## MEWS SUMMARY.

Ulty Affairs.

-Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, E izabeth Williams, aged 26 years, was stabbed in the neck and side by her husband, Joseph, at their residence on St. Mary street, above Seventh. The injuries of the woman are quite serious, and it was found necessary to carry her to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She states that her husband left her at an early hour on Saturday night and did not return until 7 o'clock on Sun-day morning. When he arrived home she spoke some words of condemnation of his conduct, when he became enraged, drew a knife and inflicted the wound as stated above. liams ran out of the house after inflicting the wounds, and has thusfar escaped capture.

-Joseph Peley, aged twenty-eight years, ro-siding at No. 114 Juniper street, fell overboard on Saturday night last, at Race street wharf, and was drowned. Deceased was employed at Jessup & Moore's. The body was recovered and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. -Charles Filman and Francis Brady were arrested last evening, at Twenty-first and Filbert streets, on the charge of cutting Thomas Clark in the neck with a pen-knife. They will have a

hearing to-day at the Central Station.

—A meeting was held last evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets, under the auspices of the Indian Hope Association. Right Rev Bishop Stevens presided. The exercises were opened with devotional services, by Rev. Dr. Jaggers, Rector of the congregation, after which Bishop Stevens made a short address. He said that in opening this second anniversary of the association he felt that he could say noth esting, he said, to know that the first efforts to

ing better of it than what its name implied that it is the "Indiaus' Hope." It is very intersettle this country were conducted with mis-sionary efforts among the Indians, and that the old seal of the State of Massachusetts repre sented an Indian from whose lips issued a scroll bearing the Macedonian cry, "Come over and

He introduced the Rev. Dr. Cobb, President of the association, who read the second annual report, which states that when the society was formed, a little over two years ago, it had one feeble mission, under Rev. Samuel D. Inman, among the Santce Sioux. Moderate success had been obtained in securing funds, and a chapel, hospital, and school-house had been erected at a cost of \$20,000. Civilization had gone forward as it always does in connection with Christianity, and now there are three hundred communicants, and there have been two baptisms by Mr. Inman. In June last a terrible tornado swept down the valley and destroyed the buildings. They are now fast being restored, however, and more than half the amount necessary has been secured. Addresses were made by Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, and Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, of Nevada, giving accounts of the missionary work among the Indians, and the good effect of President Grant's policy in leaving Indian matters to the care of the Curistian churches, and calling for liberal contributions to carry on the work.

-The corner-stone of the Church Home for children at Angora, Twenty-seventh, ward, was laid on Saturday afternoon, with appropriate religious ceremonies, by Bishop Stevens.

#### Domestic Affairs

-Gold closed on Saturday at 111%. —A Universalist church in Buffalo, N. Y. was burned on Saturday night.

- Large quantities of supplies for France continue to be shipped from New York. -Twenty-five buildings and a hundred bales of cotton were burned at Galveston, Texas, on

Saturday night. -Michael Lehman, an old citizen of Williamsport, Pa., was killed instantly by a locomo-

tive in that city on Saturday.

—Patrick Kellser has been sentenced to two
years' imprisonment in Massachusetts for leav-

ing the State to engage in a prize-fight.

—The inaugural meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club at the Pimlico Course, Baltimore, closed on Saturday, after having proved to be a great success.

-William H. Faton, a colored man, was cut with a razor at a disturbance in Baltimore on Saturday, and has since died from the effects of

# New Jersey.

-Yesterday afternoon Jacob Hill, keeper of a notel at Fourth and Market streets, Camden, was arrested by Constable Ayres on a charge of homicide, in the killing of his wife. It appears that about 1 o'clock in the afternoon her son, a young man, came home, and not finding his mother up, inquired of his stepfather, Mr. Hill, where she was. He said she had not got up yet. The son went to her bed-room, and found it fastened. He called her, but she made no reply. He then forced open the door and found mother dead. Her face appeared to be considerably bruised, as if struck by something, and a finger was also injured. Believing that all was not right, he had his stepfather arrested who was committed to await an investigation. Coroner Bender summoned a jury to investigate the matter, and after viewing the body of de-ceased an adjournment took place until this evening. The affair has created an intense excitement, as the parties are well known.

-The census of Camden county, just com-pleted, gives a population of 46,960. In 1860 the population was 31,457, showing an increase of 15,403 in the last ten years. This number is divided among the wards add townships as fol-

lows:—		
North ward	1870.	1860
North ward	6715	4131
Middle ward	6687	5051
South ward	6720	5167
Waterford township	2776	1955
Wipslow township	2923	1800
Winslow township Stockton township	2381	1473
Haddon township	1928	21.64
Delaware township		1602
Gloncester township		2320
Centre township	1720	1305
Monroe township	1664	1417
Washington township	1568	1307
Gloucester City		****
PR 4 3	40 0.00	714 199

This is an increase of a little more than 36 per cent. The entire number of inhabitants in the six counties comprising the First Congressional district is 149,972. In 1860 it was 116,880, being an increase of 33,092, divided amoung the counties as follows: — Atlantic, 14.054; Cape May, 8524; Cumberland, 34,905; Camden, 46.960; Gloucester, 21,563; Salem, 23,-966. In 1860 the figures stood as follows: -Atlantic, 11,786; Cape May, 7130; Cumberland, 22,605; Camden, 34,457; Gloucester, 18,444; Salem, 22,458.

# THE CABINET.

Secretary Cox's Resignation-The Official Documents. WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 .- General Cox, in leaving office, thinks it his duty to yield to the very general demand for the following correspond-

ence, and has, therefore, furnished a copy for

publication:-STATEN ISLAND, Oct. 3, 1870.—My Dear Sir: When Congress adjourned in the summer I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before their assembling in he winter to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage has been peculiarly distasteful to many influential men in both houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purposes out successfully I am satisfied that you ought not

to be embarrassed by any other causes of irri-tation in the same department. My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of some of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their motives of action through the

department. have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will, sooner or later, sustain the efforts to accomplish what I regard as needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of the administration to

provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine my successor. The annual report of the depart ment will be made at an early day, and for this, and other reasons, I believe the interval prior to the adjourned session of Congress the fittest

I trust you will permit me to add that as the original acceptance of the position was an in-terference with plans for life, formed, as I think, with prudence, to return to my private business, far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will only be carrying out what I have most desired to do as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or a sacrifice of public duty.

Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions on the subject have induced me to write at once, without waiting to return to Washington. With sincere assurances of my strong desire for the complete success of your administration, I remain yours, J. D. Cox. To the President.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 5, 1870.—Your letter of October 3, tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, is just received. As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report of the department, now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company permit me to say that I highly appreciate the ability you have shown in the discharge of the duties of your office. I hope your relations in the new sphere you have pointed out for yourself may prove as pleasant as our relations have been in the past to me, and that you may fully realize your brightest expectations. Yours, U. S. Grant.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

## THANKSGIVING.

Official Proclamation by Governor Geary. HARRISBURG, Oct. 29 .- Governor Geary to

ay issued the following proclamation: In continuance of an honored State and national custom, and in devout acknowledgment of human dependence upon Almighty favor, I do hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and praise, being the same day, and for the same ends and uses, set forth by his Excellency the President of the United States in his proclamation of the twenty-first instant.

Pennsylvania, unsurpassed in blessings, should not be surpassed by any in acknowledging her gratitude to God. Let us, then, as citizens of the Commonwealth, abstain, as far as possible, from cur usual avocations on that day, and assemble at our respective places of wor-ship, and let us there, and in the festivities of our assembled families at our cherished homes, rejoice in the goodness of God, and render thanks to Him for His loving kindness and His abundant mercy toward us. Let our thanksgiving and praise find expression in dedica-ting the day to deeds of benevolence and charity, and in ministering to and alleviating the wants of the poor, the needy, and the suffering, so that all may "rejoice and be exceed-ing glad." "To do good and to communicate forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well

Let us invoke Divine favor upon our beloved State and nation, and pray that all who are called to administer their governments may be actuated by the "spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge, and the fear of the Lord Given under my band and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

JOHN W. GEARY. By the Governor:

### Secretary of the Commonwealth. THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

EFFECTS OF THE SURRENDER OF METZ-PRO-CLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT-BAZAINE DENOUNCED AS A TRAITOR - DESPATCHES FROM KING WILLIAM.

The Orleanist peace party counts as its leaders M. M. Thiers, Grevy, Guizot, Lefevre, Portales and Montpeyroux. Their new organ is to be called The balloon post has ceased for more than a

In consequence of the calamity which befell the Captain, the Admiralty has detained in port the new turret ships Cerebus and Magdala. The channel squadron is expected home before Christmas.

London, Oct. 30.—Thiers has declined the Prussian safe conduct to Paris, because it requires him

to go by way of Versailles.

The French troops surrendered at Metz have been disarmed. The Prussians refuse to parole the officers because of General Ducrot's evasion of his obligations. It said that 40,000,000 francs and 3000 guns fall into the hands of the Germans by this

capitulation. balloon which left Paris on October 27, fell within the Prussian lines near Metz, but the messenger succeeded in burning the mails and escaped

into Belgium It is estimated that up to this time the Prussians

have taken 320,000 prisoners.

London, Oct. 29 — [Special to New York Herald.]

—A correspondent telegraphs from Saarbruck, October 29, at 8 A. M.: I have hastened to this point through a terrible storm, which has swept down trees and telegraph poles, and swelled and over-flowed the rivers. The surrender of Bazaine took nobody by surprise; it was certain ever since the departure of General Boyer. For several preceddeparture of General Boyer. For several preced-ing days the French pickets were drawn in and the firing entirely ceased. The Germans advanced close to the French lines and talked in a friendly manner with the enemy, and occasionally gave the poor emaciated fellows a portion of their rat A week ago it was understood that food in the fortress was so nearly exhausted that the men wer

put on the shortest possible rations, and this, added to the unfavorable weather and the rapid increase of sickness, rendered the army desperate. A large delegation of men went to Bazaine. They were no insubordinate, but desired to be led out to assual en masse, stating that they preferred to die on the field rather than by starvation. Bazaine spoke to them kindly, and declared he was ready to die with them anywhere. He represented the hope-lessness of doing anything in their present weak-ened condition, being almost destitute of horses,

even if they cut through the lines.

He stated to them that terms for an honorable capitulation were being considered, and he hoped soon to relieve his brave men from their terrible situation. This quieted the army, but the rules were so relaxed that several bodies went over to the German lines without opposition. They did not mean to be disloyal, but hoped to save them-selves from starvation and to enable those remain-

ing to subsist a few days longer. On Tuesday it became known that a capitulation was about to take place. After preliminary mes-sages, General Changarnier, on the part of Ba-zaine, and Major Von Stiehle, on the part of Prince Frederick Charles, met to arrange the surrender, the terms of which had been agreed upon by King William. Almost simultaneously preparations were made for an immediate march by a large portion of the investing army and the sending of sup-plies to the capitulating forces. This was necessary to prevent the horrors of actual starvation.

As soon as the terms were finally signed, at the Prince's headquarters, there was a great rush of applicants for permission to enter Metz, but all were positively refused. I had an opportunity, however, of entering Bazaine's lines and conversing freely with many of the officers and men. One thing I marked was certain, the general feeling against the present provisional government, and many were severe against the Emperor, but equally many were severe against the Emperor, but equally against his successors. The same complaint was made that Bazaine did not mass his men at an early stage of the seige and cut his way out at any cost, but Bazaine is generally very popular with his army. I gather from officers a terrible account of the sufferings experienced by the army garrison and people. For many days only four ounces of bread were served to each man, and even this many thousands failed to get. Horse flesh, in small quantities, was distributed, and this was then

It is believed that the sickly, emaciated condithe believed that the sickly, emachated condi-tion of the horses occasioned much sickness among the troops. One informant who had been in the town the day before declared that the women and children were dying in fearful numbers from actual starvation. The large array of sick and wounded was not only without food but shelter; dead horses and remnants, which formed a great nuisance, were

in many cases burned to prevent infection. See-

in many cases burned to prevent infection. Seeing the emaciated condition of the men who were classified as healthy, it is only wenderful that the place held out so long.

The capitulation puts a very large amount of ammunition, as well as valuable arms in possession of the Germans, and renders further resistance on the part of France utterly hopeless. A report prevails that the army will not be sent to Germany for a few days, and this has created an impression that peace is expected, and intended to be accomplished through the agency of Bazaine, and perhaps the through the agency of Bazzine, and perhaps the Imperial regency. The possession of the fort will be given to day.

be given to day.

Large requisitions have been made on the surrounding country for rations for the prisoners, and provisions have already been forwarded from Belgium. Marchal Le Bocuf is a prisoner, and refuses his parole. The health of the German army is tolerably good. Application has been made to Belgium to allow the transport of prisoners, provided it is found necessary to send them to Germany. It is stated that Bazaine is going to Wilhelmshohe with Changarnier after a visit to Versallies. From with Changarnier after a visit to Versallies. From the condition of his army it is certain that Bazaine could not have held out three days longer. The States of Germany, northern and southern, are said to have agreed to make King William

Emperor.

London, Oct. 29.—[Special to the New York World.]—It is stated at Slars le Haut, on the authority of a staff officer of General Picard, of the

Imperial Guard, who claims to have escaped through the Prussian lines on the day of the surrender of Metz, that on the day preceding (Wednesday) there took place the most awful scene ever witnessed in modern watfare.

At 2 P. M. a compact mass of unarmed people of Metz swarmed through the western gates of the city into the plain. They were of all ages and ranks and of both sexes, and numbered nearly 19,000 porsons. At their head marched a man and woman, he latter carrying a white, and in the rear were hundreds of children, all carrying little white flags, and helped them mand woman, and behind them moved a strong body of Frenc troops pressing them forward into the plain. It is s ated that these unhappy people were expelled because there was not food for them, and that they were thus moving forth solely to seek means of saving themselves from death within the walls. As the approached the German lines a Prussian order! ordered the outpost to fire on the mass. The people advanced still, and when they came within range the Prussians fired on them. Still the people moved on, the man and woman in the front with the white

flag moving more rapidly.

The man suddenly fell, struck by a builet, but the woman, waving the flag, continued to advance, the children meanwhile screaming more pitcously The fire of the Prussians was kept up deliberatel and steadily as if upon an armed column, and the woman fell with her flag. The crowd then wavered for a moment, and then turned and fled in the most for a moment, and then turned and fled in the most horrible disorder, struggling, falling, and dying, and the Prussian fire constantly growing hotter. The French troops advancing to the front closed around the helpless mass of flying citizens, and a terrible fusilade began on both sides, and the spectacle became devilish in its borror. The road was strewn with the bodies of women and children. The forts of Le Villeux and Les Bottes poured shells upon the Prussians until the last fugitive had disappeared and the French troops slowly fell back. shells upon the Prussians until the last inguive had disappeared and the French troops slowly fell back, the motley crowd hurrying in all directions, around the city walls and the different gates. They trooped from all sides through the streets, and flung themselves down, children carrying bundles, and mothers frantic with the loss of their children. In the grand place all night long they lay on the pavements in dumb despair, to await the doom of famine along averted by the capitulation.

dince averted by the capitulation.

The World correspondent forwards this story, re ceived from his agent, sent to Mars la Haut, with the protest against accepting it as probably true, and expressly to illustrate the efforts making to explain the surrender of Bazaine.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—[Special to the New York Tri-bune.]—A correspondent at Metz to-day telegraphs about two colums, as follows:
My telegram of October 26 left the capitulation

unfinished. On the evening before the German chief of staff had left Frascati very much discouraged and scarcely hoping for any agreement, as the French appeared intractable and obstinate. Nevertheless, I know from private sources that Metz could not hold out, and accordingly told you to ex-

pect a capitulation surety.

At noon Bazaine sen Prince Frederick Charles an autograph letter, asking another conference, and accordingly the Germans sent Gen. Steckle, chief of staff of the Second army, and Count Wurtensleber, chief of staff of the First army, to Frascati over your. The interview lasted these bours cati once more. The interview lasted three hours in the afternoon. It was stormy at first on the part of the French commissioners, but resulted in their conversion to the main points of the German terms. The first difficulty was concerning the officers keeping their side arms, on which Bazaine insisted. The point was finally referred to the King, and conceded by him in a dispatch received at 2 A. M. on the 27th.

By agreement the conference was resumed early the same morning and lasted until 8 P. M., when the capitulation was signed for the absolute rendi-tion of Metz and all its fortifications, armaments, stores and munitions, and for the surrender, as in the Sedan conditions, of all the garrison and all of Bazaine's army, comprising three marshals of France, 66 generals, 6000 officers and 173,000 troops. The Germans are astounded at the result. An army and fortress capitulating to an investing army larger than itself by only a small fraction. When the rendition became known, the people were furious. The National Guard refused to lay down their arms, and on the afternoon of the 28th a dragoon captain appeared at the head of a body of troops, who swore they would sooner die than

Albert Collignon, editor of the ultra democratic siege daily, the Journal de Mets, rode about on a white horse, firing a pistol, and exhorting them to rally and seek victory or death, to escape the im-pending shame. He was followed by a lady sing-ing the Marsellaise, which produced great excite-

The doors of the cathedral were burst open, and the toesin and death bell rung nearly all night. When a general officer appeared to pacify them, three pistol shots were received by him, but finally by the aid of two line regiments he quietly dispersed

the mob, but all night sounds of grief, indignation and terror continued. Respectable women ran about the streets, tearing their bair and flinging their bonnets and laces under their feet, seeking their friends, and asking wildly what will become of our children. Soldiers, drunk and sober, tumbled hither and thither in irregular

groups, with their caps off and their sabres broken, sobbing and weeping like children, and crying "There is no longer a France."
At four P. M. yesterday Bazaine passed through Ars, on his way to Wilhelmshohe, in a closed carriage marked with his name, and escorted by several of his staff on horses. The women of the vileral of his stan on horses. The women of the vil-lage had heard of his coming, and awaiting him saluted him with exclamations of "traitor," "cow-ard." "poltroon," "faineant," "voleur," and "bri-gand." "Where are our husbands whom you have betrayed?" "give us back our children whom you have sold." They attacked the carriage, broke the windows, and would have murdered the marshal but for the intervention of the Private and allers.

but for the intervention of the Prussian soldiers. Since the time of the investment, Bazaine has never been in the camp except on extraordinary oc-casions. Never at all in the ambulances, which are poorly constructed in numerous railroad cars, in the Place Royale, and equally seldom has he been seen in the city. The civil power had to find him at the

Barre St. Martin.

He would not appear at the Maire once, and he rarely said a word to encourage the troops. Can-robert sometimes cheered their patience a little, and then they would cry vive Canrobert and a bas Bazaine. Towards the last he dared not, for fear of assassination, show himself to his own men.

Tours, Oct. 29.—The journals here express great satisfaction with the decree lately issued whereby all offences against the press law are hereafter to

be tried by jury.

Prince Polignac, who served as a brigadier in the confederate army, has received an appointment to an important command in the army of Garibaldi,

and departs for the east at once.

The journals announce that General Cambriel has been compelled to relinquish his command in the army of the east because of the reopening of

a wound he received at Sedan.

The telegraph wires having been cut malicously near Orleans, the Prussians have exacted an additional tax on the town by way of punishment. In nearly all the departments now held by the Prussians, influential citizens are compelled to ride on locomotives. The Prussians have adopted this course, which they say is the only way to prevent the tearing up of the tracks by French noncom-batants. A large number of Prussian prisoners were brought here to-day. Owing to rumors of Bazaine's capitulation, Gam-

betta has issued a circular to the prefects, saying, "I have received from all sides grave reports, the veracity of which I cannot establish officially. It is said that Metz has capitulated. If so, it is well that you should have the opinion of the government on the matter. Such an event could but be the re-cult of a crime, the authors of which should be out-lawed. Be convinced that whatever may arise nothing can abate our courage, and that in the era of rascally capitulations there exists one thing which neither can nor will capitalate, and that is the French Republic." the French Republic.

Tours, Oct. 30 .- A profound impression was produced here by the news of Bazaine's capitulation. he majority deem it a political move, and express interse indignation. The Army of the Loire, which had been largely increased, was ready to attack the Prossian forces, and much was expected from it t ward the deliverance of Paris. The sucrender of Metz checks its efforts. The Constitutional makes a strong supeal to G m-

exigency, and asks him to consent to an armistice,

and order immediate elections for the Constituent Assembly.
Several dispatches have been received announce ing French successes in different parts of the country.

A government council was held last night, lasting

until a late hour, and the following proclamation until a late hour, and the following proclamation was issued to-day:

"The French Republic—Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. Proclamation to the French people. "Frenchmen. Raise your spirits and resolution to the fearful height of the perils which have broken upon the country. It still depends on us to mount above misfortune, and show the world how great a people may be who are resolved not to perish, and courage increases in the midst of calamity.

"Metz has captulated. A general, upon whom France counted, has just taken away (Viest d'enletere), from the country in its danger more than 100.

tere), from the country in its danger more than 100,100 of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed
us. He has made himself the agent of the man of
Sedan and an accomplice of the invader, and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered, without making the least effort, one hundred and twenty thousand lighting men, twenty thousand wounded, guns, cannon, colors, and the strongest citadel of France, Metz—virgin but for him—to the contamination of the foreigner. Such a crime is above even the punishment of justice. Meanwhile, Frenchmen, measure the depths of the abyss into which the empire has precipitated you.

precipitated you.
"For twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguishes in her the springs of greatness and of life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an instrument of tyranny and of servitude, and is swallowed up in spite of her soldiers by the treason of her chiefs. In the disasters of the country, in less than two months, 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, the sinister sequel to the military coup de main of De-

" It is for us to reassert ourselves, and under the aegis of the republic, which we have determined not to allow to capitulate, within or without to seek in the extremity of our misfortune the renovation of our political and social morality and manhood. However tried by disaster, let us be found neither panic-stricken nor hesitating; let it be seen that we are ready for the last sacrifices, and in the face of enemies whom everything fa-vors, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles

of our feet.
"Let us hold firmly the glorious banner of the French revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it. Europe feels it. In the presence of so many unmerited misfortunes spontaneously receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved, and she begins to act. No illusion is now left. Let us no longer lan-guish or grow weak and let us prove by our acts that we can ourselves maintain honor, independ-ence and integrity; all that makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, one and indi-visible! Signed, Cremicux, Glaiz Bezoin, Gam-

This proclamation, placarded about the streets attracted crowds of readers and creates great ex-citement. Groups of people are discussing it, and the treachery of Bazaine is denounced, and bitter imprecations are uttered against the Bonapartists. An envoy from leazaine, who left Metz last Sunday, arrived here to-day, and expresses the utmost astonishment at the capitulation, but says that pro-visions were short and no salt was to be had.

TOURS, Oct. 29, evening - There was great exhad fallen and Bazaine capitulated. The first ru-mors last right were refused credit, but now it is known to be true, and the people are wild and dan erous. There is a division of sentiment on the as traiters to their country, and openly threate is the leaders with a drumbead court martial shoulthey come to Tours, and declares the surrender to be a plot of the Empire to regain possession of nower.

Cooler persons condemn the assaults on the loy-alty of the army, and believe Bazaine fought nobly and only yielded to starvation. Many openly tak of peace and express the belief that the govor peace and express the belief that the government is more eager to retain power than to save a country from further horrors. There has been more insubordination among the military. The government is determined to punish disobedience to the utmost, if they possess the power. The removal of the seat of the departments is probable.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The news of the capitulation of Marian and Ma

of Metz was communicated to Napoleon at Wil-helmshohe yesterday. The ex-Emperor's household s in great suspense and consternation. BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Kreuz Zeitung of to-day says the last summons to sucrender has been forwarded to the military authorities inside of the Paris fortifications, and the hombardment of the city will begin early next week. The Pomeranian division heretofore before Metz has gone to the siege of Paris.

Frochu has written to King William in behalf of General Ducrot. Berlin, Oct. 30 .- The King telegraphs as follows to the Queen: VERSAILLES, Oct. 29 - The defeat of two hostile armies which recently marched against us warrants

me in conferring on our two commanders, Fritz and Fred. Charles, the batons of field marshal, the first instances of such appointments in our family Versailles, Oct. 29.—French volunteers, calling themselves "Wild Boars of Ardennes," are tearing up the railroad tracks and otherwise interfering with the German communications. They have thrown off three trains filted with lancers, and many soldiers were killed and wounded.

Some Wurtumburg troops had an encounter hursday with a body of Nationals and Mobiles at Monteran, and the latter were defeated. Moltke, on his seventieth birthday, received from the King the title of Count.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 29 .- Generals Burnside and She ridan and other distinguished Americans arrived here to-day.
BRUSSELS, Oct. 29.—[Special to the New York

Times |-The capitulation of Metz has thrown the Bonapartists into despair. This city is the grand centre of their schemes, and the dinners at the Countess Walewski's are regular agencies of political intrigue. Pietrie, Conti, President Devienne Mesdames Bazaine and Canrobert, Princess Met-ternich and the Princess Mathilde are all here. The latter has taken a splendid hotel, at a rent of

The Brussels newspapers denounce the proceedings of this coterie. I saw General Sheridan here yesterday. He maintains a rigid reserve as to the war, and says the time has not yet come for him to speak. He states that the views and opinions already published as coming from him are wholly unauthorized. He has never written a line about the war, except confidentially. He leaves this week for Italy, and perhaps Constantinople VERSEILLES, Oct. 29.

The King of Prussia, having heretofore admitted the right of Spain to choose her own sovereign, holds to that admission. Germany declines to imi-tate the example of France, by interfering with Spain, and is ready to acknowledge any act of the Spanish people regarding its future sovereign.

# MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see Mirst Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY, SUN RESE. 629 MOON SETS. 1146 SUN SETS. 458 HIGH WATER. 750

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

JAMES DOUGHERTY, MOVEMENTS OF OURAN STEAMSHIPS. FOR AMERICA.

Gulding Star. Havre. New York Sept. 17
Denmark Havre. New York Sept. 27
C. of Mexico. Vera Cruz. New York VH. Sept. 27
C. of Manch'tr Liverpool. New York Oct. 5
Calabria. Liverpool. New York Oct. 5
Nebraska Liverpool. New York Oct. 7
Pennsylvania. Liverpool. New York Oct. 7
Pennsylvania. Liverpool. New York Oct. 7
Malta. Malta. Company Oct. 11 Liverpool New York Oct,
Liverpool New York Oct,
Glasgow New York Oct,
Maraeilles New York Oct,
Maraeilles New York Oct, England.... Borian of Merida... Vera Cruz... New York v. H.Oct. of Dublin. ..Liverpool .. New York. .... Oct. FOR EUROPE. .New York. .Liverpool via H. Nov. .New York. .Liverpool ...... Nov. Etna . Palmyra..... New York. hina.....New York...Liverpool. Minnesota.... .New York .. .Liverpool. Nov. Abyssinia.... New York, C of Wash'th. New York. .Liverpool. Liverpool. England. .... New York. . Liverpool. . Columbia .... New York. . . Glasgow ... Nov dal o ...... .New York ... Liverpool. Nov. New York. Liverpool..... neen..... Ruropa. New York. Glasgow. Nov.
City of Paris. New York. Liverpool. Nov.
C. of Baltimore New York. Liverpool v. H. Nov.
C. of London. New York. Liverpool. Nov.
Ville de Paris. New York. Havre. Nov.
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

CLEARED SATURDAY.
Steamship Empire, Holmes, Charleston, Souder &

Steamship Fairbanks, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, New York,
John F. Ohl.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Althes, Smith, Ponce, P.R., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Tarry Not, Knowies, Boston, Chas. Mershon.
Schr Susan, Sherman, Georgetown, D.C.,
do.
Schr Mary and Eveline, Mott, New York, D. Cooper.
Schr Argo, Taylor, Norfolk. Schr Argo, Taylor, Norfolk,

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Empire, Holmes, from Charleston via Wilmington, N. C., where she put in to repair rudder-post, with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams, Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hall, 6 days from Providence, in ballast to Chas. Mershon.

Schr Ettie, Woolford, 6 days from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Clara, Mulford, from Danversport, in ballast to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co. Schr Clara, Goohegan, from Suffolk, with railroad

Schr Charles E. Smith, Smith, from Boston, Schr Charles E. Smith, Smith, Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Schr W. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, Schr West Wind, Townsend, Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Schr H. N. Müler, Miller, Schr C. G. Morris, Smith, Schr J. B. Clayton, Sauders, Schr Jarah Watson, Lewis, do. do. do. do. Schr Sarah Watson, Lewis, do. Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, do. Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, do. Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, from Lynn. Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Fall River.

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Fall River.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Norwich.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Danversport.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Brown, from Providence.
Schr G. W. May, May, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Smith, do.
Schr Anna May, May, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Corson, do.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Corson, do.
Schr P. A, Saunders, Saunders, do.
Schr P. A, Steelman, from Salem. Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem. Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Wareham. Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Gloucester. Schr L. K. Cogswell, Sweet, from New York.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Span. bark Constancia, Arrecooches, 24 days from Havans, in ballast to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Brig Perses Hinckley, Fester, from Portland.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph, EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 29. — Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. V. Josim, with iron, for Battimore, light.

A. V. Josim, with iron, for Bordentown.

Nightingale, with old rails, for Baltimore.

Baltimore Branch Office, Oct. 29.—The follow-Ing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:

J. A. Covill, S. H. Doherty, W. H. Harned, A. G.
C. Kirkpatrick, General Foote, N. W. Finch, M. F.
Hannigan, and Bella McWilliams, all with coal, for Charles French, with coal, for Philadelphia. L.S.C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 30.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Louisa, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
F. W. Levan, with lumber to R. Weolverton. C. M. Bianchard, with lumber to E. P. Moore. R. F. Hartman, with lumber to Trump & Son. Young Charles, with lumber, for New York.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 29 — 10 A. M. — The pilot-boat Cope reports the brig J. Bickmore passed in on Thursday night, and the ship Record went to sea The Howard reports went to sea this morning ship Athenais, bark Thor, and steamer Louisa from City Point, Va., for New York. In harbor, a brig unknown; schr Charles McCar-thy, 5 schooners, and steamer America. Wind N. N. W. Thermometer, 60.

MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Stanhope, Morris, for Philadelphia, remained at Calcutta 10th uit., loading.

Ship City of Kiegston, Brown, for Philadelphia, salied from Liverpool 14th inst.

Ship Margaret Evans, Smiley, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 13th inst.

Ship Staddacona, Cassidy, hence via St. John, N.

Br. was off Londonderry 15th inst.

Br steamer Magdala, Davidson, from Shanghae B., was off Londonderry 15th inst.

Br steamer Magdala, Davidson, from Shanghae for New York, passed through Suez Canal 9th inst.

Br. steamer Holland, Thomas, from New York 15th, at Queenstown 25th inst., and proceeded for Br. steamer England, Webster, for New Yers, sld

from Liverpool 14th inst., and passed Roches Point Br. steamer Iowa, Ovenstone, sailed from Glasgow 18th and Greenock same day for New York.

Br. steamers Italy, Crace, and Brazilian, Kier, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 19th inst. Br. steamer Calabria, McMicken, from New York 20th inst. for Liverpool, was passed 24th, lat. 48 18.

ong, 48 29. Fr. steamer Pereire, Lemaire, for Havre, etc., cleared at New York 29th inst.
N. G. steamer Hansa, Brickenstein, for Bremen, cleared at New York 29th inst. Steamer Palmyra, Browne, from Liverpool via Queenstown and Boston, at New York yesterday. Steamers Wisconsin, Siberia, and Calabria, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 29th inst. Steamer Centipede, Willetts, for Philadelphia, s'id

Steamer Salvor. Mershon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 27th inst. Nor bark Vasa, Ericksen, hence, at Falmouth 13th inst., and sailed for Stettin. Nor. bark Hanns, Ericksen, hence, at Lansdorf

Bark Henry, Blair, hence, at Savannah yesterday. Bark Lulu, Merrill, from Montevideo 22d August for Philadelphia, at Charleston yesterday, disabled, Bark Elgin, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Gravesend 14th inst. Bark Eliza Avelina, Dowley, hence for Stettin, Bark Eniza Avenna, Bowley, neared for Stetch, salied from Falmouth 18th inst.

Bark Howard, Shaw, from Rotterdam for Philade-phia, cleared at Helvoet 12th inst.

Br. brig Csmilla Morgan, hence, at Gibraltar 3d inst., and cleared 6th for Naples.

Brig John Sherwood, Perry, hence, at Hamburg 18th inst.

Brig Tangier, Rose, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 26th inst. Brig Chimborazo, Coombs, hence, at Boston 28th Br. schr Iris, Buckhard, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 27th inst, Schr Osseo, Graham, hence, at St. John, N. B.,

Schr Harry C. Sheppard, Clark, hence, at Charlesto hyesterday via Wilmington, Del.
Schr Georgie Deering, Williard, hence, at Portland 28 h lost.
Schr J. V. Weilington, Chipman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston vith inst. Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, hence, at Somerset 97th inst. Schr M. R. G., Ewart, hence for St. John, N. B., at

Holmes' Hole 27th inst., and sailed again next day, Schr A. M. Aldridge, Bowen, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 28th inst. Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, hence, at New Haven 27th Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia,

sailed from Newport 20th inst. Schrs Rhodelia Blew, Haley, and A. Trudell, Hess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 27th inst-the latter via Stony Point, L. L.

LEGAL NOTICES. N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

E-tate of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased,
The Audit r appointed by the Court to audit, settle and argust the first account of ISASELLA CAUFF.
MAN. MEYER GANS, and WOLF STEPPACHER,
Executors of the last will and testament of MARCUS CAUFFMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, November 3, A. D. 1870 at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office. No. 33 South THIRD

10 19 wfm 5t

SAMUEL WAGNER, JR.

Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Assigned estate of JAMES SCCLES. No. 50 of 1869. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS J. MARTIN, Assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, November 1, 1870, at 3% o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelthia.

J. COOKE LONGSTRETH, J. COOKE LONGSTRETH.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

10 21fmwöt

AMUSEMENTS. M A DAME MARIE SEEBACH,
THE GREAT TRAGEDFENNE,
AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public is respectfully informed that MARIE
SEEBACH, the great Tragedienne, will give in Philadelphia a short season of Grand Dramatic Representations, assisted by her new and excellent company of dramatic artistes,
FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
The programme will be changed every night and

The programme will be changed every night, and selected from the most successful plays of Mme. Seebach's extensive repertoire.

The opening night will be MONDAY, Nov. 7,

SCALE OF PRICES.

General admission, \$1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

SALE OF SEATS commences TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at the Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATIONS, comprising
Messis, WM. CASTLE, B. BOWLER, ALBERTO
LAURENCE, S. C. CAMPBELL, HENRY DRAYTON, E. SEGUIN, ARTHUR HOWELL, JOHN
CHATTERSON, Mrs. C. RICHINGS-BERNARD,
MISS ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Mrs.
ANNIE BOWLER. Miss F. NNIE GOODWIN.
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHEST & FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Will commence a brief season November 14.
Full particulars published in next Sunday's papers.
Excellent inducements will be offered season subscribers.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT TW. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 31, MR, JOHN S. CLARKE as YOUNG GOSLING.

YOUNG GOSLING,
In a new comedy, in a acts, by John D. Stockton
and the late William Brough, estitled
FOX AND GOOSE.
To conclude with the comic drama, from the works of Charles Dickens, called
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
SATURDAY—THIRD CLARKE MATINEE,
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET
THEATRE. Begins & to 8 o'clock.
Another new play—THE 'I WO R MES.
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING,
Mr. Albury's successful drama,
THE TWO ROSES,
With appropriate scenery

With appropriate scenery,
FINE MUSIC,
And POWERFUL CAST.
Musical Selections by Mark Hassier.
In preparation EDWIN DROOD.
Seats sceneral six days in advances. Seats secured six days in advance. FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the Matchlers Combination.

ANOTHER SENSATION, Every Evening and Saturday Matinee, MR. G. W. JESTER, MR. G. W. JESTER,
THE MAN WITH THE TALKING HAND.
Ballet Troupe and Minstrels.
Butler and Wesley in Comic Pantomime.
New Negro Acts, Local Sketches, Etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Star Troupe of the World,
Every Evening in their Ethiopian Soirees.
Box office open daily from 10 to 1 0'clock. After 1 0'clock at Carneross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 N.
Eighth street. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

A RCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & BLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the ale of reserved seats.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
The thrilling domestic drama of
CHRISTMAS EVE; OR, THE DUEL IN THE
SNOW, \*
and a Musical Farce, in which MISS EUGENIE
STUART will sing "The Last Rose of Summer,"
Saturday Evening, Benefit of C. E. ROLLINS.
"Streets of New York." Matinee on Saturday.

M USICAL FUND HALL GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. PUBLIC REHEARSALS, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 % o'clock, Commencing November 5th, 1870. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four for \$1. To be had at North's Store, 1024 Chesnut street. 10 29 7t

FURNITURE, ETO.

# URNITURE.

LUTZ & KLEIN. (SUCCESSORS TO I. LUTZ),

No. 121 S. BLEVENTH Street. Have now on hand a full assortment of first-class FURNITURE, which their friends and customers are respectfully invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Also, lately received a large invoice of

FRENCH FURNITURE, Manufactured by the best houses in Paris, which we offer to sell at Paris panic prices.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM, ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS, NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTI-CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MA-CHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, CHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest description of pattern-making made at the shortes notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and lyhnder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning

crew Cutting, and all other work connectes
with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work gua-The subscribers have ample wharf dock-toom for The subscribers have ample what does from to repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, fails, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,

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GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE MROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Pitters, Plumbers,
Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WOLKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILSERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
81 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

ROOFING. R E A D Y R O O F I N G. This Roosing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of the It is reachly put on
old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles,
thus avoiding the damaging of cellings and farniture
while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTRU PAINT.
I am always prepared to Rapair and Paint Roofs
at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the
parrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the
market.

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