newport, passed Hell Gate yesterday.