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# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

VOL. XIV-NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION Question. Ine Eastern Preparing Russia for War. Roman Plebiscite. The the "Leonines" Voted. HOW

Combat in the Air. The

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. EIC ...

# THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russian Preparations for War. A gentleman writing to a London journal from St. Petersburg, September 30, says:-The Eastern question is again looming on the po-

litical horizon, and quiet rumors are beginning to be substantiated by facts. Here, in the palace, it is no longer a secret that Russia will seek the earliest opportunity to disengage herself from the obligations of the Treaty of Paris. There are many rumors afoat -some correct, many false-about the policy and actions of the Russian Government with regard to

this important question. I herewith furnish you with a few facts, for the accuracy of which I can vouch :--

1. Russia is actively pushing forward her armaments. 2. Soldiers on unlimited furlough have received

orders to be ready at the shortest notice to return to the ranks. 5. There is a movement of troops towards the

south. 4. The abrogation of the Treaty of Paris, or at

least a part of it, is looked forward to as a certain result of the present disastrous struggle between Prussia and France ith regard to the movement of troops towards

With regard to the movement of troops towards the South, the ostensible reason is the following: — The Emperor intends starting from Tsarskee Selo, near Fetersburg, for the Crimea, on the 24th (O. S.) of this month. He purposes holding a grand re-view of bis arrival at Kleif, and for that object all the troops in that part of Russia have for some time been en reute for that city. It remains to be seen whether after displaying themselves before the Rm. whether after displaying themselves before the Rm. peror, the troops will return, or whether the review is only put forward as an excuse to enable the Government to assemble troops in the South without

exciting suspicion. As to the fourth point, the firm idea here among all classes is, that England alone will never come forward in aid of the Turks. France, say they, will be thoroughly crippled with the present struggle, and England will have nothing to do but to acquiesce in what we have nothing to do but to acquiesce and England will have nothing to do but to acquiesce in whatever Russia may propose. She may grum-ble, but single-handed she will never fight. It is said that the Emperor, on hearing of the capitula-tion at Sedan, drank of a bumpter ard, striking his glass on the table, exclaimed, "At last there's an end to the Treaty of Paris." This may or may not be true, but it sufficiently indicates the direction of public opinion here. And, after all, who can blame the Russians, politically speaking, for endeavoring to seize the first occasion of extricating themselves from a position which they have always considered from a position which they have always considered

here seems to be no doubt, and, in fact, I was informed yesterday only, by competent authority, that territorial aggrandizement is far from enter-ing into the plans of Prince Gortschakoff. The great desire is to obtain liberty of action on the Black Sea. There is no knowing, however, how rapidly this idea may expand, should not the affairs of France take a more favorable turn. A Constantinople correspondent of the Pall Mall ago to Constantiuople, he made a formal applica-tion to the Turkish Government for leave to pass the Bosphorus; and, as he expressed it in a private conversation, 'poke his nose into the Black Sea." While the request was under consideration, and while the authorities were eagerly asking the vari-ous foreign ambassadors and envoys what consequences such a precedent might be likely to entail, the Admiral got his steam up, and, with all his flags flying, passed quietly up the straits and entered the Black Sea. As though to show that it was through no curiosity to see Odessa, nor to visit the site of Sebastopol, that he came, he cruised about for a few hours, and returned to the anchorage before Constantinople the following day. Such, at least, is the story told here, and I believe it has mot no contradiction. I only mention it now as having a strange relation to a paragraph which has just appeared in a St. Petersburg paper, the Wisdemosti, whose Odessa correspondent writes thus:-"The rumor goes here that General Ignatien has presented to the Porte a formal demand for the revision of the treaty of 1656. Meanwhile, Odessa is preparing a grans and festive reception for the fleet which the Russian Government has purchased in America, and which to the number of seventeen iron-clads, will demand the right to pass the Bosphorns under American colors and enter the Black Sea. Should this demand he refused-eighteen days being given for the deiteration on it—the troops of the Czar are to enter and occupy the Danublan provinces." I simply give you this as a sample of the sort of tidings that meet ready acceptance among many here. The anxiety of the Russian Government journals to deny any warlike intentions, or any projects of aggression with regard to Turkey, are understood at Constantinople as almost the invariable precursors of a quarrel; and this is an apprehension shared by the Austrian Cabinet, however little it is felt or neknowledged by our authorities of Downing street.

the Piazza San Pietro, deafening from Pope, 'Royal cardinals, and priests March.' They had with the over forty Koyai March. They had over forty banners. Our eyes grew dazzled at the eternal 'Si, si, si. We will the annexation.' The flag of the eity was splendid, with 'Citta Leonina, in Roman characters, 'Si, Si, Si,' and the words 'Liberty and Work.' At least 2000, on they marched, with their sealed crystal urn in front, applieded by the measurement applauded by the spectators on the pavement, by the myriads from the balconies and windows. On to the Capitol, where each voted in propria persona, amid the shouts of the populace and the music of the bands. The Papal soldiers for-got to wind np the St. Angelo clock on the morning of the 20th, and the Leonines insist that it shall never be wound up more."

#### A STRANGE STORY.

# That Combat in the Air-Belligerent Acro-nautics.

The telegraph, awhile ago, mentioned the fact of a battle between French and Prussian aronauts up in the air. Now we have the following details :-

From the Belgian Nouvelles du Jour.

"PARIS, Oct. 1,-Nadar returned September 30 to Paris, His return was not effected without trouble, although his balloon was directed by a good wind and favorable currents since his de-parture from Tours. But let me relate the particulars of his voyage in chronological order: -He left Tours at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the bold aronaut arrived in view of Paris at 11 o'clock, floating about 3000 metres above the fort at Charenton. At this time, as the Intrepide, which was the name of M. Nadar's balloon, appeared in sight, a second balloon was seen in the horizon. M. Nadar was observed to display a long streamer with the French national colors. Immediately afterwards a national flag floated from the car of the other balloon.

"Vigorous hurrahs and cries of 'C'est Durouff, from the garrison of the fort, greeted the appearance of the two aeronauts, whose balloons gradually approached. Suddenly, and when at short distance from each other, a loud report was heard in the air, which report was followed by a series of explosions. These were at first supposed to be victorious signals or demonstrations, until M. Nadar was seen to fling himself into the netting of his balloon, and to cling to its sides. During this time the other aronaut continued discharging shots at M. Nadar and his balloon. The Intrepide was descending rapidly, and it appeared evident to the spectators below that some incomprehensible event had happened above. But mark what the French flag of the neighboring balloon came to. It was withdrawn, and a black and yellow standard was observed to be floating in its place.

"All was explained. "Treason!' 'It is a Prus-'He has fired on the Intrepide! sian balloon!" were the cries that burst simultaneously from the French people. Nadar was supposed to have been lost. He was seen to descend rapidly in his car, and his balloon had once more nearly reached the earth. He however, cast out his ballast, and he again ascends. M. Nadar again clambers up the network of his balloon.and by a marvellous effort he succeeds in stopping the hole made in his balloon by the shot of his adversary.

"The Intrepide then becomes the assailant, and several shots were fired from the car into the Prussian balloon, which suddenly whirled about and fell to the ground with giddy velocity. As soon as it reached the earth a detachment of Uhlans, who were on the plain, and who had been following the aerial combatants throughout this exciting struggle, rushed forth, and surrounding the balloon, received their champion-God knows in what condition. They then hastened off at full speed to the Prussian ad-vanced posts. In the meantime M. Nadar descended safely at Charenton, where he is still at this moment.

# SECOND EDITION WAR NEWS BY CABLE. Trochu Anxious for Peace. The Gambetta Party Implacable. The Prussians at Orleans Effect of the War on Germany DOMESTIC NEWS.

An Earthquake in Ohio. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.. Etc.

# FROM EUROPE.

#### A Naval Fogagement Imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 20 .- Despatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are outside of Heligoland. None are in sight off the month of the Elbe. Preparations to meet the French vessels have been made in the Weser.

Thirty Post Offices have been organized under the Bavarian officials in the Departments of Alsace and Lorraine.

A Desire for Peace. BRUSSELS, Oct. 20.—The Etoile Belge says it is believed that Trochu and some of the other members of the provisional government are desirons of peace, while Gambetta, Minsster of the Interior, is implacable.

#### Napoleon's Private Affairs.

GENEVA, Oct. 20 .- General Fleury has arrived at Lausan ne, to arrange the private affairs of the French Emperor.

Prussian Arrogance Condemned. LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Times, in its review of the continental situation this morning, censures the arrogance of the Prussians in their terms for peace, and approves the language of the Emperor that "no government yielding a foot of French territory as a condition of peace could retain its power a day." General Burnside

has found it necessary to deny that he has been commissioned by the American Government to offer peace propositions of any kind.

#### Ten French Frigates are anchored off Dunkirk with their fires

THE KU-KLUX.

#### North Carolina Horcors, Butcherles, Whip-pings and Tortures-School and Church Incondingiam.

The Raleigh Standard of a recent date says:-The tale is a terrible one, but it must be told. The world should know what has obstructed law-what has subverted government-what has banished peace and filled North Carolina with wallings, fear, and woe. The world should know why a resort to the military arm was imperative. The world should know that instead of exaggeration not one half has been

The following statement is furnished from the record. We commend the catalogue of outrages and crimes to the attentive consideraion of our friends throughout the country. It is the voice of the bleeding, dying poor. (The Standard then proceeds to print a terri-

ble list, occupying two columns of its paper, of recent outrages, enumerating over 60 flagrant cates, and says that hundreds of other cases of scourging and mutilation are necessarily omitted. We take from the account a few of the most prominent outrages.)

The jail of Greene county broken open, and five men taken out; their throats cut and their bodies thrown in Contentnea creek.

men taken out, their throats cut, and their

The sheriff of Jones county and colonel of

the open day, on the public highway. His death was decreed by a Ku-klux camp in the adjoining county of Lenoir. He was hated because he was a Northern man and a Republican.

The colonel of the militia of Jones county, and a justice of the peace, shot and killed in the open day while at work in his saw-mill. A colored man with him at the same time badly shot.

The family of Daniel Blue, colored, murdered in Moore county. Blue was wounded and escaped. His wife was killed. She was en-His five other children were murtiente. dered, the house set on fire, and the bones of all found next morning. Two white men of the name of McLeod mur-

dered in Cumberland. The men who murdered them had painted faces. The Ku-klux charged the murder on colored men, and one colored

man was killed by them on account of it. A colored minister of the Gospel in Gulf township, Chatham county, compelled to take a torch and burn his own church, which he and others had built on his own land. The next morning, after the Ku-klux had departed, the melancholy sight was presented of the minister and his congregation holding prayer over the ashes of his church.

A colored woman drowned in a mill-pond in Orange county, because she had been "impu-dent" to a white lady! This is the only charge. A colored boy in Orange county taken at midnight from his father while they were burn-ing observed and hanged. The observe were that ing charcoal and hanged. The charge was that he had made some improper and foolish re-marks about the white ladies. His body hung ten days until the vultures partly consumed it and no one during that time dared to take him down.

Wyatt Outlaw, a colored man, was hanged near the Court House in Graham, Alamance county. He was a leading Republican, an industrious mechanic, and a man of unblemished character. His offense was that Governor Holden had appointed him a justice of the peace and he had accepted the appointment, and was President in that county of the Union League of America. It was charged that he had incited colored men to fire on the Ku-klux on the public highways, but this statement can be disproved by respectable witnesses. He was dragged from his house at midnight, his little son clinging to him as long as he could, and his aged mother pleading for him. He was hanged near the Court House, that the Ku-klux might show their contempt for the civil law. The Rev. Mr. Conliss, a native of Vermont, and a teacher of a colored school at Company Shops, Alamance, was taken from his house at night and badly whipped. His wife endea-vored to protect him, and was struck on the head with a heavy pistol and badly wounded. Mr. Conliss was lame and went on crutches; but the Ku-klux had no mercy on the poor old crippled man. He was whipped because he taught a colored school and was a loyal man. John W. Stephens, State Senator, from the county of Carroll, was murdered in the open day, in the court-house in the town of Yancey-ville. He was killed in the court-house, in open day, to show Ku-klux contempt for the civil law. Sam. Allen was driven from his house near Leesburg, Caswell county. A few nights after-wards some colored men, friends of his, were watching at his house with his wire while he was concealed in the woods. The Ku-klux appeared, these colored men fled, and Robin Jacobs, one of them, and an old man, not being able to get away, was shot through the head and killed. The Ku-klux of Rockingham county made a raid and fired into a house and shot a colored woman through the brain and killed her, In the same county, in another case, they thrust chunks of wood on fire into the faces and mouths of their victims !

# DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:-U. S. 68 of 1831, 113/@114; 5-308 of 1862, 112%@113; do. 1864, 111%@1114; do. 1866, 112%@1124; do. July, 1866, 110%@1104; do., July, 1867, 110%@1104; do. July, 1868, 110%@1107; CS. 70-40, 1063/@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 111%@111%. Gold, 112%@113.

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

hast, rigging, and broken fragments of the hull scattered all around. This was the vessel seen at night, from the crew of which came those heart piercing cries. Two bodies were discovered in the water, one of which was pulled out, but the other drifted under the	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
pler to keep company with the others, which	While delable The la Plante

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 20 .- The Flour market is icss cuive, but steady. There is very little demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. 500 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4:50

barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$450 @475; extras at \$525@575; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$575@675; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$650@675; Inolana and Ohio do. do. at \$650@725; and fancy brands at \$757%@525, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$525. In Corn Meal nothing doing. The Wheat market is hardly so firm, and there is very little inquiry except for prime red and amber. Sales of 6600 bushels at \$134@135 for Indiana red; \$153 for Delaware do.; \$142@135 for Indiana red; \$153 for Choice Indiana white. Rye is held at 932, for Western. Corn is quiet and prices favor buyers. Sales of yellow at \$0@81c., and Western mixed at 75 @80c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 50 @502., and Pennsylvania at 49@50c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. a Barley or Mait. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Queroitron at \$25 per ton. Whisky is firm, and 95 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

# The French West Indies to be Oars-A Trade of \$12,000,000 at Stake.

A GRIP AT LAST.

collect on the piers to look for wrecks and dead todies. By 3 o'clock the gale had about spent

itself, though all the forenoon a high wind and

a very heavy sea prevalled. The barge Harvest had broken loose from the west pier, and was floating about. Floating in the water, just east

of the pier was a scow, lying on her side, her

bowsprit and gunwale out of the water, her mast, rigging, and broken fragments of the hull scattered all around. This was the vessel

doubtless are there yet. The identity of this vessel could not be posi-tively ascertained. On a piece of the hull float-ing in the water the word "Detroit" could be

plainly seen, but nothing more. A number of

sailors who collected around the wreck were

positive that it was the wreck of the scow Mary Amelia, of Detroit, Capt. Kerr. To the north of the old passenger depot, being thrown

of the old passenger depot, being thrown heavily against a line of spiles, lay another wreck, the hull completely capsized, the masts and rigging floating near by. This little craft was owned by two brothers, Alexander and William Pierce, who lived on Dare street, West Side

West Side. They were both on board the vessel, Alexander being the captain and William assist-ing. With them was a boy, whom they took as cook. These three, like the five on the other

craft, must, beyond the shadow of a doubt, have been drowned, and the two vessels must both have been lost while trying to make this port. Some two or three miles east of the river are the

remnants of a wreck. A vessel was driven ashore and totally wrecked near the rolling mill

there, and all on board must have been lost.

The N. Y. World to day has the following slightly sensational Washington despatch :--

sensational Washington despatch :--The conclusion arrived at by the administration in the matter of the recent representation made on behalf of the Prussian Government by Baron Gerolt is found to possess a startling significance in the light of some recent developments. Even before the loth of this month the Prussian Government was very much disturbed by the repeated and heavy shipments of arms and ammonition from this country to France, and on that day its anxiety was deepened by the adoption by the French Government of a decree which substantially announced that improved arms would be received by France from any quarter in any quantity, and by France from any quarter in any quantity, and paid for at the highest prices. Baron Gerolt made known the representation of his Government here, known the representation of his Government here, and it is now very well ascertained that the[adminis-tration has taken, in reply, substantially the same position as that taken by Earl Granville, to wit:— That neutral governments cannot be held, under international law, to act as detectives against their citizens in order to prevent a private traffic in arms with beligerent powers. a private traine in arms with beingerent powers. This doctrine being one not heretofore held by this Government, and being, in fact, the theory on which England maintains her view of the Alabama claims, an explanation of such a sudden change in our views has been sought, and there is reason to believe the secret appears in an understanding between the ad-ministration and the French Government of Tours. By the terms of this rumored understanding, the United States are to shape their views of inter-national law upon the subject of the neutrality re-quired of them in the present European war in such a way as to give the fullest scope to the exbuch a way as to give the inheat scope to the ex-portation of arms and war material generally from this country to France, and in return the Tours Gov-ernment is to give the United States an opportunity to secure the long-sought foothold in the Caribbean by the sale of the French colonies in that sea. So

by the sale of the French colonies in that sea. So far as regards the administration's share in this ar-rangement, the recent neutrality proclamation was purposely so worded as to open the door for the widest exportation of arms to France by failing to announce any prohibition upon such exportation, and thus, by implication, assuring all dealers that no interference need be apprehended from this Government. The part to be played by the Tours government is yet to be considered. The French West Indies consist of the greater portion of the Windward Isles, or Martinique, Guadaloupe, Marie-Galante, Desirado, and Saintes, with the northern portion of St. Martin, and extend from Porto Rico in a southeriy curve to and extend from Porto Rico in a southerly curve to the mouth of the Oronoco, thus forming the eastern and of the Antilles, as Cuba and Porto Rico consti As to the intrinsic value of the islands involved in this diplomacy, the annual trade is worth fully \$12,000,000, the value of the agricultural products of Martinique alone being some \$2,500,000 a year. Coffee, sugar, indigo, etc., are easily raised, and the usual tropical market for flour, timber, and manufactured goods is one that contains fortunes. The total population of these dependencies is something over a quarter of a million, and the area 600 square miles. The price is in doubt, but the money paid for Alaska, \$7,000,000 goid, would not be dear.

From the N: Y. Herald.

R. T. DUCKEY MARKET VESTER DAY.
From the N: Y. Herald.
There was a better feeling in commercial circles to-day, particularly among the dry goods dealors, to whom the colder weather promises larger business, as the been postponed by the pleasant weather of the past few weeks. The up town rotail business is very active. Among the optication of the past few weeks. The up town rotail business is very active. Among the opticate of the past few weeks. The up town rotail business is very active. Among the opticate of the past few weeks. The up town rotail business is very active. Among the opticate of the past few weeks. The last mentioned article was more active to day. and the shipping grades were ledge higher.
The money mifket was easy, more so than on any day fine the activity of last week. The provailing rate in early business was six per cent, on stocks and five on governments: but before three o'clock large balances were offered at five per cent. on the former callaterals and at the the West, in anticipation of higher rates on the callways, which goes far to compensate for movement of goods to the West, in anticipation of higher rates on the callways, which goes far to compensate for movement of the propert of the Eastern cities. Strictly prime first class accepts to the Eastern cities. Strictly prime first class for norm the former strike the Sub-Trensury. The bids were twenty seven in number, and for any filled of the affermon that the buyers of the gold Room was so active in the affermon that the buyers of the gold market was made to day the off and the day that for the day induces easting from the faster day for any gold of a single of a single days during the day of a sharp and to cash gold the sub-trensury. Usually payment for the gold was not made till the day the afternoon that the buyers of the gold market was made to day the afternoon the state the sharp attack on the stock day the after days. It is chanced in some quarters in stocks and the nowment is donot be sharp attack on aftersh, and the bears at the close were bidding 3 61 for rold for to-morrow. "The freer movement in the exports of the part few days has furnished the market wild a better supply of commercial bills, and the hankers' rates were conse-quently weak at the nominal quotation of 10 for prime sixty day bills and 169, for sight. In fact, the real seles of sixty day bills were at 1687, 6108%. It is apposed that the recent sharp advance was a portion of the programme of the desporate spect-lation of the 'bears' in stocks, who baught bills in hopes of embarrasing the 'balls, who, it will be remembered, had borrowed bills to procure money for carrying stocks. Moreover, the dearer rates for cash gold helped to weaken the market, affording another striking proof of the apparent hopelesaness of en-deavoring to stay the downward movement in gold. The 'bulls' no sconer stop one leak of their vessel than sucher appears. If they come cash gold foreign ex-change dedines. If they run up the price of gold they let out carge after cargo of cotton and produce. If they bid up exchange the exporters begin to fill orders from the other side. And so the circle of obstacles surrounds the other side. And so the circle of obstacles surrounds

The jail of Lenoir county broken open, five

bodies thrown in Neuse river. The jail of Orange county broken open, three men shot at. Two escaped, but one was wounded, and died thereof.

militia shot and killed from behind a blind, in

#### AN EXCITING ELECTION.

# The Italian Pleblecitum - How the "Leonines" Voted in Rome.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Rome, October 2:-

"Despite the prohibitions, the manouvres to prevent their voting, the banner of the inhabi-tants of the Leonne City floats alone in front of the Senators' Palace of the Capitol. Six thousand Romans, inhabitants of the Borgo, simply because St. Peter's and the Vatican chanced to be built in their midst, condemned to have their Rione, reduced to a Catholic Ghetto-as one of their returned exiles put it pithily-impossible! So the 'Leonines' gave it clearly to be under-stood that vote they should, vote they would, if prevented legally, by setting up a private plebis-cile of their own. The Giunta was at its wits' ends, Lanza having so expressly exhorted them not to embroil him further with the Pope.' At last some wit suggested that, instead of summon-

i ug the Romans, they vote by classes or corpora-tions-merchants, tailors, soldiers, sailors. Thus, they had a mind the Leonines could come in. The idea was adopted, and the different arts and trades chose their rendezvous, and with flags and music marched to the different voting places, and thence to the plazza of the Capitol up the Via Urucis, down the central staircase, at the foot of "Orucis, down the central staircase, at the loot of which are the two Egyptian lions. Each corpo-ration was halled with a burst of music from one of the three bands which occupied the plazza, the squeaking, piping efforts of the 'or-phans' band being decidedly *en amateur*. The most imposing procession was that of the arti-sans—over 5000—and the inimitable gesture of their standard hearer as he turned of the or sans—over 5000—and the inimitable gesture of their standard-bearer as he turned at the top of the central staircase, between the statues of Castor and Pollux, and, pointing to the immense line, seven file deep, which reached down to the Gesh, exclaimed. 'Here are the four faciozi,' or disturbers of the peace, will never be forgotten by those who heard and saw. He alluded, of course, to the Papal expression that there are but ifour maleontents in Rome.'

but 'four malcontents in Rome.'

"The most respectable procession was that of the jewellers, about 2000, with their flag, "Arte degil Orafi." The most touching procession was that of the returned exiles, who, if all were here, would amount to 20,000. They came with their flag. 'Returned Exiles,' and had a magnificent welcome. But the procession of the day was that of the Leonines. The illegal voters had prepared a crystal urn, in which they deposited their 'Si's' with a notary to unlawfully witness, sign, and seal. All night they worked at their banners; at 11 they started NOTES OF THE WAR.

### INSIDE PICTURES OF PARIS.

A correspondent of the London Daily News says:-"The presence of the Prussians at the gates, and the sound of the cannon, have at last obered this frivolous people. Always acting, they are now acting the part of Spartans. It is somewhat amusing to see the stern gloom on the faces of patriots one meets who were singing and shouling a few days ago-more particularly as it is by no means difficult to distinguish beneath this outward gloom a certain keen relish, founded upon the feeling that the part is well played. One thing, however, is certain, order has at length been evolved from disorder. Except in the morning, hardly any armed men are to be seen in the streets, and even in the central boulevards, except when there is a report of some success or during an hour in the evening, there are no crowds. In the fighting faubourgs there is a real genuine determination to fight it out to the last. Men, women, and children are all of one mind in the quarters of the workingmen.

THE FRENCH "INTELLIGENT CONTRABAND." "Villagers who have slipped through the lines and who play the part of the intelligent contra-band of the American civil war are our informants. They represent the Prussian army withalmost without clothing, bitterly their advance into France, demoralout food. repenting their advance into France, ized by the conviction that few of them will be again in their homes. We are treated every day, too, to the details of heroism on the part of Mobiles and Nationales, which would make Achilles himself jealous. There is, we are told, a wonderful autilleryman in the fort before St. Denis, the perfection of whose aim carries death and destruction into the Prassian ranks.

#### ORIFICAL AMERICANS.

"Americans who are here complain very much of the Parisians in not using the spade more than they do. Earthworks, which played so large a part in the defense of Richmond, are unknown here. Barricades made of pavingstones in the streets, and forts of solid masonry outside, are considered the ne plus ultra of defensive works."

#### INSIDE OF STRASBURG.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazelle says:- "A few hours of occupation by the Ger-man troops sufficed to change the aspect of affairs in this city in a very suggestive fashion. Strasburg was immediately declared free from all requisitions. Further, large quantities of fresh meat, bread, and wine were sent into the town, and everything was supplied which could be required by the sick and wounded. Germany has now for Strasburg the tenderness of a mother who greets a child wounded by involuntary maternal severity. There never had been any serious want in the hospitals any more than there had been hunger in the city; but the peo-ple were getting to the end of their resources, and another week or two would have told a serious tale."

#### WOMEN IN THE ARMY.

Two well-known actresses on the French boards, Madilles Massin and Mignard, have en-listed in the National Guards as contonteres. Several of the male actors have already enlisted either in the National Guards or Mobiles. General Trochu is said to be descended from Racine.

RIVALLING MARK TWAIN.

RIVALLING MARK TWAIN. The war map supplied to the French officers is said to rival that produced by Mark Twain. It is a mixture of absurd geographical blunders. The Rhine, judging it by the scale on which the rest of the country is represented, would be nearly five miles wide, and does not rise, as is commonly believed. In the Alps, but proceeds from the Lake of Constance. Some of the French papers, indeed, console themselves with the reflection that, disastrone as the war has the reflection that, disastrous as the war has been, it would have been much worse had the Emperor fulfilled his promise of leading his troops into Germany.

banked. Rumor says that the mission of Laurier from

the French Government to London is to negotiate a loan.

#### Bourbaki's Refusal.

The Morning Telegraph has reason to believe that General Bourbaki's refusal to command the beaten army of the Loire, was due to a very natural feeling, and that his offer to command the army of the North is considered a subterfuge, as that army is not likely to be formep at all.

#### The Prussians in Orleans.

The conduct of the Germans in Orleans, according to the Prussian account, is much different from that ascribed to them by the French newspapers. They were perfectly orderly, and the occupation was unattended by any violence or extortions. A Prussian paper says, in the absence of skilled men from their usual industry. Germany is a heavier loser than France by this war.

#### The Italian Mails.

FLORENCE, Oct. 30.-The Italian mails are all forwarded by way of Brindisi at present, instead of Marseilles.

#### Ill-treatment of the Pope.

A circular has been issued by the Italian Government protesting against the rumors of illtreatment of the Pope. He is perfectly free and independent. All Italy asks is a ratification of any determination on his part to leave Rome, in order that the honor and respect due to his office may be paid him.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

#### Nevada Politics. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 .- Hon. Aaron A. Sargent arrived here to-day from San Francisco, having accomplished the journey in six days and fourteen hours. His colleague, Hon. J. A. Johnson has also arrived. Senators Cole and Casserly are in San Fraheisco.

Mr. Sargent, who has been stumping Nevada says, as the result of his observations, that that State will give about twelve hundred majority for the State and the Congressional Republican ticket.

Last Monday and Tuesday the First Snow of the season fell in the Rocky Mountains.

# FROM THE WEST.

Easthquake Shock. CLEVELAND, Oct. 20 .- A very sensible shock of earthquake was felt here this morning at about 7 o'clock, lasting 15 or 20 seconds.

The National Bank building, Atwater block. and other large buildings swayed to and fro, causing the persons occupying the upper stories to flock into the streets in the greatest consternation. The same shock was plainly felt in Meadville, Pa., but it cannot be traced to any other locality.

#### FROM CHINA.

#### Punishment of the Ties-Ista Assassing.

DONDON, Oct 20 .- Later advices from China are much more pacific. A despatch dated Tientsin, [Sept. 30, says two mandarins have been transported and fifteen men beheaded for complicity in the outrages on French residents. Resides, an embassy is preparing to go to France.

#### Baltimore Produce Markel.

Baltimere Produce Markel. BALTMORE, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet and less firm at 15% (215% c. Pionr duil and irregular; Howard Street superfine, flease'15; do. extra, 5666'75; do. family, 5768'50; City Mills superfine, flease'15; do. extra, 502037'25; do. family, 67'5009'75; Western superfine, flease'15; do. family, 67'5009'75; Western superfine, flease'15; do. family, 67'500'9'75; Western family, 55'506'750; do. family, 67'500'9'75; Western family, 55'506'750; do. family, 67'5560'6'05; do. family, 55'506'750; do. family, 67'5560'50; do. family, 55'506'750; do. family, 67'5560'50; do. family, 55'506'50; do. family, 55'506'506'500; do. family, 55'506'506'500; do. family, 55'506'500; do. family, 55'50

#### THE STORM ON THE LAKES.

Less of Steam Propeller and Several Lives -The Wrecks at Cleveland. The Cleveland Plaindealer has the following

concerning the great gale on Lake Eric of Monday night, in which so many vessels and lives were lost :--

Seldom has so terrific a gale swept over the lake, and never has one visited this vicinity which caused so much loss of life and property in so short a time. The night was extraordinarily dark. As it approached midnight it was evident that a severe storm was brewing, and many vessels made all sail for port. At about 12% o'clock, as the sailors report, a hurricane burst upon the lake all at once, and many a captain barely had time to put about his craft and let down canvas upon the run before the gale was upon them. A score of gales seemed condensed in ene, and the wind could almost be seen to blow.

Rain fell during most of the continuance of the gale. On the lake the scene was awful, Captain Gouidier, the pier lighthouse-keeper, and Captain Kennedy, the Custom House officer on night duty, kept watch on the pier, looking for versel lights occasionally catching a slimpse of vessel lights, occasionally catching a glimpse of a vessel's light rocking on the, waves now in sight, now lost in the water gulfs. At about 2 o'clock they saw a craft but a few

feet east of the lighthouse, and heard the agon-ized cries for help of the ill-fated crew. Not a person could be seen, and only once in a while, as the overturned vessel was lifted on the crest of a wave into the rays from the lighthouse feebly penetrating the darkness, could a black something be spied on the water. A life-boat was not far off—one which is here for the exwas not far off-one which is here for the ex-press purpose of rescuing people under such circumstances-yet for all the services to which it could be then pur it might never have been sent here, because it was securely locked in a building, and there was no crew to man it even could it be obtained and launched. man it even could it be obtained and launched. For a few brief moments the sries of the help-less sallors straggling for existence were heard, and then, one by one, they ceased, and it was known that they were drowned, and, adding to the furious beating of the water, could now be heard the dull, heavy thamp of the wreck against the pier. Another vessel was also seen drifting with the wind, almost in reach: but what manner of craft she was, or whether her crew were on board, could not be determined. Soon after the break of day, people began to

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### A Serlous Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. The court is to-day occupied with the trial of colored boy, upon the charge of violating the per son of a little white girl, aged nine years. Th child was positive in her identification of the pr child was positive in her identification of the pri-soner, saying that while she was in the street on the night of the 6th inst., looking at a surprise party, he induced her to go with him, and there accom-plished his design. The defense is an alibi, setting forth that the prisoner was at his home all of the evening in question, and did not go out of the house from dusk until the following morning. He is re-presessented by Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., who, in his argument to the jury, told many interesting anecdotes illustrative of the unreliability of these charges and the scruinty with which a jury should charges, and the scrutiny with which a jury should scan them. The case is yet on trial.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1870.

The loan market is generally quiet, though the stock dealers continue to keep the banks fairly occupied in attending to their wants. The activity noted at the Stock Exchange yesterday has subsided, but the shifting of loans inseparable from such a large amount of speculation affects the market for several days subsequently. The supply and demand are fairly poised at this time and rates are thus heid steady, but with a gradual decline in the regular mercantile demand for discount loans we may fairly expect a corresponding fall in the asking rates. To-day call loans are active but easy at 5006 per cent., and choice business paper is in demand at 7@9 per cent. Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging

from 1123/@1131/s, opening and closing at 1123/s. Governments are also dull, and prices are without a single change.

The stock market was dull and depressed

Sales of State 6s, first series, at 1041/2; and City 6s, new bonds, at 10276@1023/. Small sales of Reading Railroad at 50 1-16@ 5034, the latter b. o; Lehigh Valley at 58%; and Philadelphia and Erie at 2055@2036, the latter b. o.; 42 was offered for Little Schuyikill and 60 for Pennsylvania. The rest of the list was neglected. Central Transportation stock was taken at 50½, and Seventeenth and Nine-teenth Streets Passenger Railway at 21.

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

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... OCTOBER 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird

& Co. Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Ciyde & Co. Bark Ormus, Partangall, Antwerp, Workman & Co. Schr Charlotte Fish, Williams, Boston, Chas. Has-

lam & Co.
 Schr H. B. McCauley, Hubbard, Norfolk, do.
 Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
 Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

#### ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Provi-dence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamship William F. Ciyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. O'di. Steamer M. Masser, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer F. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Ciyde & Co. Swed. bark Maria Margaretha, Daler, 53 days from Ivigtut, with saltpetre to Powers & Weightman--vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Quickstep, Smith, 5 days from New Market, N. H., with mill wood to Lennox & Burgess. Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, 13 days from Charles-ton, S. C., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Company.

Company. Schr M. E. Vancleaf, Jones, 15 days from Charles-ton, with lumber to C. E. Baker-vessel to Warran &

Gregg. Schr Saco, Wilson, from St. Man's river, Md., with umber. Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, from Weilsteet, with

merchandise. Schr W. F. Byrn, Robinson, from Norfolk, with

lumber to Patterson & Lippincott. Schr J. H. Perry, Gillam, from New Bedford, with

Schr J. H. Perry, Gullah, from New Deciond, with merchandise.
Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 3 days from New York, with mase, to Chas. Hasiam & Co.
Schr Sarah Clarke, Clarke, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Chas. Hasiam & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, from Norwich, Schr Sydney Price, Godfrey, from Portsmouth, Schr Sydney Price, Godfrey, from Portsmouth, Schr Ster Odd Fellow, Connor, from White Hill.
Schr Samuel Cestner, Jr., Robinson, from Boston, Schr R. K. Vaughn, Vaughn, do.
Schr Beasie Morris, Allen, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. F. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 20.-The following boats

MEMORANDA.

HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 20.—The following boats left this morning in tow :— A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber to E. G. Fay. Phot Boy, with lumber to Allen & Knight. Edward Worth, with lumber to Malone & Taylor. Martha Jane, with lumber to Malone & Taylor. Martha Jane, with lumber to Taylor & Betts, J. R. S. Ryan, with lumber to R. Woolverton, Col. Dolinger, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie. John A. Tingafeit, with lumber, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA. Ship Carlton, Durkee, hence, at Antwerp eth inst. Br. steamers Russia, Lott, for Liverpool, and Bri-tannia, Campbell, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday. The steamer Tybee, Delaney, for St. Domingo, cleared at New York yesterday. The steamers San Jacinto, Atkins, and Rapidan, Whitehurst, from Savannah; Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston; and Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday. Back Eliza Avelina, Dowley, hence for Memel, at Nem York yesterday. Back Eliza Avelina, Dowley, hence for Memel, at Schrs A. E. Lyon, Hallet; Fred. Gray, Gray; E. T. Smith, Baker; George H. Bent, Hudson; H. W. God-frey, McKay, all from Boston for Philadelphia; and Billow, Eldridge, from New Haven for Trenton, passed Hell Gate yesterday.