THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 87.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

he Status of Napoleon.

Unhappy Fate of Paris.

About Metz.

Bismarck and Mr. Malet.

The Tamworth Railway Accident.

Interesting Balloon Adventures.

THE ROYAL CAPTIVE. The Present Status of Napoleon-The Imperial Exite Still Emperor of France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The North-German Correspondent, which is said to be an official organ of Bismarck, in its issue of September 24 contains the following

"A great deal of wrath has been unnecessarily wasted by the neutral, and particularly by some of the English papers, on an imaginary diabo-lical' project of King William to replace the Emperor Napoleon by force of arms on the throne of France. The sole foundation for this perfectly gratuitous supposition appears to be the kind and respectful treatment accorded to the captive of Wilhelmshohe by his Prussian Majesty, for we cannot believe that any one in his senses will attach a political signification to the joke imputed to Count Bismarck last July, that 'if the French were beaten, the best pun-ishment they could get would be to make them keep their Emperor.' It is rather mystifying to find Germany one day represented by some of the London organs of public opinion as vigorously prosecuting the war with the intention of giving Bonapartism the coup de grace, while a week later we are pilloried as the sworn allies and upholders of a ruined and 'effete empire.'

"In a former number we endeavored to show that King William could not well refuse to regard his prisoner as being still the Emperor of the French. When Napoleon surrendered his sword at Sedan, no one will contend that he was not the asknowledged willow of French. not the acknowledged ruler of France—recognized as such both at home and abroad—and this undoubted fact decided! the reception he was to find in Germany, and the character of his imprisonment. It must be recollected that the King of Prussia was not his judge, and had only to dispose of the captive in a manuer com-patible with the honor of the allied govern-Louis Napoleon is as truly a sovereign at Wilhelmshohe as Francis I was at Madrid; and war, among civilized nations, does not abolish international courtesy.

"If it be asserted that the proclamation of the republic must be regarded as the knell of the empire, we must confess our inability to see how eleven private persons, supported by a tumultuous street rabble, could put themselves in the place of a government regularly elected and solemnly confirmed by the French people. Nor, to do the Committee of Defense justice, do they claim to be regarded as the successors of the regency. The country is to decide next month, by its legitimate representatives, on the fate of the Empire and the Republic. Should the deposition of the Emperor be then adopted by the people of France, he will of course become a private individual, but till that time comes we are required, both by courtesy and a regard for legality, to treat him as Napoleon III. Count Bismarck, as we know, has consented to receive M. Jules Favre, and there is no doubt he will point out to that able lawyer the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of negotiating or concluding a treaty of peace with the provisional government, since it has as yet met with only a partial recognition in France, and is quite unable to offer any guarantees that the terms it may make with Germany will be accepted by the Constituent French Assembly next month.

'Should Louis Napoleon be definitely deposed by the formal decision of the French people, we can assure the neutral press that Germany will not move a finger in the cause of Bonapartism. Such a course would be incompatible both with our feelings and our interests. absurd to talk of the legitimist sympathies for a family whose present head has described himself as a parvenu. Till France, however, has decided a chill the France, Louis Napoleon, for me is still the France. for us, is still the Emperor."

LUTETIA INFELIX.

The Unhappy Fate of Paris. Permit me, says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, to say a word for unfortunate Paris. If she must bear the lion's share of re-

sponsibility for the war, she will have more than ier due part in the calamities it brings in its train. The war is to go on, it appears; and the Germans may master her by force or fear, or they may possibly (it is upon the cards) fall back battled before her walls. In any case the Paris of our affections will be dead, and the Paris of the future a different one. Paris of the future a different one.

Picture what Paris would be even if the tide of war ebbed swiftly back, and we revisited it swept and garnished three months hence! All of us know the Grand Avenue of the Champ Elysees, and the approaches to the Bois de Boulonne. Beautiful as the wood was, it was the living and melancholy monument of the allied occupation of the beginning of the century. The trees were growing fast, but they were not as their predecessors who fell under the allied axes. They were the continual objects of the tender care of a paternal government; now they are the nuisance and embarrassment of a people standing desperately on the defense, driven back with its back to its city walls. The foliage that the batteries twisted among like snakes in the grass has been stripped away. The green mantle Paris wore over its armor has been rudely torn from its ilders. Grim scarps and counterscarps are girdled with unsightly stumps. Fire has been tried more successfully upon the woods beyond, leaving its train upon scorched and mangled trunks. The turf and trees in the Paro de Monceaux, so carefully watered with the india rubber hose, is at the mercy of berds of cattle and hungry flocks of sheep; but trifles like these are hardly worth considering. Franc-tireurs, abusing the rights of war, are bivouacking among the shrubs and trim flower beds of the island, making their roaring camp fires on the dry timber of the ornamental chalets. The lines of superb villas between the Arc de Triomphe and the wood have already suffered more than the worst that slege and bombardment could do to them—some gutted and most are heaps of ruins. And all that is but a sample of what is passing around the whole enceinte of the walls. You remember the views over the Seine valley from the rallways of the right and left banks, from the hill by the Ville d'Avray, and the Terrace of St. Germain-en-Laye—the bright white villas and cottages clustering as thick as they might for the comfortable elbow-room they craved; the waving woods, crowded up by orchards, breaking into glades of turf and smiling down on gay hanging gardens. Now the invader has the run o them all—the tenants have scattered away or sheltered themselves in

shuddering Paris; and, let him use them as considerately as he will, the necessities of war will compel a widespread devastation.

How can we ever hope to revisit Paris and find it as it used to be? The shrubs may be replanted indeed and the flowers laid out anew, but neither our generation nor the next will see the pleasant woods what we knew them. If M. Haysmann's creations should be shattered if the Haussmann's creations should be shattered, if the luxurious mansions built by private lavishness have been demolished, who is ever to restore them? We are hardly likely to see a restoration of the empire; but, assuming that miracle, even the empire must be economical perforce. Under any form of regime, luxury must give way to retrenchment. Taxes must inevitably be crushing, and imperial fortuces will have crumbled with the system that reared them. Who is to fill the grand hotels and crowd the stalls of the new operas and theatres? Things for long will move in a victors givele as they labor. will move in a vicious circle as they labor heavily to right themselves, for a full half of the inducements that lured wealthy strangers will be gone. Much that used to be soft and beau-tiful will be harsh and bald. There will be no parvenu court, with its seducing atmosphere of show and sybaritism, issuing invitations to be intrigued for or bought at the price of reckless extravagance. There will be probably a brief rule of stern republicanism, to give way to that of some constitutional prince who shall profess himself the father of the humbler classes, not the free-handed host of the foreigner. Who is to inhabit M. Haussmann's palaces? If they are to be tenanted by Frenchmen reuts must fall pitifully, or they must stand empty by streets and places, or become the heritage of meritorious labor. Happen what may in the next few weeks, it looks as if Paris for years to come must be the resort of those who may care to profit by the lesson of adversity that has been read to others; of men who desire to temper themselves for the struggle of life by a resi-dence among the hardest realities. I trust devoutly that we shall not have to make a yet gloomier forecast of its future before it finds breathing time from its troubles.

METZ.

Life in and Around the Beleaguered Clly.

Correspondence of the London Times. BEFORE METZ, Sept. 25 .- It is a wonder to all that the French don't make an attempt to recapture this particular point from which I am writing, as it commands the entire surrounding country, and one can distinctly see, even with the naked eye, everything that goes on in Metz and its environs. The French outposts fire at immense ranges-800 to 1000-and not unfrequently they have been successful in either wounding or killing our men. They seem entirely regardless of their ammunition, and take tirely regardless of their ammunition, and take every conceivable opportunity of discharging their Chassepots at whatever object may attract their eye. During the whole day and night an everlasting fusilade is kept up, as if a battue of pheasants was going on, but when you see a poor tellow drop you soon find that no such light sport is going on, but that it is war, with all its horrors. Captivity does not however, present itself approximation. Captivity does not, however, present itself apparently in its sternest or most depressing aspects to the lleckaded inmates of Metz. Children can be seen playing in the meadows; the bands performing lively music; the streets are busy with moving figures in no hurried or warlike avocations; and from some tall chimneys, which seemed to be those of factories, smoke could be seen to issue. You will doubtless be aware that the Prussians have cut off the water supply from Metz from the side of Gravelotte. The water of the Moselle is, it seems, not very wholesome in this part. Certainly the water is running low in the courses around here; it is not very clear, and only too rapid. Deserters tell us that in Metz they are as badly off for water as for wholesome and suf-

ficient food. So large a mass of men penned up in close quarters, with a large proportion among them of sick and wounded, ill-lodged, worse fed, and drinking bad water, with little or none at disposal for sanitary purposes, can hardly be in a position to make a very lengthened resistance. The works of Metz are of such enormous extent and strength, its admirable natural position is so strengthened by trenches, forts, bastions, and earthworks, its strength constantly growing by virtue of the new earthworks that are being thrown up by thousands of busy spades, that storming the place would be an act of madness. Before the actual works of Metz itself could

be even attacked—that is those which consti-tute its main strength—strong field works must be carried, and these are protected by heavy guns on the heights, and would not be passed without paying a heavy toll of soldiers lives. Certainly the Prussians can have but little idea of attempting it in the face of the recent order of the King, that all effusion of blood should be as much as possible spared. If Metz falls—or rather shall I say when Metz falls?—it will fall by famine and sickness, not from external ascannot be shut out; they are now walking the streets of Metz, and their approaches are being felt in every house, if what we hear is true.

BISMARCK.

Mr. Malet's Reported Interview with the Prussian Premier.

The following is the report of the interview between Mr. Malet, Second Secretary of the English Legation at Paris, and Count Bismarck, which the Count has since branded as untrue:—
Within the last few weeks Bismarck has been officially visited by Mr. Malet, Second Secretary of the Legation in Paris, who came on a mission from Lord Lyons. Mr. Malet came to ask on what terms the German Government would consent to make peace, and also whether it would enter into any direct communication with M. Jules Favre. The Count answered in a friendly tone, but very summarily and decidedly, "We don't want money," he said; "we are rich, and we don't care about large indemnities. We do want ships, Germany not being at present a naval power or having any special naval objects in view; but we know very well that we shall leave behind us in France an undying legacy of hate, and that happen what may just now France will at once go into training. For that reason she looks forward to a day when, without Emperor to keep her in check, and without the effect feebleness and wastefulness which the imperial regime has brought on her, she may wreak vengeance upon Germany. Accordingly, what we now which the Count has since branded as untrue:geance upon Germany. Accordingly, what we now insist upon is that we shall have Metz and Strasburg. We do not care to have them dismantled, but as they are, and as they are we shall keep them for a bulkwark against French invasion, making them stronger than ever they were. We do not want ships, but Metz and Strasburg we must have, As for knocking our heads against Paris, we don't do it. That is not our plan. We have 70,000 cavalry, and we will starve Paris out, cutting het railroads, and cutting off all communication. This is clear enough in some respects. The most important and instructive portion of the Count's remarks came towards the end of the conversation. marks came towards the end of the conversation. He assumed that Prussia would gain all her objects, treating the acquisition of Metx and Strasburg as a fail accompli; "but," he added, "what I most fear is the effect of a republic in France upon Germany itself—that is what the King and I most fear. For no one knows as well as we do what has been fhe influence of American republicanism in Germany." Here the Count evidently alluded not only to the theoretical tendencies of the Germans, but to the effect of the communications from those of the Fatherland who colonize the United States and become thus naturalized to republicanism. "If," he continued, speaking of the French, "they fight us with a propagandist republic, they will do us more harm than they can do us by force of arms."

NAPOLEON III.

Alleged Attempted Suicide of the Emperor. The Presse, published at Vienna, gives the following extraordinary piece of correspondence from Cassel:—The Prussian Government has issued the sternest prohibition against the receipt at the telegraph office of a report of the circumstances which is shall now relate to you from authentic sources. In spite of all attempts at concealment, yesterday the news spread here like wildfire that Napoleon had, on the 18th, made an

attempt at suicide. The details of the affair, as communicated by the officer on guard, are as follows:—Napoleon, for two days, exhibited a strange elevation of spirits, which, up to this, had not been perceptible in him. He received, during the last few days, several despatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke extremely little, and for the two days left his room only once. This was about five o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all despatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately, wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him was. Two, which had just come from Hastings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him in the park. He read them, and grew visibly pale. He then returned to the castle, and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or heard nothing of him for two hours, his fumediate attendants began to be alarmed. About 9% o'clock they resolved, on the pretext of having something important to communicate, to ask for admission into his room. Prince Murat undertook the task, but to his repeated knocks and calls no answer was returned. After half an hour they broke open the door and found Napoleon lying on the sofa in was returned. After half an hour they broke open the door and found Napoleon lying on the sofa in a deep faint. Two physicians were immediately fetched, and they succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in bringing Napoleon to himself. Everything here points to an attempt at suicide, to which, of course, the officials will not agree. The Governor of Cassel made his appearance at a still later hour in the castie, which was in a state of the greatest confusion. The Governor did not leave till morning and has sent a long account of the matter to the headquarters. The whole population of Cassel went out to-day to Wilhelmshohe to see Napoleon. He, however, in consequence of severe illset went out to day to wine manone to see Napo-ieon. He, however, in consequence of severe ill-ness, kept his room." The Prosse evidently, and it would appear with reason, disbelieves the whole story. It remarks that after Sedan there is searcely any had news which could affect the Empeior so

NOTES OF THE WAR.

ATTITUDE OF THE CZAR. The Cologne Gazette, referring to the remarks

of some journals on the attitude of Russia in The notoriously friendly feeling of the Emperor of Russia for Prussia cannot be denied; but it is gladly rumored about that he is sick. In this, we may remark by the way, as we know from the unanimous testimony of eye-witnesses in St. Petersburg, there is not one word of truth. The Emperor is perfectly well, and is delighted. as his presentation of orders proves, at the German victories. At the beginning of the war, as we learn from a trustworthy source, the Emperor Alexander declared, in opposition to the military men who surrounded him:—"The war is a misfortune, but it has been provoked by France, and the troops of my uncle will give the French a fitting lesson." The news of the battle of Woerth was greeted by the Emperor as joyful intelligence, and the statement already made in papers is confirmed as perfectly true, that when, at the capitulation of Sedan, he proposed a toast in honor of the event, he broke his glass, according to the ancient custom, that no one might ever drink from it again. All this as little accords with what is said about the unfavorable feeling of Russia for Prussia as the letter of the Emperor Alexander to King William, about which some papers with French sympathies have recently said all sorts of fabu-

vithout them and those from whom they receive BALLOON ADVENTURES.

lous things in an unfavorable sense. The in-

ventors of rumors about congresses must be

content to know that peace will be concluded

Looking at the size and brightness and life of the place, it was difficult to realize that it is absolutely cut off from all the external world, and yet it is absolutely; for, as the crew of a sink-ing and waterlogged ship confide their last messages to the chance of the waves, so these unhappy people in Metz have been trying to get the winds of heaven to carry tidings of them to anxious friends at home. A balloon was sent up three days ago from the town laden with a multitude of letters, little scraps of notes, open, on one side the letter, on the other the address and generally on one side or the other a pathetic appeal to the humane charity of those into whose hands they might fall, be they friends or foes, to forward them to their destination; but the winds were hostile, and the balloon came down in the midst of the Philistines. Few people would be more likely to accede to the prayer than the kind-hearted Germans, with their strong domestic affections; but at the present there are insurmountable difficulties in the way. I saw a number of these little notes. They were from all sorts and conditions of men; but the general burden of them was that the writers were in a singularly high state of health Here and there were a few extra details. One gentleman told his wife that his horse, Bambino, though twice wounded, was getting on a merveille, and would live to see happier days. Another, addressing his mother, expressed a strong desire that a certain young lady, whose name it would be improper to mention, should as much as possible be associated with his kith and kin, "for her comfort" during this time of anxiety. Another gossiped a little about his brother officers; one of them was likely to be decorated, and he himself would, without a doubt, be named a commander of the Legion of Honor. We must all hope that these aspirations will be speedily fulfilled.—Metz correspondence Manchester Guardian.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

The Tamworth Railroad Accident-Verdict of Manslaughter.

The Coroner's inquest respecting the death of the sufferers by the late accident to the Irish mail train at Tamworth, England was concluded on the 2th history. cluded on the 24th ultimo. This was the disaster of which at the time a highly exaggerated account was forwarded to this country by cable. Edwin Smith, the chief guard of the train, said that the distance signals at North Bridge, Tamworth, were all right on the morning of the accident, and he only saw that the main signal was against them after the driver had commenced blowing his whistle to apply the breaks, as if in distress. On looking out he found the breaks on, and thought the guard's van and engine break were on fire, from the number of sparks flying from the wheels.

He at once applied his brake, and then he felt a shock as the train went on to the siding, and a crash as the engine went through the stop block and toppled over into the river Anker. Higgins, the signalman at the southern end of the station, stated that it was the duty of Evans to warn him of the approach of the mail train by one blow on his gong. He (Higgins) had his points set for the "stop block" as usual; if he had received a signal even after the train had gone on to the siding, he should have put his points for the main line, and have brought the mail from the siding again on the main line. He kept his portion of the main line clear, and if Evans had done the same there would have

Henry Stafford, the foreman of Tamworth station, attributed the accident to Evans, who should always have kept his points open for the main line. Evans had been on duty from 6 30 P. M. on the previous evening, and would have been relieved at the same time in the morning. Evans, it was stated, had under his morning. Evans, it was stated, had under his control thirteen points and ten signal levers. Mr. Blenkinsop, the solicitor who represented the company, admitted that the telegraph system was not perfect, but the company were improving it, and would continue to improve it. The jury retired, and in ten minutes they returned with a verdict of "manslaughter" against Alfred Evans. Alfred Evans.

-The United States District Attorney of Nashville, Tenn., has received instructions from Attorney-General Akerman to take prompt measures for the arrest and "effectual prosecution" of persons guilty of violations of the act of Congress passed to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

—A burning well has been "struck" on the plantation of Wade Hampton, in Virginia. It has been burning steadily for more than two weeks. The Greenville Republican says that the gas, when bottled, burns readily, and has a sul-

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Active Skirmishing Near Paris.

Continued Prussian Successes

English Efforts for an Armistice.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Terrible Casualty Near Boston.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM EUROPE.

Another Skirmish-Prussian Success. Tours, Oct. 10-Midnight-The Minister of War has received the following despatch from the Commandant-in-Chief of the 15th Corps, dated at Orleans this evening:-

At about 9 o'clock this morning our force at Artenay was attacked by a considerable body of the enemy. Our troops consisted of General Lorgnell's Brigade and several companies of Chasseurs. After a sharp battle the enemy succeeded in occupying the position. General Reyan went to the assistance of our troops with five regiments, four battalions, and a battery of eight guns. After fighting until 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were compelled to fall back into the forest, which is still held, and which shall be defended at any price. The enemy was greatly superior in numbers.

The Evacuation of Muhihouse. LONDON, Oct. 11 .- The correspondent of The Telegraph says that the Prussians on leaving Muhlhouse fired on the people of the town, killing and wounding several.

Affairs at Metz. Advices have been received from Metz to Sun-

day. The weather was very unfavorable for military operations. The firing from the works was steadily maintained. There is much sickness in the town. The Rinderpest has appeared in the neighborhood. The Prus-

sians took two thousand prisoners in the last en-

counter. The Prussian Wounded. ! Many of the Prussian wounded have been re-

English Efforts to Secure an Armistice. It is stated that the English Minister to

France, Lord Lyons, recently suggested to Count Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Bismarck replied that Prussia would be glad to make peace at any time and any where: but no proposition looking to a truce would be entertained for a moment.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Bolled Alive.

Boston, Oct. 11 .- In Somerville, last evening, H. C. Lincoln, of the firm of Lincoln & Chamberlain, lard manufacturers, fell into a large kettle of boiling fat. He was immediately taken out, but only lived one hour. A Serious Matter for Mr. Tilton.

The friends of the Rev. Justin D. Fulton having seen published statements made by Theodore Tilton, met at the house of George W. Chipman, last evening, with the Executive Committee of the Union Temple Baptist Church, and by an unanimous vote resolved to prosecute Tilton for libel. In this connection the following card appears to-day:-

"The statement made in the Brooklyn Union of Friday, October 7, by Mr. Tilton, is unfortunate in two respects:—First. The letter he prints purporting to be written by me is a forgery, Second. The declaration he makes which follows the letter has not the slightest foundation in truth. Justin D. Fulton."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The German Malls. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 .- The Postmaster at New York having asked the Postmaster-General whether he should despatch the mails to Europe by the Hamburg steamer which leaves New York to-day, the Postmaster-General replied that he considers it unsafe and inexpedient to send the mails by the German steamers at present, on account of their liability to capture by French cruisers.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Death Caused by an Animal Not Rabid. The Rochester Advertiser of a late date

One of the most horrible cases of hydrophobia ever recorded occurred at Saugerties, N. Y., this week, when Mr. William B. Whitaker, an aged and much respected citizen, died an agonizing death from the bite of a rabid dog. It appears that in March last Mr. Whitaker, while playing with a small dog belonging to Moses Krohn, of Saugerties, was bitten just below the nail on the forefinger of the left haud. The dog showed no symptoms of hydrophobia, and nothing was thought of it at the time, the wound soon healing, Whitaker attending as usual to his business. Last Friday morning Whitaker complained of

pain in his left arm and shoulder; it kept grow-ing worse every hour, until Friday evening he came rabid, foaming at the mouth, grinding his teeth, snapping, snarling, growling, and barking in the manner of dogs, until it was found necessary for the safety of himself and others to secure him. So furious had he become that they were obliged to call in the assistance of eight strong men, who with gloved hands at of eight strong men, who with gloved hands at last succeeded in securely tying him to his bed with ropes. Mr. Whitaker, during his illness, fully realized the nature of his disease, and in moments when free from paroxysms would piteously beg of his friends to put an end to his intense sufferings, and would tell them not to come near him for fear he would do them harm. After three days and two nights of the greatest of sufferings, death came to his felief. A month After three flays and two nights of the greatest of sufferings, death came to his felief. A month or so after the biting of Whitaker, a little girl, daughter of Moses Krohn, was also bitten by the same cur. The little girl as yet has shown no signs of hydrophobia, and as nitrate of silver was at once applied to the wound, no harm may come from it. These facts should serve to make every one doubly careful in their dealings with canines, as they fully demonstrate that a dog need not necessarily be rabid for his bite to cause death.

THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

Bavaria's Claims—Official Propositions on the Unification of Germany. The Allgemeine Zeitung contains the following proposition for the regulation of the eventual union of Bavaria with the North German Con-

federation:—
Article 1. The kingdom of Bavaria enters into a constitutional union with the North German Confederation, which, in consequence of such entry, adopts the name of "German Confederation,"
Article 2. As basis of the constitution of this "German Confederation," the general constitution of the North German Confederation of April 16, 1867, shall be adopted, with the following special envolving an experience of the several articles. provisions respecting the several articles.

Article 3. Bavaria shall have six votes in the Fe-

Article 3. Bavaria shall have six votes in the Federal Council.

Article 4. In the first (military) Committee of the Federal Council, Bavaria shall at all times be represented by a member of the Federal Council, to be appointed by his Majesty the King of Bavaria. With respect to the committee of customs duties and taxation, trade and commerce, as well as the keeping of accounts, the provisions of article 8, section 3, of customs treaty, remain in force.

Article 5. The Federal Presidency is bound to keep the Federal Council completely informed on the course of diplomatic negotiations which are carried on to ward off the danger of war from without, concluding alliances, or the restoration of peace.

Article 6. Any negotiations of peace after a federal war shall be attended by a representative of Bavaria, to be appointed by his Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Article 7. In case of a hostile invasion of the federal territory or a warlike attack on the coasts, the declaration of war must be made under any dircumstances; in all other cases the concurrence of the

stances; in all other cases the concurrence of the sovereigns of at least two-thirds of the population shall be requisite.

Article 8. The federal ambassadors at Vienna, Paris, and Rome receive a councillor of legation, to be appointed by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, and shall be considered an officer of the confederation, and possess all the rights and qualities of such

a one.

Article 9. Federal legislation concerning the taxing
of spirits and beer shall not be extended to the
kingdom of Bavaria on this side of the Rhine. Approximate imposts shall as much as possible be in-

Article 10. Concerning the levying and administra-tion of the dues and customs duties and their super-vision, the provisions of the customs treaty remain

Article 11. The produce of the dues and customs duties remains with Bavaria. With regard to the distribution of the common revenues the provisions

distribution of the common revenues the provisions of the customs union remain in force.

Article 12. The Federal Presidency shall only construct federal railways in Bavaria with the consent of the Bavarian Government.

Article 13. Articles 48, 49, and 50 of the North German Constitution (post and telegraph) are not applicable in Bavaria.

Article 14. The Federal Presidency shall call a number of Bavarian subjects to the posts of consules missi, such number to be in proportion to the votes of Bavaria in the Federal Council; and also to communicate to the Bavarian Government the names of persons to be appointed as Federal consuls before persons to be appointed as Federal consuls before such appointment takes place. Article 15. For the present article Si shall not be applicable to Bayaria, but a general German military law for the confederation shall be introduced forthwith. The Prussian law shall serve as the

basis.

Article 16, His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall apply at least an equal amount to that mentioned in article 62 to the Bavarian military establishments and furnith the requisite proofs. For the rest article 62 is applicable to Bavaria.

Article 17. The rights belongidg to the federal commander in time of peace shall be exercised towards Bavaria by the military committee of the Federal Connoil.

Federal Council.

Article 18. The provisions of article 64 are appli-Article 18. The provisions of article of are applicable to Bayaria.

Article 19. The Federal Presidency does not avail itself of the right of article 65 within the kingdom of Bayaria.

martial law in Bavaria except with the concurrence of the Bavarian Government.

Article 21. The quota to the general Federal ex-penses shall be furnished by Bavaria in two halfinstalments not later than January 1 and July in each year.
Article 22. As long as no superior Federal court

exists, offenses against the confederation, committed in Bavaria, shall be punished according to the Bavarine laws.
Article 23. Propositions to alter the Constitution shall be considered rejected even if Bavaria votes in the minority of the Federal Council.

THE STEUBEN MONUMENT. Its Dedication-Interesting Ceremonies.

The corner-stone of a monument to the memory of Baron Steuben, the distinguished German officer who fought valiantly in our war for independence, was laid in May last at the Schutzen Park. The monument has now been completed by Mr. Jacques Juvenal, the contrac-tor, and unveiled this afternoon. It is imme-diately in front of the mansion at the park, and is of Italian marble, highly polished, standing about 1216 feet high, the disc being about four feet in height and four feet square, on which appears the simple word "Steuben," on the American shield, around which is a wreath of oak, and a representation of a torch and sword below. The monument is surmounted by a bust of Steuben, about 2½ feet high, which is said to be a capital likeness. The German societies in this city determined some months ago to unveil the monument to-day, and at the same time have a two days' festival; and, accordngly, to day and to-morrow the festival will be

This morning, about ten o'clock, the procession to inaugurate the festivities was formed in front of the City Hall by Chief Marshal General Gerhardt. The procession took up the line of march by Four-and-a-half street, Pennsylvania ayenue, and Seventh street to the park about 11 o'clock, and on the line of march quite a number of bouquets were handed to those in line. Several places along the line were decorated.

Several places along the line were decorated.

The ceremonies consisted of the opening address by A. Eberly, Esq.; hymn by the Washington Sangerbund; dedicatory oration by S. Wolf, Esq. (in English); "The Watch on the Rhine," Arion Quartette Club; German orations by Messrs, Theo. Poeshe and Dr. F. Schmidt; "Where is the German's Fatherland?" Sængerbund and Arion.

The festival will continue to-morrow, when there will be prize shooting, bowling, dancing, etc.—Washington Star, last evening.

SHOCKING.

Two Girls Lacerated by a Bloodbound. On Sunday afternoon two servant girs in the em-ploy of Mr. A. Hessenberger, residing at Hamilton Park, New Brighton, were bitten in a shocking mau-ner by a fierce Siberian bloodbound owned by their ner by a fierce Siberian bloodhound owned by their employer. One of the girls, Catharine Brady, had one of her breasts almost completely torn from her body, and at present lies in a very low state. The other girl, Eliza McNulty, who went to the former's assistance, was also attacked by the brute, and had her arm lacerated horribly, requiring sixteen stitches to sew it up. Mr. Hessenberger had both young women conveyed to the house, and he and his family are doing all in their power to relieve their sufferings. The dog was snot by Officer Mead, of the Richmond county police.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1870,

The attention of business men is attracted to The attention of business men is attracted to the polls to-day, and trade is interrupted in nearly all departments. The effect is very perceptible on the money market, though operations were not entirely suspended. The bank statement last night is again unfavorable, showing a falling off in the deposits of \$432,714, in legal-tenders of \$125,953, and in specie of \$22,007. In the loans the decrease is only \$32,169, which indicates that the banks are

doing all they can to accommodate borrowers. The large increase of \$3,361,952 in the clearings further shows this. These figures, though not very reassuring as to the future, give no cause for alarm. The rates are without material

for alarm. The lates are treated for change.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, opening at 113½, and closing at noon at about 113½.

Reading Railroad was active, selling freely at 50½@50%. Sales of Pennsylvania at 61@61½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44½; Philadelphia and Erie at 26½; and Catawissa preferred at

In Canal stocks there were sales of Lahigh at 33@33%, the balance of the list being neglected. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11 .- There was but little business effected on 'Change to-day, the probable result of the election being the principal topic of conversation. The demand for Flour was limited to the wants of

The demand for Flour was limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels superfine at \$450@475; extras at \$5@575; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$675; Pennsylvania do. do., at \$650@8*85; Indiana and Ohio do. do., and \$6*50@7; fancy brands at \$7*25@8*25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The receipts of Wheat continue liberal and in excess of the demand, which is principally for prime lots. Wheat commands full prices. Sales of 7500 bushels at \$1*38@1*42 for Indiana red, and \$1*43@1*45 for do. amber. Rye sells at 90@92c, for Western. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday; sales of 6000 bushels at 96@92c, for Western and Pennsylvania yellow, and 85@88c, for Western mixed. Oats are very dull; 1400 bushels white Western sold at 51½@52c. Nothing is doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is quoted at 90c, for Western iron-bound, No sales.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

D"While great buoyancy existed at the Stock Exchange; while the English money market was reported easy; while five twenties in London advanced from \$1\text{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\$ to \$1\text{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\$; while exchange was lower and weak; and while the Government intends to sell a million of gold on Wednesday, the gold market was firmer, and rose from \$113\text{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\$ to \$113\text{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\$, simply on the high rates for cash gold exacted by the lenders from those who were borrowing to make deliveries. The speculators for a decline, wearied of the obstinate position of the holders of gold, closed their contracts, in most instances at a loss, and turned to the more attractive field presented in the Stock Exchangs, where the fluctuations are reviving the haloyen days of money-making. The effect of the numerous influences recited above worked their effect later in the day, when gold again fell off to \$113\text{\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\$, but, despite the normal influences for a decline, the undertone of the market, derived from the operations of the lenders of gold, was firm, showing the contraction of the lenders of gold, was firm, showing From the N. Y. Herald,

again fell off to 113%, but, despite the normal influences for a decline, the undertone of the market, derived from the operations of the lenders of gold, was firm, showing the power which combinations in Wall street possess against the na ural course of events.

"In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 5 per cent, for carrying to 1-16 for borrowing. The transactions for carrying were purely exceptional, and occurred a few minutes before three o'clock, the loans being ex-Olearing House. The average rate for borrowing was about 3-64.

"The higher ruling of gold, combined with the advance in Five twenties in London, led to a strong market for Governments, but prices linetuated very little. The circular of the Secretary of the Treasury had no effect upon the market. It is intimated that Mr. Boutwell, in so strenuously resisting the solicitations of the street to increase his gold sales while doubling his purchases of bonds, is operating upon a theory that such a course will bring the prices of Five-twenties and gold together, if not induce the former to base the latter and thus pave the way for funding the debt in the new loan. The Assistant Treasurer received to-day a further instalment of \$42,000 of the five-per cents of 1871, making a total of \$1,559,000 so far presested for redemption.

"The supply of cotton bills on the market has again weskened the rates for foreign exchange, and the bankers were compelled to further reduce their rates.

"Despite the unfavorable bank statement of Saturday, money was in abundant supply at five to six per cent. The transactions at four per cent, were purely exceptional, the increased volume of business at the Stock Exchange creating an active demand at five per cent, even on Government collaterals. Discounts were in better demand, and prime paper passed quite freely at 7% to 8 per cent."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 11 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M........ 59 | 11 A. M....... 72 | 2 P. M...... 74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Jamestown, Carli, Savannah, Penrose, Massey

Ship Jamestown, Carll, Savannah, Penrose, Massey & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, 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 & Cot

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, to hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

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

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

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Empire, Herring, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Canada, Smith, 55 days from Gottenburg, with railroad iron.

N. G. bark H. Upman, Switgl, 17 days fm Havana, in battle to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, with flour to R. M. Lea & Co. to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Gilbert Greene, Henderson, 7 days fm James
River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Lath Rich, Haddock. 4 days from New York,
with salt to W. Bumm & Son—vessel to Knight &

Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Delance Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Delanco.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, fm Fall River.
Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Boston.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, do.
Schr J. M. Broomall. Douglass, from Newport.
Schr General Hooker, Cope, from Paolsboro.
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.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 11.—The following boats left this morning in tow:John Zimmerman, with lumber to Saylo, Day & John P. Wolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton, Daniel Herr, with lumber, for Salem, Minerva, with slate, for Treaton. John Haldeman, with lime, for Chesapeake.

MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Stanhope, Morris, for Philadelphia, was loading at Calcutta, Aug. 17.

Steamers City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, from Port au-Prince via Gonaives; Bienville, Baker; Gen. Meade, Sampson; and St. Louis, Whitehead, from New Orleans; and Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer General Barnes, from New York, arrived at Savannah 9th inst.

Steamer Achilles, fm New Orleans for New York, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Achilles, fm New Orleans for New York, at Savannah yesterday.
Brig Gipsey Queen, Dalling, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Pensacola 1st inst.
Schr Lottie C., White, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 8th inst.
Schrs S. D. Hart, Hart, and Ann E. Martin, Weeks, hence, at Boston 9th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 42, Baldwin, from New Haven for Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania, Ewing, hence for Stonington, passed Hell Gate yesterday.