A SCENE AT VERSAILLES. A Prussian King in a French Palace. Writing under date of October 6, a correspondent the London Telegraph gives this graphic account

of a scene at Versailles:—
"Te-day Versailles has been treated to a really beautiful and most interesting sight. The great fountain played at half-past 2, and his Majesty walked through the grounds and witnessed the dis-

walked through the grounds and witnessed the display.

"Punctually at the hour mentioned the waters began to play, and the King of Prusaia appeared on the terrace. A large crowd had assembled, and people were suffered to move about as they liked without let or hindrance of any kind. He, accompanied by the new prefect of Versailles, and followed by all the historic personages of the staff, walked about naturally and easily among the soldiers and civilians that crowded round. Two or three field police, to clear a path for him when he wished to move, were all the guard that surrounded the great conqueror of the age. In the most peaceful and quiet times of his reign, the Emperor would scarcely have dared to trust himself so openly among his people. The simplicity with which the progress was conducted was worthy of the head of a nation not eager for display, anxions only to do the work appointed for it, without seeking the favor of mankind, or parading the successes with which its efforts have been crowned.

"Strange and novel indeed was the spectacle as "Strange and novel indeed was the spectacle as "Strange and novel indeed was the spectacle as witnessed from the terraces at the western front.

A dense crowd of soldiers and civilians followed close upon the King. The Crown Prince was there, walking about and mingling almost unattended walking about and mingling almost unattended with the crowd; and there also were many of the most illustrious personages of the day—men who had pondered deeply over this very campaign, and from whose fertile brains had sprung the plans and combinations the fruit of which we have already seen. There, too, in the undress uniform of the Culrassiers, was that soldier-statesman whose diplomacy has astonished the world—whose name has become a synonym for a policy as coarageous as astute, and so straightforward and aboveboard as to shock every tradition of the diplomatic art. Strolling about in the warm sunshine, inhaling fresh life and strength in the pleasant breeze, were a number of soldiers recovering from their wounds, or maladles brought on by the hardships of the war. Many an empty sleeve I saw, and ships of the war. Many an empty sleeve I saw, and many a poor fellow hobbling along on the limbs the use of which he never would fully regain. The civilians were delighted with the show; they declared it was delightful—raviesant—and thought but little about who had ordered that the waters snould play. What did it matter to them provided they were amused? 'Let us have bread and games' has often been their popular cry. What signifies it whether king or emperor, Gaul or Teuton, friend or foe, provides the spectacle? Beautifel, at any rate, it certainly was; the clear columns of water contrasting with the rich autumn tints, and the mass of gay uniforms forming a bright and moving fore-ground to such a picture as is rarely seen."

GROTESQUE FEATURES OF THE WAR. A Ludlerous Phase of a Serious Calamity. A correspondent of the London Times writes from

Lyons October 18:—
"If it were not for the inexpressibly painful position in which this poor France finds herself at this
moment, the fantastic element in the political situation of affairs might fairly excite our mirth, so closely does it border on the grotesque. Careering through the clouds in a balloon we have the princi-pal Minister of Foreign Affairs fluttering above the country he comes to save, and finally pitching head first in a corn-field, at a very considerable distance from his office. Hurrying to meet him from an entirely opposite direction comes Garibaldi, the Liberator of Nations, in the tragic costume familiar to us all, having at last succeeded in escap-ing from his island home and eluding the vigilance of the Italian croisers in a thing which is here called a yack. But when we remember that these are, in fact, the two representative men of the age at this particular crisis, that they come as heralds to the civilized world of the great and glorious idea of the niversal Republic of the United States of Europ

should arrive in a balloon and a yack.

"The coincidence is one, nevertheless, which cannot fall to strike the imagination of a susceptible and romantic race; and in fact, never since the world began has the balloon played such an important part in its destines as it did the other day, when it landed Monsieur Leon Gambetta. The nation was becoming altogether frantic with impatience and despair at the inaptitudel of those who had the direction of affairs, and the utter demoralization which was spreading through every department, civil and military, when, as by magic, they appear upon the balcony of the Prefecture at Tours, formatter and Caribalia. Gambetta and Garibaldi.

"Ah! it's magnificent, splendid, sublime, beau in fact; and when we think that before many days we shall have this same Gambetta standing upon that entical balcony from which, only a fortnight since the much-injured Cluseret implored an applauding mob to arrest all the authorities, and imprison the whole 'reaction,' and warming our life-blood with thrilling accounts of the present condition of Paris, and of the splendid manner in which the children of that capital of civilization and joy of the whole earth have acquitted themselves in the presence of the enemy, and of the heroism of the women and their determination to fight a outrance—when, I say, we have all this to look forward to, can we fort that we owe it all to a balloon?"

MINISTER MORTON.

English Opinion of the American Minister an Mission to London—The Alabama Case.

Tom the Pall Mail Gazette, Oct. 20.

One of the most respectable and impartial newspapers in the United States informs us that Mr. Morton, the Senator for Indiana, who has been or had been selected to succeed Mr. Motley in the American mission to this country, is totally unfitted for the post which he is intended to fill, and that a worse selection could not have been made. Meantime the journals of Mr. Morton's own party state that Mr. Morton comes prepared to press the Alabama claims on the British Government with the utmost vigor, and that he has directions to utmost vigor, and that he has directions to treat a certain form of refusal as a casus belli. But from still later intelligence we learn that the Democrats have carried the State of Indiana, and that Mr. Merton, who must vacate his to accept an appointment which will have the effect of giving an additional vote to his political adversaries. From all of this a number of conclusions highly flattering to this country seem to follow in-evitably. A thoroughly incompetent person has been chosen to represent the United States in England, and his instructions are—first, to bully us; and, next, in a very probable event, to threaten us with war. But this incompetent person entrusted with this formidable mission regards this undertaking with such disdain that he coubts whether it is worth his prosecuting at the cost of giving a petry advantage to his political opponent. A war with England appears to strike him as of inferior importance to a casualty in a domestic skirmish with the Democrats. We do not propose to discuss the chances of Mr. Morton's declaring war against the British empire, merely remarking, by the way, that the bloody struggle now proceeding in Europe is not of promising owen to nations or governments. is not of promising omen to nations or governments who pick quarrels with their neighbors after this who pick quarreis with their neighbors after this Might-hearted" fashion. But war or no war, the new American Minister, whoever he may be, must be prepared to find the whole group of Alabama questions discussed by the British public certainly, and probably by the British Government, in a somewat different spirit from that which presided over the original negotiations. The subject has ripened by teeping. We have learned much from the present the formal war and have taken the leasant to at European war, and have taken the lesson to art. The domestic character of the struggis with a Confederates first blinded the Americans, and

ext in some degree ourselves, to the bearing of the acidents which marked its course and close upon he public law of the civilized world. There could hardly, in fact, be a greater misfortune for mankind than that the whole of the American claims should The article which concludes the new number of the Edinburgh Review—an article suggesting curious speculation as to its authorship—states the remarkable fact that the prohibition of the expert of arms and ammunition was first required from the Belgian Government, not by the Germans, but by the French. Thus France actually demanded the very measure which, if it had been adopted a little later, she might have denounced, and assuredly would have denounced, as unfriendly. If, in short, we imagine a war between powerful States to be continued with various success, and if we imagine a neutral government to be in constant diplomatic communication with the belligerents, we have a case in which the criterion of unfriendliness will actually vary from month to month, and in which belligerent governments, if entitled to complain, will be perpetually withdrawing their own most vehement remonstrances. One of the great dangers of these American nevelties consists in their contagiousness. What was the origin of that now famous doctrine of benevolent neutrality which, though explained away by its author, was not withdrawn till it had been honored with the astonishment of the world? We believe that an American origin may be confidently assigned to it.

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION them in the middle of the road, crying, "Down with Pyatt!" "Death to Pyat!"

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Paris. in

Thrilling Revolutionary Scenes.

A Defense of Bazaine.

Explosion at Cherbourg.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Lawlessness in Tennessee.

Cincinnati Bridge Case.

FROM EUROPE.

Explosion at Cherbourg. CHERBOURG, Nov. 5 .- An explosion occurred here yesterday caused by the careless handling of a lot of cartridges. No person was killed outright, but twenty-six were more or less injured. Movements of Eugente.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5 .- The Empress Engenie passed through this city on Thursday incognita on her way back to Chiselhurst. She was with the Emperor only one day.

The Revictualling of Paris. Tours, Nov. 5 .- The Francais says it has been agreed that Paris shall receive supplies during the armistice.

Results of the Armistice. It is believed that in consequence of the armistice the army of the Loire, under General Garibaldi, will suspend operations for a time. The Germans in front of the army are now marching from Dijon to Chagny, threatening

Lyons and Bourges. Advices from Marseilles.
Later advices from Marseilles have been re-

ceived. The revolutionary excitement was abating. General Cluseret has assumed the command of the National Guards there, notwithstanding the strong opposition he met with.

It was generally thought that the election to be held on Sunday next for the choice of a General would result in the displacement of Cluseret. Esquiros had been chosen President of the Committee of Defense of the Rhine.

LONDON, Nov. 5 .- It is said that the French bscriptions to the corn contract in Englar amount to ninety-four millions of francs. The books were closed on the 29th ult. Owing to the siege the citizens of Paris were unable to contribute.

The Versailles Conference. The Times this morning has a special telegram

from Versailles, announcing that the conference between M. Thiers and Count Bismarck was continued yesterday, in accordance with explicit orders from the Tours Government. The proposals made by England have not yet come under consideration.

There was much firing yesterday around St. Cloud, and

The Fighting Continues around the fortifications.

Vessels are now leaving Ireland with biscuits and breadstuffs for the French.

The French Arrests-A Correction. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The statements made by the Standard yesterday, relative to the arrest of members of the Provisional Government, are

corrected by that journal this morning. The circumstance occurred at Paris and not Tours. The inhabitants of the Department of the Oise are withholding supplies from the French army, preferring to sell them for cash to the

Wholesale Mobilization. The mobilization of the entire French male population between the ages of twenty and forty has been ordered.

Fresh Disturbances in Paris. BRUSSELS, Nov. 5 .- It is stated here that fresh disturbances have broken out at Paris. The news, however, cannot be verified. A Defence of Bazaine.

The Nord of this city to-day publishes a letter from Bazaine, giving the lie to Gambetta's charges and insinuations in his proclamation to the French army. The Marshal indignantly denies any treachery, treason, or bargain with the Bonapartists. He reviews the causes and facts which made the surrender inevitable after an unparalleled siege and unlimited suffering.

The Paris E ection. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of National Defense resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government. The returns of the city were nearly complete, with the exception of the arrondissements. The result is as follows in round numbers:-Ayes, 442,000; nays, 49,000; majority,

Perfect tranquillity exists in Paris, according to the latest despatches. No military movements whatever have been made since Sunday.

Further Details of the Communist Riots London, Nov. 4.—Special letters from Paris to the New York Herald were received at 9 Clock to-night, bearing date the 29th, 30th, and 31st ult., and give an account of the riot on the latter day.

ORIGINAL CAUSE.

The excitement on the 29th turned on the publication in Felix Pyat's journal, Le Combat, of the statement that Eazaine ashered to Napoleon, and offered peace in the name of the empire, provided he be permitted to march his army to Paris and take pospermitted to march his army to Paris and take possession of the Government, with the aid of the Prussian Government. A published denial in the efficial journal declared that Bazaine made constant sorties, and the escape of Bourbaxi was determined on in order that he might lead the army of the republic to the release of Metz. Pyat, however, repeated the statement and published a card declaring that he had received the information from Gustave Flourens, who had it direct from citizen Rochefort, a member of the Government, of National Defense. The National Gnard could hot allow the opportunity of making a manifestation of their supremacy pass, and a number of them went to the Hotel de Ville, and demanded explanations. manded explanations.

HEADS CALLED FOR.

Le Siecle published an inflammatory article demanding the execution of Pyat. Gustave Fleurens published a card avowing that he gave the news for the purpose of aiding the public safety, and that he got it from a member of the Government, but not from Rochefort. A boy was going on the boulevards with a bundle of Le Combat for sale, when the crowd selzed the papers and made a bondre with

ROCHEFORT MAKES A SPERCH.

Rochefort appeared on the steps of the Hotel de Ville and addressed the Nationals, saying:—The government denies, in an emphatic manner, the statements in Le Combat. The declarations in that journal are infamous, He who made them is a coward. I have known for a long time that Felix Pyat was a coward. On the day of Victor Noir's interment he took part in the demonstration from behind a window shutter, and on the evening of that day he took refuge in one of the coal barges on the Seine, being afraid that he would be followed and arrested, and remained there hiding for one weekr With regard to Flourens I despise him; I have sworn to have no political relationship with him.

NO RESPECT FOR THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. ROCHEFORT MAKES A SPERCH.

NO RESPECT FOR THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. On the 20th the excitement was kept up. Counter recrimination charges were made against Rochefort by Pyat. There is a current running against the men who now hold the reins of government which will assuredly sooner or later come to a head and overthrow them. Their supporters only regard them as temporarily installed, and they do not command the respect of the rest of the paople.

INSTABILITY OF FRENCH CHARACTER. This incident has turned the minds of the people f Paris from the contemplation of the horrors of the situation. In fact, the versatile character of the people is unchanged by a six weeks' siege. Should one real success reach their arms to-morrow, however slight, they would be ready again to rush down the Boulevards, shouting "a Berlin!"

TROCHU'S UNRELIABILITY.

Even Trochu himself has not the entire confidence of the inhabitants. It will be remembered that at the last Council of Ministers, presided over by the Empress, Trochu went into most extravagant lengths in expressing his devotion to the empire. Within a few hours he joined the republicans. On the occasion of the arrest of Portalis a committee waited upon Trochu to remonstrate. The Governor declared he knew nothing of the arrest, and that it was made without the knowledge of orders. It now appears that he was the principal party engaged in precuring the arrest

REMINISCENCES OF THE SIEGE OF PARIS IN 1596, One of the papers to-day recites an historical ac-One of the papers to-day recites an historical account of the horrors at the siege of Paris in the reign of Henry the Fourth, in the year 1590. A lively picture was presented. Cats and dogs were collected and boiled down into soup. Madame de Montpensier died of hunger. Another rich lady, when her two children died, had them salted down. Bread was made with the ground bodies of the dead. Slates were pulverized and swallowed, mixed with water. We have not come to that yet, but even horse meat is becoming scarce.

Another Account of the Parls Riots-Scenes and Incidents.

Parls, Oct. 31.—This has been a day of terror and excitement the most fearful since the commence-ment of the siege. The retaking of Bourges by the ment of the siege. The retaking of Bourges by the Prussians yesterday caused great exasperation. This morning at an early hour crowds gathered in the streets and boulevards, expressing their rage and indignation that no precautions had been taken by the Government to hold the village. When it became known that two thousand prisoners had been captured, the excitement knew no bounds.

GAS SCARCE-CANDLES USED AS BUTTER. After the 1st of November notice will be given that very little gas will be allowed in any part of the city; and so we will soon be left without any. We have no candles; the whole stock has long since been merged with other grease and sold as butter.

COLLECTION IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.

A collection in aid of the wounded produced over 2000f. Other performances are to be given in aid of the sick and for the purchase of cannon,

The walls of the city were liberally placarded with the following notice, signed by Jules Favre:

M. Thiers has arrived in Paris. Thanks to the strong impression produced throughout Europe by the resistance of Paris, the four great powers, England, Russia, Austria, and Italy, have railled to a joint idea. They propose to the belligerents an armistice, which would have for its object the convocation of the National Assembly. It is understood that the armistice would have among its constitution. stood that the armistice would have among its conditions revictualling Paris in proportion to the dura-tion of the armistice, and the election of an assembly by the entire country.

THE EXAMPLE OF METZ THE EXAMPLE OF METZ.

The second notice announces the fall of Metz, from want of provisions and ammunition, laying the blame upon the Emperor. Bazaine and his army are made prisoners of war. Paris would wish to be worthy of them, and she will be sustained by their example, and hope to avenge them soon. When these notices were discovered, crowds gathered round them, tore them down and spat on them. THE CROWD GATHERING.

The rappel is beaten throughout the city. The Place de l'Hotel de Ville is crowded. At 10 o'clock some ringleaders proposed to make barricades; for-tunately the rain pours down in torrents, or very probably bloodshed and the sacking of the city would probably bloodshed and the sacking of the city would have ensued. Still, flags appear, carried by all sorts of ruflians, with revolutionary inscriptions, as if they had been manufactured by the arts of magic. Everywhere are heard shouts of "Down with Thiers!" "Death to the Traitors!" "No Armistice!" "War to Death!" "We demand the levy en masse!" Battalions of the National Guard arrive from every quarter of Paris. The officers, half drunk, discharged their pistols in the air, whilst the people cry out:—"To arms! to arms!" and rush to the Place. "Down with the Government! Vive la Commune!" ring on my ears from all sides. The Place de l'Hotel de Ville and its neighborhood, already impassable before, are filled with an angry, fozming, roaring, and frenzied crowd. foaming, roaring, and frenzied crowd.

ROCHEFORT'S APPRALS UNHERDED. ROCHEFORT'S APPRAIS UNHEEDED.

Rochefort appears, pale and agitated, at one of the windows, and tries to speak. The mob shout and refuse to hear him. He writes something on slips of paper and throws them out among the crowd. They are selzed, and read as icliows: "Everything shall be granted, but for the love of God let there has regular." Adequation traper. "Everything shall be granted, but for the love of God let there be no emeute." A deputation improvised by the mob was admitted to an audience with Favre, Trochu, and Ferry. They demand, first, why the fall of Metz was kept secret. Trochu declares that it was only known to the Government last night at ten known to the Government last night at ten o'clock, and denies having given any orders in the Bourget affair. The mob became impatient and tried to enter the Motel de Ville, but the door was closed and guarded against them. Jules Simon was seen suddenly leaving the building and bearing a large placard containing a proclamation of the Commune. Leute en masse! No armistice! No surrender! And displaying it to the crowd amidst tre-mendous cheering and yelling. The National Guards with the butts of their muskets in the air, demand a sortie in force. The crowd sways backward and forward and makes a determined rush for the door of the Hotel de Ville.

THE MOB ENTER THE HOTEL DE VILLE, The troops of the line and the gendarmes give way before the current, and presently retire into the court in the rear. The point is won, and the people, with Felix Pyat and Deleacleur at their head, rush into the room where the Government for the Defense are deliberating; they climb the chairs and tables endeavering to see over each other's head. The members of the Government look pale The members of the Government look pale, and evidently recognize the fact that their hour has arrived, the game they played for power being turned by others against themselves. One member proposes that the people go home, promising an election of the Commune forthwith. Shouts arise. "No, no now; to morrow we will make the selections." There are great cries for Derian as President, and he is unanimously proclaimed. His name is shouted from the windows, and received with yells and applause. Lists of names are hurriedly printed at tablets without regard to the Government of National Defense, and thrown from the windows among the people. More of the mob rush into the Chambers, with cries of "We want Tolan! we want Murat! we want Malat!" "We want Tolan! we want Murat! we want Malat!"
On all the lists prepared Dorian was named as President. In the Salle St. Jean, on a table, was scated a Government of three citizens issuing decrees.

Article 1. General de Beilemarre is to be tried by

Art. 2. The levy en masse is decreed.

An immense densely packed mass outside strike up the "Marseillaise," "Chant du Depart," "Chant des Girondus," "Les Peuple sont pour nous des Freres." Nevertheless there were no outrages, and order was preserved. A rose-colored affiche appears on the walls with the following:—"In the appears on the walls with the following:—"In the lame of public safely, all officers of the National Guard are convoked this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Salle de la Bourse to take a supreme measure." A list for a commune was proposed by Pyat, Delescluse, and Dorian as follows:—President, Delescluse, Pyat and Ledra-Rollin proposed a second list, with Dorian as President, and as nembers, Ledra-Rollin, Pyat, Schoelcher, Louis Blanc, Joigneaux, Victor Hugo, Martin Bernard, Moltu, Greppo, Delescluse, and Bonvalet. A third list contained the names of Donas, Blanc, Rollin, Delescluse, Pyat, Flourens, Kochefort, Moltu Schaelcher, and Hugo.

TROCHU ABRESTED.

Nine o'clock P. M.—The rappel is again beating, and the people are moving to arms.

Midnight.—The streets are quiet. Trochu has been arrested.

FROM EUROPE.

The Versailles Conference.

M. Thiers and Count Bismarck.

French Villages Burned

Judge Chase's Probable Successor

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Schenck and the English Mission

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

The Versaliles Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—(Special to the N. Y. Telegram.)-Special despatches received in this city from our correspondent at Versailles contain further particulars of the negotiations preliminary to settlement of the reported armistice. In Thiers' interview with Bismarck on the 2d. which the former announced subsequently as being perfectly satisfactory, Thiers' announced his mission to have received the consent of the Paris authorities, who had accorded him full powers to treat for a cessation of hostilities on the basis proposed by England.

To this the Chancellor of the North German Confederation replied that he was quite prepared to open negotiations in that direction, if Thiers would likewise obtain the authority of the Government of Tours. With this the first interview ended, and late at night Bismarck called upon the French Envoy, when arrangements were made for a further conference the following day. On the 3d instant another interview occurred between Thiers and Bismarck, the particulars of which did not transpire, but the former has since expressed the liveliest hopes of success.

BERLIN, Nov. 4 .- The news of the progress of the negotiations between the French authorities and the Chancellor for an armistice is the universal subject of discussion here. It is generally held that Thiers will have to make important concessions from his original proposition to secure that result.

French Villages Burned. During the last fortnight six villages near Orleans, whose inhabitants made common cause with franc-tireurs, have been burned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Chief Justiceship. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Nov. 5.—In the event of the retire ment of Chief Justice Chase from the Suprem-Court it is probable that he will be succeeded by Judge Cartter, of Ohio, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this district. Judge Cartter is an intimate friend of the President and would be warmly endorsed by Republicans in and out of Congress. The English Mission.

It is rumored to-day that General Schenck has been offered the English mission and that he has telegraphen his willingness to accept. Schenck is expecthd here in a few days.

FROM THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Bridge Case. CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—A meeting of the joint committee on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge was held yesterday, at which a protest was read from the Pomeroy Salt Transportation Company. A committee of three was appointed to co-operate with a similar committee from Pittsburg in the selection of parties to commence proceedings for an injunction. Subse quently all the committees held a meeting at the law office of Lincoln, Smith & Warnock.

A large meeting was held last night at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Prominent men from Pittsburg and Louisville were present. The meeting represented an immense amount of property. Robert Hosea presided. The speakers generally insisted that they were not hostile to railroads or bridges, but the work should be done in a manner to secure against obstacles to river navigation. They would resist the bridge as now benig constructed. A resolution was adopted declaring that the navigable rivers are entitled to the fostering and zealous care of the nation, and that no unnecessary obstructions to their free navigation should be allowed; that the bridge now building here. If completed under the present plans, would materially obstruct the navigation of the river; that Congress should interfere; that wire bridges should only be tolerated when no other bridges are practicable; endorsing the action of Board of Trade on this subject, and declaring that the Common Council and Chamter of Commerce and Board of Trade should interfere to prevent the use of the streets on this side of the river.

FROM NEW YORK.

Canadian Papal Zonaves New YORK, Nov. 5.—The Canadian Papal Zouaves, over two hundred in number, lauded from the steamer Idaho at Castle Garden this morning and proceeded to St. Peter's Church and heard mass, and then to the Astor House for breakfast. They left the Astor House at 11.15 o'clock A. M., and marched to Broadway, en route to the depot of the New Haven Rall road. They were grey Zouave uniforms, trimmed with orange braiding. Their fine physique and soldierly bearing excited admiration. They are commanded by Lieutenants Taillefert and Murray, accompanied by Colonel Moreau and Pere

Piche, chaplain. Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The shipments of specie to Europe to-day amount to \$2,755,870.

Europe to-day amount to \$2,755,870.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Nov. 5.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 1500 baies. Flour easier, but without declied change; sales of,8000 barrels. Wheat easier; sales 4000 bushels No. 1 at \$1.27(2) 23 for new; red Western at \$1.25(2) 37. Corn firm and scarce; sales of 29,000 bushels new mixed Western at 83; old at 86,87c. Oats firm; sales 26,000 bushels Ohio at 55(3) 58c.; Western at \$5(3) 55(2), 8c. Beef dull. Pork steady. Lard heavy; steam, 131/215/2c.; kettle, 151/26; Whisky quiet at 90c.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Nov. 5.—Stocks steady. Money 4.86 per cent. Gold, 1104. 5.20s, 1862, coupon, 1084; do. 1964, do., 1974; do. 1865, do. 1975; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 100%; do. 1868, 109%; do. 1868, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 91%; Canton, 66; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91; Eric, 23%; Reading, 101%; Adams Express, 67%; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Illinois Central, 124%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 107%; Chicago and Rock Isiand, 112%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Western Union Telegraph, 41%;

The Communist Riots

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Proclamation to the Prussians

Trochu's Escape from the Mob.

FROM EUROPE.

Proclamation to the Parisians.

NANTES, Nov. 5 .- Advices from Paris have peen received to-day by balloon. The members of the Government there had issued a proclamation to the people, saying, "You give us our orders. We have remained at the perilous post which the resolution of the 4th of September assigned us, and we still remain with force coming from you. We realize the great duties which your confidence imposes. The first is national defense, which must be our exclusive occupation. We will repress all criminal movements by severe executions of the laws."

had also issued a proclamation saying the deliverance of the country is only possible by an obedience to military chiefs and respect for the The National Guard in immense numbers had

felicitated General Trochu

on his escape from the rioters, and the personal bravery he exhibited at that trying time. The General made a short speech in reply, in which he said the Republic alone can save us. If it is

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

lost, we shall all be lost.

The Murder of Mary Mohrman-Trial of John Hanlon.
Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and

Peirce. Yesterday afternoon the Commonwealth produced Yesterday afternoon the Commonwealth produced the man who Hanlon said passed him in the alley, where he had the little girl, the man Charles Mast, whom he saw when he was sneaking through the street before daylight with the body of his victim, and the man he saw at Sixth and Diamond streets, who were all mentioned in Dunn's narrative of the confession, all corroborated Dunn in the minutest details.

confession, all corroborated Dunn in the minutest details.

John M. Giberson was called this morning and testined—I am a brickmaker: in September, 1868, I lived at No. 1820 Lawrence street, above Jefferson; I remember the morning on which the body of Mary Mohrman was found: early that morning I was going to my work up Germantown road, between 3 and 4 o'clock; near 4 I saw a man appareatly twenty-five yards ahead of me after I crossed Diamond street; I was on the east side of Germantown road; the man I noticed was on the same side; when if the man I noticed was on the same side; when I first noticed him he was near the forks of German-town road and Fifth street near Carnellic Street store, which is at the bend just where the watch-man of the Fourth and Eighth Streets Rallway Com-pany said he lost sight of him); he appeared to be carrying something heavy in his arms; he was walking pretty sharp and made no noise in walking; the sidewalk is paved; from Carnell's cigar store he went straight up to Susquehanna avenue; when I reached Carnell's, I walked five or six paces above the bend on Germantown avenue, and walked out at an angle with the old foundry, at the southwest corner of Germantown and Susquehanna avenues; when I got there I saw Charles Mass standing in front of his house; when I lost sight of the man he was about twenty paces above Susquehanna ave-nue, on the east side of Sixth street; I turned up Susquehanna avenue, which put my back to him, and I did not turn around to look; he was about five feet five inches, and slender built; I do not know who he was, and did not notice his dress; I did not see his face at all; from the bend up there are awnings, the greater portion being made of wood. Cross-examined.—This was a cloudy morning. Mrs. Emelina Weischer sworn.—In September,

Mrs. Emelina Weischer swern — In September, 1868, I kept a lager beer saloon at the southeast corner of Fifth and Susquehanna avenue; I remember the finding of Mary Mohrman's body; I got up in the morning, and was opening my sbutters when I saw a man coming from the brick-yard to my pavement; when he reached my pavement he turned down Fifth; he run down a few pavements, and then I shut my windows; I looked out into Fifth street; he ran down Fifth street on my side; I did not see him in the face or take any particular notice of him: him in the face or take any particular notice of him; he was dark dressed; I could not tell exactly what time it was, but it was toward morning. Cross examined—He did not run, he walked fast; I think it was about 4 o'clock; I did not hear the

man before I saw him. He-examined—Question—Did you hear the man at all or did you only see him? Answer—I only saw him; my little girl cried at that time, I could not tell.

Mrs Mary A. Hovey sworn—I saw the body of Mary Mohrman on Tuesday morning, September S, 1868, first at 5% o'clock, lying at the side of the pond; my business is that of dressing and laying out the dead; when I went there the body was covered with a piece of carpet; I next saw it at the Eighteenth Ward Station House on Trenton avenue; I saw the injuries upon it; these are the clothes the child had on when found (clothing produced); about 2 o'clock on Tuesday the body was removed to Mrs. Mohrman's; I never left Mrs. Mohrman from Monday evening until after the child was buried; and Wednesday morning, the morning the child was buried, Hanlon passed into

morning the child was buried, Hanlon passed into the house with the crowd; he passed in the front door and out at the back, as the rest of the people did: the body was lying in the front room: the crowd passed in to look at the body and Hanlon was among them: I raised for Mrs. Morhman \$26.72 from the crowd as they passed through, but I don't remember whether he gave any money or not.

Mrs. Hanion recalled—There was money raised by contribution for me; after I had paid my expenses it left \$455 in my hands; the neighbors and others did this; I could not tell whether John Han-lon or any of his family subscribed anything Alderman Heins recalled—I remember the time

when Mary Mohrman was missing; I first heard of it on Monday morning, September 7, 1865; I was then Alderman of the Nineteenth ward; I remember when the body was found; immediately after the body was found the officers at the station-house when the body was found; immediately after the body was found the officers at the station-bouse helped to investigate the matter; Detectives Tryon, Taggart, and Levy engaged in the investigation; they worked in my neighborhood several weeks; after investigating the matter for several weeks; after investigating the matter for several weeks; after investigating the matter for several weeks; the was dropped; during that time a number of arrests were made; all the parties then arrested were discharged except one, who was held to bail for open lewdness; two of these parties were brought before me at the station-house; other persons were picked up by the officers brought in, examined, and let go; the men brought into the office were generally men who had black whiskers; I did not know Hanion by sight; I first came to know him about the time the murser was committed; saw him frequently after that up to the time of his arrest; he is now convicted; he was arrested last November, I think; I next saw him the first or second week in December of last year: I don't know to my own knowledge what name he was going by in December; I first learned of what Schriver could testify about the time a true bill was found in this case: I never saw Michael Dunn antil I saw him in court; I never had any conversation with him; I am familiar with this locality; in September, 1868, there was a brick-yard on the southwest corner of Fifth street and Susquehanna avenue, and a lager-beer saloon on the southeast corner. nue, and a lager-beer saloon on the southeast

Here the Court took a recear.

Gourt of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

Judge Allison occupied the bench in the old Court of Quarter Sessions this morning, and heard habeas corpus and desertion cases, motions, etc. Nothing of importance was done. In the matter of the Second district policemen charged with contempt in not obeying a writ of habeas corpus, counsel representing defendants said that if a fine was to be imposed he would ask for a continuance of the case, as the officers were not prepared just now to meet such an order of the Court. The Judge consented to leave the case go over, and said he would dispose of it on Saturday next.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS. TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON

The Philadelphia Census It is to be Retaken.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Important Treasury Statistics.

CABLE.

French Loan,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The New French Loan. LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The market for the French

loan is fluctuating, but is inherently good. LONDON; Nov. 5 .- A despatch just received here announces the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar.

LONDON, Nov. 5 .- The weather for the past two nights has been unusually cold, and ice formed rapidly in the open air. The temperature is now moderating.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5 .- The steamship Cuba, from New York for Liverpool, touched at this port last evening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Census to be Retaken.

The Philadelphia Census to be Retaken.

ipecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Hon. Alfred C. Harmer, member elect from your Fifth Congressional District, arrived here last evening, and this morning called upon Secretary Robeson, who kindly accompanied him to President Grant. Mr. Harmer explained to the President that great dissatisfaction prevailed in Philadelphia in regard to the census, recently completed by the United States Marshal. He alluded to the fact that the City Councislinad the matter under consideration, and that there was very great and universal anxiety to have the census retaken by United States officers, in conjunction with taken by United States officers, in conjunction with the city authorities. After full consultation the President directed General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, to issue an order to Marshal Gregory to have the census of Philadelphia retaken, precisely as was done in the case of NewYork. A duplicate copy of this order was placed in the hands of Mr. Harmer, who leaves for Philadelphia at 5:40 this evening. This is the first public act of Mr. Harmer since his election to Congress, and is an auspicious beginning of what promises to be a very useful career.

Treasury Statements. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Receipts of fractional currency for the week, \$493,000; slipments of notes, \$2,256,631; fractional currency, \$495,650; securities held by Treasurer Spinner for circulating notes of national banks, \$344,883,550; for deposits of public moneys, \$15,884,500; Internal Revenue receipts to-day, \$577,045; grand total for the fiscal year, \$66,286,-559; mutilated notes burned during the week, 556, 500; total amount burned, \$31,565,268; bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, \$355, 420; total amount issued therefor, \$30,836,055; balance due for mutilated notes, \$730, 213; bank circulation outstanding, \$302,202,179; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the

Customs Receipts. The following are the customs receipts for the Week ending Oct. 22:— \$2,308,749
New York 106,981 Boston.....San Francisco, to Oct. 15.....

The following is an abstract of the collections on account of the Internal Revenue in the United account of the Internal Revenue in the United States, in the fiscal year 1870:—Total net collections given in each case. On spirits, \$55,554 411 99; to-bacco, \$31,335,967 71; fermented liquors, \$6,318,-326 90; banks and bankers, \$4,416,651 47. Gross receipts, \$6,868,942 95; G sales, \$8,785,990 61; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, \$9,607,860 81; Income, \$37,730,982,62; localized and the content of the enumerated, \$9,607,860-81; income, \$37,730,982,62; legacies, \$1,671,642-97; on successions, \$1,415,998-38; articles in Schedule A—tax on carriages, watches, etc., \$907,891-09; passports, \$2,275,600 gas, \$2,318,250.52; not otherwise herein provided for, \$717,305-43; total penalties collected, \$827,636-65; stamps, \$16,544,043-06; grand net total, \$185,638,76. The following is a table showing the amount of taxes abated and rejected during the fascal year cading June 39 last:—Amount abated as uncollectable, \$162,205-22; amount abated as erroneous, \$1,608,462-50; total amount abated, \$2,631,-363-72. Total amount rejected, \$2,212,148-71; the total amount abated during the year ending June, 1859, was \$4,270,852-95, being year ending June, 1869, was \$4,270,852-05, being \$1,439,498-36, greater than in the fiscal year of June

FROM NEW YORK.

The Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The following items appear in the weekly bank statement published Specie increased. 1,791,240 Legal-tenders increased. 990,152 Deposits Increased...... 1,691,918

PINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturiday, Nov. 5, 1879. Gold is quiet and steady, with sales up to noon at 110%@110%.

Reading was in fair demand, with sales at 50%@@5081; Pennsylvania was strong; sales at Camden and Amboy sold at 11514; Minehill at 52; Lehigh Valley at 59; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45%.

Capal shares were dull; sales of Lohigh at

31% s. o. to 32 b. o. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third sareet.

FIRST BOARD.

\$200 City 6s, N. is. 1024

\$4000 Phil & E 7s. c. 884

\$1000 do. ... 884

\$132 sh Leh V. .. is. 59

100 sh Read R. 3d 50 81

4 sh Girard Bk. 50%

4 sh C & A R. is. 112%

6 sh C & A R. is. 112%

20 do. ... 1815%

100 sh O C & A R. b30 454

20 do. ... 185 50%

100 sh O C & A R. b30 454

20 sh Penna R c & p

100 sh Leh N. ... \$30, 31%

100 do. ... 830, 59%

100 do. ... 830, 53%

100 do. ... 830, 31%

100 de. ... 95%

100 do. ... 850, 32

100 de. ... 850, 32

100 do. ... 850, 32 100 de. opgål. 59½ 100 sk Ch & Wal.... 44½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$5000 City 68 New 102½ 30 sh Read... 18.85. 50½

\$500 do... mun. 102½ 400 doj... 18.20.59 61

\$200 do... 102¾ 100 do... 530, 50 %

\$7000 W Jersey R 78 95½ 490 do 18.830, 50½

100 sh Cata Prf. 38½ 100 do... 50 %

200 do. buyer this

year 18½ 100 sh Penna R c 59½

21 sh Lel Val. 18. 59 200 do... 60½

10 sh O C& A R. 580 45½ 10 sh 2d & 3d St. 52½

10 sh Mech Bank. 31½ 200 sh Leh Nav. 530, 31½

SECOND BOARD. SECOND BOARD. do...\$1.18. 50%

100 ah Read R . b60, 51 | 300