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THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION CARDINAL ANTONELLI'S PROTEST.

The Germans in Strasburg.

Appeal from Desolated France.

The Great Chinese Rebellion.

President Grant and the Senate. A Serious Trouble Brewing.

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

ITALIAN ROME.

Cardinal Antonelli's Protest Against the In-vasion. FROM THE VATICAN, Sept. 20, 1870.—Your

Excellency is well acquainted with the fact of the violent seizure of the greater part of the States of the Church made in June, 1859, and in the September of the following year by the Gov-ernment now installed at Florence. Equally matter of notoriety are the solemn reclamations and protests of the Holy See against that sacrilegions spoliation; reclamations and protests made either by allocutions pronounced in Consistory and published in due course, or else by notes addressed in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff by the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See.

The invading Government would assuredly not have failed to complete its sacrilegious spollation if the French Government, well informed as to its ambitious projects, had not arrested them by taking under its protection the city of Rome and the territory still remaining by keeping a garrison there. But, as a consequence of certain compacts entered into between the French Government and that of Florence, compacts by which it was supposed that the conservation and tranquillity of the dominions yet left to the Holy See would be secured, the French troops were withdrawn. These conventions, however, were not respected, and in September, 1867, some irregular bodies of men, urged forward by secret impulses, threw themselves upon the Pontifical territory with the perverse design of surprising and occupying Rome. Then it was that the French troops returned, and, lending a strong-handed succor to our faithful soldiers, who had already fought successfully against the invasion, they achieved on the plain of Mentana the repression of the audacious invaders, and caused the complete failure of their iniquitous designs.

Subsequently, however, the French Government having withdrawn its troops on the occasion of the declaration of war against Prussia. did not neglect to remind the Government of Florence of the engagements which it had contracted by the convention specified above, and to obtain from that Government the most formal assurances on the subject. But the fortune of war having been unfavorable to France, the Government of Florence, taking advantage of those reverses to the prejudice of the agreement it had entered into, took the disloyal resolution to send an overpowering army to complete the spollation of the dominions of the Holy Set; although perfect tranquillity reigned throughout them in spite of very active instigations made from without, and in spite of the spontaneous and continual demonstration of fidelity, attachment and filial affection to the august person of the Holy Father that were made in all parts, and especially at Rome. Before perpetrating this last act of terrible injustice, the Count Ponsa di San Martino was sent to Rome as the bearer of a letter written by King Victor Emanuel to the Holy Father. That letter stated that the Government at Floreace not being able to restrain the ardor of the national aspiration nor the agitation of the "party of action," as it is called, found itself forced to occupy Rome and the territory yet remaining annexed to it. Your Excellency can easily imagine the profound grief and indig-nation which filled the heart of the Holy Father indigwhen this startling declaration was made to him. Nevertheless, unshaken in the fulfilment of his sacred duties, and fully trusting in Divine Providence, he resolutely rejected every proposal for accommodation, forasmuch as he is bound to preserve intact his sovereign power as it was transmitted to him by his predeces-In view of this fact, which has been brought to pass under the eyes of all Europe, and by which the most sacred principles of law and right, and especially those of the law of nations, are trampled under foot, His Holiness has commanded the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State to remonstrate and protest loudly, and the undersigned does hereby, in the sacred name of His Holiness, remonstrate and protest against the unworthy and sacrilegious spoliation of the dominions of the Holy See, which has lately been brought to pass; and he at the same time declares the King and his Government to be responsible for all the mischiefs that have resulted or shall result to the Holy See, and to the subjects of the Pontifical power, from that violent and sacrilegious usurpation. In conclusion, I have the command from his Holiness to declare, and the undersigned does hereby declare in the august name of his Holiness, that such usurpation is devoid of all effect, is null and invalid, and that it can never convey any prejudice to the indisputable and lawful rights of dominion and of possession whether of the Holy Father himself or of his successors in perpetuity; and although the exercise of those rights may be forcibly prevented and hindered, yet his Holiness both knows his rights, and intends to conserve them intact, and re-enter at the proper time into their actual possession. In apprising your Excellency officially, by command of the Holy Father, of the deplorable event that has just taken place, and of the pro-tests and remonstrances which necessarily follow it, in order that your Excellency may be enabled to bring the whole matter to the knowledge of your Government, the undersigned Cardinal Secretary cherishes the persuasion that your Government will be pleased to take into its earnest consideration the interests of the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church, now and henceforward placed in such circumstances that he is unable to exercise his spiritual au-thority with that full liberty and entire independence which are indispensable for it. Having now carried into effect the commands of the Supreme Pontiff, it only remains that I subscribe myself, etc. J. CARDINAL ANTONELLI.

"870: We, inhabitants of those parts of vasior in France which are occupied by the German armies, particularly the departments of the Moselle, the Meuse, and the Ardennes, ask assistance from you Meuse, and the Ardennes, ask assistance from you — not that assistance which will involve the loss of more lives; we ask for aid to preserve our exist-ence, not only at this moment, but at the establish-ment of peace. Most generous sympathy has been shown towards the sick and wounded by those whom we address; kindly hands have boroght heal-ing balm to the direct victims of the terrible weap-ons of war; strong hearts have interposed to arrest the scythe of the Angel of Destruction. But other misfortunes, more remote, perhaps, but surely much greater, are still ignored.

misfortunes, more remote, perhaps, but surely much greater, are still ignored. The people of France depend for their subsistence upon grain cultivated by themselves, and upon cat-tle which they raise. In the sections of country which have been traversed by the French armies, there now remain none of the provisions which had been gathered in times of peace. Our houses, our barns our stables are other burned dewn or piezed been gathered in times of peace. Our acuses, our barns, our stables are either burned dewn or pierced by cannon-bails. The fields have been trampled under the feet of numerous legions. We have no power to gather either the hay or the cereals of autumn. All our draft animals, our beef cattle, our cows, our sheep, our swine have been taken from us. All our farm-laborers are called to serve either as soldiers of France or as wagoners in the German atmics. We are deprived of all means with which to soldiers of France of as wagoners in the German armies. We are deprived of all means with which to prepare the soil for seed for the crop of next season. We have been robbed even of our agricultural im-plements and of our seed-grain. In many places the earth liself cannot be turned by the plow because a cursed and horrible seed has already been sown there—immense numbers of humrn corpses. We are of this moment face to face with the torres of at this moment face to face with the terrors o at this moment face to face with the terrors of hunger; famine and pestilence, during the coming winter and spring, must certainly be the sad conse-quences of the war. The cries of children, asking their fathers for bread which they have not, a ready fill the air, while the tears of widows and orphans without shelter, failing upon the earth over which these misfortunes hover, prevent the blood-stains from during.

from drying. You, our brothers of America, ought to know the desolation in the midst of which we are now living; you are rapidly rising from a similar misfortune. Your country is naturally rich; ours is naturally poor. Our resources sustain no comparison with yours. Our suffering, then, must be, though such a yours. Our somering, then, must be, though such a thing can hardly be expressed, more poignant than yours has been. You, our brothers of Great Britain, know the comfort and safety of a country where the "home of every man is a castle." You have not, during many centuries, suffered the ravages of an invasion. Figure to yourselves the destruction of all room means of suptiming life and then ravings if all your means of sustaining life, and then refuse, if that be possible, to assist, and to assist without delay, your neighbors who are perishing 1 You, our borthers of the entire human race—without except-ing even the victorious Germans, who, now that we are conquered, cannot desire our annihilation-we beg you all to come to our rescue.

A GREAT REBELLION.

The Troubles in Northwestern Chinn-700,-600 Men Engaged. The war in Europe has been regarded as exceptional for the great armies engaged on either side, but a conflict now raging in Asia has quite as large armies in the field, though scarcely anything is heard of it in this part of the world. Reliable advices put the number of Shen-si rebels under Ma Ho Loong in the northwestern part of China at 459,000 men, who are opposed by 300,000 imperialist troops. A Pekin letter to the Hong Kong Mail says that the rebels are shut up in an island district formed by the splitting of the Yellow River in the extreme northwest of Shen-si, in Ning Asia-Fu. They are shut in on all except the Kansuh side, whence they procure ample supplies both for themselves and their animals, of which each man has two or three. Foreign arms they obtain from the western Mahomedan cities, but no cannon; they are very plucky, and will kill as long as they have a knife. The Imperialists are expecting a supply of foreign guns and shells to arrive in September; but they will have little effect, for though the rebel camp is within range the imperialist gunners will not be able to beat down the intrenchments. Li Hung-Chapg has his headquarters at the capital of Shen-si, 250 miles from the rebels, at which safe distance he directs the operations of the imperialists. When a fight takes place Mu-Fu Shan always reports another victory. The pack mules, with grain for the troops, take twentysix days to march across Shen-si. My informant started with 300 mules, and had only 70 when he reached his destination, the having been killed and eaten to piece out life by the way. The mules always consume half their load of grain on the way. Supplies for the troops are drawn from Northern and East-ern Shen-si. Northern Shen-si is spoken of as depopulated. Solitary travellers are killed and eaten. The troops secure themselves from a similar fate by going in bands. Those of the inhabitants who have not been either killed or forced into the rebel or imperial hosts have fled for safety to the charcoal pits among the hills, whence they prowl about like wild beasts for subsistence. My informant expects that the rebels will hold their island pasition for two years yet, unless the foreign guns scare them out, which he does not expect. He says they have all the silver and gold of Kansun and Shen-si with them, melted down into solid masses the size of water kongs.

SECOND EDITION TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS. The Red Republicans Rampant A Second Republic Proclaimed

The Capitulation of Metz

Terms of the Surrender. A Serious Plot Frustrated.

King Victor and the Pope

Their Perfect Reconciliation

FROM EUROPE.

A Plot at Metz Frastrated.

LONDON, Nov. 3 .- There have been no disturbances at Metz since the capitulation. The reports of the refusal of the garrison and town to surrender had their origin in a plot, by the citizens and those soldiers who were not satisfied with the turn of affairs, to seize the arms at the arsenal, and make a forcible resistance to the entry of the Prusslans. The consummation of the design was prevented by the Imperial Guard.

General Manteuffel is to command the first Prussian army.

Supply of Meat in Paris.

It is claimed by the Germans that the supply of meat in Paris is insufficient to meet the actual necessities of those within the walls for another fortnight.

Prisoners in French Hands. The French have only 2100 prisoners in their

hands

Aisne.

M. Thiers and King William.

At noon on Tuesday, the 1st inst., M. Thiers was admitted to an audience with the King of Prussia. The conference lasted three hours.

A Milliary Council was held at Versailles on Wednesday morning, in which Count Bismarck participated. In the afternoon M. Thiers was closeted with Bismarck for a long time.

The Second Prussian Army Corps remains at Metz and before Thionville. The Captured French.

General Kummer's corps will escort the captured French to Germany and will remain there

Second. The fortress and town of Metz, with the forts and munitions of war, provisions, and every-thing else found in the place, which may be the property of the State of France, shall be given up to the German army, and delivered in the condi-tion in which it was found the first day of the capi-tulation. tulation. Third. On the Saturday next following, at midday, the forts of St. Quentin, Plappeville, and the re-maining forts and Port Moselles hall be surrendered to the German become

Fourth At the hour of 10 o'clock the same day Prussian officers of the artillery and engineer corps shall be admitted into all the forts in order that they

may take possession of and occupy the magazines and draw all charges from the mines. and draw all charges from the mines. Fifth. The French arms, all army material, dags, eagles, cannons, mitraillenses, fourgon and ammu-nition and artillery equipages left at Metz and in the forts under military commission of France, to be given immediately to the German commis-sioners sioners.

sioners. Sixth The French troops in Metz, after surren-der, to be conducted, without arms, by regiments or regimental corps, in military order to some fixed place, to be indicated by the Prussians. Seventh. The French officeers in command of the men, after their arrival at this fixed place, to be at liberty to return to the intrenched camps or to Metz on giving their word of honor not to quit either place without an order of permission from the Ger-man commandant.

man commandant. man commandant. Eighth. The troops after surrender to be marched to bivouse, the French soldiers retaining their per-sonal effects, cooking utensils and so forth. Ninth. All the French Generals and other officers,

with military employes who rank as commissioned officers, and who engage by written promise not to bear arms against Germany and not to agitate bear arms against Germany and not to agitate egainst Prussian arrests during the war, not to be made prisoners of war, but be permitted to retain their arms and to have their personal property in recognition of the courage displayed by them during the campaign. Tenth. The French military surgeons will remain in the fortress to take charge of the wounded. They will be treated according to the rules of the Conven-tion of Geneva and considered as being attached to the hospitals of Prussia. Eleventh. All questions of detail, such as concern

Eleventh. All questions of detail, such as concern the commercial rights of the town of Metz and the interests and rights of civillans and non-com-batants, will be considered and treated subsequently in an appendix to the military paper of apitulation. Twelfth, Any clause, sentence, or word used in

the present draft of arrangement the reading of which may present a doubt as to its exact meaning, shall be interpreted hereafter in favor of tee people of France.

The Italian Question-The King and Pope Re-conciled.

Rome, Nov. 2.-[Special to N. Y. Herald.]-The following are the conditions which were aanounced by the Italian Government to the Pope and the peo-ple of Rome on the occasion of his Majesty King Victor Emanuel taking possession of the Holy Cily by his commanders. The manifesto reads thus:-In the first place, all pelitical and lay authority of the Pope and Holy See in Italy is abolished, and will remain so.

Secondly. The Pope will be entirely and completely free in the exercise of the ecclesiastical rights which he now possesses as supreme head of Roman Catho-

he now possesses as supreme head of Roman Catho-licism and the Church. Thirdiy. His Holiness the Pope will continue to epjoy all the honors and liberties which constitute the prerogatives of a sovereign prince. He will dis-pose and provide for his court as he has hitherto done to the present time. Fourthly. A territorial immunity will be accorded to the Holy See, so that, being free and independent in this respect, it may, both at home and abroad, take care of the interests of religion and exercise the authority of the Church.

the authority of the Church. Fifthly. All Italian and foreign prelates, cardi-

rating and information and foreign prelates, cardi-nals, archbishops, bishops, the members of the spiritual associations and ecclesiastical orders will enjoy an entire immunity from civil interference at the place of residence of the Supreme Head of the Church, whether they be summoned by the Pope to attend a council of the Church or for any other re-licitous purpose.

ligious purpose. Sixthly. The Holy See will be enabled and perlitted to communicate freely and independently,

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

ROYAL NUPTIALS. The Marriage of the Princess Louise.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt, M. P. for Oxford, in addressing the electors there, spoke of the ap-proaching marriage of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. He said.—"It so hap-pens that the young nobleman who is fortunate enough to have secured the affections of the Princess is a great personal friend, and, indeed, a relation of my own. I happened to be staying at the house of his parents at the time the an-nouncement of the fact—though then a secret was first made. I happen, consequently, to know that it is a marriage of the purest affec-tion; and I am sure that a matter so interesting, both in its political and its historical import. ance, is one which will secure the hearty sympathy and approval of the Eaglish people. That a daughter of the Royal family should be bestow-ed upon a subject of the Crown is an event which I believe has not happened in the history of England for 200 years. I do not believe there is any man in England who will regret that the Crown should be guided by a wise policy, and thus have brought itself into a more close and immediate relation with the people of this country." The Observer says: -- "It is expected that Parliament will be asked to present the Princess Louise, on her marriage with the Marquis of orne, with the same dowry as that granted to the Princess Helena on her marriage to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, namely, £30,000, and an annuity of £6000. Although no precise date has yet been announced for the marriage, it is understood that the nuptials will probably take place about the first week in February. The interesting ceremony will most likely be celebrated at Windsor Castle."

TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

A German Kills Himself While in Bed with his Wife.

At about 1 o'clock fhis morning Herman Schenlen, a German cigar-maker, years of age, residing with his wife Amelia, and his son Frederick, the latter aged twelve years, on the first floor of the tenement house No. 187 Chrystie street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth while in bed with his wife. Schenlen was reputed to be in good circumstances, and bore an excellent character in the neighborbood as an industrious and sober man. Yesterday morning he had a slight quarrel with his wife in regard to some money matters, but the difference was settled amicably during the day, and in the evening he retired to rest as usual with his wife, the boy sleeping in an adjoining room. At about one o'clock Mrs, Schenlen was awakened by the report of a pistol close to her head, resting on the pillow beside her husband, ard felt a warm stream striking her face. The frightened woman sprang from her bed, and light-ing a lamp, a most horrible sight was revealed to her gaze. Her husband was lving dead on the bed with a portion of his skull blown entirely away and the pillow covered with blood and brains. A single-barrelled pistol was grasped in his right hand, which was elevated at a right angle to his face and the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth. Death must have been almost in-stantaneous. No other cause but the dis-agreement with his wife can be assigned for the suicide .- N. Y. World to day.

OBITUARY.

John Stanton ("Corry O'Lanus"). Yesterday morning, at his residence in Brooklyn, died genial John Stanton, the "Corry O'Lanus" of the Brooklyn Eagle. His death was not unexpected, and he passed quietly and easily away, like a tired man gliding from the toll of the day into sweet slumber and happy dreams. John Stanton was born in London November 4, 1899. At the age of fifteen he came to the United States, and after engaging in various associations in New Jersey became a workman in a fireworks fac tory in Williamsburg. From this new field of labor ke was, so to speak, blown into literature, perhaps the only instance of the kind on record. In 1852 a terrible explosion occurred in the building, by which two lives were lost. Stanton, although muc mue frightened, was unharmed, and lost no time in rush ing to the office of the Williamsburg Times with a full report of the disester. This was his first essay

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3 .- The Flour market is steady, but the aggregate business is light, the home trade being temporarily supplied. The sales foot up soo barrels, including superfine at \$4:30@475; extras at \$56550; lowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5-70@6; Minnesota do, do, at \$6-25@6-37%; Pennsyi-570666; Minhesota do, do, at 30 2066 37%; Feinayl-vania do, do, at 36 2566 623%; Lilinois and Michigan do, do, at 36 20; Ohio do, do, at \$6 50667; and fancy brands at \$7 2568 525, as in quality. Ryc Flour may be quoted at \$5665 25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported. The tone of the Wheat market is firm, but there is for the tone of the Wheat market is firm, but there is for the tone of the Wheat market is firm, but there is for the tone of the Wheat market is firm, but there is for the tone of the Wheat market is firm, but there is

The tone of the Wheat market is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 5500 bushels Indiana-red at \$1438a140; some poor Pennsylvania at \$110; some amber at \$145a145; and 400 bushels choice Indiana white at \$146. Rye is firm, with sales of 400 bushels choice Western at 95c., and 400 bushels Jersey aftoat at 90c. Corn is quiet, and prices of mixed Western favor buyers. Sales of 2000 bushels at 796852c. for yellow, and 75.576c. for Western mixed. Oats are in limited request at a decline of Ic. Sales of 2100 bushels daik Western at 51.552c. 10.800 bushels Western Barley sold on private terms. Cloverseed is in fair demand, and 260 bushels sold at \$65086675. In Timothy and Fiaxseed nothing doing.

doing. Whisky is ic. lower. Sales of 200 barrels Western wood and iron-bound at \$70,88c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N: Y. Herald.

"On 'Change to-day cotton was active and strong. The advance in price was not fully sustained, how-ever, and a partial reaction ensued toward the close, preadstuffs were in superabundant supply

close. Ereadstuffs were in superabundant supply and the market heavy and lower. "The foreign exchange market gave way under a freer supply of commercial bills, drawn principallp against exports of cotton and Five-twenties—the queations of the latter in London allowing a small profit on their shipment—and the leading bankers reduced their nominal rates to 100% for sight ster-ling and 10%, for sixty day bills, the actual business being at a slight concession from these rates. The statistics of the exports from New York for the past ten menths show an increase of 100,000 bales of cot-ton, 220,000 barrels of flour, and 12,500,000 galtons of petroleum as compared with the corresponding

ton, 520,000 barrels of flour, and 12,500,000 gallons of petroleum as compared with the corresponding period of 1869. The only important decrease was in wheat, of which 1,200,000 less bushels were ex-ported. "The offer of the Government to sell gold elicited bids for \$5,025,000 at prices ranging from 1104163 11149. The amount advertised to be sold was \$1,000,-000, but bids were accepted for \$1,755,000, and the latter amount awarded, the excess being the coin interest on the bonds bought by the Government since July last. The award was made at 1110963 11145. 111-45.

"The gold market had been weak in the forenoon, the price ranging from 111 to 111%, with a few sales at 1114. The extra sale of gold very naturally pro-duced further weakness, and the price fell off to 110%, the downward turn being assisted by an ad-vance of five-twenties in London to S9% for the issues of 1862. At the close the market was firmer and reacted to 111, at which price the latest sales took place. The gold loan market was easier and transactions late in the day were generally at flat or without interest to borrower or ender. "The rate on call during most of the day ranged from five to six per cent for loans on stocks and from four to five for loans on Government collate-rais. Towards the close of banking hours there was a brief but active demand at six per cent, and in "The gold market had been weak in the forenoon.

a brief but active demand at six per cent, and in several instances the borrowers paid seven per cent. Discounts were unchanged.

"The Government list was quict except for the 67s and 10-40s, which moved in opposite directions, the former declining and the latter advancing. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury permitting an equal issue of circulation on the 5-20s and 10-40s has started the national banks to withdrawing their 5-20s on deposit at Washington (which consist in great part of 67s), and substituting the 10-40s, the exchange permitting them to realize the difference in the market prices of the two issues. The market closed quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE CRY FOR HELP.

An Appeal From Desolated Provinces of France.

France. The following appeal is signed by the leading civil officers of the provinces of France which have been overrun by the German armies, in-cluding the mayors of Briey, Roucourt, Joua-ville, Batilly, Doncourt-les-Conflans, Saint-Marcel, Vionville, Rezonville, Vorneville, Ara-sur-Moselle, Ancy-sur-Moselle, Dornot, and Corny-sur-Moselle, with the Municipal Coun-cillors of Ste-Marie-aux-Chenes and Ste-Privat-la-Montagne, and the Cure de Gravelotte: la-Montagne, and the Cure de Gravelotte:--To all neutral nations, and to all those among the colligerents who have not suffered from a hostile in-

TROUBLE BREWING.

Rumors of a Movement In the Senate Against President Grant.

A Washington despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial gives some particulars about a strong opposition to the administration that, it says, is expected to develop itself at the next session of Congress. President Grant, we are told, no longer acts, as in the first year of his term, upon his impulses and according to his views of right, but is more sensitive as to the public opinion upon his actions; reading the newspapers and consulting prominent men more, to be guided in his course by them. It is added that it cannot be lorger concealed, however, that General Grant is politically becoming the target of many unfriendly arrows, and he is becoming more anxions to please both the people and the politicians. It was for this he appointed Morton; it was for this that he removed Cox; and for this he will ere many months, remove both Akerman and Robeson. The course of the opposition to the President is not fully understood, but it is expected to be confined more particularly to the Senate, though it is not likely that there will be any open rupture. Among those who are named as displeased with the President named as displeased with the President for various reasons are Senators Fen-ton, Osborn, Harris, McDonald, and Robertson. Sumner is set down as unfriendly on account of San Domingo, but more on account of Motley's recall; and for the latter reason Senator Wilson's called unfriendly. The imbroglio between Grant and Schurz is said to be assuming alarming proportions, while Senators Spencer, Ross, Sprague, Fowler, and others, for personal reasons, will always vote against the President's personal interest. The confirmation of the President's brother-in-law, Kramer, as Minister to Denmark, will be op-posed, as well as the promotions of Admirals Porter and Rowan. The removal of Secretary Cox is assigned as one cause of dissatisfaction.

Summer, and Ballard, who will not go out o their way to vote for anything which the Presi dent is particularly interested in, but will be likely to do the reverse. As for Mr. Sumner personally, he will accept the gage of battle thrown down to him, and will take open ground that the Executive, in attempting to punish Scenators for exercising their privilege in voting against treaties and appropriations, is assuming the same attitude towards Congress as that presumed on by Andrew Johnson. The shrewd politicians, such as Morton, Cameron, Chandler, Williams, and Sherman may prevent a serious difference between the Senate and the President, but at the present time the political hori zon as seen from the capital is very cloudy."

-An unfortunate husband, who had been absent for several years, a la "Enoch Arden," recently returned to Pittsburg, Pa., to find his wife married to another, and the children be had left behind him now grown to be men and women.

The Army of Metz.

The greater portion of the army of Metz. under Prince Frederick Charles, will operate in the centre of France. Bismarck and Granville.

Count Bismarck, in replying to Earl Granville's offers of mediation through Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Minister at London, says that there will be no obstacle offered by him to the French elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, but the consent of the French Provisional Government to the holding of such election is wanting. He fears that Paris, misinterpreting England's motive in offering to mediate, is thereby encouraged to prolong her resistance, and declares that Prussia is willing to receive and earnestly consider any proposition from France which seems to carry with It a genuine desire for peace.

A Northern Mevement.

The Prussians have commenced a movement Thirteenthly. To assure the tranquillity of the Catholic world and of the other sovereign Powers, northward from Soissons. A body of horse are reported at Hirsen, in the department of the

State.

Fresh Revolution.

LONDON, Nov. 3 .- Advices from Tours state that the Red Republicans at Marsellles are again rampant and revolutionary. A proclamation just issued by the leaders announces the establishment of a new republic, embracing the cities and territory of sixteen departments to the southward.

The Feeling in the French Provinces. TOURS, Nov. 2 .- The Provisional Government has received reassuring advices from the southern and western provinces of France. The people are unanimous for a continuance of the war until peace is possible on some other basis than the cession of French territory. The journals of Tours ask for official proofs of Bazaine's treasonable intentions.

Another Armistice Proposed.

LONDON, Nov. 3 .- It is reported that Thiers has proposed at Versailles an armistice on a basis suggested by the British ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not been already, accepted by Prussia.

Thiers expresses great satisfaction with the course pursued by England. The last English and American families which

will be permitted to leave Paris take their departure this morning. At the last advices

Mr. Washburne was preparing to come out. The courage and

address of the American Ambulance Corps

are the subject of especial praise. Bazalne's Treachery.

It is asserted that food and material sufficient to have supplied Bazaine's forces for four months have been found in Metz. King William has issued A Royal Order

the congratulating his army on their suc-CEEBES.

Rellef Meeting in England.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 3 .- A large meeting has been held here for the purpose of soliciting relief for the suffering people and soldiery of France. The subscriptions thus far have been munificent.

The Spanish Throne

MADRID, Nov. S .- One hundred and eighty out of three hundred and forty Deputies in the Cortes' are said to favor the Duke of Aosta's election to the Spanish throne.

Rumors are current here of disturbances and fighting on the frontier near Persignan.

Capitulation of Metz-Terms of the Surrender. LONDON, NOV. 2.—(Special to the N. Y. Herald.) The following are the terms of the treaty of capitu-lation of Metz which was signed on the 27th of Oc-tober at Fescati, by Generals Jarras and Steible on behalf of the French and German commanders-in-chief:— First. The French army under command of Mar-

Bazaine are declared prisoners of war.

at home and abroad, with all foreign powers

and the clergy all over the world. Seventhly. Special postal and telegraph services will be placed by the Italian Government wholly at the disposal of the Holy See Eighthly. The representatives of foreign powers at the Court of the Holy See will enjoy the most complete liberty, as they do at other sovereign courts.

Ninthly. Papal legates and envoys will be treated just as are the ambassadors of foreign sovereigns at the Italian Court.

at the Italian Court. Tenthly. The Pope and the Church shall enjoy an unlimited and unrestricted liberty of publication of the place of residence of the Holy See, as likewise of all personal, domiciliary and conciliary determi-nations, in order to avoid any conflict between the Events and Church in future. State and Church in future. Eleventhly. His Holiness the Pope shall enjoy full

liberty to travel, at all times and in all seasons, in and out of the country. Italy will regard him in this respect as a foreign lay sovereign, and he shall be treated and honored as such throughout the en-tire territory of the kingdom.

Twelfthly. The royal appanage of his Holiness, as well as of the members of his Court, shall be fur-nished by the kingdom of Italy, which will also as-sume the responsibility of the debts which have been hitherto contracted in the Pontifical States.

Italy is disposed to guarantee the libertles of the Church and the independence of the Pope, sanction-ing them by international treaty. By these concessions, adds the royal State docu-ment, "the Italian government seeks to prove to

ment, "the Italian government seeks to prove to Europe that Italy respects the sovereignty of the Pope in conformity with the principle of a free

This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quentilens. LONDON, Nov. 3-11:30 A. M.-Consols opened at 93 for both money and account. American secu-rities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 99%; 10-40s, 87%. Stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 110%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29%. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3-11:30 A. M.-Cotton opens quiet; uplands, 9%@9%d.; Orleans, 9%@9%d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Western Flour, 23s, 2d. LONDON, Nov. 3-11-30 A. M.-Sugar firmer both

on the spot and afloat.

FROM THE WEST.

The Gallagher-Allen Prize-Fight.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3 .- Allen, Gallagher, and a party of roughs interested in the stakes of the fight which was to have taken place on Tuesday next, met yesterday and agreed that the fight should come off on next Tuesday somewhere in the State of Kansas, the stakes to remain the same as before. It is probable that the principals and seconds and a few friends will go to Kansas in a quiet way and terminate the affair there. Swindling an Insurance Company.

Milo H. Dinsmore and D. C. Freeman, of this city, who were arrested on a charge of swindling the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago, have been bailed in \$3000 each to appear for examination on November 7.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange. The Merchants' Exchange voted on Tuesday and yesterday, over 3 to 1, to meve from the present Exchange building and obtain a more eligible locality. The steamboatmen held a meeting yesterday to consider measures for procuring a reduction of wharfage rates, and a committee was appointed to draft a petition to 81 the City Councils.

Ex-Secretary Cox-The Cinciunati Fire-The Bridge Cane. CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.-Ex-Secretary Cox arrived at his home at 4 P. M. yesterday.

The lors by the fire on Tuesday night is estimated at \$25,000. Merrill & Co.'s loss is \$6000 -insured. Neitret & Co. were insured for \$500.

The free religious discussion is continued. The joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and Common Council, appointed to examine the bridge, report that the channel span is not directly over the channel, and that the width of the draw is not sufficient for the safe passage of vessels

-The citizens of Galveston, Texas, who have been compelled to remain at New Orleans in consequence of the stringent quarantine regula-tions at the former city, held a meeting on the 22d instant, and agreed that there was no further need for keeping them in exile.

as a reporter, but so well pleased was the editor of the paper with the young tyro's work that he at once engaged him as one of his staff. once engaged him as one of his staff. Three years later he became an attache of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and held his position on that jour-nal until his death, with the exception of about two years, during which time he was identified with the Brocklyn News. He contributed frequently also to the Commercial Advertiser, the Sunday Mercury, and other New York papers.

other New York papers. He first wrote as "Corry O'Lanus," in February, 1864, for the Sunday Mercury. Shortly afterwards, however, he gave his whole time and attention to the Eagle, and from that day almost up to the date of his death the newsboys at the Fulton Ferry were wont every Saturday to announce to the public the "Full Account of Corry O'Lanus," much to their ultimate profit.

A few months ago Mr. Stanton's health began to give way, and the proprietors of the *Eagle* generously offered him a furlough. He went to Florida, whence he sent his usual weekly letter, until becoming convinced that his life was fast obbing away, he returned home to die. He leaves a wife and several children and a large

circle of devoted friends to mourn his loss.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGHAPH OFFICE Thursday, Nov. 3, 1870,

The local money market continues quiet but very steady at 5½@6½ per cent. on call and at 7@10 per cent. on choice mercantile paper. The bulk of the business to-day, as for several days past, is connected with the operations at Stock Board, which continue quite lively and give occasion to a considerable shifting of loans. The local mercantile demand is very moderate, though full employment is given to all the funds at the disposal of the banks.

Gold is still quiet, with a further tendency downward. Sales up to noon rauged entirely between 110% and 110%, opening and closing at the lower figure.

In Government loans little is doing, but no change of prices is noticed worth recording. The stock market was very active, and prices show a further advance. City 6s, new, sold at

102% and do. old at 101%. Reading Railroad was in demand and stronger: heavy sales at 50%. Lehigh Valley attracted attention and sold up to 59. Oil Creek and Allegheny was steady, with sales at 45. 58% was bid for Pennsylvania and 381/2 for Catawissa preferred.

In canal shares there was some activity in Lehigh, which sold at 32%. In bank stocks we notice sales of Common-

wealth at 56.

Among the miscellaneous shares there were sales of Pennsylvania Life and Annuity at 190 and Academy of Music at 100.

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

E LING L	DOZLIND,
1000 Pa 6s, 3d se 1083	35 sh Pa An Co 190
HOOD CITY OR N. IR.	100 sh Read05&1.50.56
2days102%	100 do2d. 50%
\$800 do 18.10235	100 do2d. 50 % 1000 dois. 50 %
10000 Am Gold 110%	100 do \$5&1n. 50 %
7000 O C & A 78 18, 77%	100 do. s5wn&i, 50%
\$500 N Penna 78 90%	100 do18.50.63
2000 C & Am 68, 83 92%	200 do860wn. 50%
19000 do 92%	2500 dols. 50%
1600 do.sm bds. 92%	40 do 50 % 26 sh Leh V R 58 %
2000 City 6s, Old 101%	26 sh Leh V R 5856
sooo W Jersey R 78 95 %	100 do 583
8000 Sc N 68 %2.1s. 73%	45 sh O C & A R 45
\$700 Leh R In 88	300 sh Loh N. b5.1s. 321
119 sh Com'h Pk.b60	300 do 821
10ts 56	5 sh Acad Mus 100

2 sh Minehil: R. 53 NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

jold (uotat	IODS AS	follows	-1.				
0.00	A. M			11.46	A. 3	Leren	amil	10%
0.02				11-48	44		1	10%
0-59				11.49	10.		1	1034
0.43	38			11:52	1. 18. 1			
3:45	85			12.10	P. 3	1	1	10%
Mas	8888. V	VILLIAI	M PAIN	TER &	00.	No. 8	6 S. TI	ura
freet	, repo	rt the	followi	ng qui	otatic	ms:-	J. S. 6	a of
1881. 1	118356	1184:	5-20a of	1862,	1087.	@1005	; do. 1	864

107% @108; do. 1845, 107% @108; do., July, 1960, 110@110%; do., July, 1867, 110@110%; do. July, 1868, 110% @110%; 55, 10-40, 106% @107; U. S. Pacific HR. Cy. 65, 111@111%; Gold, 110% @110%.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Nov. 3. - Arrived, steamship Scotia. from Liverpool PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER STATE OF THERMOMSTER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

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

& Co. Steamer D. Utley, Phillips, New York, do. Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Nor. brig Stjorn, Hansen, Belfast, L. Westergaard

& CO. brig Torrid Zone, Kirkham, Demarara, John

Mason & Co. Sohr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Port Spain, Knight &

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, Danversport,

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, Danversport, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence, do.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Provincet'n, do.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, Provincet'n, do.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burrows, Pawtucket, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl. Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Bark John E. Chase, Davis, 40 hours from Bristol, Eng., with old rails to Naylor & Co.—vessel to Work-mat & Co. Bark A. W. Singleton, Messenger, 37 days from

mail & Co. Bark A. W. Singleton, Messenger, 37 days from Glasgow, with iron, etc., to order. S.hr J. W. Wilson, Somers, 4 days from Charles-ton, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co. Schr Jennie E. Willey, Willey, 9 days fm Charles-ton, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co. Schr Arladne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co.

Schr Arnaone, Thomas, I day from Shiyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Olivia, Fox, I day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Tyccon, Cooper, I day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Banner, Tunnell, I day from Frederica, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, from Middle-

Schr R. W. Godfrey, Young, do. Schr A. Young, Young, do. Schr A. Young, Young, do. Schr Elwoed Doran, Jarvis, do. Schr Saliie B., Bateman, do. Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, fm Providence. Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, do. Schr J. B. Clark, Clark, from Somerset. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. If Br. bark Rhea Sylvia, at this port last evening from Baltimore, is consigned to B. Crawly & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 3.- The following boats

Harry and Carrie, with lumber to Patterson & Lip-

hisry and carrie, when a Lippincott, and Eleven Wm. M. Lloyd, Edward Lippincott, and Eleven Brothers, with lumber, for New York. Martha Agnes, with lumber to A. J. Geiger. Mahanoy, with lumber to Gaskill & Son. M. E. Strine, with lumber to Baskill & Son. Yankee Spy, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. Linnie & Emily, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

MEMORANDA. Steamers Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston ; and Regulator, Brocks, and Mary Sanford, Chad-wick, from Wilmington, N. C. ; and Fanita Freeman,

hence, at New York yesterday. Schis Black Duck and Arolic, for Philadelphia, at

recibo, P. R., 14 days since. Schr New Zealand, Low, hence for Portsmouth,

Schr New Zealand, Low, hence for Portsmouth, at New York yesterday. Schrs M. E. Henderson, Price; John Slosson, John-son; Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman: and Jacob C. Thompson, Crawley, from Boston; Richard Law, York, from Providence; Jos. M. Fitzpatrick, King, and Mary B. Coyne, McLatyre, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; Robin Hood, Adams, from Port-land, Conn., for Trenton; and M. A. Carlisle, North-rup, hence for Somerset, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

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do

town, Conn. Schr William M. Wilson, Brown, from Boston.

Schr M. C. Hart, Rowley, Schr M. H. Read, Benson,

left this morning in low :--

Schr A. L. Dow, Young, Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Schr R. W. Godfrey, Young,