THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 102.

FIRST EDITION METZ! The Impregnable City. Final Fall. Its Progress of the Siege. Great Fortress. The Its Character and History. The Great Siege of 1552.

IMPREGNABLE METZ.

The City that Never Surrendered Surrenders at Last-Situation, History, and Defenses of the Unptured Fortress-The Siege and its Progress-The Battles in the Neighborhood. Yesterday morning Marshal Bazaine surrendered his army of 150,000 men and the fortress of Metz into the hands of Prince Frederick Charles, the commander of the German army which has besieged the city since the great battle of Gravelotte, fought on August 18. This event marks the third great epoch in the history of the war, and is of equal significance and importance with the capitulation of MacMahon and Napoleon at Sedan, and the surrender of Strasburg. France, especially so-called Republican France, will denounce the action of Marshal Bazaine as the consummation of treachery, but these depunciations will not affect the fact that the Germans have at last entered the city whose walls were never before passed by a hostile army. The reports which have reached us at the time we write concerning the preliminaries of the surrender are somewhat conflicting; but it would appear from them that Metz had not yet been reduced to such desperate straits as led to the fall of Strasburg, and that there has been some sort of an understanding entered into between Marshal Bazaine and Prince Frederick Charles, which will affect materially the question of peace. The Germans can now afford to abandon the siege of Paris and withdraw their armies within the boundaries of Alsace and Lorraine, of which they hold undisputed possession at present, the small fortress of Bitche, just on the former border, being the only place still held by the French. From the beginning, the reannexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany has been the ultimatum of King William, and now that his armies are in possession of these ancient German provinces, there is practically no reason for the further sacrifice of human life.

in 1519. The edifice is surmounted by an elegant spire of open work, 373 feet high. Within the choir are preserved many ancient and interesting relics of a by-gone age. among them the stone throne of the early bishops and Charlemagne's mass-books. Some of the other churches of the town are very ancient, dating from the twelfth and thirteen centuries. Before the war the city had also important manufactories of coarse woollen cloths, muslims, thread, machinery, and musical instruments, and an active trade, the town being a general entrepot for colonial and foreign merchandlse.

The Fortifications of the City.

The fortified wall of Metz, on which they have not ceased working since French domination began, and which the celebrated Cormontaigne ilmost entirely altered a little more than a hundred years ago, is so important on account of its strength and extent that an army of at least 120,000 men, with an extraordinary amount of war material, is necessary to undertake its siege, a theory which the events of the war have amply demonstrated.

There only remain of the fortifications of the sixteenth century the Intrenchments of Guise, the Serpenoise tower, the gate of the Germans, and the tower D'Enfer. The gate of the Germans seems to have been preserved to give an idea of all those which formerly existed, and which have been demolished as useless since the adoption of the new system of fortifications. They were but strong castles with four towers surmounted with batteries, and having each a castellan. There are noticeable on the walls of the tower D'Enfer traces of Spanish cannon balls, and there is shown therein the dungeon where, during six months, the monks were shut up who plotted to deliver the place to the imperial troops. The approaches to the town are defended by two forts, six lunettes, and one earth-work. These two forts were built by Cormontaigne, that of Belle-Croix, with the lunette of Cheneau-presents a development of galleries of mines of about 10,000 metres-crowns on the east the heights from which one can leap into the city. The other, called Fort Moselle, or the "Double Crown," is situated towards the north. Built in 1737, the redoubt, called the "Redoubt of Pate." occupies the position of the ancient Naumachie, and forms, when they raise the waters of the Seille, an island, which one approaches by a subterranean gallery.

All these fortifications are of such a formidable character that the city has justly been regarded as the most formidable fortress in France, if not on the Continent, and its escutcheons mention as its strongest claim to renown that it has never been taken since it has been surrounded by a wall-a boast that can no longer be made. It was that it might not debase itself that this proud city refused a passage to the armies of the Holy Alliance when they evacuated the French territory. It made them cross the Moselle on a bridge, which it constructed under the ramparts, in order to spare itself the shame and grief of such a spectacle as would be afforded by the passage of foreign armies through the walls.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1870.

night. In this slege Metz lost its ancient spiendor. During the defense it became necessary to destroy, within and without, more than thirty magnificent churches, some of which contained the tombs of the churches, some of which contained the tombs of the Kings of the Carlovingian race. Several medals were struck off in memorial of the deliverance of Metz. One represented a device of the Emperor's— the columns of Hercules, with the Latin word ultra, signifying that by his expedition into Africa this Prince had carried his arms victoriously far beyond the countries where Hercules had been. To this device they added a chained eagle bound to the columns, with these words:-"Non ultra medas." The play upon the word metas was very annoying to Charles V, for it signified both the city of Metz and the columns of Harcules.

Charles V, for it signified both the city of Metz and the columns of Harcules. Charles V, after having seen the best army he ever had waste away before Metz, came near mak-ing nimself master of the place the year following, by a singular stratagem. The monks had convoked a general assembly, to which the religious people of several nations were invited. In order to provide for their subsistance it was necessary to bring in a for their subsistence, it was necessary to bring in a large amount of provisions from the surrounding large amount of provisions from the surrounding country. Among the casks of wine and beer, they brought in a good many filled with arms; and a large number of German soldiers found their way in under the disguise of monks. The garrison of Thionville, which was nu-merous, had to appear before Metz on a given day. The Frenchmen would certainly come out to meet them. The plot was to attack upon the rem-nant left in the place by the soldiers disguised as monks, and by a large number of inhabitants who joined in the plot. They were at once to seize the gates and hand them over to the Emperor's troops. Vielleville, who commanded in Metz, got wind of the conspiracy, and obtained possession of all its the conspiracy, and obtained possession of all its details. As he was a man of both head and heart, he allowed the signals to be given to the Germans, who came on to the number of four thousand, and fell into the ambush he had prepared for them. The whole force was killed, made prisoners, or dis-persed. These traitors met the fate they deserved. Metz remained, until the outbreak of the present war, under the undisputed control of France. The revocation of the edict of Nantes inflicted upon it a severe blow, from the effects of which it never fully recovered. During the wars of the Revolution and of the First Napoleon it became a place of great importance, but it was even then too formidably fortified to warrant an attempt at capture. In fact.

Cormontaigne fortified town so thoroughly that but slight additions have been made to its defenses since his time. When the invasion of France in 1792 occurred, the German commander, the Duke of Bruns wick, avoided the fortress by passing to the right, and during the invasion of 1814, Blucher also passed around the city, leaving a single Prussian division to watch it and employ the



LONDON, Oct. 28 .- A correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following from Versailles, under date of 25th:-It will be a few days yet before the Germans will be ready to bombard Paris.

In the action on the 21st, sixty battalions took part, supported by twelve batteries of artillery.

The Terms Offered to Bazaine.

Bazaine was recently informed he could only have the terms which were accorded to Mac-Mahon at Sedan.

The Sick and Wounded at Versailles. There are over two thousand sick and wounded French and German soldiers in and around Versailles.

The Forts Vanves, Montrouge, and Bicetre are now connected by strong earthworks. Citizens Executed.

Twenty citizens of Bougeuil have been executed by the Prussians for aiding the French in their sorties from Paris. Skirmish on the Loire.

A sharp skirmish took place between reconnoitring parties on the left bank of the Loire, near Orleans, yesterday. Both parties retired. Trains Captured.

than not less than \$200,000 in money and availa-ble bonds were stolen. "It is stated that Mr. George F. Slocumb, one of the directors, and another, Mr. Winthrop Faulkner, are large losers. The loss of the bank will not impair its stability. "A bag of gold, containing \$1100, was stolen, and about \$40 was found scattered in the road near New England Village this morning. Quite a large number of citizens had bonds and other valuedes in the vault and are reduced to On Sunday a Prussian provision train near Vonziers was attacked by franc-tireurs, who killed the escort and captured the stores. They we also killed thirty of the white cuirass

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Sentence of a Wife Murderer.

sentenced to be hanged on the first Tuesday in

FROM THE WEST.

The Census of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28 .- The official census of

Cincinnati is 218,900. Besides this there are

BANK ROBBERY.

entered by burglars last evening and robbed of all its valuables. The affair, as a matter of course, caused great excitement in that quiet

village, and has occasioned a great deal of talk

he heard them call numbers as high as twelve

groans attracted attention, when he was released and the robbers discovered. His wrists were so swollen by the pressure of the handcuffs, that he was taken to a machine shop and the irons cut off as the only way of relieving him. He was visited every half hour during the night by some one of the gang and warned to keep still. "The door of the vault was of iron, set in an iron casing, surrounded by brick-work. The burglars had a full supply of wedges, levers and the like, and cut away the bricks on one side of the door from top to bottom, and then by insert-

the door from top to bottom, and then by insert-ing wedges and levers under the iron casing

pried off the door. They made a clean sweep of everything in the yault, apparently not being in any haste in their work. Their implements were all left in the bank, which were complete

in every respect. "The amount of the loss is not definitely as-

certained. The directors of the bank, and others interested, are under too much excite-ment to give details. It is estimated, however, than not less than \$200,000 in money and availa-

Stocks are extremely quiet but steady. Sales of the old City 6s at 1011, and new do. at PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 28 .- The trial of Hiram

Reading sold steady at 50 1-16@50%; sales of Catawissa preferred at 38%@38%. 60% was bid for Pennsylvania; 51% for Minehill; and 26% for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were sales of Schuyl-kill preferred at 16@16%. 31% was bid for Lehigh.

Commercial Bank sold at 61; Big Mountain Coal at 51/5; and Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railroad at 44.

Railroad at 44. —"The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company have called a special meeting of the stockholders, at the office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in this city, for Friday, the 4th of November, at 1 o'clock, 'for the purpose of obta'ning their consent to the sale of nine theusand shares of the company's stock received in payment for certain property of thefoompany sold by their authority. The transfer books will be closed from October 31 to November, 5, both days inclusive.' This movement may inte-rest other parties than the stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Company, and therefore it is that we widen the notice of the fact."

A morning paper having published the above statement, which is calculated to produce the impression that the sale referred to is of 9000 shares of the stock of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, we are authorized to state that the stock referred to is that of the Wilkes-barre Coal and Iron Company. The latter com-pany does not hold a share of Lehigh Navigation stock

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

10.10		 11 % 11.30	A. 1	n
10·12 10·20		113 11 35		
10.50	M 64	11% 12.00		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28 .- There is a firm feeling in the Flour market and a fair demand from the home consumers, with some little inquiry for shipment. Sales of 4000 barrels, including superfine at \$4-256 475; extras at \$475@550; Iowa, and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.75@6 25; Minnesota do. do. at \$6 25@650; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6 50@675; Ohio do, do, at \$6 50@7; and faney brands at \$7 25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5@5 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Situation and Character of the City.

Metz is situated on the left or west bank of the river Moselle, just above its confluence with the Seille, and is distant 170 miles due east of Paris and about 25 miles southwest from the nearest point of the border line at the opening of the war. The natural features of the city and its environs are of rare beauty. Bordering the Meselle on the north, the banks of the river and the city quays are of considerable height above the river. The horn work, built by Vauban, is nearly one hundred feet above the river level, and the banks here are quite precipitous. Immediately in the rear of this work is the old citadel, built to keep the turbulent burghers of the day in order. Much of this work has since been levelled, to form that indispensable addition to every French town, the public promenade. Near this is the principal railroad station of the present day.

The surface of the city is undulating, and the streets are narrow and crooked, being laid out without any regard to the convenience of the pedestrian, or any effort to spare the strength of beasts of burden. Some of the streets, indeed, on the banks of the Moselle are very steep, and absolutely impassable for carriages and other vehicles. The city authorities have been accustomed to rely almost entirely upon the rain as a means of keeping the streets clean. This, even, is usually of little avail in the Jews' quarter, which is generally in a filthy condition, the streets and alleyways being filled with garbage. Previous to 1728 the city was in a far more deplorable condition than in later days. It was under the active administration of the Marshal of Belle-Isle that it began to be rejuvenated and ornamented. This impulse once given was not arrested; perhaps, indeed, it went too far. More than one souvenir of the ancient ages has been destroyed, which might have given some precious relics, for which people search now in vain. The transformation, however, has given the city many beautiful streets and courts, good wharves, well-built and delightful promenades. The houses are constructed solidly of stone, are generally of a very simple architecture, and have rarely four floors. A great number have gardens attached. Confined at present within narrower limits than formerly, the city of Metz beholds a part of its monuments, its abbeys, and its churches replaced by immense fortifications.

Metz has a population of about 60,000 souls, independently of the garrison of 10,000 men which is always maintained within its walls, and, aside from its importance in a military and strategic point, was a place of considerable consequence before the war. It has a tribunal of commerce, a national college, a school of engineering, a primary normal school, a botanical garden, an Academic Universitaire for the Departments of Ardennes and Moselle, and a public library containing 30,000 volumes. There is also an arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon foundry attached; an armory in which 80,000 stand of arms are stored in time of peace; and a military hospital which has accommodations for 1500 patients. In the foundry lies an interesting memento of past wars with Germany in the shape of a long cannon, called Vogel Greif, taken by the French in 1799 from the formidable and lofty lortress of Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine. The principal architectural feature, however, is the fine old gothic cathedral. It was commenced in 1832, and was finished

The Approaches to Metz are through nine gates. These are as follows:-

The gate Des Allemands; the gate Mazelle; the gate Saint Thiebault, the approaches of which, like those of the two preceding, are covered by small, well-cultivated gardens; the Serpenoise gate, opened for use in 1852, and which established direct communication between the city and the railroad station; the gate of France; the gate of Thionville; the Chambiere gate, opposite the island of Chambiere, where there is a battery of artillery, the central school of military pyrotechnics, the parade-ground of the garrison, the gate of the city, the abattoir, the cemetery of the first two wards; and the Jewish cemetery: the Saulcy gate, opposite an island occupied by the powder magazine, a lunette, and some wool-yards; finally, the Saint Barbe gate, at the end of the principal street of the Jewish quarter, and which serves as the means of communication between the arsenal and the fort of Belle-Croix. At the entrance to the gate Des Allemands, on

the tower to the left, is the following gothic inscription :-

Henri.....De Rancoval. Tut de cet ouvrage maitre principal 1445. The History of the City

is romantic and interesting. Under the Romans it rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendants of Clovis it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, passing to the Emperor of Germany on the decline of the House of Charlemagne. It was then strongly fortified with walls flanked by round and square towers, as a barrier against France, and allowed to possees an almost republican freedom. In 1552,

however, the city ceased to be free, and placed itself under the protection of France. Charles V, the Emperor of Germany, undertook to resent this step and restore its old dependence upon Germany. The slege which ensued, from its duration and obstinacy, has become one of the most memorable in history. The defense was managed by the celebrated Duke de Guise, surnamed Le Balafre, from a wound which he bore on his face. When the German Emperor had succeeded in making a breach in the walls, and naturally supposed that his way into the town was clear, he found, to his mortification and dismay, that Guise had erected immediately in the rear of the breach a

fortification even stronger than the original, the one known ever since as the Retrenchment de Guise We present here, from an old and rare history,

the following sketch of the city at the time of this remarkable siege:-

under the laws of France, every man who set foot on French soil became free. The Governor, finding himself, hard pressed, adroitly caused a letter, written to the King, his master, to fall into the hands of the Spaniards, in which he remarked that he felt no more anxiety since the enemy had decided upon attacking the fortifications on the strongest side, and where it would take them a long time to make a breach. This artifice deceived the besiegers, who directed their batteries against a part of the fortifications better defended than that at first attacked. These changes protracted the sieger, and consume is great deal of time. When Charles V, whose infirmities had kept

attention of the garrison. The Part of Metz in the Present War.

At the outbreak of the present war it was essential that Metz should figure as one of the first objective points of the Prussian forces, as soon as their advance had commenced. The ex-Emperor Napoleon 111 arrived at Metz on the afternoon of August 28, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, and the general headquarters of the French army were established there, where were also the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, in direct command of the left wing of the French forces. The affair at Saarbruck followed on the 2d of August, and on the 6th came the crushing defeats of the French at Woerth and Forbach. After the latter battle, the Prussian right followed up Frossard's corps until it was safe under the guns of Metz. The abandonment of the line of the Moselle being determined upon, the Emperor left Metz on the 14th of August, and on the same day Marshal Bazaine. in supreme command of all the forces in the neighborhood, endeavored to get all his troops to the west of the Moselle, preparatory to starting for Verdun. The Prussians, however, fell upon his army as it was crossing the river, and a severe struggle ensued, followed by a desperate and protracted encounter on the 16th, a few miles west of Metz, and on the 18th by still another, known as the battle of Gravelotte, the result of which was the driving of Bazaine's entire army back into the fortifications of Metz.

Then began the siege, or rather the blockade, of the city, and from that day to the day of the surrender, Metz was practically isolated from the rest of the world, the blockading army numbering at times 200,000 men, and successfully repulsing every effort that was made by the French commander to break through its lines. Several attempts at sorties were made, with the same result. On the 23d of September Bazaine made a serious attempt at raising the siege, following it up on the 24th, but in vain. On the 27th another sortic was made, another on the 3d of October, and still another of a formidable and desperate character on October 7. but each attempt at penetrating the Prussian lines resulted in disaster and defeat. Meanwhile, Marshal Bazaine figured occasionally in the negotiations for peace and an armistice, and General Bourbaki was permitted by the Germans to pass through their lines on a mission to the Empress, which

this remarkable siege:— Charles V, unable to resist the Protestants, made peace with them, assembled all his forces against France, and laid siege to Metz with 100,000 men. When his army reached the place the Generals pro-posed to begin by a summons. "No," said the Empe-ror, "that is a step I will not take. Francis, Duke of Guise, did not shut himself up with the flower of the nobility for the purpose of capitaliation. We can only succeed in our project by force of courage, activity, and intelligence." During the first days of the slege, a slave of a cavalry officer, Don Luis d'Avila, stole an excellent horse from his master, and took the slave, whom he wished to punish as he de-served. The Duke did not hesitate to send back the horse; but, as to the slave, he sent him word that, under the laws of France, every man who set foot on French soil became free. last in possession of the city remains and it is not at all probable and it is not at all probable that they will restore it to French dominion that they will restore it to French dominion under any possible circumstances. Like Stras-burg, the destiny of Metz is henceforth with united Germany, and its loss to France is one of the most fearful penalties which that un-happy country has been called upon to pay for suffering herself to be led blindly into a cause-less war without fair degree of preparation, and without counting up beforehand its pos-sible costs. sible costs.

near Olizy.

Forces at Mezleres.

There is a force of twenty-five hundred Prussians before Mezieres. Active operations, however, have not been commenced as siege guns have not arrived.

Napoleon and the Countess-Revelations from the Bomparte Papers. LONDON, Oct. 27-P. M.-[Special to the New York Herald,]-A special telegram from the Continent,

which was delivered to-day for transmission by cable to New York, reports as follows :--Among the extraordinarily singular documents which were uncatthed at the Tuileries, with the general correspondence and private letters of Napo-leon, was one showing the future of the Emperor's

mistress. This paper presents in the form of a legal document detailing the marriage settlement of Eliza-beth Ann Harrlet, Countess of Beauregard, Fraace, of the Chateau Beauregard, near Versailles, better of the Chateau Beauregard, near Versailles, better known as Miss or Mistress Howard. The deed was known as hiss or Mistress Howard. The deed was made out on the occasion of the union by marriage of this lady with Clarence Trevellyan, in the month of May, in the year 1854. Two schedules which are attached to the paper make known that the Countess possessed £117,000 sterling in English and other foreign securities, including the sum of \$90,000 in Pennsylvania (United States) ral-way debentures, \$74,000 in St. Louis and Cincinnati bonds, besides another and additional sum of £50,000 sterling, which is described as "other stocks and funds and gecurities," and distinguished as the "settled fund." She had besides divers other invest-ment shares and securities, with lewels and other ment shares and securities, with jewels and other personal estate, and a landed property in France during the later years of her life. PLATE AND JEWELS.

The plate and jewels, with the property therein last mentioned, had not been scheduled or valued, but were distinguished from the bonds and cash entries under their proper titles. A FORTUNE.

The residuary estate was, as is known by the deeds, "of great extent;" but leaving it out of the estimate of the gross value of the property, the spe-cific items of her fortune, as described and set forth, connted to the startling sum of one hundred and Seventy-six thousand pounds sterling. This vast amount must have been amassed by this

Lady Beauregard within the brief period of two and a half years—between the 2d of December, in the year 1851, and the 15th of May, 1854—for it is noto-rious as a fact that down to the period of the accomplishment of the coup d'etat the pecuniary cir-cumstances of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte were very straitened.

THE REIR.

The deed of settlement contains a provision to the The deed of settlement contains a provision to the amount of twenty thousand pounds stering in favor of Martin Constantine Hergett, entitled and called in France Count Beauregard, a son of the Countess, but the name of his father is not stated. It is pretty well known in England, however, that this Martin is a son of Jem Mason, the celebrated steeple chase jeckey rider. TRUSTEES.

The trustees to the deed of settlement are named thus:-Constance Jean Mocquard, No. 517 Rue St. Honore, Paris, Secretary to his Majesty the Em-peror; Nathaniel John William Strode, No. 1 Albany terrace, London, and Edward Moira, No. 25 Holles street, Cavendish square, London. The solicitors or attorneys in the matter are Messrs. Fladgate, Clark & Finch, No. 43 Craven street, Strand, Lo don; William Flatgate being the subscribing witness.

subscribing witness. CELEBRITIES EXCERDED.

At the period of her death the property of the Countess Beauregard exceeded in value the united wealth of Madame de Pompadour and Madame du Baril.

THE "UPS AND DOWNS" OF LIFE.

The dwelling-house at Chiselhurst, Eugland, which is just now occupied by the Empress Eugenic, was rented by Her Majesty of Mr. Strode, one of the trestees of the above relited settlement, and it con-stitutes a singular additional fact in the history of this whole family scandal that the house is merely held by Strode in the capacity of trustee, but is ac-tually the property of the Count Beauregard, the illegatimate son of the ex-Emperor's mistress.

FROM CHINA.

Another Chinese Massacre Expected.

LONDON, Oct. 28 .- A despatch from Bombay announces that a day has been fixed by the Chinese for the massacre of all foreigners. They are marching and distributing their troops accordingly. Consuls everywhere notice the increasing hostility and insolence among the native population. There is much ex tement among the English and French residents

ables in the vault, and are reduced to

poverty by the robbery. "The bank was in the town hall building, on the ground floor, in the southeast corner of the building. The other occupants of this were White's apothecary store, J. H. Wood's clothing store, and B. Newton's grocery. Above were the offices of the town clerk and selectmen, a dentist's rooms, a shoe manufactory, the town hall, and a hall where the Good Templars

met last evening. "The two teams taken by the police in this city, this morning, prove to have been stolen in Grafton during the night, and there is no doubt that a part, at least, of the burglars came here after the robbery. The police are actively at work, but it is evident that the burglars worked with a method, and having a good start, and leaving no traces, their arrest is far from

certain "The bank offers a reward of \$10,000, and Mr. Slocumb an additional reward of \$5000, for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the property."

A WESTERN DESPERADO.

The Man Who Has Started a Private Cometery. The Leavenworth Commercial gives the following brief sketch of Jim Curry, a noted desperado who lately killed two young girls at Wichitaw:—"He was formerly an engineer on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and was discharged

for general bad conduct, when he hung around Sheridan and the other embryo towns, drinking. gambling, and living from the wages of girls who doted on his manly form and ready pistol. He got along first rate, and became a scout under Custer and General Sheridan when they took down the 7th Cavalry and the 19th Kausas to look after Indians. Being in a wild country, nobody cared much what he did, but he presently came back to Kansas, where he followed his old game of gambling and shooting. One of the men he killed was Bob Gillman, who was seated at a card table with him, and because he said a word or two to him about the general fairness of the game he drew a pistol and threatened to shoot him through the head. Suiting the action to the word, he immediately shot him through the teeth, so that the ball came out at the back of his head.

"About this time he kept a saloon and gambling den in Hays City, and happening to fall across a young man named Estes, who is well known to many citizens of this place, he, in company with some others, shot him in a row. After this he shot two women at Ellsworth, under circumstances which are probably tresh in the minds of every one. Having engaged in a quarrel with some men at a house of ill-fame, he suc-ceeded, in company with others, in shooting one man and two women, just as they had risen hurriedly from their beds. Since then he has not been heard of as killing any one in public until this last account which reaches us from Topeka, when he appears to have shot two helpless women at Wichitaw.

"We are not in a position to give any evidence as to any of the murders which Jim Curry is said to have committed, and for anything we know he may have killed all his victims, women included, in self-defense. We only know that he has, in our opinion, killed an excess of antagonists within a very limited period, and we think that it is possible he has extinguished some of them under circumstances which should be the matter of judicial inquiry.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BVENING TELEGRAPH OPPICE. Friday, Oct. 25, 1870. The money market is great disturbed by the political news from Europe, and the confidence in the future has received another shock in the announcement of the surrender of Metz. We do not anticipate the effect upon the gold and Government bond markets will be as serious as some people appear to think when peace is re-stored, but it will no doubt cause a temporary stored, but it will no doubt cause a temporary derangement both in commercial and financial circles, which may be moderated by prudence

and forethought. and forethought. Gold is quiet and steady, though at a lower range. Sales up to noon between 111% and 1111%, closing at 111%. Government bonds are also dull and rather

weak, closing about 1/6 off.

The Wheat market is very quiet, but prices re-main without change. Sales of 3500 bushels at \$1.38@1.39 for Indiana red; \$1 10@1.15 for common, 1.4361.23 for indiana red; 1.1061.15 for common, up to \$1.2561.30 for good and prime Delaware do; \$1.4061.45 for amber; and \$1.41 for fair Western white. Rye is held at 98c. for Western. Corn is dull and drooping. Sales of Western and Pennsyl-vania yellow at 9306.82c, 6000 bushels Western mixed at 756.77c.; and 500 bushels new at 65c. Oats are firm but quiet. Sales of 2500 bushels at 526.54c. for Pennsylvania and 506.59c. for Delaware Pennsylvania and 50@52c. for Delaware.

Seeds-Cloverseed is in active demand, with sales of 750 bags, to arrive, at \$556, and 500 bushels at 3 5066 6 75. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal. Whisky is dull and weak; 100 barrels Western iron-bound sold on private terms and some at 90@ 9136C.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA OCTOBER 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Mayflower, Fuitz, New York, W. P. Clyde

& Co. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird

& Co. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do. Str Fannie, Feuton, New York, do. Bark Marianna I, Sontez, Lisbon, Jose de Bessa

Guimares. Bark Minnie Campbell, Hankens, Bremen, Work-

man & Co. Schr James Ponder, Brown, Fall River, Sinnickson

Schr James Fonder, Brown, Fait Alver, Sinnickson
Schr Flora, Smith, Lynn, do.
Barge Ben, Franklin, Donnelly, Troy, 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. ARCHIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggats, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Brie Gingary Gueen Lulling, from Pengacola via

Brig Gipsey Queen, Dalling, from Pensacola via Havana 15th Inst., with lumber to R. M. Bushnell-vessel to Warren & Gregg. 1th Inst. experienced a heavy gale; lost 3000 feet lumber off deck, and sus-tained some damage to bulwarks; put into Havana,

as before reported. Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fail River, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wei-

lington. Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, 4 days from New Bed-ford, with lumber to J. B. Brooks. Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, 11 days from Saco, with headings to Isaac Hough & Morris.

needings to isaac Hough & Morris. Schr Searsville, Chase, 27 days from Saco, with headings to isaac Hough & Morris. Schr American Esgle, McFarland, from Calais, with lumber to Baker & Co. Schr Susan Scranton, Henry, from Suifolk, with lumber to Colling & Co.

lumber to Collins & Co. Schr Helen May, Nickerson, from Boston, with

idse, to captain. Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, from Boston, with

merchandise. Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, with

Schr Chanles A. Moher, Brown, Holn Boston, with Schr Lilly, Warrington, from Bridgepost, Conn., with marble to W. Struthers & Son. Schr James Watson, Hawk, from Lanesville, with grønite to Barker & Bro. Schr J. H. Hancock, Crowell, fm Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, from Kennebec with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr J. Trumar, Gibbs, fm New Bedford, with oil. Schr William Donnelly, Lynch, from Georgetown. Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston. Schr David Collins, Townsend, from Boston.

Schr C. S. Corson, Edwards,	do.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver,	do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake,	do.
Schr Index, Garrison,	do.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams,	, do.
Schr Goddess, Kelly,	do.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver,	do
Schr E. B. Emery, Dolby,	do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Jones,	do.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan,	do.
Schr E. H. Graham, Smith, from 1	Fall River.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powers, from]	Providence.
Schr L. P. Pharo, Henderson, fro.	m New Bedford
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry,	do,
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Green	iport.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from	a Newport.
Schr L. B. Small, Tice, from Salen	0.
Schr D. Mershon, Ayres, do.	Setting the set
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from H	altimore, with
	Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Schr E. B. Emery, Dolby, Schr J. G. Babcock, Jones, Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Irelan, Schr B. H. Graham, Smith, from 1 Schr L. E. Safford, Powers, from 3 Schr L. P. Pharo, Henderson, fro Schr Lottle Beard, Perry, Schr Transit, Rackett, from Green Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Schr L. B. Small, Tice, from Salet Schr D. Merahon, Ayres, do.

arges to W. P. Clyde & Tug G. H. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.