THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Occupation of Versailles.

The South Carolina Troubles.

Federal and State Governments.

The Bogus Peace News.

Another Siamese Twins.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

VERSAILLES.

Occupation of the Fown by the Prussians-Interesting Particulars.

The war correspondent of the Boston Journal,

writing from Rouen, France, says:-Versailles is, without doubt, the best specimen of an earthly paradise in "Middle Europe." Whatever may have been Louis Fifteenth's faults of taste in architecture, he had an almost passionate love for the beautiful in nature, and a just appreciation of it. Though he sometimes made his gardens too prim, and laid out his forests too accurately, he was in general a good gardener. He could make the desert blossom as the rose, and he did at Versailles. Into the sterile plain he put life and bloom—made long avenues of trees resplendent with foliage, so that one could fly out of the artificial age in which the movarch lived, into Arcadia. Here and there the morarch lived, into Arcadia. Here and there the fountains leaned sunward—and statues, almost life-like, set humans to thinking that antique divinity had been enticed into these fairy grounds once more to dwell. "Apollo's Thicket" is just such a nest as one might fancy the god was reposing in when he caught sight of Daphne. The "King's Garden," old Louis' favorite promenade, and the "Queen's Walk," where the culmination of the tragedy of the "Diamond Necklace" took place, are only rivalled in beauty by the "Orangene," the bits of walk about the fountains—every one a charming little landscape—vijon, and the view down the "grand alley," where -Vijon, and the view down the "grand alley," where the thousands gather on fete days every summer to watch the glare and glitter of the lliuminated foun-tains, which even Louis Fourteenth could not have invented. Insipid as are the palaces, no one has ever yet been critical enough to cavil at the woods which surround the Trianon, or which stretch, seemingly boundless, far away towards Marly and Saint Germain, or towards the dozens of little vil-lages which nestle playfully about the environs of the town which has been at once the birthplace and the mausoleum of some of the most splendid vani-

ties Europe has ever seen.

The Prussians had surrounded Versailles on all sides, from a distance, as early as the 18th, and the Uhlanen had confided to them the task of discover-ing the condition of the town, and entering it for a requisition. The Prussians had, as usual, a very correct estimate of the number and quality of the forces there, and desired earnestly to have the head-quarters of one army there—both for the romance and the practical advantage of the thing. The 18th opened sunny and fair, and the Mayor of Versailles, rejoicing in his new-found requisition dignity, was opened such and rar, and the stayor of versames, rejoicing in his new-found republican dignity, was about assembling the wise heads of the place for a parley concerning precantionary measures, when it was announced that three hussars, each of whom wore a skull and cross-bones on his cap, were outside the town-bold as brass-and desired an immediate conversation with the Mayor. They were escorted up a long line of the "National Guard' (poor devils! but few of them had guns!) and presented to the aforesaid Mayor. He refused to see the brave cavaliers, unless they could present the authority of some general; therefore they withdrew. Early the next morning an aid-decamp, followed by a single horseman, came again to see the "municipal authorities," He spent the greater part of the forenoon in conversation with the Mayor, represented to him the usclessness of resistance; but his talk, emphatic though it was, did not have as much effect as the thunder of the cannon, which c now occasionally be heard in the rection of the plain of Velizy, between Versailles and Sceaux. The cannonading seemed to convince the good Mayor that there was a large Prussian army at hand; and he had almost decided to capitulaie, when suddenly arrived from the same direc-tion as the aide-de-camp a captain of engineers, also an aid of the General commanding the 5th Prussian Corps. The keys of the magazines in which provisions and fodder were stored were now which provisions and fodder were stored were now imperatively demanded, and by this time cannonading was heard on the farm of Villecoublay, only a short distance from Versailles. This noise came from General Vinoy's valiant attempt to defend the heights of Meudon, governing the left shore of the Scine and the forts of Vanores and Issy. The railway trains to and from Paris had been suspended the day before. Although the roads were not badly cut as yet, nothing would have tempted the frightened employees to try one more trip to the capital. The employees to try one more trip to the capital. The result was that about noon the Mayor appeared before the gate at the end of the "Avenue de Paris," and with the statue of the great King looking calmly down upon him, read the text of the capitulation o

the city and the force in it. SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Conflict Between the Federal and State
Authorities—Six Men Reported Killed.
Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 22.—Two companies of United States troops went up to Laurens and New-berry to-day. The last intelligence from the scene of action is that seven men were killed. Two of the constabulary and four negroes were killed in the streets of Laurens. The dimculty has been brewing some time, fanned by the fanatical breath of Jo Crews. It came very near bursting forth on the day of the election. Crews called on his militia to of the election. Crews called on his militla to get their arms; they got them, but by the time they had done so, there were as many Winchesters in the hands of the whites. At this juncture, when a collision seemed impossible to be avoided, Colonel Smith, alone, cane into the public aquare, ordered the negroes to put away their arms, when the whites did likewise at the request of the Sheriff. Colonel Smith's command left next day when the constabulary started to are left next day, when the constabulary started to arrest a man named Johnson, a Tennesseeau, cursed and abused him, and thus the smouldering embers

were fanned into a blaze.

The galiant Crews, after bringing on the difficulty on the day of election, cowardly sought the protec-tion of the United States troops. Having set the mischief afloat, he intended to take precious care of his cowardly carcass. He started the row to make nnocent and ignorant men suifer. They went for innocent and ignorant men suifer. They went for him, however, scoured the whole country; so far he is still missing. There are various roports concerning him; some say he and his son were both killed, others that he is hid in the woods, another that he was pursued to the Saluda river—fired upon and wounded whilst swimming the river. We don't believe that ether of the reports is true. "A man born to be hung need not fear bullet nor water." There has been immense excitement in the ring here. Rumors of assassination were rife. Guards were placed out, The colored militia sentinelled their armory. Apropos, two white men ran off the sentinels and guard, and captured the militia armory, of 150 rifles,

Yesterday or the day before the telegraph wires Yesterday or the day before the telegraph which have been kept in incessant vibration to carry the news to Washington and to General Terry, in Georgia, so as to get more troops. The big reb an't dead yet; he is kicking again, and there must be more troops to finish him. If Governor Scott will arm the regroes, and will not arm the whites; if he will uphold such scoundrels as Crews in their in-cendiary and inflaming speeches to the negroes; if the will appoint such men to position and place, he will hear of lynch law so far as those men are concerned, for the law of the land won't reach them, and they will be reached; and the sooner Governor Scott learns this, and learns, too, that South Carolinians are not to be treated as barbarians and tyrannized over by such outlaws as Joe Crews and the hands of rentians, the better it will be for the

his bands of ruffians, the better it will be for the prosperity and advancement of the State. The house of Mr. Edmund Davis was entirely con-The house of Mr. Edmund Davis was entirely consumed last night, by fire, at about two o'clock. The fire was first seen issuing from the back plazza, and was, undoubtedly, the work of incendiaries. Nothing was saved. He was insured for \$2500—loss \$4000. The militia are still guarding their armory here. It is needless to say that our citizens have no design upon them. We understand there will be over two hundred cases of filegal voting sent up

from this county. Persons from Newberry, Kershaw, and North Carolina voted in our county. There are five hundred cases from Edgefield, and any quantity occurred at Laureus.

LATER. The news received here Friday evening (says the Columbia Phanix) of troubles at Laurens Court House, produced deep feeling in the community. The report that Governor Scott designed to send up The report that Governor Scott designed to send up the two negree companies has created much excitement, which was increased by the unusual display of colored uniforms and guns on the street. About 9 o'clock P. M. a gentleman from Governor Scott's office brought the assurance that no colored companies would be sent from Columbia. This led to public quiet. We learn that Messrs. Hoge and Hubbard went up to Newberry, Friday night, and remained an hour or two. We have heard of several indammatory remarks which should be brought to notice. One case we intend to bring forward. A gentleman informed us that he heard Mr. J. B. Denms, otherwise known as "General," say to a crowd of colored men, in reference to the smair at Laurens, that they ought to take their Winchester rifles, and go and kill these to take their Winchester rifles, and go and kill these people off, etc. etc. Mr. Dennis, we believe, has some official connection with the Adjutant-General's office here. As he is so belligerent, we hope that Governor Scott will send him, at least, to the

A WALL STREET TRICK.

The Bogus "Extras" in the Gold Room - The Speculators' Little Game Proves a Failure. The credulity of Wall street men - more especially of those innocents who deal in gold—was never more strikingly illustrated than yesterday. At the usual hour the Gold Room began to fill up with its crowd of vociferous speculators, and business went on with about the ordinary clamor of tongues. Gold was then selling at 111%. But at 10 se the scene changed. Just previous to that time an unusual commotion was heard near the door, and several of the representatives of German bankers were summoned to consult their principals. After a whis-pered conversation these gentiemen plunged into the pit, and commenced selling at a lively raie.

At precisely 11:30 the murder was out. A well-known operator entered the room, having in his hand a little slip of paper—say two by five inches—hearing, in two-line plea type, the word "Extra." At once there was a grand rush for these extras, and in less than no time the room was full of them, and the brokers were in a state of tremendous excitement veiling like figured. citement, yelling like flends incarnate, and slinging their arms about with utter disregard of their neighbors safety. Gold dropped like a flash to 1113, and the bear party smiled so broadly that there was dan-ger of their dislocating their jaws—which event neight, perhaps, have furnished ammunition for un-born Samsons.

The extras purported to have been issued by the Post and Commercial, and were nearly identical in expression. The following is a copy of that attributed to the Commercial:

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The negotiations which have

been going on through the mediation of General Burnside between Jules Favre and Bismarck were brought to a successful termination this morning France acceding to Prussian terms with slight modifications.

Any observant man would have seen at once, from the appearance of the slips, that they had not been printed in a newspaper office, for they were printed on glazed paper, and worked on with the nicety of job printing.

At about 11 o'clock the news was denied, and at 11 10 the brokers in the room learned that it was a

omplete hoax, a "sell," a "go."

Fortunately the discovery was made before the originators of the sell had realized very heavily, and it is doubted whether they made much more than their paper bills. The suspicions of the street point to a prominent Canadian operator, but of his complicity in the swindle no one has any positive proof.—

A DOUBLE BABY.

The Slamese Twins Outdone-Extraordinary

Frenk of Nature.

A correspondent of the Uncinnati Commercial, writing from Delaware, Ohio, October 19, relates his marvellous story Our community is much excited over a freak of nature in the production of a double baby. The Siamese twins are completely overshadowed by this infant wonder. There is living in Peru township, Morrow county, a family named Finley. Up to last Wednesday n orning it consisted of Mr. Joseph Finley, his wife Mary, and two children, ittle girls, aged 3 and 5 years. On that morning Mrs. Finley was confined and gave birth to twins, joined together in a manner unknown to the books. When the gossips descriptions of the child, or rather children, it was laughed at by the professional, and pronounced a good hoax. A geatleman living in the vicinity of the Finley home called on one of our physicians and assured him that there was no exaggeration in the description, as he had seen the exaggeration in the description, was something in wonder. Convinced that there was something in wonder, consisting of Drs. J. the case, a party of gentlemen, consisting of Drs. J.
A. Little and T. B. Williams, W. O. Scamens, Professor of Natural History and Chemistry in the Ohio
Wesleyen University and S. K. Donovan, on the 16th instant, visited the family. Before reaching the finley farm the party called on Dr. A. E. Westbrook, of Ashley, who had been called to attend the mother, and learned from him that half had not been told. Dr. Westbrook accompanied the party. An hour's drive brought them to the place.

On going to the gate leading to the yard, a written notice was discovered announcing that visitors would not be admitted. This did not deter the party. They immediately entered the yard, and on reaching the front door of the dwelling, they were met by Mr. Finley (the father) and a gentleman who appeared to be acting as an aid-de-camp, who informed the party that they could be admitted to see the show on the payment of twenty-five cents each. The Professor promptly forked over, and the party stepped in. In a few minutes the nurse made her appearance with the wonder. A double child was exhibited. Two perfectly formed heads, one on either side of spinal column.

give a clear idea of it, just suppose that you sever the bodies of two men at the lower part of the abdomen and then put the two upper parts together, and you have the trunk of this child. At the instance of Drs. William and Little, the clothing was taken from it, and a critical examination was made, so far as could be without doing injury. From the occiput of one child to the occiput of the other there is a continuous spine, in a direct line. Upon one side, and directly in the centre of the trunk, were perfectly developed hips, thighs, legs, and feet. They are in nice proportion to the body of either child. On the opposite side there is one large, imperfectly formed leg, presenting the appearance of the consolidation of two legs. There are eight toes on this limb, two of which have the appearance of great toes, being much larger than the others. Each has a well-formed head, good features, good chest, good arms and hands, lung, heart, liver, and stomach. The lower portion of the bowels, the bladder, and perhaps the kidneys, are in common. All the other organs are separate.

There was but one umbilical cord and one pla-centa. The length of the body is twenty inches, and the umbilicus is central in the abdomen, and equi-distant from each head. It nurses well, amd, when distant from each head. It nurses well, amd, when first exhibited to the party, one child was asleep and the other was crying. While the physicians were making their examination, both cried, but, a few moments after, the one which was crying first went to sleep, while the other remained awake. When either head would cry, the perfect leg which was nearest that head kicked and drew up, while the leg nearest the other head remained quiet. When either cried, the toes on the imperfect foot would move, but the limb remained stationary. Both heads nurse well, and the child, or rather children, are in excellent health. The physicians could see no reason why ft, or they, should not live. The mother is doing well.

Mr. Finley is alive to the importance and value of arr. Fines is silve to the importance and value of this addition to his family. He is now charging gate money, and he informed the writer that he and already entered into an article of agreement with a gentleman for the sale of the body, if it should die. Price fixed is \$10,000. Negotiations are in progress for the exhibition if it lives. He is convinced that there is money in it, dead or alive, but thinks there for the exhibition if it lives. He is convinced that there is money in it, dead or alive, but thinks there is most in the latter condition. He says that he is conscious of the fact that he "is an unlarned man, but has sense enough not to be fooled out of it."

SCHLESTADT.

The Fortress Lately Captured by the Prus-

Schlestadt, whose capture has just been reported by cable, is a very ancient town on the left bank of the lil, between the Rhine and the Vosges, twenty-six miles southwest of Strasburg. It was fortified by Vauhan, and possesses also great natural military advantages. Charlemagne is said to have held a State celebration there in the year 775. Raised by Frederick II of Germany in 1216 to the rank of an imperial city, it did not fall into French hands until the treaty of Westphalia in 1634. It contains many historical monuments, among which the Church of historical monuments, among which the Church of St. Foy, built by Hildegarde on his return from the Crusades, is most celebrated for antiquity, and a re-markable clock-tower at one of the gates forms part of the fortifications. The present population ex-

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Peace Movement. mportant

An Armistice Agreed Upon.

The Prussian Occupation

Towns and Property Destroyed.

A Sortie by General Trochu.

FROM EUROPE.

An Armistice Arranged.

The French Driven Back

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- The Pall Mall Gazette of last evening announces that a meeting between Thiers and Bismarck has been arranged, the Government at Tours having accepted the principle of the armistice. A Sortle by Trochu Repulsed.

General Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Issy on Monday, but was

The New French Loan. Tours, Oct. 26 .- An extra edition of the Monteur appeared last evening, containing a decree for the issue of a loan of two hundred and fifty millions on Thursday, the 27th instant, under the title of "A loan for the national defense."

Reported Successes of Garibaldi.

It is confirmed that Garibaldi has successfully attacked the Prussians.

Advices from Marsellies show that disorders are still prevalent there. Even the authority of Esquiros is now denied.

Lyons Quiet. At Lyons all is quiet. The National Guards have greatly assisted the local officers in preserving order.

The Prussians at Orleans. It was rumored last evening that the Prussians were evacuating Orleans yesterday. Prussian Successes.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 26 .- The Gazette of this city last evening published a despatch from General Beyer to the Duke of Baden containing the following intelligence:-On Saturday, the 22d, several victorious engagements occurred on the river Agnon at Voray, Cassey, Anson, and Genneville. The French losses were severe. Battalions of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th Baden Regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were generally insignificant.

The following is complete list of casu suffered by the Baden troops: Killed, 7; wounded, 38; captured, officers, 12; rank and file, 200. Besancon Pillaged.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- The Germans on their westward march gutted the city of Besancon, in the Department of Doubs. They took thirtyseven carriages filled with wounded French soldiers. The German troops are apparently Concentrating at Rheims.

The French commander at Verdan has sent a defiant message to the Prussians. The Germans refrain from attacking Amiens. Their troops at Beauvais and Soissons are retiring towards Another Town Destroyed.

The town of Chateaudun has been literally destroyed by the Prussians.

Negotiations with Bazaine. Berlin, Oct. 25, via London, Oct. 26 .- The German negotiations with Bazaine for the capitulation of his army continue, notwithstanding the disapproval of the French Government. The Paris Defenses.

The military authorities before Paris have successfully examined the defenses of that city by means of balloons.

The Paris and Orleans railway has been nearly

Paroles Refused,

The Prussians refuse further paroles to captured French officers, because it has been ascertained that many thus released have resumed service in the French army.

The Marriage of the Princess Louisa. LONDON, Oct. 26 .- It is officially announced that the Queen yesterday at a council at Balmoral sanctioned the contemplated marriage between the Princess Louisa and the Marquis of

LONDON, Oct. 28-11:30 A.M.—Consols opened at 92% for money and account. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 80½; of 1865, old, 88½; and of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 87½. Railways quiet; Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26-11:00 A. M.-Cotton opens ulet and steady; uplands, 9d; Orleans, 91/d. Sales stimated at 15,000 bales. New Milwaukse Wheat, 9s. 0d. : winter, 10s, 3d.

LONDON, Oct. 26-11 30 A. M.-Refined Petroleum firmer: common Rosin firmer. ANTWERF, Oct. 26-Petroleum-firmer. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Oct. 26-1-36 P. M.—Consols 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet. LONDON, Oct. 26—1:30 P. M.—Linseed oil firmer. Liverpool., Oct. 26—1:30 P. M.—Cotton easier; middling uplands, 8%@9d.; middling Orleans, 9%@ 9%d. The sales will not exceed 18,000 bales. Lard

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

California Census Returns, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 .- According to the census returns, the population of San Francisco is 150,361, of whom 12,017 are Chinese.

The property valuation is over \$260,000,000, an increase of 600 per cent. There have been brilliant auroral displays

here the last two evenings Arrived-Ship Uncle Tobey, from Callao. Salled-Ship Sonora, for Hong Kong.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naturalization Convention.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The naturalization convention between the United States and Great Britain is to-day officially published.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Cotton dull and nominal at 16% c. Flour active and firm. Wheat dull and market favors buyers, but prices unchanged, except for Western, which is quoted at \$1.05@138. Cern dull and irregular; while, 60@38c.; yellow, 70@88c.; mixed Western, 68@88c. Oats dull at 41@56c. Rye dull at 70@75c. Provisions enchanged. Whisky dull at 91@92c.

FROM THE WEST.

Important Bridge Case.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 26 .- At a meeting of the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council on the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge, held yesterday, despatches were read from Major Parker, the engineer, in which he says that the Secretary of War has directed the Board of Engineers to meet at once at Cincinnati to take up the consideration of the bridge now being constructed. A committee was appointed to furnish the board the necessary information.

Auroral Display.

There was an auroral display last evening at an early hour throughout the West. The heavens a few degrees south of east were lit up with a crimson light.

Ohlo Femule College. In the Synod of Cincinnati a committee of five has been appointed to take into consideration the purchase of the Ohio Female College and to raise money for the same.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Charles Gray, a wine merchant of California, was found dead in bed here yesterday. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

A Novel Suit.

Perry Randolph, who was arrested in Jackson county, in this State, some months ago, for passing counterfeit money, entered suit in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against Swift and Cowan, lawyers of Kansas City, for \$20,000 damages. Randolph alleges that he paid Swift and Cowan \$7500, for which they were to procure ball for and defend his case. which they failed to do, and kept his money.

The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad. John Totten, of Philadelphia, William S. Wood and Theodore Wright, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and others, entered suit in the U. S. Circuit Court yesterday against the Missouri and Mississippi Rathroad Co. to compel them to fulfil a contract. The plaintiffs allege that they had a contract with the company to furnish iron for the track, rolling stock for the road, and to build depots, etc., for which they were to receive \$20,000 in stock and \$20,000 in first mortgage bonds per mile, but the defendants now refuse to fulfil it. The plaintiffs also ask for an injunction restraining the company from giving the work to other parties.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York, Oct. 26. — Stocks active. Money New York, Oct. 26. — Stocks active. Money 6:67 per cent. Gold, 111½: 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112½: do. 1864, do., 111½: do. 1865, new, 110½: do. 1865, new, 110½: do. 1865, new, 110½: do. 1865, new, 110½: Canton, 69: Cumberiand preferred, 30: N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½: Erie, 22½: Reading, 100; Adams Express, 67: Michigan Central, 120½: Michigan Southern, 93½: Illinois Central, 136: Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103½, ex-div.; Chicago and Rock Island, 111: Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½: Western Union Telegraph, 40.

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Cotton dell; sales of 1000 bales uplands at 17c.; Orleans at 173c. Flour firmer; sales of 13,000 barrels State at \$5.45@6.30; Ohlo at \$5.95@8.75. Western at \$5.45@6.90; Southern at \$5.45@8.75. Wheat quiet and without decided charge: sales of 62,000 bushels. Corn heavy: sales of 28,000 bushels. Oats quiet. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 14@15%; kettle, 16% @16%. Whisky nominal at 90.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

A Burglar's Head Blown Off by a Trap Gun. The New York Evening Post of yesterday has the following:-

During the past seven months no less than three attempts have been made by burglars to effect an entrance from the rear into the store of Joseph D. Agostino, a gunsmith, at No. 201 East Twenty-third street. That the fourth attempt should not prove successful, Mr. Agostino determined to lay a tran for the burgiars. Accordingly he has lately been in the habit of having a loaded gun in such a position that it would be discharged by any one opening the shutters of his place of business. Last night having leaded, as usual, the gun with slugs, he placed it with the muzzle pointing to the shutter, and fastened a string to the fastening of the latter and the trigger of the gun. He then went home. At 20 minutes past 7 o'clock this morning one of the men employed in the store came to open it, and was startled to find the body of a man lying henceth the for the burgiars. Accordingly he has lately been in startled to find the body of a man lying beneath the window. Upon a closer examination it was found that he was dead, and that the whole roof of his head had been blown off. The police were notified and Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct and Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, proceeded to the scene. He found that the shutters had been partly opened, and that the man had been killed by the musket while in the act of committing a burgiary. The body is that of a man about thirty years of age, with a dark moustache. He was dressed in a brown coat, and wore a round black hat. Near the body was found a smell chisel, and a piece of a broom handle, which had evidently been used by him in prying open the shutter. The police are of opinion that there were other burglars in company with the one who was shot, as the body was found carefully laid out, with the arms crossed on the breast. It is supposed that the attempt to rob the premises of Mr. Agostino was made at about 10 o'clock last night, as at that time Officer Crudan, who was on the adjoining post. time Officer Crudan, who was on the adjoining post heard the report of firearms, but was unable to find out whence the noise proceeded.

The body has been removed to the Morgue, and

Mr. Agostino has been arrested to await the action Mr. Agostino has been arrested at the Eightoenth of the Coroner, and is detained at the Eightoenth precinct station house. The police have not as yet obtained any clew which is likely to lead to the detection of the dead man's accomplices.

RECALLED TO LIFE.

Remarkable (ase of Suspended Animation Narrow Escape from Belog Baried Alive. The Washington Star of last evening says:—
A remarkable case of suspended animation of trance occurred on Thirteenth street, South Washington, yesterday afternoon, and created considerable excitement in that locality. The facts, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:—A young lady, named Ella Frerer, died in King George county. Virginia, as was supposed, on last Thursday, the 20th instant, after an illness of about one month, with typhoid fever, and the remains were sent by her friends to this city, where she formerly resided, for interment. The body was duly laid out in a coffin, which was put in a common country wagon and taken to the river landing, distant about three miles, to await the arrival of the boat. In due time the steamer Wawa-set arrived, and the coffin was placed aboard and set arrived, and the comin was placed aboard and arrived at the Seventh street wharf in this city, on last Sunday night, when it was taken to a house on Thirteenth street, the residence of a friend of the family, and preparations were made for burial yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. J. W. Phant, the undertaker, took charge of the funeral, and after the hearse and carriages had arrived, and before the could was closed the lady of the house and her coffin was closed, the lady of the house and her female friends noticed that

THE BODY DID NOT LOOK LIKE A CORPSE. The ends of the fingers were warm, the hands and arms were not rigid, no stiffness appeared about the body, and no symptoms of decomposition were ob-served, and on raising the hand before a bright light, a life-like appearance was discovered. The clergyman had arrived, the friends began to as semble, when it was decided to consuit a physician semble, when it was decided to consuit a physician Dr. J. P. Griffith was sent for, and on examining the body decided it was a case of suspended animation. He advised a postponement of the funeral, and the carriages were dismissed. Diffusive stimulants were at once administered, and such restorative means employed as were at hand, to revive life, with encouraging results. Later in the evening the doctor procured a galvanic battery and made a thorough test, continuing the application for about three-quarters of an hour, during which time there were UNMISTAKABLE EVIDENCES OF LIFE.

Soon after the test was applied three pulsations a minute were observed, which increased to five per minute, but beyond this it could not be increased; physical exhaustion had been too much. All hope was at an end as the symptoms of life began to grow weaker, and no further efforts were made towards a revival of life. Had the same reme ites been employed some days earlier no doubt exists but that she would have been restored.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Joan d'Arc.

A Boston Bank Robbery. Philadelphia Valor Abroad.

The Fire Zouaves in Baltimore

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

FROM EUROPE.

Bounpartlet Intrigues.
BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—This city continues to be the seat of active Bonapartist intrigues. The Independance Belge still denounces these viola-

tions of international law, and calls upon the Government to expel the culprits. A New Joan d'Arc. London, Oct. 26.—Despatches from Tours

announce that a young girl of that city is creating the most intense excitement by imitating the example of Joan d'Arc. Hundreds of enthusiastic persons have joined her standard. Her appeals for recruits are said to be singularly patriotic and eloquent.

Armistice for Peace.
St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—The Journal (official organ) hopes that the discussion of the conditions of peace will not be mixed up with discussions of an armistice. The Constituent Assembly is the only competent power to decide that question. The writer hopes further that, pending an armistice, in deference to humanity, Paris may be revictualled.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Philadelphia Soldiers in the Monumental City.

Baltimork, Oct. 26.—The Philadelphia Fire Zonaves, Captain Bryan, Company A, 4th Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards, were received at the depot by Company I, 5th Regiment Maryland National Guard, and escorted through the city, passing up Baltimore street, and arriving at Calvert street at 1:50 P. M.

They marched around the Battle Monument, pass-

street at 1:50 P. M.

They marched around the Battle Monument, passing in review be ore Governor Bowle, Major Banks, General Carr, Adjutant-General Bier, and other military worthles. An immense crowd was present in Monument Square, and the Philadelphia visitors were greeted with the heartlest cheers and other demonstrations of welcome.

Their march was of the most perfect and soldierly bearing. After passing in review before the Government.

bearing. After passing in review before the Gover-nor, they marched to the headquarters of the 5th Maryland Regiment, where they will be lunched and to-night banqueted.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Bank Robbery in Boston. Boston, Oct. 26.—The First National Bank of Grafton. Mass., was robbed last night of all its funds, the watchman, Daniels, having first been gagged and handcuffed. Five men were engaged in the robbery. The amount taken has not yet been

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENTING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1870.

—It is erroneously stated by a contemporary that the charter of the National Exchange Bank, lately merged in the Bank of the Republic, has been sold to parties who will reorganize the bank at Sixth street and Girard avenue. National banks have no special charters, being simply associations under the National Currency act, which does nos provide for their reorgani zation after being placed in liquidation. The National Exchange Bank having been consolidated with the National Bank of the Republic, to which its circulation is assigned, and placed in liquidation, and the association dissolved, there is nothing in the nature of a charter to dispose of, and it does not, and cannot, now have any connection whatever with any new

bank proposed. The despatches published through the New York press yesterday announcing a peace treaty between France and Prussia appears to have been a dodge of the gold and stock gamblers, and their contradiction this morning by cable will surprise no one. The effect, however, this morning is very perceptible both in financial and commercial circles, the money market showing a steady, firm feeling, with only a moderate demand for loans and a depression in the general commercial markets. Call loans are moderately active at 5@6 per cent., and choice paper at 7@8 per cent. on short dates.

Gold is moderately active and stronger, the sales ranging from 111% to 112, closing at about 1113% at noon. Sales of Reading Railroad at 50 1-16@501,

b. o.: Pennsylvania was stronger, selling at 60%: Lehigh Valley at 58; Northern Central at 42; Camden and Amboy at 116; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 44%; and Minehill at 51%.

The balance of the list was neglected, the only sale recorded being in Pennsylvania Canal at

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

\$1000 C & A 68 55.75. \$7000 Leh V R 68.7g. \$1000 C & A 68 80.05 91% 200 sh Read R . 500. 56% 2 do . 85wn . 50% 4 do .85wn . 50 34 do . 85wn . 50 34 5 sh Minehill R., 51% 25 sh OC & A R.c. 44%

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26 .- Bark-In the absence of

sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$26 per ton. The Flour market presents no new features, the demand being confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1800 barrels, including superfine at \$4-25@4-75; extras at \$4-75@5-50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.75@\$6 50, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$650@675; Ohio do. do. at

Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@6.75; Ohio do. do. at \$6.35@7; and fancy brands at \$7.25@@8.25, as in quality, including 806 barrels Ohio on secret terms. Rye Fiour may be quoted at \$50@\$6.25.

The Wheat market is firm, but the demand is confined almost exclusively to prime lots. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.35@1.40; and 2500 bushels do. amber & \$1.40@1.44. Rye may be quoted at 93c, for Western. Corn is dall. Sales of Western \$1.685c., and Western mixed at 75@78c. Oats are firm at an advance of 2c. Sales of 8000 bushels prime white Pennsylvania at 54c.; 2400 bush. stained do at 50c.; and 700 bushels dark do. at 49c.

Whisky is dull and weak,

FIFTH EDITION OUR CENSUS.

The People of Philadelphia.

Only 657,159 in Number!

The Official Enumeration.

False on its Very Face.

Previous Enumerations.

From 1790 to the Present.

The Colonial Days.

General E. M. Gregory, the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, has received the full returns of all the assistant marshals who were charged with the task of enumerating the inhabitants of Philadelphia, and has furnished us with a transcript of the result. The population of the city of Philadelphia in the year of grace 1870 is set down in this table at 657,159, as follows, the population of each ward according to the census of 1860 being given by way of contrast:

or roce perile Pr	en of may or cor	triast:-	-
Ward, 1870.	1860. Ward.	1870.	1860
126,023	*30,886 16	19,528	20,06
230,288	29,123 17		23,26
319,162	19,929 18		20,44
419,673	23,461 19	43,905	138,82
515,851	24,799 20	54,329	29,96
612,197	14,882 21	14,586	:17,16
730,587	31,267 22		17,17
820,366	27,770 23		23,98
917,404	17,196 24		923,73
1024,025	21.849 25		4 7
1115,312	16,681 26		
1214,340	16,681 27		4
1820,174	20,045 28		*****
1422,293	24,255	MONTH .	*****
1544,197	32,091 Total	557,159	565,52
In 1860 the Fire	t ward included the neteenth ward inclu	Twenty.	ivth

(† In 1860 the Twenty-first ward included the Twenty-eighth.

[§ In 1860 the Twenty-fourth ward included the Twenty-

The population of the city of Philadelphia in 1860 was 565,529; in 1870, Marshal Gregory and his deputies would have us believe that it is only 657,159-an increase in ten years of only 91,630, or at the rate of 16 20 per cent.

The Population at Different Periods. Below we give a table of the population of the city at different periods. The figures since, and including those for 1790, are taken from the official census returns. Previous to that date they are derived from all accessible sources. The first regular census taken appears to have been in 1777 or 1778, by order of Lord Cornwallis, who then commanded the British forces in possession of the city. At this date, the enumeration showed 21,767, exclusive of soldiers and strangers. But just previous to the Revolutionary War, the population was much larger than this. The figures given below for 1750, 1740, and 1720 are based upon the number of taxables. On this basis, we estimate the population in 1750 at 22.000, but other estimates place it at only 19,000 in 1760. The most reliable statement that we can devise is as follows:-

in 10 Years, of increase, Population, 1750 1769...... 1783..... 1790..... FX++ 69,408 91,874 22.74 ******** " (county). 54-27 58-42 38-36 16-20 340,645 *408,769 \$65,529 687,159 1850 (county). 150,7251860..... 18 For 1840 and 1850 we give the population of the entire county, as well as that of the more densely populated portion, and give the increase from 1840 to 1850 on the entire county, as well as on the so-called city.]

The faisity of the Returns for 1870

is apparent from a mere glance at the above

table. In the decade from 1840 to 1850 the in-

crease in the old city and districts was at the rate of 54-27 per cent., and in the entire county, with which the city soon became conterminous by the Consolidation act, the increase was at the rate of 58 42 per cent. In the succeeding decade, from 1850 to 1860, the rate of increase fell to 38.36 per cent., a falling off of about one-third. But now we are told that, in the decade from 1860 to 1870, during which there has been every indication of the most rapid increase known in the history of the community, the rate of increase has tumbled to 16:20 per cent, or two-fifths only of the rate between 1850 and 1860. If the rate of increase between 1850 and 1860 had been maintained during the past ten years, the population of the city would now be 783,466, if the rate of increase between 1840 and 1850 had been restored, the present popula-tion would be about 895,000. The rate of increase in the entire State in the decade from 1850 to 1860 was 25.71 per cent. A few days ago we published the official returns from the 45 counties comprised in the Western district of the State, which showed an increase of 39 per cent. since 1860, and it is scarcely probable that the same rate has not been maintained in the Eastern district, and especially in this city. Between 1850 and 1860, when the increase in the State at large was 25.71 per cent., the increase in Philadelphia was 38-36 per cent.; and by analogy, the increase in the last decade throughout the State being 89 per cent., the city should show a rate of about 57 per cent. But while it would, perhaps, be absurd to claim a rate of increase equal to that shown by the decade between 1840 and 1850, there is a very, very broad margin between 895,000 and 657,159; and, taking into consideration the rapid extension of building improvements, the increase in the number of taxables and voters, and the unquestionable progress of the city in every way, there can be no doubt that our present population numbers at the very least 800,000, and that, through the gross negligence of Marshal Gregory's enumerators, we

Constanted on the Second Page,