# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

DOUPLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION THE CONDITION OF PARIS

The Preparations for Famine.

Scenes at Soissons.

Interview with Caribaldi

Secretary Cox's Reform Policy.

Cause of His Resignation.

Witchcraft in the West.

Will of Admiral Dahlgren.

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

PARIS.

Preparations for Famine-Precautions of the Besleged.

It is curious to remark, writes a Paris correspond-

ent per balloon post, how generally even the poorest French householders have laid in a little store of provisions wherewith they may hold hunger at bay. "Lone women," who, if they had been English, would never have owned a billet de banque for one hundred francs in their lives, have a little treasure of flour and maccaroni garnered away somewhere in their cupboards, and will be able to hold out stoutly to the last unless there shall arrive a day of wrath, with which we are threatened by many croakers and pessimists, a day when starving gamins, followed by famished women and children, shall swarm into every inhabited building and ransack it rom cellar to roof in the hope of finding food.

But there is also no inconsiderable alarm lest, in

addition to the absence of food, we may soon and ourselves without the means of cooking it. Most of the French cooks employ wood charcoal as their fuel for culmary purposes. The slege had hardly begun before an outery was raised in the poorer quarters of the town against the marchands de bois et de char-ben for raising the price of their charcoal to an exben for reising the price of their charcoal to an extravagant and impossible figure. Most of these charbonniers are natives of Auvergne—a 'province generally regarded as furnishing Paris with sons and daughters who have a wonderfully keen eye to the main chance. Impelled by the general indignation expressed in the newspapers, and by the voice of the streets, against these greedy and predatory dealers in charcoal, the municipal authorities of Paris seized in some instances the whole store of that precious commodity, owned by men who were pointed out by the cry of the mob as having specially raised their prices at a moment when patriotism required that they should sacrifide themselves for the public good. The charbonniers, who are a very suilen, mulish The charbonniers, who are a very sullen, mulish race, resented this high-handed procedure of the Paristan municipality, and in many cases shut up shop altogether. What with the high price of char-coal when it is to be bought at all, and with the closing of many shops which once used to retail it, I am not at all sure that, before the end of Cctober, there will not be as great a dearth of charcoal for the cooking of our mea' as there will be a dearth of flesh itself to lay upor, the glowing and smokeless coals of fire which a z so admirably adapted for the display of culinary skill.

## SAD SCENES AT SOISSONS.

The Destruction of the City-Hundreds of Houses Burned in a Single Hour. \* \* Amidst a shower of bullets the houses occupied by the Prussians were set on fire, and we were obliged, in order to dislodge the enemy, to break open the doors with the butt ends of muskets. Soon af wards the fire rapidly spread along a space of 500 metres. A mistake had been made in setting fire first to the houses which were close to the ramparts. The task became more and more the ramparts. The task became more and more perilous as we approached nearer to the enemy, and we were obliged to adopt their tactics, namely, to conceal ourselves behind piles of stones, bushes, embrasures of doors, advancing only with the greatest caution. At 6 o'clock the work of destruction was still progressing. The Faubourg of Rheims, surrounded by an enormous column of smoke, could not be seen from the town. Thus, in less than an hour, were de stroyed more than 200 houses, a splendid sugar refinery, a foundry, a mill, the houses of the Sisters of Mercy, and many fashionable villas, which a few moments previously were filled with joy, hope, work, industry, charity, and wealth. The next day (Sept. 25) the flames were still licking the debris of the disasters, when suddenly a poor young woman, clasping inther arms a child a few months old, and with a lit boy 10 years of age at her side, rushed out of house, which was but a mass of fire. Struck with fright, she made a desperate rush through the streets, without taking any notice of the bullets. Some Mo-bile Guards shouted to her to lie down; she did not heed them, and still continued her course; all at once she was seen to fall on her children. A shot had killed her on the spot; and a trumpeter of Mo-biles, who was near her sounding the retreat, suffered the same fate. On another side the guns from factory of carpets, and another some houses near the railway station. On the road to Laon, the de-struction of the hamlet of Saint Medard has been commenced: the old abbey occupied by the deaf and dumb children, and where a garrison might be placed, will only be spared.

## GARIBALDI.

An Interview with the Great Italian-A Hero in Bed.

A London correspondent, who has had an interview with Garibaidi at Tours, writes as follows:— "Punctually at the appointed time we went to the Prefecture. I had taken the bearings of the place in the daytime, and knew that to get to the wing of the building in which the Italian hero lodges it was necessary to pass through the central courtyard. along a covered passage leading to the beautiful garden (much resembling that of the E(ysees) behind the palace, and then to go in at one of the several little doors, and up a narrow wooden staircase to the three small and simply-farnished rooms which alone Garibaid; would accept from the hospitality of the seat of government. The great gate of the Prefecture was closed when we arrived, but the mobiets on guard let us pass through a side entrance without challenge. There was no porter, policemen, or sevant of whom to ask a question, but we penetraced to the garden without difficulty. There, however, it was not easy to recognize in the dark the particular little doorway through which I had passed in the morning. There was not a glimmer of light any-where except what came from the upper rooms in which B. Gambetta was at work. We opened which M. Gambetta was at work. We opened several wrong doors in succession, and in one passage stumbled over a stack of empty bothes—relies of the festivities of the late Imperial Prefect. M. Paulze d'Ivoy. At length we found the right little staircase, but had to grope our way cautiously. Much as I had heard of Garibaid's simplicity, I felt surprised that none of his attendants should have thought of placing so much as a single candle on his staircase when he was expecting company. Arrived on the landing of an entresol, I knocked several times at the door of a little room in which in the morning I had seen several officers and others waiting to be received. Getting no answer, I tried another door, scarcely visible in the extreme darkness. Presently a ray of light came through the keyhole, and the door was opened by a young Italian in his shirt and treusers, with one foot in a stocking and the other one bare, who seemed greatly aston-

General's valet de chambre, for such he "The General's valet de chambre, for such he proved to be, was evidently undressing to lie down for the night on a mattress in a small ante-chamber. All hope of seeing the 'lion' that evening vanished from my mind. However, I said, 'General Garibaldi?' "The General has just gone to bed,' was the answer. 'Oh! then I am extremely sorry to have detailed by the large was an approximately sorry. disturbed him, but he gave us an appointment for sociock, and it is now striking that hour.' Upon this the servant disappeared into an inner room, whence in less than half a minute he returned, saying that the General had meant 8 o'clock in the morning;

that he was in bed; but that if we did not mind going into his bedroom it would give him much pleasure to receive us. Of course we did not hesitate pleasure to receive us. Of course we did not hesitate to accept such an essentially private audience with a great man. We were ushered in, the servant placing two arm-chairs by the bedside. The first thing that struck me, as I saw Garbaldi raise his head from his pillow graciously to salute a lady and hold out his hand, was that he looked much younger than I had fancied. I was familiar with his countenance from an engraving in my possession from a painting by Fagnani, which I always thought, and now know, to be the best portrait of him in existence. None of the photographs give a good idea of the expression of his face. I never saw a man of his age look so little sareworn. Goodness and innocence combined with great intelligence beam in his features. That exceeding charm, that fascination of manner which everybody who has written about him attempts to describe, came up to and even him attempts to describe, came up to and even transcended my expectation. He received us with the most unaffected grace, and placed us at our

"An American correspondent more practised in the art of 'interviewing' than I am would probably have asked the General plump what the government here had said to him, and what he thought of the prospects of the war. But my disposition led me to refrain scrupulously from putting any question to him which it might be embarrassing to answer. Inquiring after Riciotti, the General told me that when last he heard of him he was in Corfu; that he had come away from Caprera so suddenly that his sons did not know of his doing; but he was sure that when they knew he was in France they would both follow him. He said it was not true, as the papers have reported, that any red shirts were in Tours, and that even the members of his legion who are awaiting him at Chambery were not yet equipped. He spoke with affection of common friends in England, and his bright eyes brightened with a brighter ray as he said he believed he should be joined by some English volunteers. At the end of about a quarter of an hour I rose to take leave, feeling scrapulous about depriving an invalid of his 'An American correspondent more practised in feeling scrupulous about depriving an invalid of his rest. But he detained us a good while longer after I was on my legs. He smiled assentingly at the observation made that one of the most marvelous things in this marvellous year was to see him a guest in a French prefecture, and in the very town where, six months ago, Pierre Bonaparte was tried and acquitted. When at length we retired he thanked us repeatedly for our visit in the most

'As Garibaldi sat up in bed in a flannel shirt (for he had no nightgown) I could see that his arms were emaciated and his fingers somewhat contracted with rheumatism, but he did not look to me in bad health. His light brown beard is far less grizzled than most of the portraits of him represent.

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

Lyons Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The for ideations of Lyons progress slowly; 3005 workmen are said, by a figure of speech, to be "at work" upon them. As they are the masters of their employers, they do just as much work as suits them, and pass the rest of their time smoking and sleeping at least so I am informed by a local ware for ing, at least so I am informed by a local paper, for it would be as much as one's life is worth to make any personal investigation in that direction. If the enemy were at the gates instead of 200 miles on, the city could not be more strictly guarded. I am living in the country, and even when driving in a little one-horse carriage (nobody ventures upon a pair under Republican rule) with a well-known citizen, an old resident, we are invariably called upon, with great ceremony, to show our countersign and pass to the pest of the National Guard, which delights in this exhibition of zeal and authority, and keeps its nightly watch at all the principal entrances to the town. If De Failly had only had the advantage of the Lyons National Guard to watch over him at Beaumont, he might have saved the fortunes of an

#### The Feeling of Despondency.

Lyons Correspondence of the London Times. " While insisting upon a hopeful view of their prospects on the part of foreigners, and upon having it presented to them in their own newspapers, there is a deep underlying feeling of despondency which no false telegram of "a glorious victory," no sudden arrival of Gambetta and Gartbaldi, no positive intelligence of the death of Moltke and his burial in a gold coulin, can remove. An ever-growing consciousness is forcing itself upon them that their position from day to day, instead of growing better is getting warse, that so far from growing better, is getting worse; that so far from the republic putting forth latent and overwhelming forces, and calling out the fresh and undevelope energies of the pation, the latent forces are not making themselves felt, and the energies of the nation are almost exhausted; or if, as may be possible, the forces and the energies do exist, then the forces and the energies do exist, then Republicanism, so far, has failed to evoke them. No doubt the country responded with tolerable alacrity to the call of a leve en masse—not, however, as countries have responded in the supreme moment of their fortunes or of their agouy; not as the two sec-tions of the United States responded when locked in their death-struggle; not as Poland or Hungary responded when they wrested with an almost super buman effort to free themselves from the giant grasp of Russia and Austria; not as a nation ought to respond that is fighting for bare life. Perhaps they cannot believe that things are so desperate. They may still honestly believe that the rest of Europe, sharing their own conviction that "France" and "civilization" are convertible terms, cannot stand tamely by and see the latter perish from off

## SECRETARY COX.

The Interference with his Reform Policy-The Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, in forwarding the correspondence which led

to the resignation of Secretary Cox, wrote as fol-"Various statements of the causes which led to this step on the part of the Secretary, and also of the reasons which he assigned in the resignation, have been authorized at the White House. The letters themselves now set at rest all controversy in regard to their real contents and character. The following may be relied upon as a correct statement of some of the causes which forced the presentation of the issues set before the President by the Secre-

Throughout the summer General Cox had been aware of vigorous efforts, on the part of politicians and many whose schemes he would not forward in his department, to induce the President to remove him. Previous to leaving in September for a short vacation, there were unmistakable signs that the President was yielding to the concerted attack upon General Cox. Shortly after the latter left the city an order, to which he had called the attention of the clerks in his department, regulating the absences for voting, was peremptorily revoked by the President, at the instance of Senators Chandler and Cameron, without any consultation whatever with the Secretary or any subsequent communication with him on the subject, further than the bare order of revocation. The order thus set aside was not a new one, and has been already referred to in these despatches, but its history should be briefly given here.

"A year ago the Secretary, in his efforts to render his department efficient, was greatly embarrassed

by the long absence of the clerks. Most of them took the usua vacation of one month, and, subsequently, ten days, and more frequently two weeks in addition to go home and vote. The Secretary then gave notice that in future cierks must so arrange their vacations as to include the time of election, or reserve enough from the month allowed to enable them to vote, or, at their option, to take the full extra time given for election, and have it deducted

"This year at the proper time it was formally brought to the attention of the clerks. The Pennbrought to the attention of the clerks. The Pennsylvania politicians and others immediately carried
the matter before the President, and he, with no
other word to the Secretary, revoked his order.
Meantime the boasts and threats of leading party
managers, openly made in the department, showed
that they were confident of a complete victory upon
the question at issue between themselves and the
Secretary, and their deflant conduct, both in private and in public, was such that no Cabinet officer having any self-respect could longer delay placing the issue of full support against them, or the
acceptance of his resignation, squarely before the
President.

"There had also been attempts from the same sources to change the Indian policy, so far, at least, sources to change the Indian policy, so far, at least as to dictate the appointment of agents, instead of allowing the selections to be made by benevolent and religious organizations. Finally, however, the President had directed correspondence to be opened with various missionary societies, assing them to recommend proper persons for agents. The Secretary, in carrying out the President's directions, had fully committed himself and the department to make such appointments as these societies should agree upon. As the recommendations arrived the commissions were accordingly made out and signed. Immediately after Senator Chandler appeared on the scene, one of these commissions was suspended and another revoked, and a man suggested by Chandler commissioned, the latter assigning, as a cover for the transaction, the false reason that the Methodists wanted this man for an agent. The society to which the Secretary had committed himself at once wrote to know why faith had not been kept, and the

Secretary again, through purely political intrigue, found himself in a very embarrassing position.

"Knowledge of the situation here reached him at Staten Island, where he was spending his vacation, but he finally companied to the state of and he finally consented to place the questions involved before the President in such a way as to ascertain whether it was the wish of the Executive to support him in the contest, or to abandon the field to the influences which had been at work so long

and so persistently, and thus secure peace.

"Accordingly on the 3d of October the Secretary
wrote the letter of resignation and malled it to the
President at Washington. The envelope was
marked 'personal' to distinguish it from the mass of business mall, and to ensure its meeting the President's eye first. Upon the letter itself there were no marks to indicate that it was considered of a private nature by the Secretary, nor has anything since passed between the President and the Secre-tary to indicate that either considered the letter other than the open official correspondence attend-

ing a resignation.

"The President's reply was written immediately upon the receipt of the resignation, namely, on October 5, and is throughout in his own hand. Instead of being forwarded to the Secretary himself at Staten Island, it was sent with the routine business mall to the Department, addressed in the usual business form. The Secretary of the Interior, with no mark on the envelope to indicate that it was for the Secretary in person. Consequently it was opened with the business mall, and passed through several

hands as ordinary business does, before it was stopped for the Secretary.

"Lest it might be supposed, from the statements which have been authorized, that the Secretary, in other communications, or verbally, has assigned personal reasons for resigning, the statement can be relied upon that the Secretary has never, either orally or in writing, laid any private and personal matters before the President as reasons why he should withdraw from the Cabinet."

#### LUCKY MR. HELLMAN.

The San Francisco Mercantile Library Draw-Ing-A New Yorker Wins the \$100,000

The proudest and happiest man in New York to-day is Mr. A. Heliman, of the firm of Seligman & Hellman, brokers, of No. 21 Broad street, and very good cause he has, too, for his happiness. He is the lucky wiener of the grand prize in the San Fran-cisco Mercantile Library Association Lottery. The warrant for Mr. Hellman's good luck is a square piece of paper, which contains the following:—

\* MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

This coupon and ticket entitle the holder to admission to the Free Concert, and to any gift that may be awarded to it.

R. B. SWAYNE, President.

THOMAS R. HAYES, Secretary. WM. ROBESTON, Treasurer.

The ticket, which brought to its possessor a fortune in the form of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD, was purchased in San Francisco, together with another ticket, and forwarded to Mr. Hellman, the actual amount invested by Mr. Hellman being ten dollars. The party who sent the ticket bought it, as stated, for himself, but becoming dissatisfied with his purchase changed it for another, and thus unwittingly

The surprise and gratification of Hellman may be imagined on learning by telegraph this morning that

BIGGEST HIT OF HIS LIFE. Mr. Hellman is quite a young man, about twenty-four years old, and is the junior partner of the firm, representing it at New Orleans. He is very wealthy aside from the unexpected windfall forced by Fortune upon him.

THE NEWS of Mr. Hellman's "big hit" soon spread, and was the general topic of conversation upon the street. Friends poured in upon him, tendering their congratulations—his private office having, for the time, the appearance of a reception room.

SAN FRANCISCO will be astonished at learning that it is a New Yorker who has drawn the prize. It was believed in that city that a resident there had secured the lucky ticket, but owing to the change above noted the Mr. Hellman telegraphed his friend in San Francisco in a single word his fortune, using for the despatch the single word—the motto of the Golden State, "Eureka!"—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser last

## WITCHCRAFT.

A Faml'y Bewitched - Parents, Sons, and EDaughters Seek Refuge in a Poilce Station. The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel of the 29th ultimo

has this singular story:— Until yesterday we had believed that witchcraft Until yesterday we had believed that witchcraft and demonism were among the things of the past. Then the delusion was dispelled by the appearance of an entire family of Second-warders, who insisted upon being locked up to save themselves from the direful influences of a hexenmeister, or master of witches, residing in their neighborhood. The father, Heinrich Alvers, stated to the police that he accupies a wing of house No. 890 Winnebago street, where demonstrations of an unusual character had kept the family in a state of great excitement for the past four days, and that the noises citement for the past four days, and that the noise

were so unearthly that his wife and children had not been able to sleep for two nights. About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Alvers was warned by the mysterious voice of an invisible presence, that unless he locked up the members of his family he would be murdered by one of the number during the night. He immediately summoned the family to the sitting room, and informed them of the mysterious message. After a prayerful and tearful council, the family voted to forsake their home and seek an asylum where the hexenmeister could exercise no undue influence over them, or cause them to commit the awful crime of parricide, which they considered certain if they remained at home. Accordingly the house was de-serted; the family taking up its march to the police Station to claim the protection of the authorities. On learning the cause of their sorrow and tribula-lation, the officers attempted to persuade them to return, assuring them that they would receive protection, but all in vain. They begged piteously to be locked up beyond the power of the hexenmeister.

The family, consisting of two sons and two daughters, ranging between twelve and nineteen years of age, were fairly wild with grief when the officers marched the old man to the cell-room, it having become evident that he was slightly demented. They were finally prevailed upon to leave him to the care of the authorities, but he could not be prevailed upon to return home until two memoers of the force were detailed to escort them to the house, with orders to stop with them during the night for the purpose of discovering the cause of the old man's troubles How the goblin chase of our trusty policeman will turn ont remains to be seen, but that it will establish peace in the deluded household, and prove the machinations of the hexenmeister to be the tasms of a disordered brain, no one acquainted with

## ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S WILL.

The Bronze Statue of His Son Ulric The will of the late Admiral John A. Dahlgren, dated December 1, 1866, was filed and admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbla, and letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to his widow, who gave bond in gso, coo. This will commences as follows:—'Being about to leave the United States on public duty in foreign seas, and being in sound health of mind and body, for which the Merciful Creator be praised, it seems to me fitting that I should declare my wishes in regard to the little property which I possess." He then disposes of his property, and directs that "a bronze statue be erected over the grave of my dearly bronze statue be erected over the grave of my dearly beloved son, Ulric Dahlgren, and to his historical vindication from the base aspersions of those who countenanced the savage barbarity with which his remains were treated. And I do charge upon all my descendants that they shall spare no means or efforts to carry out this purpose, which I still hope God may grant me life to do myself.

He bequeathed the whole of his preparty to he He bequeathed the whole of his property to his daughter Eva (since deceased), including his ciaim on the Government for the use of the Dahlgren gun and pension—his sons being able to make their living; and states that the will was made with the

—Charles Nash, of Cotumbia Springs, in New York, recently walked a distance of three miles with a young lady, for a wager, but was not gallant enough to allow her to win the race. —if London averages 200 births and 1200 deaths per week, as statistics show, it is time Macaulay's New Zealander should begin to look after a steamship ticket.

-The Boston Times remarks:-"We perpetrate the annual joke." But it proves to be a

## SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE

No Arms for French Soldiers.

The Capture of Dijon.

Strange Report from Metz.

The Garrison Refuse to Surrender.

Bazaine's Farewell to His Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM EUROPE.

No Arms for the French Soldiers. London, Nov. 2 .- A deputation of 2000 persons called upon Gambetta yesterday to petition for the organization of the scattered forces now operating independently in various departments. Gambetta answered that the salvation of the people was in their own hands. The Government could not even supply them with arms.

The Loss of Dijon.

The authorities at Tours ascribe the loss of Dijon to the incompetency of Garibaldi's Sardinian officers and their crude organizations relieving the regular French forces at the moment when the latter were most needed.

The Army of the Leire.
The Moniteur complains of the inactivity of the army of the Loire, which it says now numbers one hundred thousand men.

The latest Advices from Paris

represent the ardor of the people as unabated, and no doubts are anywhere expressed of the ability to hold out for weeks, and perhaps months. Still the supply of fresh meat is said to be sufficient to last until December 15, while the salted provisions will supply the city for five weeks longer. It seems, however, that the stores are not judiciously distributed.

A Food Riot. On the 25th ult. a riot occurred in the market of the Arrondissement des Batignolles. The populace rushed into the market en masse, clamoring to be supplied with meat. The outbreak was suppressed without serious difficulty.

Prussian Batteries in Position. The Prussians have succeeded in placing batteries at Courbevoie, Mendon, and Bagnen. Disaster in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 2 .- Last night, while a political meeting was being held in this city, the floor of the building gave way and many persons were injured. The extent of the disaster is not yet ascertained.

The Orleanist Conference. LONDON, Nov. 2 .- The Standard of this morning contradicts by authority the report of a conference of Legitimists and Orleanist chiefs at Coppet, in Switzerland.

Important if True. The Garrisons of the Forts and Metz Retuse to Unpitulate.

Tours. Nov. 2.—A despatch has been received

here from Arlon, Belgium, which announces that Metz has not capitulated, that is, that the garrisons of the forts and town refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine, and that the Prussians resume their positions about the

## Bazaine's Farewell to His Army.

Special to Messra. D. C. Wha-ton Smith & Co. LONDON, Nov. 2. - Bazaine's farewell to his army was as follows: - "Soldiers of France: We have been conquered by famine-compelled by our necessitles to submit to the destinies of war, and constitute ourselves prisoners. Any attempt to break through the enemy's lines would only result in disaster and unavailing loss of life. Against these dire extremities it would be useless to contend. Our only recourse is in yielding to the overwhelming force of the enemy. Soldiers of France, comrades, I leave you with a broken heart. Your commander, "BAZAINE."

## FROM THE WEST.

Ratiway Injunction Refused.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 1 .- Chancellor East to-day refused to grant an injunction against the sale of the State interest in the Edgesfeld and Kentucky, and Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroads. The sale of these and other railroads will take place as advertised.

## New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Stocks steady. Money 4.5 per cent. Gold, 111½, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109; do. 1964, do., 107½; do. 1865, do. 108½; do. 1865, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 1866, new, 110½; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 68, new, 63; Missouri 68, 21½; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. V. Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 23½; Reading, 100½; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 166½; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 39½.

Prayerful Bretons.

The Petit Journal of September 2s relates the following anecdote:—"A battalion of Breton Mobiles were waiting for the fight to begin. These young men had never been under fire. All at once the Pussian balls began to whistle. Then the trampeter, with his hat in his hand, turned towards the chaplain and said, 'Monsieur le Recteur, I think it is time for prayer.' All fell upon their knees; the priest alone remained standing, and raising his hands pronounced the following words:—'Lord, the fate of armies is in Thy hands; at this sucreme hour we rearmies is in Thy hands; at this supreme hour we re-commend our souls to Thee, Amen.' The soldiers then rose and marched to battle. The Bretons alone have priests with them."

French Troops—Want of Discipline.

A fact which may give some idea of the decline of discipline among French soldiers since theyhave been respiring the communistic air of Lyons is thus related by the Saint Public;—"Yesterday the General of Division, Barral, who commanded the artillery at Strasburg, was passing in uniform through the streets of Lyons. Several soldiers passed near him without making the military sainte. General Barral at length threw the kept of one of these insolent fellows on the ground, and the soldier at once begged pardon for his want of respect. While these things are 1 appening in France, whenever one of our officers, now prisoners in Germany, goes into a public place all the German soldiers stand up and wait, with their hands to their caps, till he makes a sign to them to sit down." French Troops-Want of Discipline.

—General Schenck has consoled himself by speculating at Duluth to the amount of \$100,000

The French republic can now afford to laugh at her German jallers. Little Greece has recog-

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder-Hanlon's Trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and
Peirce.
The court this morning resumed the trial of John
Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, for the murder of
the child Mary Mohrman on the 6th of September,
1868. The court-room was again crowded to its ntmost capacity, the public interest in this horrible case seeming to increase with each day's proceedings. When the court reconvened yesterday afternoon, after the close of our report, the Commonwealth called to the stand a little nine-year old monweath called to the stand a little line year old girl, named Caroline Dinglacker, who testified; that on the night of the occurrence she and Mary Mohr-man were drawing a coach with a baby in it, and as they passed Hanlon's barber shop a man stand-ing there asked Mary to show him to Fifth and Dauphin streets, and when she consented he took her by the hand and led her up Hanlon's alley, and she saw her no more; she took the baby home and went to her room; she looked out of the window and saw a man go up this alley; he had on a dark coat and striped shirt and a dark straw hat; the man she saw in front of Hanlon's had on a cap and wore whiskers,

were whiskers.

This witness was sharply cross-examined for two hours and a half by Mr. B. H. Brewster, and was several times brought to tears. This morning she was again called to the stand, it being supposed that the cross-examination would be resumed; but she appeared greatly agitated, and counsel declined to operation her further.

question her further.

Margaret Conaty, aged tweive years, was next sworn, and testified as follows—At the time of this occurrence I lived in Orkney street, below Diamond, one dbor below Mrs. Mohrman's, on the same side; I knew Mary; I saw her the morning she was missed; I was running up Fifth street, and saw her standing at Deal's fence taking to a man; Deal keeps the tobacco store at the corner of Fifth and Diamond. Handon's is the next house on Fifth keeps the tobacco store at the corner of fifth and Diamond; Hanlon's is the next house on Fifth street; the fence runs down Fifth street; there is an alley at the back of it; Mary was standing with the man at the corner of the fence just turning up the alley; I did not speak to her; did not stop; the man had on a cap and a dark coat, but I don't know the color of his coat; I don't know t know whether his face was smooth or whether he had a beard: I passed them and went home; before I went to bed I heard that Mary Mohrman was

Cross-examined-Hanlon's house is just in front of ours; his yard runs right up to ours; I was in his house once to have my hair cut; he cut it; I know him well; I do not know that the man I saw talking with Mary was Hanlon; I was at Sunday-school that afternoon, and when I came home I staid in the house; when I saw Mary talking with the man I had gone out to call my brother.

The re-examination of this witness was quite length, and consisted of questions as to the relative positions of the different houses in the locality of this murder.

this murder.
William Rowbotham was examined as to the plans that were produced by the Commonwealth, he being the draughtsman who drew them and made the measurements. At the close of this gentleman's

testiment the plans were put in evidence.

Ex-Alderman Field sworn—I was formerly an Alderman of the Nineteenth ward; in September, 1868, I lived in Fifth street, below Diamond; mine is the first house in Fifth street, below Diamond, but it is on the second lot; I remember the night Mary Mohrman was missed; I was standing on the cor-Mohrman was missed; I was standing on the corner a while, and went into my house at 20 or 15 minutes of 8 o'clock; when I went in I saw some one that seemed to be a man sitting on Hanlon's steps; I don't know who it was; I didn't speak to him; I was on the opposite side of the house; I came out again in about fifteen or twenty minutes; I didn't see any one on Hanlon's steps when I came out; I came out with the intention of sitting with a neighbor on his steps but not finding when I came out; I came out with the intention of sitting with a neighbor on his steps, but not finding him I thought I would go over and sit on Hanlon's steps, and in looking over I saw no one was there; I walked to the corner of Diamond street; stood there a little while and then went home; I have lived in that neighborhood about thirty years; there is a street lamp on the northwest corner of Fifth and Diamond streets and another in Fifth street, below Diamond, on the west side, something over one hundred feet from the alley; there are I think three trees growing on the curb between the alley and the lamp; it was not a moonlight night; I did not hear that Mary Mohrman was missed until next morning.

Cross-examined—I infer that the person I saw sitting at Hanlon's door was a man, because the figure wore a cap or an old slouch hat and a pair of light pantalcons; I did not hear the bell rung that night for Mary Mohrman, and knew nothing of her disappearance until Monday; I am almost sure I

disappearance until Monday; I am almost sure I saw Hanlon that Monday morning. Re-examined—The last time I saw Hanlon at his

door was when he took his sign down and moved away; I can't say when that was; I don't know whether his family went away at the same time or At the close of this witness' examination the Court

## SERIOUS ROW AMONG STUDENTS.

Game of Football Among the Yale Youths Comes to Grief-Fight with Policemen-One Student Nearly Killed. From the New Haven Journal, Nov. 1.

Monday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, Captain Catlin was informed that a number of students were engaged in playing football on the green, near the south end of the State House. Such amusement when conducted in a public square being a viola-tion of a city by-law, he summoned officers Roller and Kennedy to his assistance and proceeded to the Green to make arrests. Officer Kennedy was sent around on the west side of the square to cut off the retreat, while the Captain and Officer Roller, both dressed in citizen's clothes, walked leisurely across the Green unnoticed. As they neared the students the Green unnoticed. As they neared the students Officer Kennedy was espied coming around near College street, and the cry of 'peelers' was raised, when the students playing ball fied to the college buildings in great haste, pursued by Officer Kennedy. Captain Catlin succeeded in arresting one of the young men. Officer Kennedy, upon returning, found an overcoat belonging to a student on the Green, and this he picked up and was on his way to the police office, when quite a crowd of students, who had rallied, pursued him with jeers. He charged on them several times without effect, and, we are creditably informed, an effort was made by them to take the coat away from him. Two or three of the students also hurled stones at him. In the meantime other police officers arrived and four other arrests were made, making a total of five. The crowd of students followed up to the gateway leading to the police office, where they were met by policemen and ordered back out of the way and off of the walk. To enforce the demand the police poked their clubs at those in the front rank. one of the students thus punched was a young man named l'Arthur Watson. He pushed one side the club, which was held by Odicer Kelly. The officer immediately gave him a powerful blow upon the head, felling him to the ground. He was picked up in a condition nearly if not quite insensible, and taken into Dr. Townsend's office, close at hand, where his wound, which was of a very serious character, was would, which was of a very serious character, was dressed. We are informed that in the evening he was in a partially unconscious state, and that the doctor was of the opinion that had the blow been a little harder the skull would have been fractured. The proper way and one preventing such scenes a for the friends of the arrested party to proceed to the office quietly half an hour after the arrest and offer their baff. Then no collisions will occur about the office such as happened Monday afternoon. The five students who were arrested gave ball and soon after settled their cases by paying \$1250 each. after settled their cases by paying \$1250 each.

-Lillie Danten is an Indiana girl who awaits an engagement. She has a lecture ready entitled "The Diabolism of Divorce." -Dr. Duval, whose trial for the murder of his wife was of such exciting interest, has received

his sentence—imprisonment for life.
—MacEvoy's Hibernicon, containing some really fine views of Irish scenery, was destroyed by fire while on exhibition at Council Bluffs. —A lady at Boston narrowly escaped serious injury a few days since by having her chignon set on fire while travelling in a horse-car.

—The receipts of the New England Hospital for Women and Children during the past year were \$16,710.05 and the disbursements \$17,-

-The report of the Pittsburg Coal Exchange shows that \$312,673.54 have been lost by the bridges now being erected along the Ohio river.

—During the recent storm the third caisson of the International Bridge over the Niagara river was swept from its tastenings and carried half a mile down the stream.

—The turtle of the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition came to its death recently, like so many

other Cincinnatians-by too much drinking. There is a difference, however, in the turtle's favor—he only drank cold water.

—In his defense of spiritualism at Cincinnati the other night, Rev. Moses Hull said that ex-Rev. Horace Cook spoke against the spiritualists the night before he eloped with the daughter of a member of his church.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1870,

The money market presents rather more animation than usual, owing to the increased ac-tivity in the stock market, but the regular demands of the local trade are quite light, and met without effort both at the banks and on the street at current rates, and on the usual condi-tions as to collaterals and security. There is a fair supply of currency at the banks, and they continue to act liberally with their depositors, but the general tone of lenders is firm. We quote

at 5%@6% per cent. on call, and at 7@9 per cent. on good mercantile paper.

The gold market is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 111@111%, closing about

noon at the opening figure.

Government bonds are also quiet, and prices steady at about last night's closing figures. The stock market was active and stronger.

Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 1021/2.
In Failroad shares there were sales of Reading at 503-16, b. o.@5036, s. o.; Pennsylvania at 58@5834, ex. div.: and Lehigh Valley at 58. There was a continued demand for Oil Creek and Allegheny, which sold steady at 45. Canal shares were quiet, but no sales were

made. 321% was bid for Lehigh. Among the miscellaneous shares there was an unusual demand for Commonwealth Bank, with large sales at 56. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. \$200 City 68, N. c. 1021

S Sh Leh V R.... 58

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113%@113%; 5-208 of 1862, 109@109%; do. 1864, 107%@108%; do. Nov. 1865, 108%@109%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; do. 1868, 110%@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; Pacines, 110%@111%; Gold, 111%.

MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 113%@114; 5-208 of 1862, 109@109%; do. 1864, 167%@108; do. 1865, 108%@108%; do., July, 1866, 110%@110%; do., July, 1867, 110%@110%; do. July, 1868, 110%@110%; 58, 10-40, 106%@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 110%@111%. Gold, 111@111%.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2 .- The Flour market is quiet

it vesterday's quotations. There is some demand for shipment, but the bulk of the transactions is for the supply of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$4 500 foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$450@
4.75; extras at \$5.25@5.50; lowa and Wisconsin
extra family at 5.50@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at
\$6.50@6.75; Minnesota do. do. at \$6.25@6.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.50@7; and fancy Ohio
do. do. at \$7.25. Rye Flour is quiet and ranges from
\$5.to \$5.25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, but holders
are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 1200
bashels Western red at \$1.35@1.30; Delaware do. at are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 1200 bushe's Western red at \$138@139; Delaware do. at \$125@130; and Western amber at \$143@145; 10,000 bushe's Western red and 20,000 bushe's No. 1 Spring sold on private terms. Rye may be quoted at 98c, for Western. Corn is but little sought after and prices western. Corn is our fitte sought after and prices favor buyers, Sales of 4000 bushels at 78@80c. for Western yellow, and 75@76c. for Western mixed. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 3000 bushels at 58@55c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 51@52c. for Delaware.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 200 bushels sold at \$6.62%@6.75. Prices of Timothy and Flax-

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

iron-bound sold at 88c.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
New York, Nov. 2 — Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... NOVEMBER 2 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......51 | 11 A. M......64 | 2 P. M......69

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Salvor, Herring, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. St'r Bristol, Wallace, Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co. Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, Portland, Day, Huddell

Schr G. H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Schr E. G. Edwards, Harrison, do. do. Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Chelses, do. Schr Estelle Day, Cary, Milton, Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, Providence, do. Sehr J. M. Vance, Burdge, do. do. Schr J. Clark, Fowler, do. Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kimmey, Boston, Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, Schr W. H. Hers, Glibora,
Schr T. D. Wilder, Kimmey,
Schr M. P. Hudson, Buell,
Schr A. D. Huddell, Long,
do.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport,
Schr Hdrriet Smith, Stoes, Newport, Schr Constitution, O'Rliey, Bridgeport, do.
Schr Charleston, Bolan, Salem, do.
Schr Charleston, Bolan, Salem, do.
Schr C. S. Kennedy, Dodge, Roxbury, do.
Schr R. W. Whilldin, Fennimore, Cambridge, do. Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do. do. Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, do. Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, Sinnickson & Co. Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Fall River, do. Schr I. S. Levering, Corson, do. do. Schr Femerick, Dasey, do. Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Quincy Point, Schr Caroline Hall, Dasey, from New York.

Schr E Sinnickson, Winsmore, from Boston.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Williamore, from Boston Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from Norwich. Schr R. W. Huddeil, Maloy, do.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burrows, from Bridgeport,
Schr A. E. Stevens, Monigomery, from Salem.
Schr Mary J. Huddeil, Vaughan, do.
Schr J. J. Little, Bechman, from Hingham.

Schr J. Thompson, Endicott, from Appointtox.
Tug Hudson, Nichoison, from Baitimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 2.—The following boats

left this morning in tow:

B. C. Shaeffer and George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard. E. D. Trump and Niagara, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
William H. Lippincott, with lumber to Fleming &

G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to Fleming & Co. A. G. Postlethwaite, with lumber to Fiching & Co Charley and Rolley, with lumber, for New York. David Kiekle, with flint, for Trenton, N. J. Evening Star, with stave polts, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA. Ship John Ellis, Meivin, hence for Antwerp, 8'ld from Queenstown 17th ult.
Ships Firm, Wiley, and Mary Adelaide, Kaeteholdt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 15th ult.
Bark Gipsy, Cremol, hence, at Bronwershaven 16th

Bark Deborah Pennell, Reed, hence, at Bremer-Bark Tubal Cain, Stone, hence, at Crenstadt 18th Br. bark Emma Packer, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 19th ult. Bark Florence I. Henderson, Henderson, fm Lon-don for Philadelphia, at Deal 17th ult., having pu

Br. bark Hansa, Eriksson, hence, at Dalaro 11t Bark Howard, Shaw, for Philadelphia via Brou-wershaven, sailed from Helvoet 14th inst. Bark Josepha, Fredericks, hence for Eisinore, was off Isle of Wight 14th ult.