## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY OCTOBER 10, 1870.

### NEWS STRANGARY. City Affairs.

-Yesterday afternoon, shortly before 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the large threestory brick building at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Noble streets, and before the flames were extinguished a heavy loss was sustained. The fire originated on the first floor, and extended to the roof by means of tue stairway. All the floors are intact. The first story was occupied by L. B. Flanders & ..., machinists, and the upper stories by George W. Carr & Co., manufacturers of umbrella frames. The principal loss was sustained by water. Messrs. Flanders & Co. had a large stock of finished work on hand, all of which is more or less injured. Messrs, Carr & Co. suffer a heavy loss. They are fully insured, having \$40,000 on stock, \$10,000 on machinery, and \$20,000 on building. The loss, however, will not fall anywhere near this amount.

-Martin Tunney, a boy residing in the rear of No. 116 Herold street, was shot in the left thigh yesterday afternoon by Thomas Chance, about the same age, while on a gunning ex-pedition on Point House Road. Tanney alleges that Chance had quarrelled with him. and during the dispute stooped down and fired at him, the ball entering the thigh and causing a painful wound.

-About half-past six o'clock on Saturday evening inst., a coal oil lamp exploded in a cigar store at Eighteenth and Buttonwood streets, causing a slight fire. The proprietor was somewhat burned.

-An unknown man was run over yesterday morning on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and had both legs crushed. Taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

-During the past week 800,524 gallons of petroleum were sent from this to foreign ports. Seven ships, 15 barks, and 3 brigs are now loading.

-At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the sheds and frame stable in John Sherry's coal vard, No. 509 South Broad street, were totally destroyed by fire.

#### Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed on Saturday at 113d.

-An important circular has been issued by Secretary Boutwell relative to the refunding of the national debt.

-Colonel Bristow, of Louisville, Ky., is said to be the President's choice for the position of Solicitor-General.

-On Saturday a proclamation was issued by the President relative to the visits of belligerent vessels to our ports.

-The printing of revenue stamps by contract will throw out of employment about four hundred women and girls in the Treasury Department.

-The President has received a cable despatch stating that General Burnside had passed through the Prussian and French lines, and was in communication with Minister Washburne in Paris.

-A mysterious tragedy is reported from Haverhill, Mass. A widow and her son were found in their home with their throats cut, and it was at first supposed that they had been murdered, but inquiry leads to the belief that the woman committed suicide, having first murdered her son.

## NEUTRALITY.

Beiligerents in American Waters-Proclama-WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- The following procla-

mation was issued to-day:-By the President of the United States of America:

tention consistent with the objects of th'-proclamation. No ship-of-war or privateer of either beiligerent shall be permitted while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to earry such vessel, without sail power, into the nearest European port of her own country, or, in case the ves-sel is rigged to go under sail and may also be propelled by steam-power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam plane, and no coal shall be again supplied to alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer in the same, or any other port, harbor, or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ship of war or privateer shall, since last thus supplied, have entered a European port of the Government to which she

belongs. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT. By the President. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State

# THE WAR.

#### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE STRUGGLE AT PARIS ABOUT TO COMMENCE -IT WILL HOLD OUT TO THE LAST-PROCLA-MATION OF GAMBETTA-GARIBALDI IN PARIS. MATION OF GAMBETTA—GARIBALDI IN PARIS. LONDON, Oct. 8.—[Special te the New York Times.]—We are told by correspondence from the headquarters of the Prussian King that the guns for the siege of Paris are in place, and that in an-other week the assault will begin. It is believed that the assault will commence on October 16, the anniversary of the battle of Leipsig, and the Ger-mans count on being in Paris by October 19, but they may not find the task so easy. On the question of provisions holding out and re-specting their sufficiency there are various opinions. In the meantime the French are begin-ning to make a show of successful resistance in the

ning to make a show of successful resistance in the

ning to make a show of successful resistance in the departments, opposing step by step the advance of the new Prussian corps now in the Vosges. The near approach of the horrors of bombardment excites universal pity and sympathy here, and elo-quent advocates of mediation, newspapers like the Standard, are trying to urge the government to action. The horrors disclosed after the siege of Strasburg, forcibly aid these appeals, but the Min-istry manifests no intention of moving, and the peo-

Strasburg, forcibly aid these appeals, but the Min-istry manifests no intention of moving, and the peo-ple await the assault in dread and anxiety. In an eloquent article to day, the Standard says the siege of Paris is not called for, and is going too far. Our Paris correspondent writes, under date of October 3, that the documents found in the Impe-rial archives and published by the Provisional Go-vernment, show conclusively that the people of France were opposed to the war. Letters from the prefects of departments establish this fact, which is important, as furnishing an answer to Bismarck's is important, as furnishing an answer to Bismarck's argument for harsh conditions.

argument for harsh conditions. Bismarck has written a letter approving of the arrest of Jacobi. The Czarina of Russia has sent a large amount of hospital supplies, with money, to Wurtemburg. The appearance of guerillas in several of the de-partments of the north of France evokes a Prus-sian threat of imposing a contribution of 1,000,000 francs among departments where they appear, and commands that the authorities take warning.

commands that the authorities take warning. The number of wounded French prisoners in Germany is 3577 officers and 12,370 men. The Belgian bishops will soon meet at Mechlin, with the clergy and laity, to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and to consider his situation. At Tours the Breton volunteers are ordered to march on October 11 from Ateisey. Bessure in a seam placed in a complete state of Besancon has been placed in a complete state of

defence. LONDON, Oct. 8 .- [Special to New York World.] -It is said that Burnside is negotiating for a post-ponement of the bombardment until the Constituent Assembly meets. The army of the Loire, 80,000 trong, is slowly advancing on Paris. Dispatches from Rougen state that Gambetta is expected at that place, and that an honsrable reto prohibit such export, and that not prohibiting it is a breach of neurrality; and econd, the orders i sued in 1848 to the customs authorities to prevent the expertation of arms for use against Denmark. In direct contradiction to this is the order issued by

In direct contradiction to this is the order issued by the same authorities on September 8, not in a case of delay in the shipment of arms and ammunition. Granville further alleges the difficulty of effectu-ally suppressing such export, but such regulations already exist in France. Complaints that Prussia during the Crimean war allowed the transport of arms, were then made, and are now renewed, but at the time were shown to have been unfounded. Refuting various other suggestions of Granville, Count Bernstoff concludes: "As for the hope ex-pressed by your excellency that the German people will, in a cooler moment, judge icas severely the at-titude of the British government, I regret that after your excellency's note of the 15th uit. It has been added to our knowledge that an enemy is being daily equipped with British arms. I cannot, therefore, share such a hope, and can only trust that the known sympathy of the English people may produce a change for the better.

a change for the better. A special correspondent writing from Berlin on Oct. 6th, says: "An emissary from Bazaine asked Bismarck to permit him to retain Metz and remain neutral during hostilities, which was declined, but the same agent was permitted to proceed to Wilhelmshohe with a view to further negotiations. No fresh interview has occurred between him and Bismarck, but all kinds of negotiations are con-

tinually going on. LONDON, Oct. 9.—[Special to New York Herald.]— A correspondent at the Prussian headquarters says: "You may rest assured that the siege of Paris will not be delayed an hour longer than is neces-

sary to make the attack. A decisive headway has recently been made. The French forces gathering in unoccupied portions of France are not feared, however they progress. The new army on the way from Germany to Strasburg will crush out such organizations. M. Gambetta issues a proclamation to the people

M. Gambetta issues a proclamation to the people of the departments. After reviewing the position of Paris, and showing the preparations made by the government for months to maintain them-selves, he says: "The situation imposes on us great duties. First of all, it is for you to cease to be di-verted by any pre-occupation which may not be the war-a combat a *Postrance*. The second is, until parae arms to accent for tenterally. peace comes to accept fraternally the authority of the Republic, proceeding from necessity and right, and power which would not exist a moment were it

exercised for the profit of any ambition. "There is now but one passion and but one thought, to rescue France from the abyss into which monarchy has plunged her. This makes the repub-lic, which has been well founded and which affords a shelter to the conspirators and reactionists. So, therefore, I have a command for you: Abandoning all other affairs, and without taking account of the difficulties and the obstacles which are to be over-

dimension of the obstacles which are to be over-come, to co-operate with all your unrestrained en-ergies in remedying the evils of the situation. "The time is short in which to supply to the active force all it has lost by delay. The men are not wanting. This delay it is which has wrough de-feat. Now come resolution and decision, and it is in the execution of their projects that the Republic makes an anneal to the concretion of all. makes an appeal to the co-operation of all.

makes an appeal to the co-operation of all. "This government takes upon itself the duty of utilizing all your courage and of employing all your capacity. It is a tradition to arm our young cadets; and while we do this, the heavens will not dare to favor our adversaries. The rains of au-tumn will come, and lingering around the capital the Prussians, far from their homes, alarmed, heavened and unused will be deduced to a harrassed and pursued, will be decimated by our

arms. "By fact and by nature it is not possible that the genius of France will be clouded forever; that the great nation will allow itself to take a place under-neath the domination of 500,000 men. Let us then rise up en masse and let us die rather than submit disgracefully to dismemberment. Through all our disasters, and under the stroke of ill-fortune, there remains for us the sentiment of the unity of France and the indissolubility of the Republic. Paris as-

and the indissolubility of the Republic. Paris as-serts most gloriously again that immortal motto which also calls again upon all France—"Vive la Nation! Vive la Republique! une et indivisible!" LONDON, Oct. 9.—[Special to the New York World.]—A correspondent at Boulogne-sur-Mer tel-egraphs as follows: There is no doubt that Bazaine is cordially co-operating with the government at Tours and Trochu at Paris. The army of Lyons is advancing by way of Nancy to relieve Bazaine. It was the right wing of this army which had the battle with the Baden troops on Thursday. It is reperted that Bismarck has telegraphed to the Italian government at Florence relative to the

the Italian government at Florence relative to the landing of Garibaldi in France and the formation

of an Italian legion. The reply was telegraphed to Bismarck that the Italian government disavows all official responsibility for the action of her indivi-dual anticote dual subjects.

resolution of the Tours government as the result of an error. It is opposed to the decree of the govern-ment of national defence, which alone is binding.

ment of national defence, which alone is binding. The adjournment of the elections will be main-tained until they are possible throughout the Re-public. Signed, October 1. 1870. Garmier Pages, Jules Favre, Trochu, Picard, Jules Simon, E. Arago, Jules Ferry, Gambetta. Rochefort." LILLE, Oct. 9, via London.—St. Quentin is now open, the townspeople having gallantly withstood an attack by 1200 Prussians. The Prefect, Anatole Lafarge, bade the people rise or masse and defend the place, and then assembled laborers and armed them from the guarmith shops and marched outside them from the gunsmith shops and marched outside the city. Barricades were raised near the canal, which were held for five hours against the incessant attacks of the Prussians, who retired with severe loss to Ribecourt. The townsmen also suffered severely and the Prefect was wounded.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. 

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE WM. W. PAUL, WM. ADAMSON, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

JOHN H. MICHENER, MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA. London ..... New York ...... Sept. 17 Havre...... New York ...... Sept. 17 Paraguay. Guiding Star. Havre... Denmark...... Havre... New York......Sept. 28 Boston.......Sept. 29 New York......Sept. 29 Liverpool. siberia..... C. of London. Liverpool....New York......Sept. FOR EUROPE. Cimbria.....New York...Hamburg.....Oct. Virginia.....New York...London.....Oct. Java.....New York...Liverpool.....Oct. 11

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Java. New York. Liverpool. Oct. Colorado New York. Liverpool. Oct. St. Laurent... New York. Havre Oct. Angila.... New York. Glasgow Oct. Holland. New York. Liverpool. Oct. C, of London New York. Liverpool. Oct. Britannia New York. Liverpool. Oct. Britannia New York. Liverpool. Oct. France New York. Liverpool. Oct. 

22 22 29 29

France......New York...Liverpool....Oct. 22 India.....New York...Glasgow...Oct. 22 Pereire....New York...Glasgow...Oct. 22 Italy....New York...Havre...Oct. 29 Italy....New York...Liverpool...Oct. 29 C. of Brussels..New York...Liverpool....Oct. 29 CoASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. UOASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. Juniata.....Philadelphia.New Orleans...Oct. 12 Pioneer....Philadelphia.New Orleans...Oct. 15 Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regu-lar lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Conti-nent call at Southampton.

CLEARND SATURDAY. Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co. Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl. Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alex-andria, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde

& Co. teamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M.

Baird & Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Charleston, Souder & Adams

teamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Br. bark Echo, Irving, London, L. Westergaard & Co. Br. brig C. C. Van Horn, Marseilles, do. Schr H. A. Hunt, Peterson, Mobile, D. S. Stetson

& Co. Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, Barbadoes, do. Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, Mobile, do. Schr Mary Comegis, Wilson, Washington, Walter

Lonaldson & Co. Schr Mary A. Amsden, Lavender, Boston, Schr J. Paine, Stevens, do. Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Danversport, Schr Maggie Meir, Stanley, Bridgeton, do do. do. do. Schr Maggie Meir, Stanley, Bridgeton, do. Schr Spray, Birch, do. do. Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, Providence, do. Sloop Maggie Capron, Denily, Millville, 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.

No. 537 PINE Street. 105 wfm7t FOR SALE OR TO LET-Nos. 2106, 2108, 2110, 2127 and 2133 WALNUT Street. Prices ranging from \$22,000 to \$55,000, or will be rented. Address, by note, S. C. BUNTING, JR., 9 30 12t\* No. 218 Walnut street. TO RENT. TO RENT-THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

Schr R. De Ajarla, McBride, c'eared at Portland 6th Inst, for Kennebeck, to load for Philadelphia Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, seiled from Fall River 5th Inst. Schrs Sarah A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, and Anna Shepard, Newton, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Frovidence 7th Inst. Schr Eurotas, Asay, for Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 7th Inst. Schr Freddie L. Porter, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th Inst. Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, hence for Newport, at Stonington 6th Inst., and sailed again next day. Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, from Fall River for Phi-ladelphia, at Newport 5th Inst. Schr Menjamin Gartaide, Adams, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 6th Inst. Schrs M. E. Vancleat, Jones, ready; Frank Jamie-son, Jamieson, do.; and Zeta, Psi, Thompson, wait-ing, were in the stream, Charleston, 6th Inst., for Philadelphia, Schr E. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia,

Schr E. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, salled from Fall River 5th Inst. Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, for Philadelphia, salled from Bristol 6th Inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, hence, at Warren eth inst. Schr Addie P. Emery, Ryan, hence, at New Haven

Schr Mary H. Stockham, Weeks, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 6th inst., with 350 tons phos-

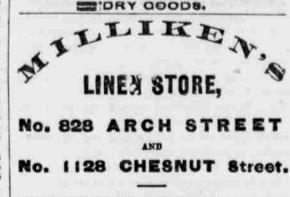
phate rock. Schr Wake, Gandy, hence, at Norfolk 6th inst.

Schr General Torbert, Shelby, hence, at Norfolk th inst. Schr Ann Valentine, Bailey, hence for Boston, at

New London 6th inst. Br. schr M. R. G., Ewart, hence for St. John, N. B., put into New York 5th inst., in distress, having ex-perienced a heavy gale 6th inst., off Montauk, during which lost foremast, maintopmast, and jibboo split sails, etc.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. LONDON, Oct. 7.-Among the notices to mariners published to-day, is one announcing that the Ar-drossan (Scotland) light has been changed to a flashng white light, showing every twenty minutes.

DRY GOODS.



NEW LINEN GOODS-FALL STOCK at Greatly Reduced crices. New Table Linens; New Napkins, very cheap. Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings. Pillow Casings, all widths. Heavy Towning, Dispars. 9, cases associated pat Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted pat-

terns just in. The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms.

A RCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth. THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS, THE CHAMPION TROUGE OF AMERICA. OPEN FOR THE SEASON, With the best Minstrel Organization in the world. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the ale of reserved scats. 95 tf Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Gents' Handkerchiefs. N. B.-We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND WHITE GOODS. 8 21 mwf

#### FOR SALL.

FOR SALE-A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT at the N. W. corner of Forty-second reet and Kingsessing avenue. House built of brown stone, three stories, contain-

ing 16 rooms, and finished in the best and most sub-stantial manner, with all the medern improvements —one of the most desirable houses in Wesi Phila-delphia. Property should be seen to be appreciated. Persons wishing to know the terms and examine the property can do so by calling on JAMES M SEL-LERS, until 3% P. M., at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, and in the evening at No. 500 S. FORTY-SECOND Street. 9 10tf

No. 121 S. ELEVENTH Street. FOR SALE-ELEGANT MODERN RESI-Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class dence on Chesnut street, west of Broad. Four-story brick main and three-story double back build-FURNITURE, which their friends and customers story of the main and three-story double of a story of the main and three-story double of the story of the st are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, lately received a large invoice of Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices. 7 107 2m EUY YOUR FURNITURE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins & to 8 o'clock. Wilkie Collins' MAN AND WIFE. MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE, dramatization, in 5 acts, from Wilkie Collins' Novel of MAN AND WIFE, Novel of Wilkie Collins and Barton HUI, Wilkie Collins and Barton HUI, WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY AND A POWERFUL CAST, BY THE EFFICIENT COMPANY,

AMUSEMENTS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

F OX'S A MERICAN THEATRE. GIGANTIC SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES EVERY EVENING. BEST TALENT IN AMERICA. MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT. MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT. THE GREAT COOL BURGESS, the funniest man in the world. MILLE DE ROSA, the Peerless Premiere Danseuse.

MILLE DE ROSA, the Peerless Premiere Dansense, MISS EMMA ALFORD, DICK SANDS, SYDNEY FRANKS, the great London Comic. JOHN MULLIGAN and CHARLES HOWARD, JOHN MULLIGAN and CHARLES HOWARD the celebrated Ethiopian artists. Two Splendid New Ballets, DEMON OF THE NIGHT And THE GRAPE PICKERS. COURT OF BEAUTY BALLET TROUPE, FULL MINSTREL COMPANY. GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT, in which all the size artists nerform.<sup>2</sup>

in which all the star artists perform." Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Local Sketches, Etc.

N<sup>EW</sup> ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, The Star Troupe of the World, Every Evening in their Ethiopian Soirees. Box office open daily from 10 to 1 o'clock. After 1 o'clock at Carneross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N. Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVA-O TORY ORCHESTRA will give during the sea-son of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADE-MY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soircess of Classical Chamber Music in the large room of the National Conservatory of Music. This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirces

Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Solrees for Solos, Nonettes, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Quartetts, Trios, and Duos. Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Nubscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office.

FURNIIURE.

LUTZ & HLEIN,

(SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),

FRENCH FURNITURE,

OF

URNITURE.

9121m

Office.

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A FROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 22d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and de-claring, so far as there seemed to be necessity, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the United States: and.

Whereas, Subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, and other waters of the United States by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war:

Now, therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations or as posts of observation upon the ehips-of-war or privateers or merchant vessels of the other belligerent lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation, and its allies, no ship-of-war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or other waters within the jurisdic-tion of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purposes, or for the pur-pose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment, and no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters sub-ject to the jurisdiction of the United States, from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship-of-war, a privateer or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed, until a ter the expiration of at least twenty four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United

If any ship-of-war or privateer or other belli-gerent shall, after the time this notification tak es effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters of the United States, such vessels shall be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such harbor, roadstead, or waters, except in cases of stress of weather or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in sup-plies beyond what may be necessary for her im-mediate use; and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States for the purpose of repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadsteads or waters for a longer period than repair shall continue within such port, harbor, roadsteads or waters for a longer period than twenty-fours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless within such twenty-four hours a vessel, whether ship-of-war, pri-vateer or merchant ship, of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom; in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship-of-war or privateer shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such de-parture and that of any ship-of-war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters. No ship-of-war or pri-vateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, readstead or waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of the successive departures from such port, harbor, roadstead or waters of more than one vessel of the other belligerent. But if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, road-stead or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the re-spective belligerents, and to cance the least despective belligerents, and to cause the least de-

ception awaits him. tion awaits him. large amount of artillery is being concentrated Toulouse. The fortifications of Lyons are adat Toulouse.

at removes. The forthcations of Lyons are ad-vancing rapidly to completion. A steam mitrailleuse, with a range of 4000 metres, is being manufactured at Lyons. London, Oct. 8.-[Special to the New York Herald.]-Cardinal Cullen violently condemns Vic-

Heraid. --Cardinal Guilen violently condemns Vic-tor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, Mazzini and Ernest Re-nan, calling them sacrilegious revolutionists. London, Oct. 8.-[Special to the New York Tribune.]-A correspondent before Metz, on Octo-ber 7, telegraphs as follows: This afternoon, at one o'clock, Bazaine made a desperate attempt to break through the Prussian lines, in the direction of Thiosecille. Thionville. The Prussians, the previous evening, had driven the French from the village of Ladomchamps, and had established advanced posts in Stemey, Grande and Petite Etapes and Maxe. Bazaine, under cover of a thick fog, advanced his troops, and commenced an attack for the re-

covery of Ladomchamps. Having engaged the Prussian artillery, he made a dash for Grand and Petite Etapes, annihilating the advanced outposts, and throwing great masses of men on their sup-ports. When these villages had been occupied, Bazaine sent forward a large body of troops, on the right, close to the Moselle, which advanced up the valloy until checked by the Prussian cannon from valley until checked by the Frussian cannon from both sides of the river, and were finally stopped by the advance of two landwehr brigades of the 10th army corps, which occuped a position opposite Grand and Petite Etapes, and who distinguished themselves grantly themselves greatly. A fusileer battalion of the 58th landwohr regi-

ment was nearly exterminated, and other battallons of the same regiment and the 58th landwehr also suffered greatly. Finally, at 4 30 P. M., the French were driven back from all their positions, by a general advance of the landwehr and the 10th army corps. There was much bayonet fighting in the villagee. General Von Brandenstein, commanding the 5th landwehr division, was wounded by my side. The Prussian victory was complete. Their loss in killed and wounded was heavy, but it was heavier on the French side. The French sent out all their field artillery and

infantry, supported by the forts of St. Julian and Steloy. The whole Prussian 10th and 3d army corps and landwehr divisions were engaged. The General commanding was Von Voight, of the 10th army corps. The French made simultaneously a feigned stack on Voight of the 10th reigned attack on Vanay, Chievelles, Charly and L'Orine, to the north and east of Fort St. Julian,

L'Orine, to the north and east of Fort St. Julian, which was repulsed. The same correspondent telegraphs from Noisse-ville, on October 8, at 8 A. M : "The French, dur-ing the night, accumulated in large masses on the eastern slopes of St. Julian, towards Metz. The Prussian advance posts were drawn back and the reserves called on. The artillery crowns every eminence. The shells from St. Julian go crashing into Noisseville, and a furious cannonading is going on to the south by Colombey, Mercy la Haut and Petre. The French fort at St. Prevat is also firing.

firing. The controversy between Prussia and England in regard to the violation of her neutrality laws by the export of arms to France is growing more and more serious. Bernstorff's delaying a reply to Granville's last communication created the belief that Prussia had abandoned the discussion. A that Prussia had abandoned the discussion. A strong dispatch sent to the foreign office to-day ex-plains that the delay was due to hopes for peace, which now disappear, and reviews the whole ques-tion at great length, and with ability. It points out how the English government shifted ground first regarding proof of the alleged supplies to France; but when the proof was furnished, Granville de-clared the traffic legitimate, and that the custom authorities had no power to stop it, imputing to Prussia a desire for benevolent neutrality from England.

England. Bernstorff denics intimating such a desire, and reminds Granville that he expressed, on the one hand, satisfaction that English public opinion was on the side of Prussia, and on the other, regret that that opinion had no greater influence in that gov-

that opinion had no greater influence in that gov-ernment. The says: I have not asked England to transgreas her neutrality in favor of Prussia, but to maintain that her neutrality, while intended to be impar-tion that her neutrality, while intended to be impar-tion. The sworn testimony proves that 150,000 stand of arms have been exported to France since september 30, and that a number of manufac-tures, especially in London and Birmingham, are working day and night for the French agents. I possess authenticated copies of contracts botween the proofs that the export of arms and ammunition is thoroughly organized at several British ports. The British government admits that it has the power to stop this export, but I insist that the practice is not to exercise the power, except in profish interests. Two examples are given to canning, saying that England's usual practice was

LONDON, Oct. 9 .- Advices from Compeigne say that the town has been stripped by the Prus ians. McMahon will be unable to bear removal for several weeks.

ral weeks. Tours, Oct. 9.—Charles W. May, of Paris, for-merly of New York, and William W. Reynolds, of New York, furnish the following account of a trip in a balloon from Paris, which place they left at the same time with Gambetta, both balloons having risen at eleven A. M. on Friday. When about 800 yards up the wind died away, the balloon remain-ing stationary over a Prussian camp. Musketry and cannon were fired at the aeronauts, the whiz of the balls heing distinctly heard. The Prussiang the bails being distinctly heard. The Prussians also used fusees, endeavoring to set the balloon on fire. Ballast was thrown out and the balloon moved

gently away. During the trip, which lasted five hours, several attempts were made to land, but the presence of Prussians in the vicinity compelled them to throw out ballast and rise again. They finally landed at Roye, in the department of the Somme, where they were warmly received by the people, on ac-count of their being Americans. They lost sight of they Gambetta's balloon about three o'clock on Friday. It landed at Mont Dedier, and they were joined by

M. Gambetta at Amont Dedier, and they were joined by M. Gambetta at Amiens, whence they continued their journey by special train with him to Tours. Along the route Gambetta was enthusiastically welcomed by the people. The balloons were to have left two days sooner, but were prevented by lack of wind. May and Reynolds report that the Parisians are determined in their defence of the city which is onight and orderly. The avargars add city, which is quiet and orderly. The voyagers add that it is impossible to capture the city, except through famine. The appearance of Paris is much as usual. The shops are open daily, but close earlier than before the siege, as do also the cafes. The Garde Nationale is constantly drilling and is full of desire to fight to the last. Louis Blanc and many other persons of distinction came to see Gam-betta, and the Americans in Paris bade farewell to May and Reynolds.

May and Reynolds. Their balloon was private property and was con-ducted by De Revilliard, a French marine officer, whose coolness and skill is much landed. There were pigeons in the balloon, which have been let loose to return to Paris. The Americans by this balloon brought Paris journals of October 7, which notice the intended departure on that day of two balloons. One journal calls the attention of the government to the fact that an American general, asserted to be in Paris, means to defeat the Prus-sians and cut off their supplies, and with 30,000 cav-

alry could easily accompliably the solution of night. Near St. Denis, General Bellemere has just cansed the occupation in sufficient force of the semi-circular intrenched camp, rendering that side

of the city impregnable. The diplomats still remaining at Paris met at the Papal Nuncio's to examine the condition they are placed in by the refusal of Count Bismarck to permit them to send out couriers unless their dis-patches are opened, to which the diplomats unani-mously refused to accede, and this is to be signified to Bismarck, and if he persists the diplomate will be forced to suspend all communication with their respective governments. spective governments. Mr. May saw Mrs. Washburne, who was well.

Many attempts have been unsuccessfully made by special correspondents, to leave Paris, to send out dispatches.

by special correspondents, to leave Paris, to send out dispatches. The voyage of Gambetta from Paris, was full of adventure. His balloon came to the ground just outside the walls of the city, and rising again passed slowly over the Prossian lines, and came down again near Creil. They here saw Prussians and were forced to throw out ballast, travelling sacks and shawls, and rose slowly again, a shot just grazing the hair of Gambetta. Near Ment Dedier, the bal-loon came down amongst trees and was torn, and the party got a conveyance and went to Amiens. The Prussians were just on the other side of the woods in which they landed. Garibaldi arrivel before he was expected. An officer offered to secort him with his troops, but Garibaldi replied that he was not accustomed to an escort; but added that he loped to meet that officer again on the field of battle, helping to drive the enemy from the Republic. Garibaldi then to the prefecture, where, though much fa-tigued, he received the members of the government and prefect. At that moment a battalion of Francs-tireurs, loudly cheering, entered the yard of the prefectare, demanding Garibaldi to review them, and shouting "Vive Garibaldi" and "Vive la Republique," and requested M. Giais Bizom to give Garibaldi an embrace for the battalion. Cre-inieux delivered a patriotic discourse and the crowd separated, shouting for Garibaldi and the Republic. Before the battalion left Garibaldi made a brief

Before the battalion left Garibaldi made a brief speech to them, in which he said: "We shall meet again on the battlefield to rid France of the in-vader."

Valer." VERSAILLES, Oct. 8, via Berlin.—The proclama-tion of the Paris government, dropped by a balloon and found by the Germans, is as follows: "The Paris government of national defence regards the

ARRIVED SATURDAY. Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to Wm. M. Baird & Co. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, from Fortress Mon-roe, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, 7 days from Portland, with headings to order.

ith headings to order. Schr May Morn, Stetson, 10 days from Jackson. ville, with lumber to Norcross & Skeets. Schr Helen, Cary, from Norfolk, with railroad ties

to captain. 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.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Joshua Loring, Loring, from Gottenburg, Aug. 6, with railroad ties. Bark Abby N. Franklin, Holbrook, 76 days from

Leghorn, with marble and rags to John Baird. Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Cain, 21 days from Ivigtut, Greenland, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Steamtug America, Chambers, 12 days from the Delaware Breakwater, having in tow bark Abby N Franklin. Left at the Breakwater, bark Cauada from Gottenburg; a light British bark from Dublin, brig Sarah Princep, from Fowey, and Dayspring, from Calais.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BUILLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 8. — Seven barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light. Harry Wright, with iron ore, for Philadelphia. BANTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 8. — The follow-ing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward :— Osprey, R. J. Chard, William Norman, E. B. Tim-mons, H. C. Leroy, Fannie, W. H. Talmage, Alex. Toms, Cascadilia, and Clinton, all with coal, for New York. York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 10. - 20 regular and 2 transient barges, light, 22 in all, left this port on Saturday for Baltimore. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVEDDE-GRACE, Oct. 10.—The following boats left this morning in tow:— C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blan-

chard.

hard. Ogdonian, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. Cyrus Brown, with lumber to Maule & Bro. E. D. Trump, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co. J. B. Hail, with lumber, for Chester

General Sheridan, with coal, for Chesapeake.

(By Telegraph.) LEWES, Del., Oct. 8-10 A. M. - The pilot boat Howard reports off the Shears, bark Canada, Smith, from Gottenburg, for Philadelphia. At the Breakwater, brig Dayspring, from Calais; brig Sarah; bark Elena, bound out; brigs Cyclone and Martha, for New York. ' Wind N. E.; fresh. Thermometer, 61.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tranquebar, Harward, hence, at Charleston

sth inst. Br. steamers City of Paris, Mirehouse; Helvetia, Grigs; and Tarifa, Murphy, for Liverpool; and Cam-bria, Carnaghan, for Glasgow, cleared at New York

sth inst. N. G. steamer America, Von Bulow, for Bremen, cleared at New York 7th inst. Br. steamer Chins, Macauley, from New York 2sth ult., at Queenstown 7th inst., and proceeded for

Br. steamer China, Macanley, from New York 2sth ult, at Queenstown Tih Inst., and proceeded for Uverpool. Br. Steamer City of Antwerp, Lei'ch, from Liverpool, oncenstown, and Halifax, at Boston 7th Inst., and chard for Liverpool via New York. Bramers Algeria, from Liverpool 2fth ult, Hol-ind, from do., 28d ult : and City of Autwerp, from do. via Boston, at New York yesterday. Tamers George Wabington, Gagrer, and Lodons, Hovey, for New Orleans ; and Moro Castle, Green, for Havana, cleared at New York Sthinst. Bramers George Wabington, Gagrer, and Lodons, Hovey, for New Orleans ; and Moro Castle, Green, for Havana, cleared at New York Sthinst. Bramer Mariposs, Willetts, for New York, cleared at sew Orleans et New York 7th inst. Bramer Alack Diamond, Meredith, for Wilming-ton, Del., cleared at New York 7th Inst. Bramer James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 6th inst. Bramer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston Sthinst. Bramer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 7th inst. Bark Maria, hence, at Charleston yeared at Bark Maria, hence, at Strannah 6th inst. Brig G. P. Geery, from Boston, was at Delaware Break at Shing. Messer Shing, Anne, at Strannah 6th inst. Brig G. F. Geery, from Boston, was at Delaware Break at Shing. Messer Shing. Messer Shing, Anne, Shing, and Marian Gage, Bark Irene E. Messervey, Wall, and Marian Gage, Bark Erene, ence, at Savannah 6th inst. Bark Erene, at New York 5th inst. —the latter for Boston.

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