CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FALLING WALLS.

A Frame Building Demolished—A Mother and Child Injured.

About one year ago a large brick building on Willow street, below Twelfth, owned and occupied by Col. Wm. B. Thomas for the manufacture of flour barrels, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents. Nothing but the walls were left standing, and these have been declared time after time by the residents to be in a dangerous condition. If we are correctly informed, the Building Inspectors were notified, but no action was taken in the premises. The structure was over four stories high, and a very substantial one, considering that the walls apparently remained intact, while nearly every piece of timber was burned out.

Recently Mr. Thomas conceived the idea of rebuilding the factory, and from the progress thus far made by the workmen it is evident that the intention was to rebuild it on the old walls. Yesterday workmen were engaged in putting on new joists, and we are informed by a resident of the neighborhood that in raising a heavy piece of timber within the walls the rope broke, and the timber in its descent jarred the south wall, which has always been looked upon as the most dangerous part of the property. Adjoining the mill on the west was a two and a half story frame structure owned by J. E. & B. Schell, and occupied by Mr. James Farrey, his wife, Margaret, and two children, Annie and Thomas Farrey, aged respectively four and six years.

The west wall overlooked the frame structure. Mr. Farrey had on several occasions left the house, fearing that the wall might tumble down. Especially when a high wind prevailed he and his family usually abandoned the domicile. Yesterday when he was informed that the wall had been weakened by the fall of the timber, he concluded not to sleep in the building over night.

Mr. Farrey is employed as a driver for the Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company, having their office on Twelfth street, below Willow. To the office he moved his family, where they slept last night. This morning they returned to their own dwelling and had breakfast, after which Mr. Farrey went to his work. About an hour later the boy was sent to school, and in an hour after that, say 9 o'clock, a portion of the west wall fell over with a crash, carrying a away a portion of the roof of the frame building, and demolishing the entire front, which fell out and almost tumbled into pieces on the sidewalk. At the time of the occurrence Mrs. Farrey must have been standing on the pavement near the door, considering the position in which she was found. The noise occasioned by the fall attracted to the scene a large number of persons, and a rumor soon spread that the entire household had been buried beneath the ruins.

Workmen from the neighboring factories soon appeared in large numbers and a search was at once made for those who were supposed to be in the building. Under some timber, which was in a raised position, was found Mrs. Farrey, and close by was her daughter, to whom she was clinging at the time. The little one was taken out and then the mother was soon after released from her perilous position. The child was found to be only slightly bruised. Mrs. Farrey had a severe cut on the head and she was carried into the residence of Mr. Evans, No. 409 North Twelfth street, in an insensible condition. A physician was here summoned and the wound dressed. The doctor in attendance did not think the lady was dangerously hurt.

The workmen who had rescued the mother and child continued to search for the missing boy, and it was not until some time afterwards that information was received that the lad was in school.

In the rear of the frame structure is a stable, directly under another dangerous part of the west wall, and for fear of a similar accident the horses and carriages have been removed to a place of safety.

Subsequent to the accident a rumor prevailed in the neighborhood that an explosion had occurred, and as a consequence the fire companies for squares around turned out.

The lieutenant of the Eighth district, with a squad of policemen, was early on the scene, and prohibited the crowd from going near either the wall or the frame building, which are likely to fall at any moment.

THE BOGUS CENSUS—ANOTHER ARGUMENT AGAINST IT.—A correspondent takes issue with Marshal Gregory's figures in the following note:—

"There is one way of forming a judgment upon this matter, a very simple and easy way, which perhaps has been overlooked. It is to be found in comparing the 'Directory' of 1860 with that of 1870. The two seem to be built up in the same way; more liberal of names than in former times, when a young man living with his father did not obtain insertion, though he were a voter and taxpayer.

"The 'Directory' of 1860 contains in round numbers 122,000 names, that of 1870 contains 175,000. If the former number corresponds to a total population of 565,000, the latter calls for 810,000.

"Let us suppose that in the last ten years the city has been more largely depleted of its families than in former decades, by their retiring beyond the city lines, while the head of the house comes daily into town to do business, and thus figures in the 'Directory' but not in the census. Certainly the counties of Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks and the Jersey side of the river have not robbed us of more than 30,000 of all ages, so that we ought still to have credit for 780,000.

"In former times I had occasion to compare the sum of *taxables* with the sum of population in our whole State, and found that there was one taxpayer to 4·6 people. At this rate, assuming each name in the 'Directory' to represent a taxable (some of them women), our population would be 840,000. This is another fair way of approaching to the truth.

"While it is a fallacy for any city to build its greatness upon its number of people, we all like to know the very truth of the matter, and Philadelphia will never believe that she holds but 657,000."

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A Republican caucus nomination by Councils is equivalent to an election; therefore Mr. Henry Huhn, who was nominated yesterday by a majority of three votes, will be the presiding officer of Common Council next year. Mr. Huhn is a member of the lower branch of Councils from the Fifteenth ward. He is at present engaged in the coal business, and is one of the largest miners and shippers in the city. He is only 38 years of age. He was born in the Seventh ward, and is a graduate of the High School. He studied law in the office of Hon. James Ryan, and although engaged in mercantile pursuits his legal training has not been forgotten. Mr. Huhn was elected to Common Council in 1868, and re-elected only recently. He is a ready debater, and one of the best parliamentarians in the city.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—The window of the shoe store of J. & W. Wilson, No. 768 South Nineteenth street, was broken into at 5 o'clock this morning and robbed of a pair of shoes. At the time of the occurrence Policeman Hunter saw a man at the place. Hearing the noise occasioned by the crash of the glass, the policeman started on a run, and the fellow also took to his heels. A sharp chase ensued, but the policeman proved the fleeter of foot. As he was taking hold of the thief the latter drew a blackjack, which was taken from him after some difficulty. On being taken to the station he gave the name of John Dougherty. On him was found the pair of shoes stolen. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

LARCENY OF TOOLS.—Yesterday William A. Boyer, a carpenter, entrusted a chest of tools into the custody of John Murray, who was to take them to the New York depot. Boyer arrived there, but did not find the tools. He then instituted a search, which resulted in the capture of Murray, who refused to state what he had done with the chest and its contents. Murray was taken before Alderman Dougherty, and held to answer the charge of larceny.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Mary Ann Kent yesterday appeared at the Fourth District Station, and complained that she had been badly used by one Charles Malone. A policeman was detached, and Charles was taken into custody. At the hearing this morning this morning Mary deposed that Charles assaulted her at Sixth and St. Mary streets with a stove plate. He was then sent below in default of $800 bail to answer.

PUBLIC BEQUEST.—The will of James P. Clay, colored, recently deceased, was admitted to probate this morning in the Register of Wills office. In it he makes a bequest of a section of ground in Lebanon Cemetery to the Trustees of the First African Presbyterian Congregation of this city, for the use of its poor members.

WIFE BEATER.—Adam Nell lives at No. 606 Carpenter street. Last evening he came home and had a squabble with his wife. She in turn appeared before Alderman Carpenter and preferred a charge of assault and battery against him, on which he was held for trial.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Last evening an unknown German was struck at Tenth and Diamond streets by a train of cars on the Germantown Steam Railroad. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where he died this morning.

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning a frame shed in the rear of No. 1824 Manor street, Nineteenth ward, was damaged by fire to the extent of $50. The place was occupied by Augustus Myers as a storehouse for rags.

CASUALTY.—George Earl, agad 30 years, residing at Huntington street and Plank road, was kicked last evening by a horse and had a leg broken. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police of the Twelfth district last night arrested nine men, who were held this morning for corner lounging.

GROCERY STORE ROBBED.—The grocery store No. 1614 South Nineteenth street was entered last night by means of the front door, and robbed of $5, which was taken from the till.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mary Mohrman Murder—Trial of John Hanlon—The Confession—Fourth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

After the close of our report last evening the Commonwealth examined some five or six witnesses, who described the finding of the body of the child Mary Mohrman on the morning of Tuesday, September 8, 1868, lying in a small pond in a lot at Sixth street and Susquehanna avenue. Mrs. Emory was crossing the lot at 5 o'clock in the morning to her work, discovered the body, and called a number of the neighbors. The body was cleansed of mud and blood, wrapped in a blanket, and taken in a wagon to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house.

The court-room was not so crowded this morning, and after the jurors not empanelled in this case were discharged, the investigation was resumed.

George Quaster sworn—In the month of September, 1868, I lived in Rees street, above Susquehanna avenue; there was a vacant lot opposite to my house at that time; I remember the finding of the body of Mary Mohrman; I crossed the lot that morning about a quarter of 4 o'clock; I passed within two yards of the pond; the body of the child was not lying there at that hour; I did not hear of the finding of the body until dinner-time that day.

Michael Dunn, the prisoner to whom Hanlon was said to have confessed, was called to the stand.

Mr. Hagert addressed the Court, saying: "Your honors will please take upon your notes that I now deliver to the witness a pardon under the great seal of the Commonwealth for offenses of which he was convicted upon bills Nos. 44 and 261, August sessions, 1858."

The pardon was then read by the witness and then by the Court.

Mr. O'Neill, of counsel for the defense, having inspected the pardon and the records of the Court, objected to the swearing of the offered witness. He said the man appeared upon the stand infamous under the conviction of felony, and the Commonwealth proposed to remove that obstacle by producing a pardon; in the records of the Court the person described in the indictment on which this pardon was issued is named Michael Dunn, alias Edwards; whereas the person pardoned was described in the pardon simply as Michael Dunn, and there was nothing to show that the person pardoned and the person indicted were the same.

Mr. Hagert said the objection came in advance of the proper point; he now called Michael Dunn as a witness, and before his examination could be excluded he must be shown to be disqualified.

The Court said that when the witness was produced it would lie upon the objecting party to prove his disqualification.

The witness being called, the defense made the formal objection that he was disqualified by reason of a conviction of felony, and proceeded to proof on the point.

Mr. Perkins, one of the keepers of the County Prison, sworn—I know Michael Dunn, the man here; he is a prisoner; has been in prison since August 15, 1868; I have the commitment under which he was sent to prison. (Commitment produced.)

Joseph Galton sworn—I am deputy clerk of this court; I hold the record of this court in my hand; these are my docket entries; I do not remember Michael Dunn. (Mr. Galton read the record, which set forth that Dunn, alias Edwards, was indicted with Ellen Dunn and Mary Thompson for larceny, in August, 1868, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment; and then again the same month he was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to an additional year's imprisonment. These records are each dated August 15, 1868.

Thomas Ashton sworn—I am clerk of this court; in August, 1868, I was an officer of the court; I was present at the trials had upon these indictments; I identify this man as the Michael Dunn then tried and convicted.

Michael Dunn—I have received a pardon for the offenses of which I was convicted in august, 1858; I accept it. (The pardon was offered in evidence and read by Mr. Hagert, in rebuttal of the proof of infamy.)

The witness was then regularly offered.

Counsel for the defense objected to his examination, on the ground toat the pardon did not describe the man with an *alias*, whereas the record of his sentence to an imprisonment of two years so described him; and, secondly, because he was convicted of two offenses and pardoned for only one.

Judge Ludlow said—It appearing to the Court by evidence that Michael Dunn is the identical person who is held in custody by virtue of the commitment of August 15, 1868, and that the same person has received the pardon of the Governor for both offenses, we overrule the objection, and direct the witness to be sworn.

Michael Dunn was then sworn.

At the instance of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hagart stated his offer.

Dunn then said—Since August, 1818, I have lived in the County Prison; I know the defendant Hanlon; I have known him since December 29th, 1869; I have known him since then; on that day he came into my cell; it was on Wednesday; I made his acquaintance in my cell; he occupied the cell with me, working with me in the daytime from 7½ o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, having to make shoes; he continued to work in the cell with me up to March 1, 1870; during the time he was in my cell I had conversations with him frequently.

Question by Mr. Hagert—In any of these conversations you had with the prisoner did he make any statement to you with reference to the killing of Mary Mohrman? Answer. Yes, sir.

Q. Before he made these statements to you, or any of them, did you use any threat or make any promise to induce him to make such statements? A. No, sir.

Cross-examined—Before I was convicted I did not know John Hanlon; I knew nothing of him before I was sentenced to prison; never heard of him till he came into my cell; I never knew of Mary Mohrman's death until he told me; before I was sentenced to prison I never staid in the city more than a week at a time, and then I lived in Front street; I never came to the city more than five times in my life; I resided here but five times, and was convicted of two larcenies; I lived when here at No. 233, South Front street; I do not mean that I lived on the water or wharf; I lived at No. 233 three times out of five; those three times were the beginning of 1867, the end of 1867, and the beginning of 1868.

Mr. Hagert objected to this cross-examination, because this evidence was directed to the Court in order to lay the ground for the admission of this man's testimony, and confined simply to the point of what occurred in prison; and the man's previous history was not involved or of importance now, though hereafter it might be pertinent.

Counsel for the prisoner answered that as this did address itself to the Court, he thought the judicial discretion should be exerted, nay, strained, in favor of the life of the citizen, and where the witness is a thief and a felon, the last man on earth to be trusted with anything, the Court should allow the broadest liberty in ascertaining his fitness to testify.

Mr. Hagert replied that this was not now a question of the credibility of the witness, but simply whether he used any improper influences upon the accused to induce him to make his statements. At another stage of the proceedings the question of credibility would arise, and then the defense could elicit all the information concerning the man that they were now asking him.

Judge Ludlow—The question that now presents itself is only as to the preliminary examination of the witness, and while, strictly speaking, these questions may be irrelevant, yet in a case so grave and of such magnitude, we are disposed to deal liberally and allow the prisoner every advantage that is consonant with justice and the law of the land, and we permit these questions to be asked, relying upon counsel not to extend them beyond a certain limit.

The witness resumed—Before I came here I lived in New York, in Sing Sing Prison; I was convicted of store robbery, in the day time, and was not pardoned.

Counsel for the prisoner moved the court now to note an objection to the examination of the witness, because, by this last answer, he was made infamous by a conviction in New York, of which there was no pardon.

The Court said it would be improper to sustain the objection at this stage of the proceeding, because the Commonwealth had a right to cross-examine the witness, and to act intelligently, the Court should be further informed as to the facts of the conviction; for the present, therefore, the objection was overruled, reserving a final decision upon it hereafter, and allowing counsel for the prisoner to resume the examination.

Dunn resumed—I was in New York thirty days before I was sent to Sing Sing; while in New York I supported myself by stealing; I came here to steal and did steal; before I came to New York I was in Liverpool; I was sent to Australia as a convict by the English Government; when I returned to England I got five years again for stealing rings out of a jewelry store; I served only four years; got one year's mitigation for good conduct. When John Hanlon was brought into my cell I did not know he was coming; he was brought there by the keeper, Daniels; while Hanlon was working with me nobody else was there; the Monday before he was brought to my cell, Mr. Smith and Mr. Tryon came to see me; I was told they were detectives; Mr. Smith shook hands with me, and said, "How are you, Mike?" I had never seen him before; he said, "Mike, what would you think of a man who would commit a rape upon a little girl and then murder her?" He then looked at my shoes and said, "You make good shoes; how would you like to take a partner?" I said I would like it; Mr. Tryon said the body was found on a dunghill; that was all that was said to me; no one was to see me about this matter before that; nobody told me that Hanlon was to be brought to me; I had been told about four months before that I would have a partner; Hanlon was a perfect stranger; I had never seen him before; I did not tell him of the interview I had had with Tryon; I told him nothing of it.

The detectives came to see me about the woman's clothes; they said they would find out where the trunk was when we were arrested; that woman was not my wife; she took my name at my suggestion, for I pleaded guilty and wanted to get her off; my lawful wife is in Sing Sing for five years; I want to tell the truth; I never was told that if I was examined I should tell this whole thing about myself; I was hard at work in my cell this morning when they sent for me, and I did not know that I was to be examined; the detectives, when I told them this, said I might be wanted, but did not say certainly that; Smith, Tryon, and Taggart were the detectives who came to see me; when Smith asked me what I thought of a man who would ravish a girl and murder her, I said he ought to be hung; then he next asked me if I would like to have a partner; I told him my head keeper had promised me one some time before; he did not say I should have for a partner the man who was accused of having ravished a girl and then murdered her; I have told all they said to me about it; Sunday week, after Hanlon came into my cell, I was taken down stairs to the officer to see Mr. Smith; Hanlon was in my cell on Sunday; I had previously to this told that I wanted to see Mr. Smith because he had begun to make statements about the murder; Mr. Fleming unlocked the door and told me I was wanted down stairs; before that, I did not know I was going down; I told my keeper to tell Mr. Perkins that I wanted to see Mr. Smith; I had never seen Mr. Smith but once before in all my life, and never but the once did we talk about this subject; when Mr. Smith made the remark about the girl and the statements were made to me, I thought it was my duty to send for Mr. Smith.

Here the court took a recess.

SUICIDE OF A FALSE JUDGE.

An Imperialist Commits Self-Murder.

Judge Delesvaux, once the terror of Parisian journalists, and, who for his never-failing ingenuity in framing reasons for a conviction in every press case brought before him, was promoted in the latter days of the empire from the Tribunal of Correctional Police to the presidency of a Civil Chamber, has committed suicide. The news, says a Tours correspondent of the *Daily News* of London, is brought from Paris by balloon, and long details are given in the *Peuple Souverain*. Before destroying himself, he sat up all night writing. At 3 o'clock in the morning his valet, who had lived with him for twenty-four years, seeing a light in his bedroom, opened the door, and took the liberty of recommending his master to go to bed. The judge said "Presently," and dismissed the servant in a peremptory tone which he was not in the habit of using towards him. The man was shocked to see how deadly pale the judge looked, and this was the more remarkable because he had a red, scorbutic face.

At six o'clock, having remained at his desk all the time, M. Delesvaux rang for his servant, gave him a packet of letters, which he said he was to deliver to their address, and told him to let nobody disturb him. A few minutes later a report of a shot was heard, and M. Delesvaux was found with his head bathed in blood, and quite dead. Some of the letters will probably reveal the motives for the act. Judge Delesvaux, who was raised to the bench for the zeal which he displayed as a Commissary of Police at the *coup d'etat*, was a lonely man, and scarcely ever went into society. He lived somewhere in the quarter of the Madeline, and I have frequently met him in the evening walking on the Boulevard, or in the Passage de l'Opera, flourishing a thick cane and smoking a cigar, and always by himself. He was fond of taking a glass of beer in an English or German tavern, and did not mind the *monstror digito prætereuntium*, which in his case was never complimentary.

WANTED, MONEY.—TO BORROW $100,000, secured by bond and mortgage. Address, Room No. 119, Continental Hotel.
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M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Executor's Sale, No, 22 North Seventh street.
SUPERIOR MAHOGANY AND OTHER FURNITURE; BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 7th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the superior mahogany and other household furniture. 11 3 2t

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED
WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES,
Of new and handsome design.
DREKA,
Card Engraver and Stationer,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths8p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK DREW,
The famous Irish Comedian, Vocalist, and Burlesque Representative, will make
HIS FIRST REAPPEARANCE
in this city after
FOUR YEARS' ABSENCE
in England, France, Germany, California, and Australia,
ON MONDAY NEXT, November 7,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, POSITIVELY.
Particulars on Sunday. 11 3 3t

CARRIAGES, ETC.

1870. FALL. 1870.

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CARRIAGE BUILDER.

Phaetons, Drags and Light Wagons
FOR
ROAD AND PARK DRIVING,
Of Superior Finish and Newest Styles.
Built to order and for sale.
Manufactory and Repository,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
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MACHINERY.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK, October 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The English Mission.

Is Colonel Forney the Man?

Raid on Whisky Distilleries.

Marines Called Out in New York.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Tax.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Among the prominent cases on the docket of the Supreme Court which will come up at an early day for a hearing are three involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax, confiscation acts, and Civil Rights bill. These are appealed from by the Southern States, and their decision will be looked for with much interest.

The English Mission and Colonel Forney.

Senator Morton and Colonel Forney had long interviews with the President this morning, and the quidnuncs have it that Forney is to be appointed Minister to England. It is understood that Mr. Forney was summoned from Philadelphia yesterday by the President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Secretary Delano

left here this morning for Petersburg, Va., where he will make a speech to-night in support of the Republican ticket of that district.

Secretary Robeson

returned here this morning from Norfolk. He had left the platform when the riot occurred in that city on Tuesday night last.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coupon Bonds from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The steamship Scotia, which arrived this morning, is supposed to have brought back two million coupon bonds of 1866 for collection.

Fraudulent Registration.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, before Judges Woedruff and Blatchford, judgment was rendered in the case of Terrence Quinn, charged with fraudulent registration, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary and to pay the costs of prosecution.

Bids for Bonds.

Twenty-eight proposals for United States bonds were received to-day, amounting to $5,662,850. The highest bid was 108·90 and the lowest 107·46. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 107·46 to 107·84.

The Illicit Distillers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The raid on the illicit whisky stills in the Fifth ward of Brooklyn has continued to-day. Along Hudson avenue, from Sands street to the river, a strong force of marines were stationed with fixed bayonets, and kept off the crowd, which threatened to interfere with the revenue officers. A dozen cart loads of valuable material were taken to the Navy Yard, and the illicit whisky emptied into the street. There has been no disturbance yet.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Cotton dull and lower; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 16⅞c.; Orleans, 17¼c. Flour quiet and heavy; sales 9000 barrels State at $5·05@6·10; Ohio at $5·65@6·45; Western at $5@6·55; Southern at $5·80@8·75. Wheat dull, and market favors buyers; sales 61,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·25@1·25½ for new; red Western at $1·30@1·33; white Michigan at $1·50. Corn firm and stock scarce; sales of 28,000 bushels old mixed Western at 85@86c. Oats steady; sales 23,000 bushels Ohio at 56@57c.; Western at 54@55c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard dull; steam, 14@15¼c.; kettle, 16c. Whisky steady at 88½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Stocks steady. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 110¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 108⅞; do. 1864, do., 107¾; do. 1865, do. 107¾; do. 1865, new, 110; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton, 66¾; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91⅝; Erie, 23¼; Reading, 101⅝; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Michigan Southern, 92⅞; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 111⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93¾; Western Union Telegraph, 39⅝.

FROM THE STATE.

Fatal Result of a Railway Accident.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 3.—Joseph Morrison, late proprietor of the Morrison House of this place, died last night about 9 o'clock, from injuries received on the railroad on Monday evening last.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 3—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞@93 for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Breadstuffs dull. Bacon, 5ls. for Cumberland cut. Turpentine easier at 30s.

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

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 Leh Gold L...	89⅝	100 sh Read R..b10.	50·69
$1000 do.....	89	100 do.....s10.	50⅜
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89	94⅝	100 do.....b30.	50⅜
$1000 do..in 1068.	94	100 do.b5wn&1.	50⅜
$1000 Cam & 6s '83..	91¾	100 do.Tues&1.	50⅜
200 sh O C& A R.b20	45¾	100 do.....s5.	50⅜
300 sh Leh Nav..b5.	32⅜	200 do ...is.2d.	50⅜
100 do... ..b30.	32⅜	16 sh Leh Val..1s.	58⅜
100 do.....b30.	32⅜	2 do.....	58⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$300 City 6s, prior to '62..c.	103	100 sh Read R..b30.	50·56
$10000 Am Gold.....	110¾	100 do.....15d.	50⅜
14 sh Minehill	62	300 do.....1s.	50⅜
25 sh Leh V....1s.	58¾	100 do.....2d.	50⅜
30 do.....	58¾	2 sh Penna...c&p.	58¾
50 sh McClintock..	⅞	100 sh Leh Nav St.c	32

PATENTS.

HOWSON'S
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
United States and Foreign
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No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. | C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuths2m

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Details of Bazaine's Surrender.

The Capture of Dijon.

King William to His Soldiers

A Royal Congratulation.

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

FROM EUROPE.

Bazaine's Surrender.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3.—The *Independance Belge* says:—"We daily receive visits from escaped officers of Bazaine's army Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their commander." The municipal officers of Metz have issued an address to the inhabitants exhorting them to patience under the misfortunes for which they are not responsible. The country and history will exonerate the people of Metz from any share in the ignominy of her surrender."

The Supplementary Agreements to the Capitulation.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Evening journals print a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz by the civil officials to remove or remain at their option undisturbed in property. None of the inhabitants, either in civil or military capacity, to be interfered with or held responsible for any previous acts, or for political opinions. The sick and wounded to have every care. Families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France not to be molested in any of their rights. Public property, with archives, moneys, and papers, to have protection. The mode of disposing of wounded prisoners is also prescribed. The charge is reiterated by the Prussians that Colonel Waldersee, of the Queen's Guards, was betrayed and murdered near Bourget by means of a flag of truce treacherously displayed by the French.

The Capture of Dijon.

The Prussian forces which operated against Dijon met with obstinate resistance before the town on the 30th. The soldiers of Baden captured the heights on which the French forces were posted, when the latter retreated, and on the next day the authorities surrendered.

There is nothing of interest in military reports from before Paris.

It is alleged that Russia is apprehensive of the revival of Polish nationality under Prussian protection.

German official papers recall the fact that France refused an armistice to Austria in 1859, until the latter had accepted preliminaries of peace, and that the First Napoleon always refused to grant peace without territorial indemnity.

The Swiss troops have been withdrawn from the French frontier.

Order from King William.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:—"Soldiers of the Confederate armies: When, three months since we took the field, I said God would be with our just cause. That this conference has been fully realized, witness Woerth, Saarbruck, Metz, Sedan, Beaumont, and Strasburg, each a victory for our armies. To you belong the merit and the glory. You have maintained all the virtues which especially distinguish soldiers. With Metz the last army of the enemy is destroyed.

"I take this opportunity to thank youall, from general to soldiers. Whatever future I look forward to, it is calmly, because I know that with such soldiers victory cannot fail.

"WILLIAM."

The Wreck of the Cambria.

GLASGOW, Nov. 3.—The wreck of the steamer Cambria lies in the course of vessels following the Irish coast through the North Channel and is pronounced a dangerous obstruction to navigation.

Ship News.

MOVILLE, Nov. 3.—The steamships Britannia and India, from New York for Glasgow, were signalled off here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—The steamship France, from New York for Liverpool, touched here to-day and proceeded.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire in Frankfort, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Private despatches from Frankfort, Kentucky, state that a most disastrous conflagration occurred there this morning. It began in Noel & Bacon's livery stable, corner of Ann and Broadway, and swept the Broadway side of the block, between Ann and Lewis streets, and reached half way up to St. Clair street. Christ Church, adjoining the livery stable on Ann street, is not named among the losses.

The whole loss is estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000. Among the losers are Noel & Bacon, livery stable; a society of Odd Fellows; Newman & Bro., dry goods; Kinman, grocery; W. Kavanagh, grocery; Newman, saloon; Reading & Greenup, confectionery and dry goods. The Ætna Insurance Company has $16,000 risk in the burned district, and the Phœnix $4000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Consuls' Accounts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Comptroller Taylor has sent a circular to each Consul-General, Consul, Vice Consul, commercial agent, and others, directing them, in accordance with the recent law, to render, in addition to their own quarterly accounts, the return for each agency in the consular districts, showing the amount of fees collected and the actual expenses incurred by such consular agents; also a full list of agencies in each district and the names of the agents in charge.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Bridge Case.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—The mass meeting on the question of enjoining further work on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge has been postponed till to-morrow night, on account of the non-arrival of gentlemen from abroad expected to deliver addresses.

Horrible Death.

Mrs. Taylor, living on Taylor street, was found dead this morning in a privy vault.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

An Armistice!

Peace for 25 Days!

The Elections to be Held.

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

FROM EUROPE.

An Armistice Asked.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 3.—In consequence of the terms proposed yesterday by M. Thiers, and accepted to-day by Count Bismarck, the latter offers to the French an armistice of twenty-five days, to allow general elections to be held throughout France. The armistice to be based on the military status in and existing on the day of signature.

FROM THE WEST.

Chicago and Canadian Reciprocity.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—At a meeting of the Commercial Committee of the Board of Trade last evening, resolutions in favor of reciprocity with Canada, the opening of the St. Lawrence, the enlargement and improvement of this route to the ocean, etc., were unanimously rejected, and they were referred back to the Board of Directors, with the recommendation that the board take no action thereon.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Cotton less firm; middling, 16¼c. Flour in improved demand; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·25; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat—Maryland amber, $1·65@1·70; good to prime, $1·25@1·60; common to fair, $1·05@1·23; Western, $1·25@1·38. Corn strong and higher; white, 65@70c. for new and 65@70c. for old; yellow, 75@80c. for new and 80@82c. for old. Oats firmer 46@50c. Rye dull at 60@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky held firmly at 89c.

THE GERMANS IN STRASBURG.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Before quitting Strasburg I made a visit to the cemetery of the Jardin Botanique. Interments are still going on, and a considerable space in the central plots has been tenanted since I was here a week ago. French coffins were lying piled up and exposed in the great side trench. I read some new inscriptions on the wooden crosses; one was to the memory of the Baden grenadier Aloys Klein, killed by a bayonet wound from a drunken French soldier during the entrance march into the town; his murderer lies in the same grave. Another was over a patrol fired upon at midnight of the same day; two perpetrators were seized, and as neither would incriminate the other, both were shot. This gloomy spot will be the most abiding record of the horrors of the Strasburg siege. Its citadel, at this moment so crushed by the German artillery, will rise to new life, but painful memories will haunt this scene for centuries to come.

"For weeks to come there will be abundance of work in the enormous reparations required. Heaps of ruins brought out and piled before the doors reveal an extent of havoc which would be unsuspected from an external survey; one sees only a small hole in the roof through which the bomb had made its way, and then, like the genii of the 'Arabian Nights,' has burst from its imprisoning vessel a gigantic and infuriated demon.

"Notices are posted in all directions of the temporary instalment of the magazines of shopkeepers dislodged from the ruined quarter of the city. There are fresh proclamations on the walls from the Prefects—Counts Luxburg and Bismarck-Bohlen—announcing help and repair of damages, but a change has come over these. No longer, as has been the usage while Strasburg remained French, does a parallel French and German version appear on the placards. It is German only now. One sees various indications that the French language is to be hustled out of sight as soon as possible. The new official weekly organ of the general government of Alsace, of which eight numbers have appeared, is printed exclusively in German. None of the journals of the Fatherland will acknowledge the French names of the streets painted up at the corners. In the reports of their correspondents the Porte de Pierre is the Stein Thor, the Rue des Nuees Bleues becomes the Blau Wolken strasse.

"The editors of the Strasburg papers have announced the abdication of their functions, which do not seem to have been overpowerfully arduous. Sunday's storm of wind and rain has blown into forlorn tatters the two large German flags which proudly waved from the cathedral summit, to which the colony of rooks have now returned; they fly round and round, in and out the spire, cawing in curious wonder. The wreck of the railway station is being cleared away, but has been so shattered that some days yet will be required before it can be opened. One is surprised that no photographers are at work to perpetuate the scenes of the bombardment; their sale would be enormous; but there has been an exclusive concession of the privilege to one person. It is probable the rough and ragged edges of the scene will be smoothed away before the artists are ready, as gangs of laborers are hard at work clearing away the chief unsightliness. Little crowds gather silently at the street corners as each new placard is put up, and the disappearance of the French language upon them is avenged by the pencilling of 'Vive la France' at their foot. One sees no signs of disaffection, one hears none uttered; nevertheless, I have been several times told by these unmistakable Germans, 'We are Deutsch by race and language, but *France par cœur*.'

"As the Grand Duke of Baden was examining the injuries of the siege, an Alsace woman asked him if he had got money enough to pay for all the damage he had done. He denied, while laughing at the bluntness of the question, whereupon she added. 'Then you had better not come into Alsace.' The breaches in the houses heighten the picturesque aspect of buildings, many of them already sufficiently striking. There is a clump at the foot of the bridge leading from the Porte d'Austerlitz into the heart of the city. They have often been painted by artists, and wear the look of a group of staggering belated roysterers trolling out 'We won't go home till morning.' One is in doubt to say whether they are most engaged in propping each other up or pushing each other down. Their lofty, straggling, many-windowed roofs and gables have been knocked about by cannon balls until they have got to wear quite a human aspect of puzzled, helpless perplexity."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LEC