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THE EVENING TELEGRAPI

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

VOL. XIV-NO. 94.

FIRST EDITION Bourbaki and Eugenie. **His Visit to the Empress** Horrors in Reserve for Paris. Effects of a Bombardment. Napoleon in Retirement. Diversions of the Ex-Emperor Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.. Bic., BOURBAKI AND THE EMPRESS.

A Detailed Explanation of the General's Visit to the Empress Eugenic. The London Standard gives what wears the ap-pearance of an authorized account of the recent visit of General Bourbaki to the Empress Eugenie. It says:-"General Bouroaki to the Empress Edgenic. House, Chisichurst, the residence of the Empress, on the 27th of September, the very day mentioned in the French newspapers as that on which, at the head of the Imperial Guard, he had driven back the enemy's columns from Metz as far as Briey. The arrival of the Gene-ral was the cause of considerable apprehen-sion to the Empress. At first she thought some dreadful catastrophe had happened to the to no end. After all had been gone through, the Emperor gave his opinion that the exercise of the men, the quickness in loading, and the quality of horses were much superior to the artillery of France; but at the same time he expressed his belief that the army of Metz. Her tears were shou allayed, but her surprise was great when the General, replying to her questions, declared that he had only obeyed the orders of the Empress herself in leaving his command for some days and in couling to England. construction of the gun was too much encumbered with ingenious and delicate contrivances. From the results the German artillery has achieved in the Her Majesty had given no instructions or commands, in word or writing, either to Marshal Bazaine or to General Bourbaki. A singular mistake had been presents the Greman artifiery has achieved in the present war, I, in my humble opinion, think this ob-servation is not quite borne out by the facts. After three-quarters of an hour the inspection was over, and the Emperor, with Generals Castelnau, Reille, Vanbert, Pajol, Orderly Officer Lauriston, and Equercommitted, or an inexplicable fraud had been prac-ticed. We have gathered the following particulars ticed. We have gathered the following particulars of this strange occurrence:--Tae Empress Regent had scarcely argived at Histings when a Frenchman, resident in London, presented himself at the Marine Hotel, and sought to intro-duce himself to the persons of her Majesty's suite. This person expressed a profound devotion to the Imperial dynasty, and the most lively regret for the misfortunes which had befallen it. In his view the Empress had made a mistake in quiting the terri-tory of France; she ought to have gone with her Ministers to one of the provinces of France, or on board one of the iron-clads of the French fleet, and to have continued to exercise her regular powers. valuer, rajo, orderly oncer latrices, and Eller-ries Davillier and Raimbaud, left the yard, taking, with these gentlemen and in company with meneral Monts and the officers of the battery, half an hour's walk in the vicinity of the Palace. I have hour's walk in the vicinity of the Palace, I have been rather particular in giving you all these hames; but as a photographer has succeeded in taking a very good view of the scene just at that moment when the Emperor examines the guo, I think it likely that in a few weeks hence thousands of copies will find their way to England, and in this case the foregoing list will be useful as a reference. Having returned to the Palace, the Emperor sat down to inch with General Monisj and the artillery officers whom he had invited, the conversation turning upon mulitary matters. Napoleon spose of the inferiority of the black bread of the German soldier as com-pared with the white bread of the French, and in a long conversation with Lieutenant von Rieben showed the greatest anxiety to obtain a minute knowledge of the education and examination a Landwehr officer has to pass through. board one of the fron-clads of the French fleet, and to have continued to exercise her regular powers. Not to oppose the revolutionary evovernment—in other words, to leave the fleid open to its action—was to sacrifice the interests of public order and to weaken the defenses of France before the enemy. The enterprising stranger thought it absolutely necessary that a proclamation should be addressed by the Empress Regent to the French people in order that the functionaries normand addressed by the Empress Regent to the French people, in order that the functionaries nominated by the Emperor should be declared invested with their functions, notwithstanding their dismissals decreed by men destitute of all regular authority. In a word, he wished to assert the empire by acts which would not leave any donat in the minds of the people of France of the strength of its claim. M. N. obtained from M. Bismarck permission to traverse the lines of the army of Frince Frederics Frince Frederics Charles and to go to Marshal Bazaine. His passports even anthorized the bearer of it, on its return, to bring one or two persons with him. M. N. was, in fact, presented to Marshal Bazaine on the 24th of September, and informed him that M. Bismarck was stermined not to treat for peace with the Government of Paris; that the settled resolution was to enter into negotiations with the legitimate representatives of the Imperial Government, or with the General commanding in chief of the armies of France. Monsteur N. appeared to feel certain that M. Bismarck would, in a negotiation so conducted, make every concession compatible with the interests of Germany, and would not insist on demands that would compromise the dignity of France. Her Majesty the Empress, he added, hesitated to sanction any nego-tiations with M. Bismarck. She wished, before tations with M. Bismarck. She wished, before taking a part, to confer with one of the chiefs of the Army of the Rhine, Marshal Canrobert or General Bourbaki. The mission of M. N. was to bring one of these two to England. M. Bismarck evidently lent himself to these pacific hopes. The passport signed by himself was proof sufficient on that polat. After much hesitation, isduced by the concurrence of travit like of truth-like appearances, yielding to a feeling of great respect, and not wishing to place any ob-stacle in the way of concluding an honorable peace, Marshal Bazaine resolved to call to his aid General Bourbaki, Marshal Canrobert, suffering from lameness, could not undertake a journey so fatiguing and so rapid. General Bour-baki, solicited to go to England, immediately replied that he could not leave his command because his leaving would be interpreted as a desertion of his duty. The Marshal southed the honest scruples of the General by sending hum a written order, and drew up for the Army of the Rhine an order of the day which explained the reason of this temporary absence. General Bourbaki doffed at once his uniform, put on the attire of a civilian, and left with Monsieur N., who was instructed to conduct him through the enemy's lines. It was at nightfall that the two travellers' arrived at the advanced posts o Prussians. A parley was sounded, but was not heard, and their journey was sounded, but was not heard, and their journey was put off till the following morning. On the 25th the lines were passed without any hindrance, and by and by a Prussian Colonel made his appearance, who, for twenty-four hours, waited the return of M. N. This officer himself conducted the travellers to the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles. The French General was determined to preserve the strictest incognito. He refused to be introduced to the Prince, and even to return the visit of the Chief of the Staff and Major-General of the Prussian army who called to present his respects. While M. N. remained at the quarters of Prince Frederick Charles the General was conducted to the nearest station of the railroad. A special train has been ordered at the expense of the Prussian staff. General Bourbaki was rapidly carried to the Belgian frontier. It was impossible to have acted with more courtesy or with more carnesiness.

THE ROYAL EXILE. Diversions of the ex-Emperer-He Investigates the Mysterie, of the Prussian Servicecorrespondent of the London Times writes WAR NEWS BY CABLE. A correspondent of the London Tames writes from Withelmshobelas follows:-The day when Napoleon arrived the mounted battery of reserve of the lith Artillery Regiment guartered in the stables at Wilhelmshohe was bliquartered in the stables at withermanone was bil-leted upon the nearest villages to make room for the French horses. When the latter were sold the bat-tery returned, and the Emperor having expressed a wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of the Prus-sian guns, and the way of handling them in the field, Prussian Strategical Movements. wish to acquire an accurate knowledge of the Prus-sian guns, and the way of handling them in the field. General Monts at once acceded to his Majesty's request, ordering the battery to be mounted and ready in full equipment by 10 o'clock on Friday, the softh ult. With the panetuality of a soldier, the Emperor, accompanied by his generals, all of them in plain clothes, entered, at the appointed hour, the spacious stable-yard, where the guns, numbering six, had been drawn up in line. He was received by Hanptmann von Spangenberg, com-manding the battery, and Lieutenants von Rieran and von Dehn-Rothfeiser. He wa'ked right round and through the battery, putting a quettion in G-sr-man here and there to the Captain, and praising the horses for their strength and general excellence. The first gun was then more closely examined in all its details of construction, and the regular service of joading and discharging gone through, the non-commissioned officer in the special command of the gun calling out the kind of charge, the distance of the feigned object, and the points of elevation. These operations were often interrupted by ques-tions put by the Emperor, who seemed to be anxious to examine even the most majorilicant parts of the The Coming Great Battle. Troops Hurrying to the Scene. **Exactions of the Invaders** Thiersand the Neutral Powers These operations were often interrupted by ques-tions put by the Emperor, who seemed to be anxious to examine even the most insignificant parts of the gun. Once he tried to lift the gun-carriage by the handle, which on directing the gun is used by the marksman, but finding the weight rather too heavy for one hand he tried with both, and, not succeed-ing, said simply "es ist schr schwer." He convinced himself also personally of the perfect ease with which the cannon is elevated or lowered by means of a wheel in connection with a supporting screw. Perhaps it is interesting to know that the greater part of the gunners operating under the Empe-ror's eyes were new hands of but two months' service, one of them being a Ph. D., above thirty, who at the declaration of the war enrolled as a volunteer, and will go back to his peaceful occupation as soon as the war is at an end. After all had been gone through, the The Battle of Orleans. FROM EUROPE.

Prussian Movements.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8 (via Berlin and London.) -Official advices from Epinal, received to-day, announce that the new French Corps which arrived there a few days ago has fled. Some of the troops went to Belfort, but by far the greater part went towards Dijon by rail. The population, freed from their presence, showed a conciliatory spirit. The Prussians occupy Vesoul, the capital of the Department of Haute-Saone, twenty-seven miles from Besancon.

The Balloon Service.

TOURS, Oct. 19 .- A credit for one hundred thousand francs has been opened by the Government for the balloon service. The railroad companies have been ordered to organize a special service for the movement of troops. Melun was occupied by franc-tireurs on the 17th, after defeating the Prussian detachment which was in possession of the town.

Heavy Exactlons. The Prussians have exacted heavy contributions from Chorme-sur-Moselle, in the Department of the Vosges, near Epinal, threatening the town with destruction in case of refusal. Large bodies of troops continue to pass through Tours from the South of France, on the way to the scene of the expected battle on the Loire. The Prussians are still encamped at Bellair, between Meung and Staye.

Riot at St. Malo. LONDON, Oct. 19.—A riot occurred yesterday at St. Malo, a seaport on the English Channel, in the Department of Ille-et-Villine. A mob attempted to prevent the shipment of a lot of copper on board an English vessel. Troops were called out to repress the disorder, and they too were assailed with stones and club describes the influx into that island of fugitives was at last restored and the leaders of the riot secured. Many persons were badly injured. The soldiers suffered most, as they were reluctant to use their firearms.

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION | never before, self-supporting. Dr. Billows, in | the closing passages referring to the proposed discussions on the new ereed of the Charch, was highly concillatory, and counselled forbearance, AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL. self-control, and respect for the opinious of others. others. New York Money and Stock Market. New York, Oct. 19. – Stocks steady. Money 5.56 per cent. Gold, 1124. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 1124; do. 1864, do., 1124; do. 1865, do., 1124; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 1108; i 10-498, 106%; Virginia 68, new, 63; Missouri 68, 904; Canton, 67%; Cumberiand preferred, 30; N. Y. Ceatral aud-Hudson River, 95%; Erie, 23%; Reading, 100%; Adams Express, 67%; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 94%; Michigan Central, 120; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Isiand, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; West-ern Chion Telegraph, 42. New York Produce Market. Army and Navy Orders. Who will Succeed Delano? Mr. Cameron Managing It. Rumored Cabinet Changes. New York Produce Market. New York, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet but first; sales of 200 bales; uplands, 16%c.; Orleans, 16%c. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 bushels. State at \$5:30:36:20; Boutwell will Probably Resign. firmer: sales of 10,000 bushels State at \$5:30(26:20); Ohio at \$5:75(26:65; Western at \$5:30(26:75; Southern at \$5:55(26:75; Wheat firmer and \$4:0. higher, with a moderate export demand; sales of 61,000 bushels; No. 1 at \$1:33 for new; No. 2 at [\$1:15(21:20) for oid; red Western at \$1:35(21:40). Corn heavy; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at \$20. Oats dull; sales of 19,000 bushels Ohio, 55(25:66); Western, 53C. Beef dull. Fork dull: new mess, \$25:75(20:65; "prime, \$21(22). Lard steady. Whisky quiet and heid higher. FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19 .- Captain William J. Temple is detached from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered as Assistant Judge Advocate of the Navy. Lieut. Commander Francis A. Cook is detached from the Naval Academy. Master Joseph G. Eaton is detached from the Ganeva and ordered to the Saginaw. The following Masters are ordered to duty:-P. T. Cunningham to torpedo duty, Nov. 1; W. S. Mc-Gonnigle to the Pacific fleet: H. G. O. Colby and F. W. Nichols to the Navy Yard at Boston; John F. Sullivan to duty with Rear Admiral Stringham, at New York, and Geo. L. Burcham to duty at New Orleans.

Adrian Mackie, Jr., of New Bedford, ass., has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

Inspector-General; Colonel W. MaK. Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate-General; and Colonel John E. Smith, U. S. A., will assemble at Fort Snelling, Minn., as soon as practicable, and make such a recommendation respecting all claims in relation to the military reservation at that post, and for the use and occupation thereof, as in their judgment may be required by the terms of the joint resolution adopted by Congress with reference to that subject by direction of the President.

Army Orders. Colonel J. Pennybaker, 16th Infantry, is detailed as a member of the retiring board. Captain O. A. G. Robinson, supernumerary, is

honorably discharged. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, { Wendenday, Oct. 19, 1870, } The demand for money is only moderately active both from speculative and business bor-rowers, all pressure for funds having completely subsided. The supply is ample for current re-quirements, and loans subject to call are readily obtained on Government bonds at 5 per cent. On miscellaneous collaterals the ruling rate is 6 per cent. The best commercial paper is negotlated at 7@9 per cent., with little stress laid on dates if the credit is good. The banks are dis-counting all the choice paper offered by depositors.

The gold market is quite lively this morning, and though this is the day for the weekly Trea-sury sale the premium is stronger. Sales opened at 112%, declined to 112%, and closed at 112%. Government bonds are generally steady, but a

There was a complete revival at the Stock Board this morning, with heavy sales, but prices were rather weak. Sales of the new City 6s at

In Reading Railroad there were large sales at 5014. Pennsylvania sold at 6014 @6014; Camden and Amboy at 11514; Lehigh Valley at 5814@ 5834, the latter b.o.; Elmira at 28; and Cata-

wissa preferred at 38% regular, and 39 b. c. In the balance of the list we notice a solitary sale of Bank of North America at 225.

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

\$10500 City 68 N.18.1021	300 sh Reading R 50%
\$300 do10234	200 do 860 50 k
\$5000 Am Gold c. 1123/	200 do
\$2000 Cam & Am 838 92 %	500 do 18. 50%
\$000 Read deb bds. 83	200 do \$10. 50%
\$2000 Leh V new Cp	200 do D30, to 31
bds 97%	400 do 50 %
\$2000 O C & A R bds 80	500 do
\$2000 Pa R 2 mt 6s.101	100 do., rg∈, 50%
\$1000 Leh 68, '84 823	100 do 50 h
3 sh Bk of N Am. 225	200 do
14 sh Cam & Am R.115%	100 dob30. b0 34
13 dos5wn.11536	
3 sh Penna R 601	100 do 38%
03 do 60%	3 sh Leh Nav St. 3236
43 sh Leh V R 5836	100 do b20. 3236
100 do b60, 58%	100 do 860, 3232
14 sh Elmira R 28	660 do.,18,530, 32%
13 sh Ch & Wal 44 %	600 dols.b30. 32% 100 dob60. 32%
MESSES, DE HAVEN &	BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third
street, Philade phia, repor	t the following anotations
-U. S. 68 of 1881, 113 (@1	14: do. 1869. 119 4/08.1197/
do. 1864, 111 %@111%; do. 1	1865, 111 % @11914 . do 1865
	TANK AND AND ALAN A LINE TOOP

do. 1864, 111 % @111 %; do. 1865, 111 % @112 %; do. 1866, new, 110 % @110 %; do. 1867, do. 110 % @110 %; do. 1868, do. 110 % @110 %; i do. 4867, do. 110 % @110 %; do. 1868, do. 110 % @110 %; i do. 4867, do. 110 % @110 %; do. 1868, do. 110 % @110 %; i do. 4867, do. 110 % @110 %; do. 1868, 112 %; Sliver, 107 % @109: Union Pacific Railroad, substantiation of the second state of the second state state and the second state of the second state second state of the second state of the second state of the second state state of the second state of th

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows :-

10.00 1	6. M	 10.40	Α.	M
10.02		 10 50	- 44	
10.32	46	 11.00		
10.35		 11-14	- 44	
10.40				

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19 .- There is a fair demand from the home consumers for the better grades of families, which command full prices. Sales of 1800 barrels, including superfine at \$4:50@4:75; extras at \$5.25@5.75; lows, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.75, for low grades, up to \$6.75 for unsylvania de 070; Oh do. do. at \$6.50@7-25, the latter rate far choice, and do. do. at \$650@725, the latter rate for choice, and fancy brands at \$7313@825, the latter rate for St. Louis choice. Rye Flour is in good supply and can-not be quoted. In Corn Meal nothing doing. The Wheat market is less active, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 3500 bushels Induana red at \$13280142, and 1500 bushels amber at \$142@145. Rye is steady at 930 Corn is in good supply and with a limited demand prices are unsettled Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1@850, for yellow, and 75@800, for Western mixed. Cuts are very dull. Sales of 2000 Western mixed. Cuts are very dull. Sales of 2000 bushels white Western at 51@52c., and 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 51c.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.- Cotton firm at 15%c. Flour dull and less firm. Wheat steady: Maryland amber, \$1:05@1:70; good to prime, \$1:40@1:60; common to fair, \$1:20@1:35. Corn dull and lower; white, 70@90c: yellow, 73@50cc.; Western, 70@50c. Oats very dull at 40@45c. Rye, 75@90c. Provisions entirely un-changed. Whisky firm at 92. FROM EUROPE. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 19-1:30 P. M.-Consols 92% for money and account. American securities dull; U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 89%. Stocks steady; Erie, 18%; Atlantic and Great Western, 30. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19-1:30 P. M.-Cotton easier; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. Lard declining. Cheese, 678 Tasked

A board, to consist of Colonel R. B. Marcy,

London, Paris, or Berlin. These despatches have almost wholly been sent by a single cable, full one-third of the whole to a single daily paper, and with marvelous rapidity and accuracy. Familiar as we are with the work of the telegraph, it has been a marvel to us. To hundreds of thousands of minds the whole process is a deep enigma. Here is a man sitting in a dask room at Heart's Content. The ocean cable terminates here. A fine wire attached thereto is made to surround two small cores of soit iron. As the electric wave produced by a few pieces of copper and zinc at Valentia passed through the wires, these cores became magnetic enough to move the slightest object. A looking-glass, half an inch in diameter, is fixed on a bar of iron one-tenth of an inch square and half an inch long. On this tiny glass a lamp is made to glare so that its light is reflected on a tablet on the wall. The gauge of the cable is denoted by the shifting of this reflected light from side to side. Letter by letter is thus expressed in this fitting odium in utter slignce on the wall. There is no record made by the machine except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as they come, and which he records. It seems a miracle of patience. There is something of awe creeps over us as we see the evidence of human touch 3000 miles away Great interest is manifested concerning the intentions of the administration with regard to the appointment of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Mr. Delano, who it is generally conceded will succeed General Cox as Secretary of the Interior. Senator Cameron had an interview with the President to-day on the subject of a successor to Mr. Delano, and subsequently had a conference with the latter at

DOOMED PARIS.

Horrors in Reserve-Effect of Prussian Shells A Strasburg correspondent of the London Times writes:-- I saw, from the outside, the fire that was kept up against Strasburg during the few days that kept up against Strasburg during the few days that preceded its fail. Le Courrier du Bas Rhin, which was published until the very day on which the white flag was hoisted, gives a brief account of the effect the fire produced within. "It seemed," it says in its number for September 27, "impos-sible that the danger to our city could increase, or that more terrible engines of war could be employed than those which our be-sleggers had already brought into use. Last night siegers had already brought into use. Last night, however, they proved to us that we had not yet seen however, they proved to us that we had not yet seen the end of their resources, for they fired incendiary shells upon us from incredible distances. These shells, which generally weigh more than 6fty kilo-grammes (some of them weighed 150 pounds), con-tain several khogrammes of powder, and are fur nished with a fuse which burns during the passage of the projectile, and makes it burst at the end. The enemy fired a certain number of these shells from Schültgheim or from the batteries of La Rotonde as far as the Grande Rue, the Rue du Bain sux Plantes, the Rue de la Fontaine and Les Rotonde as far as the Grande Rue, the Rue du Bain aux Plantes, the Rue de la Fontaine, and Les Ponts Couverts. The shells were to be seen rising slowly in the air, then rushing headlong towards the ground. A frightful noise followed their fail upon the houses, in which they caused terrible ravages. One of them plerced three stories and burst in the cellar; others knocked down and smashed entire buildings, pulverizing whatever they touched. The German newspapers spoke lately of two monster mortars placed by the besiegers over our walls. They are evi-dently the two mortars which throw projec-tlies to a distance not hitherto attained by any artillery. Serious misfortunes marked last night and the evening that preceded it. The vic-tims, killed and wounded, are very numerous. At the Marais-Kageneck there was a frightful catas-trophe. In the Malson Mehl, situate close to the Saverne quarter, two projectiles fell almost at the trophe. In the Maison Mehl, situate close to the Savence quarter, two projectiles fell almost at the same time, killing six persons and wounding twelve. In the Rue du Bain aux Plantes four persons were wounded in one house. In the fanbourgs there were wictims, as there are every night. How long the jist will be of all these rains and all these deaths."

from France, and states that the Consul, who hith-erto had enjoyed a well-paid sinecure, is now wellnigh overwhelmed with demands upon his official assistance, at a time when his appointment from the Imperial Government appears to be in danger of revocation. At present three distinguished ex-members of the Conseil Prive are in Jersey. M. Baroche has taken a comfortable house in Almorah-crescent, St. Helier's. M. Ronher lives in a more modest style, in a small cottage at St. Aubin's, a few miles from St. Heller's. The correspondent of the Independance states that M. Rouher declares himself to be poor, and lives very retired; but he is generally credited with being the prime agent of active political in-trigues, for the purpose of which Jersey, situate betrignes, for the purpose of which Jersey, situate be-tween London and France, is a convenient position for maintaining communications. The third dis-tinguished visitor is **M**. Dronyn de Lhuys, who is said to have brought with him five great and ponderous chests, the contents of which are reported to be exceedingly valuable, and which have been deposited in the vaults of the Mercantile Bank. ML bronyn de Lhuys complains greative of hus misforand which have been deposited in the vauits of the Mercantile Bank. M. Dronyn de Lhuys complains greatly of his misfor-tunes and the devastation of his property in the Department of the Seine-et-Marne by the Prassian troops, while Mme. de Lhuys is eloquent in her de-scription of how their residence in the Champs Elysees was invaded by a mob, and her conclerge ill treated and imprisoned. It is also particularly affirmed that Marshal Le Bœuf fied from the coast of France about three weeks since in an onen boat. attrimed that Marshai Le Bœuf fied from the coast of France about three weeks since in an open boat, which was compelled to put in at the island of Chaussey. After remaining there one night the Marshai engaged another boat to convey him to Jersey, where he arrived without any lug-gage, and, after a sojourn for two days at the Yacut Hotel, departed for an unknown destination. "It is evident that Jersey has been made a ren lezvous for Bonacertists of the first rank and never before has Bonapartists of the first rank, and never before has Jersey seen so much gold and silver. Mountains of boxes, chests, and other luggage are discharged from every vessel, and it is curious to watch the counter nances of the refugees as they resume possession of their precious property, which seem to indicate thankfulness that although France may be lost yet their luggage is safe. The Jersey banks have already remitted to London seven millons of francs in French gold deposited with them by about thirty dismissed functionaries.

FALLEN GRANDEES.

Vicissitudes of French Ex-Ministers.

THE BATTLE OF VILLEJUIF.

Betails of the Engagement-Support of the Artillery.

Artillery. The following is the longer report of the battle of Villejuif issued by General Trochu :-"After the concentration of the positions adjacent to Villejuif by the division of General Mand Lay the enemy remained master of the villages of Le Hay, Chevilly, Thiais, and Choisy-le-Roi, thus protecting his line of communications with Versatlies. For his line of communications with versions. For several days past he has been constructing works on this line, throwing up earthen mounds, completing its bounds, and walls of the villages, etc. The Ger-mans thought, indeed, that a combined action on the two banks of the Seine should be contemplated in order to reconnoitre exactly the forces of the enemy on these positions. With this object the troops under General Vinoy were last night massed towards the forts of Ivry, Bitche, and Montrouge on the rear of an undermined post. A daybreak they quitted their lines and were at one A received with a brisk fire of musketry and cannon, to which they replied with energy. The engage-ment soon became general upon the entire plateau of Villejuif, and lasted not less than three hours of Villejuif, and lasted not less than three hours While the troops under General of Brigade Guilbein (35th and 42d) pushed the enemy back with vigor out of Chevilly the bulk of General Slaine's column (divisions Mand Luy) penetrated as far as the village of Thiais and took a battery in position, the guns of which batteries it could not carry off, having no guns. At this juncture the enemy brought up heavy reinforcements concentrated within call, and coal not have anishered fewer than 30,000 men. Ger not have numbered fewer than 30,000 men. Gen-eral Vinoy, judging that the enterprise had been pushed far enough, ordered the retreat. It was effected ander fire, with a calamess which was most remarkable, and does the troops infinite credit. The artillery throughout steadily and effec-tively supported the movements by the accuracy of its fire, and the battalions of the young Mobiles, fol-lowing the example of the infantry of the l ne, on their side, showed an admirably firm bearing. In the engineers, which attacked the enemy directly in front, in their fortified positions, our loases, not yet Gen the engineers, which attacked the enemy directly in front, in their fortilied positions, our losses, not yet estimated, were heavy. We have to regret the loss of General Guilliem, a valuant officer who has de-served well of his country. General Erea, who with a single brigade marched upon Cretell, on the adverse right, although strongly enfladed, appears to have had only 30 men wounded. This general officer greatly praises the attitude of his troops. The fire from the nitrailenses greatly tried the army, who, thrown on the plateau of Villejuif, lost heavily. The military intendence and the services at its disposal, and the laternatior al Society for the Help of the Wounded, fulfilied their mission with much devoted-ness. To resume, the combats of September 30 have proved to our soldiers how much they are worth, to their chiefs what they may expect of them; and this their chiefs what they may expect of them ; and this day is honorable to the efforts of the defensive

Prussia Said to be Ready for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 19 .- The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says it is generally believed that Prussia would now gladly accept intervention, which would tend to relieve her from a winter campaign.

Prussia has encountered innumerable difficulties in providing clothing, shelter, and supplies, and stress is laid on Count Bismarck's repudiations of the "Crime of Prosecuting the War a la outrance."

Thiers' Diplomacy.

LONDON, Oct. 19 .- It is now said that M. Thiers never asked the neutral powers for any intervention further than was necessary to sustain some form of government in France. The Paris Bombardment.

Correspondents at Versailles are unanimous in the belief that a general bombardment will not be opened for at least a fortnight, until every gun is in position. The Prussians find severe measures necessary

in order to repress lawlessness among the French in their rear and around them.

The Battle at Orleans.

LONDON, Oct. 19 .- The expected battle at Orleans has occurred. After six hours' defense of the city the French fied. They evacuated the town so precipitately that they had not time to blow up the bridge over the Loire, which they had already mined for the purpose. The forces engaged were about equal. No further particulars have been received. A Skirmish at Etival.

At Etival vesterday a force of three thousand and eight hundred Germans encountered about eight thousand French, mainly Mobiles. After a short combat the French were defeated and driven off. The Prussian Supplies.

The Germans are now fed from supplies captured in Normandy and at Orleans. The rallroad communication to the Rhine is now fully restored and provisions are coming forward from Germany.

Humanity of the Prussians.

The Gaulois admits that the Prussians are passive through the humane desire to avoid useless bloodshed, and believes that they count upon making short work of Paris when the guns are all placed in position. Besides, as Paris is known to be short of food, why may not Bismarck prefer to await starvation as his ally ?

Italy and France.

FLORENCE, Oct. 19.-Messrs. Lauza and Silla, members of the Italian Cabinet, visited M. Thiers in this city yesterday. Later in the day M. Theirs took his departure for Tours. The Opinione says he has gone to Rome, and that during his stay here he has received the cordial sympathy of the people and Government.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 19-11:30 A. M. --COnsols 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1869, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 87. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19%; Ithinois Central, 114: Atlantic and Great Western, 2014 FRANKFORT, Oct. 18 .- United States 5-20s closed

FRANKPORT, Oct. 19-11 80 A. M.-Cotton opened LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19-11 80 A. M.-Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, Sig@Sid.; middling Or-leans, Sig@9d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 88, 9d.@Ss, 10d. Corn,

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of Oil Works. Boston, Oct. 19.-William Lincoln's Parafine Oil Works, East Cambridge, consisting of eight buildings, together with about five hundred barrels of oil, were destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. The damage will probably amount to \$20,000.

the Internal Revenue Office. The Cabinet changes.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The excitement about the changes in the Cabinet still continues. It is stated that yesterday, during an interview which they had with the President, high words passed between Delano and Boutwell in the "royal presence." Boutwell intimated that Delano had endeavored to run the Treasury De-

partment, and to ignore the Secretary. At this Delano flared up, and said he had tried to At this behave behave and the said he had tried to run his own Bureau, and if the rest of the Treasury Department had been as well run it would have fared better with the party in the late elections. Delano insisted upon having General Cowing, of Ohio, appointed his successor in the Revenue Bu-

The object of this is to keep in Ohio the men who now swarm in every drawer of the Bureau. Bout-well demands that he has the right to suggest the man to succeed Delano, and he is understood to man to succeed Delano, and he is understood to oppose both Donglass and Cowing. Douglass is Delano's second choice. It is freely stated to-day that Bontwell will follow the example of Cox and resign from the Cabinet if the President allows Delano to overrule him in the

matter of the appointment of a new Comm

matter of the appointment of a new Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The President is disposed to side with Delano, and it is whispered that he would not be at all dissatis-fied if Boutwell should send in his resignation. Just now things are very much mixed. As regards the Cabinet there are some signs of an entire recon-struction, but it all depends on the action Boutwell takes takes.

FROM NEW YORK

National Unitarian Conference.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 .- The National Unitarian Conference opened its sessions this morning at the Rev. Mr. Hepworth's church. The attendance was unexpectedly large, and included many of the most prominent clergymen and aymen of the denomination. An hour before proceeding to business the Conference was occupied in devotional exercises, after which the preliminary arrangements for organization having been effected, the Rev. Dr. Bellows read the annual report of the National Conference.

The document proceeds to review the work and results of the past year. It is stated that the local conferences are all prosperous and increasing in activity. The councils recommend a stated tribunal for the examination of all ministers desiring to come to this from other denominations, and that the two theological schools also offer six months' gratuitous instruction to all comers from other sects. The proposed Unitarian Church in Paris has been given for the present into the hands of the one already existing under the Rev. Mr. Cockerell, Dr. Bellows, in passing, said that France now, for the first time in her history, enjoyed religious liberty, and the same fact was now true of Italy since the downfall of the Pope. It therefore becomes our body to watch the movements of the free Protestant ministers in Europe, and the council recommends a delegation to the Protestant Verein soon to meet in Berlin.

The Unitarian cause in England is also reported steadily advancing, and the admission of a Unitarian minister to the commission for the revision of the Scriptures is a fact of striking significance. The council also recommend to the conference measures for the erection of a Unitarian church at Washington, D. C., which city is rapidly becoming the centre of literary as well as political influence; and the interests of the denomination require ap attractive and commanding edifice in which the best preaching of the denomination should be maintained during the session of Congress, and recommends the raising of \$100,000 by the leading Unitarians of the country for the erection of a suitable national Unitarian church in Washington.

The subject of the National Unitarian Review has been entrusted to the Revs. E. E. Hale and J. H. Allen, but the denomination had failed to support it, and the council deplore that there is no prospect that the review could be properly maintained. During the past year the book department of the denomination has become, as

swaving that line of light. By such a delicate process as this, and after being repeated from line to line five times before its ultimate copy is in New York, have the great battles been recorded in our and the set of the set work grandly and well.

There is something of awe creeps over us as we see

Baltimore Produce Market.

HOW WE GET WAR NEWS.

Wonders of the Telegraph-The Operator at Heart's Content. From the Journal of Telegraph.

The press despatches from Europe to New York during the last four weeks numbered about one hundred thousand words. New York has been better posted on the issue of the war each day than London, Paris, or Berlin. These despatches have almost wholly been sent by a single cable, full one-

STRASBURG.

The Feeling in Paris Over the News of the Surrender.

render. The fall of Strasburg became known in Paris on Sunday. A proclamation, dated Hotel de Ville, and signed by all the ministers, was issued on Monday, acknowledging the noble resistance of the city, and declaring that the siege had only drawn closer the bends which attach Alsace to France. Then follows an ensetment "that since the siege of Strasburg the an ensetment "that since the siege of Strasburg the national feeling of the people of Paris had not ceased to lavish testimonies of patriotism upon the statue of Strasburg, and, in order to perpetuate the sentiment, the statue now standing in the Place de la Concorde should be cast in bronze, and have an inscription added to it commemorating the occa-sion." M. Felix Pyat and his friends took the matter sion." M. Feitx Fyat and his friends took the matter very differently, and his paper, the *Combat*, which appears with a heavy black mourning border, con-tains an article signed by him apostrophising the Government in this style :--"What a confession! But we expect such fail-urcs from your imbecility. Yes, these heroic cities (Toul and Strasburg) have held out as you say: glory or there but for your they have only a cry of male.

to them, but for you they have only a cry of male-diction. No more phrases, discourses, and placards. Since September 4 you have had the fate of France in your own hands-what have you done? Nothing, You go on your knees to Bismarck, and immediately You go on your knees to Bismarck, and immediately after Toul and Straeburg surrender. If only half of those who carried flowers to the statue had carried arms and provisions to the town, they would have held out until to-day. And so you are going to recast the statue. You will have the bronze and Prussia the town. It is in this way that you reinforce the Prussians. Toul is a frontier lost; Strasburg is a gate of Paris. And you find time to scatter the flowers of rhetoric, and to stick up pla-cards, and no time to make the commune, the revo-intion, and the arming of the people. Take care, you are for the Empire under the disguise of the re-public ("Empirs Republication). Sedan killed your predecessors, Strasburg will kill you. Begone! your deposition is pronounced." our deposition is pronounced.

UTILIZING PRISONERS.

What the Germans Do with Them-Usefal Em-ployment of Saidlers. According to the Schlesische Zeitung, the French prisoners of war are not to be oll confined in forprisoners of war are not to be oll confined in for-tresses; as many of them as possible will be em-ployed in executing public works, just as Napoleon I used the Germans who had fallen into his hands to construct new roads. The di-rectors of the Upper Silesian Rallway have been already requested to state how many of these prisoners they can use in building their new lines. The Germans are educating their pri-new lines, the germans are educating their prinew lines. The Germans are educating their pri-soners for this service by employing them at May-ence and other places upon works preparatory to the erection of the new fortifications which are pro-posed for Mayence, Cologne, and other Rhine for-tresses. They have to do six hours work a day, mostly road-making and ditching. They are well fed and housed, and instead of grambling at their lot, appear to be very glad to be out of the hard work and dangers of the field.

Ex-Secretary Welles' Article.

Ex-secretary welles' contribution to the last factor has created some excitement and much in usement here. It is pronounced to be largely composed of misrepresentations and misconcep-tions. Admiral Porter totally deules having written the postscript directing Commodore Barron to duty in the Navy Depart-ment, which the Secretary suys was in Porter's handwriting. In other respective the documents given are genuine, though disar ranged and misinterpreted. Those familiar with the transfer of the Powhatan to Lieutenant-Com-mander Porter, and the successful attempt to res-dent Lincoin, and that it was agreed by all con-cerped that the course pursued was rendered necessary by the peculiar leakiness of the which rendered naval enterprises whose success depended upon secrecy impossible. In this competitor it is remarkable that Mr. Welles state-ment itself shows that anything done through him was transacted according to the usual red tape of the department, every step recorded by his clerks necessarily known to all the employes in the office, and consequently to all the world. It is asserted that it is susceptible of proof that Fort Pickens was aveed by the innocent deception practised upon Mr. -Welles.-Wash. Cor. X. Y. Times. Ex-Secretary Welles' contribution to the last

Cloverseed is in demand, and 1050 bushels sold, part at \$6 50, and part on secret terms. Whisky is steady, and 70 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) New YORE, Oct. 19. - Arrived, steamship Caba. from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 1)

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Bair 1

& Co.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Boston, Sinnickson & Co. Schr M. Perrin, Christie, Dighton, do. Schr M. Perrin, Christie, Dighton, do.
Schr W. S. Brooks, Law, Braintree, do.
Schr George Henry, Soliday, Rappahannock, do.
Barge M. S. Loughnerey, Hope, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 60 hours from Savannah, with mdse, and passengers to Philadel-phia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers :---Mrs. J. C. Adams, Mrs. Storts, Miss Ann Morris, Mr. John Kelly, and Lewis Avett. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 15 hours from Bal-timore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Fannie, Featon, 24 hours from New York.

York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Balni & Co. Brig David E. Doane, Veasey, from Norwalk, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 13 days fm Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Schr Four Sisters, Shear, from Boston, in ballast to S. I. Merchant & Co.

to S. L. Merchant & Co. Schr Express, Foxwell, from Rappahannock.

Schr Progress, Foxwell, do. Schr Morning Light, Sigmons, do. Schr Eldorado, Travers, do. Schr L. A. Danenhower, Grace, from Boston. Schr J. A. Flanegan, Shaw, do. Schr Aid, Smith, Schr E. I. Cordery, Smith, do. do. Schr E. I. Cordery, Smith, do. Schr Walter Palmer, Call, do. Schr George Taulane, Adams, do. Schr J. M. Flanagan, Flanagan, do. Schr John Shay, Fisher, do. Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Georgetown. Schr Extra, Murphy, from Suffolk. Schr H. Macomber, Williams, from New York. Schr S. A. Fort, Fort, from Bridgeport, Conn. Schr S. A. Fort, Fort, from Bridgeport, Conn. Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, from New Haven. Tug Chesapeake, Merthew, from Havre-de-Grace

Tug Chesapealte, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Westmoreland, Herron, hence, at New Or-leans 12th inst. Steamers Batavia, Billings, and City of Paris, Mirchouse, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown 17th inst. N. G. steamer Hammonia, Meier, for Hamburg, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamers Cicopatrs, Phillips, for Savannah; Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, for Wilmington, N. C.; and Charleston, Berry, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday.

York yesterday. Br. bark Molbourn, Norton, from Havre for Philadelphia, 40 days out, was spoken 16th inst., off dontauk. Br. brig Levolt, Dolby, for Philadelphia, at Matan-

zas 6th inst. Brig Proteus, Vincke, hence, at St. John, N. B., 15th inst

Schra Emma G., Webber, and Iris, Packard, hence, at St. John, N. B., 17th inst. Schr W. W. Marcy, Blackmer, hence, at New Bed-

Schr W. W. St. ford 17th inst. Schrs A. Terrell, Atwood, from Pigeon Cove; Minnie, Elliott, from Boston; Anna Myric, Richards, from Provincetown; J. S. Weldon, Colwedi, from Providence; Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Apponance and A. D. Scuil, Somers, from Allyn's Point, all for Philadelphis, passed Hell Gate yesterday.