THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 112.

FIRST EDITION

Secretary Cox Vindicated.

Attack on Civil Service Reform.

The Republican Party Future.

Eugenie and Plon-Plon.

Tale of Frussian Barbarities.

Terrible Sufferings of the French

SECRETARY COX VINDICATED.

Grant's Attack on the Civil Service Reform

Late Secretary of the Interior.

From the New Haven Palladi

Rebuked-A Handsome Vindelation of the

The following is the letter which has been

presented to ex-Secretary Cox by the gentlemen

to whose meeting we recently referred. It speaks for itself, and its sentiments will, we believe, meet a hearty response throughout the

Hon. J. D. Cox:-Sir:-As a public servant retiring from a most im-portant office in the Government of the United States, you have a right to know whether your fel-

low citizeos approve the manner in which you have

administered your trust, and your reasons for re-signing it. We, therefore, as citizens of the United

States, though most of us are personally unknown to you, may properly address you on the occasion of

your retirement from the place you have held in the

National Government. For ourse'ves only, and not in any representative character, yet confident that

retirement from office the warm approval and the best wishes of thousands of patriotic men, who have

no interest in politics other than their interest as citizens in the well-being and doing of the republic,

In our judgment, no question now pending is more important to the future well-being and well-doing of the republic than the question of that reformation

which you have attempted in the Department of the Interior, and which ought to be carried uncom-

promisingly through the entire civil service of the country. The question whether all offices in the gift of the President and of the heads of depart-

ments shall be distributed as "spoils" by one part-nership of men who traile in politics or by another

-perhaps a little less corrupt and perhaps a little

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Nov. 4, 1870.

Etc..

country:--

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

Butler's Frogramme.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Thursday, Nov. 10, 1870. is quite active, and large amounts change hands from day to day in speculative transactions in connection with operations at the Stock Board. The banks discount quite freely for their de-positors, but they are firm in tone and readily obtain 5%@6 per cent. The discounting is also done nominally at the latter figure, but in the outside market money is not accessible in large or small amounts at less than 7 per cent. on A 1 paper, with collateral security. The main feature to-day is steadiness.

Gold is steady and rather weak, the sales opening at 110%, and closing at 110%. Government bends are quiet, but quite steady at yesterday's figures. At the Stock Board there was considerable

At the Stock Board there was considerable activity, and prices were stronger, but the bulk of the business was in Reading Railroad, which sold largely at 513-16@511-16. State 6s, war loan, sold at 104¹/₂, and new City 6s at 102¹/₂. Pennsylvania sold at 59¹/₂@59¹/₂, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46³/₂. 38⁵/₄ b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 43¹/₂ for Little Schuyl-kill.

In the balance of the list, which was firm, the only sales were in Lehigh at 3214, and Schuyl-kill preferred at 1614. The Catawissa Railroad has declared a divi-

dend of 31/2 per cent. Books close on the 15th and reopen on the 17th inst.

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

FIRST	DOARI	3.
\$200 City 68, New. 1025	500 sh	Read 1s.b30.51 3-16
\$100 C & A m 68,'89 93	100	do.b5wn&1.51 3-16
\$7000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	100	do b60. 5134
2days104%	200	dob30.51 8-16
\$100 doreg.104%	100	do
\$500 Bel. & Del 3m. 853	100	do 51)
\$2000 W Jer 78is. 9534	100	do830wn.51 1-16
\$500 Pa 6s 2 se 105%	200	do 860.51 1-16
\$500 do105%	6	do 51%
100 sh Penns.opg&1. 5936	200	do
3 do opg 59%	100	dob3. 51%
5 sh Acad Mus 99	100	do., .,b30, 5116
5 do 99	100	do
80 sh Leh V R 59 M	1500	do
200 sh Leh N. 530.1s 32%		do b30. 511
100 dob60. 32%	200	do 18.51 1-16
100 sh Sch Nav Pf. 16%		do b60. 51%
400 sh O C & A R. b30	200	do24.51 1-16
10ts 463	200	dos10wn.51 1-16
200 sh Read R.1s.51 3-16		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 113% (\$113%; 5-208 of 1862, 108% (\$108%; do. 1864, 107% (\$107%; do. Nov. 1865, 107% (\$1073; do. do. July, 169% (\$109%; do. do., 1867, 109% (\$1093; do. do., July, 169% (\$109%; do. do., 1867, 109% (\$1092; do. 1868, 109% (\$110%; 10-408, 106% (\$ 106%; Pacifics, 111% (\$111%; Gold, 110%; MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: --U. S. 6s of 1851, 113% (\$113%; do. 1866, 107%; do. 1866, new, 109% (\$109%; do. 1867, do. 189% (\$108%; do. 1864, 107% (\$1015); do. 1866, 107% (\$10, 1868, do. 109% (\$109%; do. 1867, do. 109% (\$109%; do. 1868, do. 109% (\$109%; do. 1867, do. 109% (\$109%; do. 1868, do. 109% (\$100%; 10.408, 106% (\$105%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111% (\$111%; Gold, 110%; 110%; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 180%; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad, 905@315; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@745, MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third 90542915; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 7302745, MESSRS, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations: --U. S. 68 of 1881, 113%@114; 5-208 of 1862, 103%@108%; do. 1864, 107%@107%; do. 1865, 107%@107%; do. 3019, 1865, 109%@109%; do., July, 1867, 109%@1009; do. July, 1868, 109%@110%; 58 10-40, 106%@106%; U. S. Pacific RR, Cy. 68, 111%@111%. Gold, 111%@111%.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.-Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$26 7 ton. Sceds-Cloverseed continues in demand and 350

bushels sold at \$6.40. Prices of Timothy were nominal. Flaxseed cannot be quoted over \$2.32.12. The Flour market remains in a spiritless condi-

tion, and the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home

it is the duty and true policy of the administra-tion, according to General Butler, to at once demand and enforce the settlement of the Ala-The Prussians only remained in St. Quentin for

within the next year would make the re-elec-tion of Grant inevitable. The people would rally to his support with enthusiasm, and the Republican party would be given immense strength and a new lease of life.

said that a special agent or Ambassador Extraordinary should be sent immediately to Lon-

We have waited long enough for a settlement of these claims, my Lord, and we propose to wait no longer. They are a constant source of irritation be longer. They are a constant source of irritation be-tween our Government and yours, and between our people and yours, and no good can come of longer delay. Besides, it has become a question of political policy with us at home, and we are determined to have a settlement at once, amicably if possible, but if this is not possible, then by other means. As between your Government and ours, these claims are very heavy. The damare done to our combetween your Government and ours, these claims are very heavy. The damage done to our com-merce by your pirates was enormous, and the pro-longation of the war caused by your course was an incalculable injury to us. No amount of money which you are able to pay would make full repara-tion for the wrong you did us. Still, as between our Government and our own citizens these claims are not large. Most of our ship-owners who lost ves-als were insured. We would not have to pay them not harge. Most of our simp-owners who lost ves-rels were insurance. We would not have to pay them nor the insurance companies, who were compensated for their losses by the war risks they charged in their premiums. Nor would it be practicable to return to ship-owners the extra premium they paid, nor make good to the actual losers the great loss sustained by our commerce in a general way by the destruction of our ocean-carrying trade. We should only have chandise, and were not insured. This fact, however, does not at all lessen the magnitude of the claim we have as a nation against Great Britain, but It enables us to offer you liberal terms of settlemeat. Now, these are the terms we offer you: We will as-sume the claims and settle with our own people, and we will take from you all your provinces north of us. They are only a burden to you, and must sooner or later gravitate to us. We want them now to get iid of the expense and annoyance of keeping up custom-houses on a frontier line of 4000 miles, and custom-houses on a frontier line of 4990 miles, and to settle the troubles about the fisheries. We do not propose, however, that you should barter them away or abandon them in any dishonorable man-ner. We will have a piebiscitum, and we will agree to take only such provinces as shall freely elect to join the United States. But the vote must be taken by provinces, for we will have nothing to do with your Dominion, which you put up to make an unfriendly power on our northern border, when you thought we should have a powerful enemy at the South in the successful acoustic former border, when you thought we should have a powerful enemy at the South in the successful Confederate States. When the vote is taken, which must be done without the assistance of your Gov-crument agents, we will give you a receipt in full of sil claims we have against you, and take only such provinces as vote ave noon the question. This we consider a very liberal offer on our part, and it is our ultimatum. If you do not accent if we province

tion, General Butler is confident, would electrify the whole country, and bring such a powerful public sentiment to the support of the President that his re-election would be sure to follow. England, he thinks, would come to our terms at once, when she found we were in earnest, and determined to enforce them. There would be no war, for England dare not to go to war with any first-class power. The provinces would vote to join us, or if only one or two of them should, we should have got in the entering wedge; the Dominion would be split in pieces, and the other provinces would be sure to come to us in a year or two. With a few millions we could pay the people whose property was actually destroyed by the British pirates, and we would more than get it back in a year by our increased revenue from our enlarged domain and our increased commerce. It is understood that General Butler has already urged these views upon the administration.

bama claims. Here is a question upon which the President can lead the Republican party and unite it in his support. A vigorous prosecution of these claims to a satisfactory settlement In reply to a question as to the nature of the settlement he would have proposed to England, and the way of bringing it about, General Butler

don, and instructed to put the case to Earl Gran-ville somewhat in this way: --

our ultimatum. If you do not accept it we propose

in any representative character, yet confident that we express the thought and feeling of thousands who, like ourselves, are habitually observant of puo-lic affairs, we say to you, well done! We approve most hearthy the policy which you have labored to introduce into the Department of the Inte-rior, and with the same heartiness we approve your determination to retire from that department when you found yourself obstructed in prosecuting the great reformation to which you had committed yourself. You carry with you in your retirement inon office the warm approval and the Such a course on the part of the administra

to tight.

The Prussians only remained in St. Quentin for the period necessary to collect the war contribu-tion. They came on Friday by noon, and asked the sum of two million francs, under penalty of the town being pillaged. The members of the Municipal Committee were declared prisoners of war. It may be recollected that after their entrance into Laon they required one million, but were satisfied with the 230,00% francs that were of-fered to them. The St. Quentin Municipality tried to obtain some similar reduction, but less fortunate than that of Laon, it was obliged to pay within 24 hours a sum of 900,000 francs, and to contribute fifty horses. The horses which were presented not hav-ing been considered good enough, the contribution in cash was increased to 950,000 francs. The officers and soldiers were lodged with the inhabitants. The conditions imposed were that each soldier was to be fed by the inhabitant who gave him lodging. He conditions imposed were that each soldier was to be fed by the inhabitant who gave him lodging. He was to be comfortably and substantially fed, and to receive one bottle of wine every day. The follow-ing day, that is on Saturday morning, half the garri-son left St. Quentin to go and reinforce the corps which was to besiege La Fere. One thousand Prus-sians remained at St. Quentin, five hundred more watched the road between this town and La Fere. watched the road between this town and La Fere. To hold so large a town as St. Quentin with so feeble a garrison, the Prussians trusted, as they always do, to the terror they inspire by the menaces of death, and a'so to the fact that the population was disarmed, for on the entrance of the Prussians into the town they were cautious enough to order, under penalty of death that arms of all kinds should be delivered Terrible accounts come from Bazeilles, which

was destroyed by the Prussians. A correspon-dent of a contemporary writes: -- On the 25th instant I visited it for the fifth time, and ran a serious risk of being killed by the fearful ava-lanches of walls, which fall with a crash never to be forgotten, first to left, then to right, then in front of me, while I was endeavoring to persuade the people, estimated at 400 by the cure, who still sleep there, to leave their cellars, pigsties, etc., and sleep anywhere rather than an org the ruins. Ten days ago I visited Bazeilles by night, and found six or seven families -one of ten, one of five, another of nine, another of four, another of eight persons, another of two or three-all ranged in a row in their cellars, like bottles of wine-men, women, and children mixed. At that time the cellars were not yet damp. Now they are saturated with rain, which pours in freely. May God help the poor people; it is almost beyond the help of man. At this moment Bazeilles is exactly like Pompeii. A month hence it will be a heap of stones, for the very ruins are falling in with dreadful crashes and choking up the entrances to the cellars, where a few poor wretches are still sleeping.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Her Approaching Marriage with the Marquis of Lorne. A correspondent of the New York *Evening*

Post writes from London as follows: -The probability of a marriage between the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise has for some time been talked about in England. A for some time been tarked about in England. A feeling has widely prevailed that as eligible Protestant princes are hard to find, and every year has made the failure of the male line of the royal family less likely, an alliance with the representative of one of the great historic families of the peerage would be very fit and proper. The royal marriage act prohibiting such alliances, except with the consent of the sovereign, was passed in the reign of George the Third, and had its origin in the very undesirable connection formed by that monarch's brothers. and the bickerings and jealousies which resulted from them. The Princess Louise, in selecting a husband among her mother's subjects, could scarcely have made a choice less likely to cause jealousy than in fixing upon Lord Lorne. He belongs to a famous historic house; he is personally deserving and perfectly unassuming; his maternal grandmother, the late Duchess of Sutherland, was the Queen's dearest friend, and her companion and consoler in the darkest hour of her deep bereavement; and his mother has also enjoyed a large share of her sovereign's affection. Although in point of rank and reputation second to none in the British peerage, the house of Argyll is in respect of wealth by no means in so advantageous a position, and the Princess's choice proves how slight an importance she and her mother attach to money as a means of hap-piness. John, Duke of Argvil, created also Duke of Greenwich in England, who plays so prominent and picturesque a part in the "Heart of Midlothian," had no son, and at his death a "Heart large slice of his fortune was divided among his daughters. The eldest married the heir of the then Duke of Buccleuch, carrying considerable wealth into that family. This circumstance, together with the reckless extravagance of subsequent holders of the title, has tended considerably to reduce the once princely revenues of the Dukes of Argyll. However, the present peer is so prudent and sensible a man, and real estate in Scotland increases so steadily in value, that probably another twenty years will see his vast property in a great degree free from incumbrances and adequate to support the dignity of the new alliance. The dowry of the Princess Royal was \$200,000, and an annuity of \$40,000; that of Princess Louise of Hesse \$150,000, and \$30,000 annuity. Probably that of the Princess Louise will be fixed at a sum not exceeding that of the usual settlement made on the wife of a wealthy English nobleman, \$25,000 a year.

SECOND EDITION Death of Rev. D. Howe Allen. CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.-The Rev. D. Howe Allen, D.D., Professor Emeritus of the Lane WAR NEWS BY CABLE. Theological Seminary, died at Granville yesterday from paralysis. He had been afflicted about three years. He was called to the Lane Seminary in 1830, from the Marietta College, to fill Jules the chair of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Circular from Favre. Theology, and subsequently was assigned to the chair of Systematic Theology. In 1867, on account of declining health, he was appointed Whythe Armistice Failed Professor Emeritus. Dr. Allen died at the age of about 65. His remains will be interred at Walnut Hill Cemetery. **Frussia Declared Responsible**. meeting of the General Freight Agents' Association of the United States and Canadas was held of the Negotiations. History at the Sherman House in this city yesterday. There were 43 rallway and transportation companies represented. E. A. Wadsworth, of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, RETURNS. LATER ELECTION presided, and H. W. Hubbard, of the Vandalia line, acted as Secretary. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a revised classification of freight, which, Lutheran General Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

Circular of Jales Favre-Prassia Responsible for the Failure to Make Peace.

ceived by balloon from Paris to the 8th instant Jules Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposal of an armistice. Prussia proves anew, says Favre, in rejecting the armistice that she makes

merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusal to cede her provinces to Prussia. She seeks our destruction and will be satisfied with nothing else.

ambassadors a detailed

with M. Bismarck for an armistice, and shows what he regards as the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authorities. He says the Prussians, since the fall of the empire, have twice refused to listen to the overtures for peace emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for fifty days without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to negotiate.

The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created a government of defense which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognise as the rightful government. Prussia has already recognized that government. M. Favre says the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the Revictualling of Paris

during the term of the armistice. He says that he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such a victualling, showing that without such a concession the armistice would be no armistice at all, but continual war. The proposition was, therefore, rejected. The negotiations were then brought to an end because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combatants of the city of Paris to the

LONDON, Nov. 10 .- Advices have been re-

War for Personal Alms

English Church Book Committee was instructed to insert a series

rubrical directions concerning the confession of Favre then proceeds to lay before the French sins. The committee was also instructed to

hasten the publication of a Sunday-school hymn Account of the Negotiations book, with appropriate music for service and hymns. The new provisions of the German hymn-book were referred to the district synods for examination and approval. The council held a session in the afternoon. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 10 .- The woollen mill of Jackson, Swayne & Dunn, at Richmond, Indiana, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$100,000. Small insurance.

nen 11 becomes, as 11 come, the only question between two great politiis insignideant the question parties, on with in com-whether the parison susiness of the Government shall be conducted on business principles, or on principles which would bring any business man to bankruptey in a twelve-menth. This question of reforming the manner of appointments and the tenure of office in the civil service is really nothing less than the quesdor whether the people shall be served or ruled-served -served by competent and experienced men, or ruled by party managers and political tricksters. The laying of assessments on office-holders, enforced by threats of dismissal from office, is nothing else than compelling men to purchase their offices with oribes. While we regret the circumstance which induced you to resign your office, we are confident that the cause with which you are thus honorably identified will prevail, and that the honest and patricit people will soon take this question out of the hands of political managers, and save the country by demanding a thorough reform of the civil service. Very respectfully, your fellow dillogan and record

very respectiuity, your	lenow-current and mend
Theodore D. Woolsey,	Edwin Harwood,
Leonard Bacon,	Joshua Colt,
Alex. C. Twining,	A. von Steinwehr,
George H Day.	James D. Dana,
Thomas A. Thacher,	Noah Porter,
R. S. Fellowes,	A. L. Train,
W. A. Norton,	Simeon E. Baldwir,
Edward Butler,	James Hudley,
C. S. Lyman,	Timothy Dwight,
W. P. Trowbridge,	George F. Fisher,
J. T. Gardner,	Wm. W. Board man,
Daniel C. Gilinan,	H. B. Hatrison,
Ezra C. Read,	Henry T. Blake,
George J. Brush,	Wm D. Whitney,
Ell Whitney,	S. D. Pardea,
Lewis R. Packard,	H. A. Newton.
John C Hollister,	B. Silliman.
Francis Bacon,	Wm. H. Brewer,
Morris Tyler,	A. Van Name,
George H Watrous,	Eli W. Blake,
Henry Carnam,	A C. Verrill,
J. W. Terry,	H. W. Day.
a	in the body i

BUTLER'S PROGRAMME FOR THE FUTURE.

His Views on the Future Policy of the Repub. Hean Party-The Alabama Claims to Furnish Unplind for the Presidential Unupaign.

LowerL, Mass., Nov. 7.-General Butler, in a recent conversation, said that he intends to make a speech at an early day upon what he holds to be the policy the administration ought to pursue in order to keep the Republican party together, and give it new vigor and such a hold upon public confidence as to insure its triumph in the next Presidential canvass, and he gave an outline of the opinions he intends to present.

The Republican party, he said, is not now united upon a single question of public policy. Upon the tariff question it is split in two by the backbone of the Alleghenies. Upon all financial issues the division is almost as marked. The party has no longer any coherent force, and recognizes no leadership. It gives no support to the administration it has chosen, which was not able at the last session of Congress to carry a single one of the measures it proposed. The San Domingo treaty falled in the Senate in spice of all the influence the President could bring to bear. Creswell's one idea of abolishing the franking privilege was lost. The Secretary of the Navy did not get the ap propriations he asked for to carry on his department. The army was reduced, notwithstanding the protests of the War Department. The Attorney-General's office was knocked into pi. Bontwell's financial measures were badly cat "here was never before an administration up. possessing so little influence with a Congress of ts own party.

The Republican party, General Butler thinks, has been kept alive for the past two years solely by the unwillingness of the people to intrust power to a party which sided with the country's enemies during the war. These war memories will not last much longer, however, and cannot be counted upon to furnish political capital for the Presidential struggle two years hence. By that time the Democrats will have fully accepted the results of the war. Reconstruction, suffrage, and all domestic issues growing out of it will have been fully settled and finally disposed of, and will furnish no possible foundation for the Republican party to construct a platform upon. There is one question of the war, however, that is not settled, and that is the foreign question. woulds received by our national honor at the hands of Great Britain are not yet healed, and

EUGENIE IN ENGLAND.

A Stormy Interview with Pion-Pion.

The London Daily News of the 28th ultimo contains a long and interesting defense of the course of the Empress Eugenie, which appears to be authoritative. It claims that her residence at Chiselhurst is not a resort of intriguers, and the visits of the imperialists to her are not encouraged. The communication concludes with the following singular recital: -

"It is proper to add that family intrigues succeed no better with the Empress than tuose which are hatched from beyond the Rhine. What is known of the two interviews between the Empress and her cousin, Prince Napoleon, serves to show her firmness and her just appreciation of men as well as of circumstances. It is well known, indeed, that the Emperor's cousin has never been in any great odor of sanctity at the Tuileries, and that the Empress personally has taken little pains to conceal her preposses sions against one whom she has always considered the Emperor's enemy. The political temperament of Prince Napoleon and his philosophical and moral opinions were, it is true, but little in accordance with those of the Empress, and the sad events of which France has been the victim did not in any way tend to reconcile views or feelings between which there had been no possible point of contact. Be that as it may, and not to push an inquiry into psychological peculiarities, it is certain that the second and last visit of Prince Napoleon at Chiselhurst ended in an explosion. The Prince may protest as much as he likes, that will not alter the facts.

"During this last visit Prince Napoleon, with his usual impulsiveness, allowed himself to express somewhat harshly his opinions touching the different ministries of the last month of the Empire, and he went so far as to call one of them a ministry of idiots (cretins). Now, the sentiment of gratitude is very strong with the Empress, and she made reply to her illustrious cousin of which the following sentences convey the substance, if not the precise words :- 'I know not, Monseigneur,' said the Empress, 'what you mean by a ministry of idiots, but what I do know is that down to the last moment the Emperor was served by devoted and faithful friends. For the last eighteen years you have opposed the empire. You and those about you have never ceased to undermine it: and to-day, when the Emperor is fallen, you pursue him still. Had you been at Paris on the 4th September you might have been able to give us good advice, but you were absent, as you have so often happened to be, at the moment of danger; of course to your great regret, as I do not doubt.' Upon this Prince Napoleon tarried no longer. He took up his hat and left the room.'

PRUSSIAN BARBARITIES.

The Treatment of St. Quentin-Bazellies a Heap of Ruins-Terrible Sufferings of the French.

Numerous copies of the following notices were placarded on the walls of St. Quentin, by order of the Prussian authorities, during their brief occupation:-

Yery Important Notice, -The German military authority informs the public, that should a shot be fred on a single German soldier six inhabitants will be shot.

ST QUENTIN, Oct. 21.—French Republic.—Notice. — The undersigned colonel commanding the German troops at St. Quentin makes it known to the inhabi-tants that the administration of the town will pro-visionally remain in the hands of the municipal committee

If, however, after the departure of the troops fresh treacherous demonstrations or disturbance of any kind should take place so as to necessitate the re-turn of the troops, the most vigorous measures will be resorted to against the town, higher contribu-tions will have to be paid, and every individual com-promised or suspected will be punished with death. The Colonel commanding the troops.

St. Overtin, October 22, 1970.

The following account of the occupation of

Lord Lorne's only married sister is the wife of Earl Percy, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland.

THE ELECTION.

The Result in New York-General Gains and Losses.

Governor Hoffman goes out of this city with a majority of 52,037, on a vote of 100,835, with a registration of 142,666. Two years ago his majority was 68,850. Mayor Hall's majority over Ledwith falls over 28,000 short of Governor Hoffman's, amounting to only 23,811. The Democratic majority in the State cannot yet be given with accuracy, but it is certainly not less than 30,000, and may turn out considerably more.

According to the best information yet attainable, the Assembly stands 66 Republicans to 63 Democrats; but as several districts are somewhat in doubt, the actual returns may vary the result, and possibly even change the majority. We have lost three members of Congress in New York, in the Fifteenth, Eighteenth, and Thirtieth districts; we have probably lost three members in Illinois, in the Third, Fifth, and Eighth districts; one in Wisconsin, one in Michigan, several in Missouri, and perhaps one in Alabama; and have gained one in New Jersey, one in Minnesota, one or two in Kentucky, and three-possibly four-in Louislana. The Republicans will have from 50 to 60 majority in the new House of Representatives. We deplore losses, but shall affect no regret that, coupled with the evil thus wrought, comes the corresponding benefit of a majority not so large as to breed dissensions or stimulate reckless action .- N. Y. Tribune ed.

History of the American Navy.

to-day.

The new Admiral of the Navy is now engaged in the preparation of a history of the American its present condition, and its require-Admiral Porter will make the work Navy, ments thorough and complete, giving the most minute details, and following the navy and its improvements through all its stages. The report will be incorporated in the annual report to Congress by the Scoretary of the Navy, and will be printed as a public document.

Horrors of Famine. The neutral powers of Europe had demanded that an opportunity should be had for the assembling of the French Deputies, in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied by Prussia, or practically denied, they being clogged with impossible conditions.

Prussia's charge that the absence of a French Government obliges her to starve Paris is false. The Prussian negotiations, which began with a fervent respect for the French people, cease with a refusal of the opportunity to hear them.

M. Favre concludes as follows:-"An armis tice is the only means whereby the expression of the French people on the consequences of

The Imperial (rime can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to a consultation of the national will, and that the population of Paris, men, woman, and children. shall starve pending the vote. We call right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself, if consulted, will condemn them.

"The Government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the co-operation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile

Paris Calls to Arms

to show what a great people can do to defend their home, their honor, and their independence. You will make these facts known as the opportunity may arise."

French Naval Expedition.

CUXHAVEN, Nov. 10 .- A French fleet is said to have passed here going to the north. The sea lights and buoys at the mouth of the Elbe consequently have been removed, and all the pllots forbidden to leave the port.

Garibaldi and the Franc-tireurs.

LONDON, Nov. 10 .- The Germans have entered Montbeliard. It is reported that Garibaldi has had a quarrel with the franc-tireurs. English Aeronnuts Unprured.

It is said that the Germans have captured a party of English aeronauts at Verdun. A number of French ex-officers at Versailles have been arrested for corresponding with the French.

The liberals in North Germany have prevailed in the elections thus far reported. The Fate of the Metz Garrison.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 10 .- General Coffinieres, commandant of Metz during the siege, wrote to the journals here his conviction that the garrison of Metz should have had a different fate from that of the troops outside of the walls. He said he itwice offered his resignation, because the council of war dissented from this view.

LONDON, Nov. 10- Special to Messra D. C. Wharton Smith & Co. |-A Berlin despatch says Prussia's disregard of Austria's attempts at peace intervention causes apprehensions of

An unfriendly feeling is already engendered

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, NOV. 10-11:20 A. M. -Consols 935(@935) for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-208 of 1862, S93(; of 1863, 885); of 1867, 905(; 10-408, 875). Stocks quiet; Erie Rali-road, 19; Illinois Central, 1125; Great Western, 22. 11VERTOD, NOV. 10-11:20 A. M. -Cotton doll; isoning uponds, St.; minimize Urreans, 35(d. The gales are estimated at 8000 bales.

nce of any kin poll in the State.

anv el

New York Money and Stock Market

a distarb

FROM THE WEST.

Freight Agents' Association.

however, is subject to the approval of the New

The reduction of five per cent. on the rates

for compressed cotton, weighing 18,000 pounds or more per car, adopted at Louisville two

months since, was repealed. The rates on com-

pressed cotton made at the same time were

affirmed. The next meeting will be held in

Lutheran General Conference,

the Lutheran General Conference yesterday the

Emigrant House connected with the Castle

Garden Mission at New York was placed under

the management of a separate committee. The

of family prayers in the next edition of the

Church books, and to make no alterations in the

Woollen Mill Burned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Alabama Election.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 10.—Abont half of the State has been heard from, including most of the Republican strongholds. The Democrats

have overcome the majority of Grant of 4240

and have gone beyond it. The balance of the State will go largely Demo-

cratic. The Democrats have elected three and

probably four Congressmen and a large majority

of the House of Representatives. No election

for Senators. As far as heard from there was

LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 10.-At the session of

San Francisco on the 12th of April next.

York Central.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The regular semi-annual

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Stocks strong. Money 436 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 1084; do. 1864, do., 1074; do. 1865, do. 1074; do. 108% Michigan Southern, 94%; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 94%; Illinols Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107%; Chicago and Rock Island, 113%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 41%.

AMERICAN GIRAFFES.

A New Arrival on this Continent-Interesting to Naturalists.

A gentleman who came down from Fort Buford, says the Sioux City Daily Times, gives us the following information regarding a specics of animal hitherto unknown on this continent:-

"Sir John E. Packenham, an officer in the English army, who had been spending the last year in her Majesty's northern provinces, arrived at Fort Baford with an animal of rare beauty, and never before caught on this continent, nor has it been known till late years that this species existed in this country. It is of the same family as the giraffe, or cameleopard, of Africa, and is known to naturalists as the They are known to inhabit Tygomella. the high table lands of Cashmere and Hindoo Rosh, but are more frequently seen on the high peaks of the Himalaya Mountains. animal was taken when quite The young, and is thoroughly domesticated, and follows its keeper like a dog. It is only four months old, and ordinarily stands about five feet high, but is capable of raising its head two feet, which makes the animal seven feet when standing creet. It is of a dark brown or mouse color, large projecting eyes, with slight indications of horns growing out. This wonderful animal was caught north of Lake Athabasca, on the waters of Mackenzie's river. It has a craw similar to the pelican, by which means it can carry subsistence for seve-ral days. It was very fleet, being able ral days. It was very fleet, being able to outfoot the fastest horse in the country. The black dapper spots on the rich brown color make it one of the most beautiful animals in existence, more beautiful than the leopard of the Chinese jungle. Sir John did not consider it safe to transport his pet by water down the Mississippi River, fearing the uncertain navigation and the great change of climate from the Manitabo to the sunny South. He has, therefore, wisely concluded to go by way of St. Paul Minn. The commander at Fort Buford furbishes him an escort for the trip. He will then proceed through Canada to Montreal, where he will ship his charge to England."

A BRUISER'S WIFE.

Mrs. Coborn Shot by Her Pugilistic Husband. About 4 o'clock this morning, as Officer Quinn, of the Fifteenth precinct, was patrolling his post on Broadway, near Eighth street, he was appreached by a woman in a half-nude state, who asked to be taken to the Eighth Ward Station House. She said her name was Mrs. Coburn, and that her husband, Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, had just shot her through the right shoulder at their rooms in the New York Hotel. Quinn took the woman to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House, where Police Surgeon Freely dressed her wounds. Officer Quinn, with two other policemer, went to the New York Hotel, corner of Eighth street and Broadway, and arrested Coburn, who was asleep in bed. He was subsequently arraigned at Jefferson Market, but his wife falled to make any charge. Judge Fowler discharged the prisoner. Coburn's account of the affair is that he came home drunk, and while trying to take off his clothes, preparatory to going to bed, his pistol accidentally went off, the ball striking his wife in the right shoulder, as above stated. Mrs. Coburn, when taken to the station house, said that her husband had fired at her three times. This is probably the truth, as Coburn was in a beastly state of intox-ication, and had not recovered from the effects of his drunk thi, morning. - N. T. Domooral, last evening.

consumers, whose urchases foot up 1000 barrels including superfine at \$4 50.24 75; extras at \$5.35 50 Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.50.26; Minnesota do, do, at \$6:a6 3712; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6:6650; Obio do, do, at \$6:50:27, and fancy brands at \$7:25:38 75, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5:65-25. In Corn Meal nothing

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders were firm in their views. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red, \$1.39.21.40; 400 bushels white at \$1 46; S00 bushels Iowa Spring at \$1 34; and Fome amber at \$1.42/31.45. Rye may be quoted at 93c. for Western and Pentsylvania. Corn is firm, and in limited demand. Sales of 3000 bushels at 90c, for yellow; 75c, for new do.; and 83487 for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 60 000 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western; 53@54c, for old Pennsylvania; and 52c. for Delaware. Whisky is dull, and offered at 89c. for Western

ron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Nov. 10. — Arrived, steamships Penn-ylvania, from Liverpool, and Morro Castle, from

Havana.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 10 STATE OF THERMOMSTER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hercules, Doughty, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Steamer Maynower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Ciyde Bark Constancia, Arrecochea, Bilboa, Jose de Bessa

Guimaraes. 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.

Steamer Salvor, Herring, 24 hours from Rich-mond via Norfolk, with mdse, and passengers to W, P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New

York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Brig Ortolan, Leeman S days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams. Schr W. W. Pharo, Collins, from Boston.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a taw 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. ##" Schr Lizzie Batchelder, arrived yesterday fm Beston, is consigned to D. S. Stetson & Co.; not as before reported. as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wabeno, Dairymple, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 27th ult.

Liverpool 27th ult, Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, sailed from Monte-video Sept. 19, for the United States, Steamers De Soto, Morton, from New Orleans; Magnolia, Nickerson, from Savannah; and William P. Ciyde, Sherwood, from Philadelphia, at New York

yesterday. Nor. bark Poseidon, Knudsen, hence for Rotter-dam, was speken 24th ult., lat. 45 25, long. 19 42. Bark Elizabeth, Decker, hence, at Asarhaus 23d

altimo Bark Charles Gumm, Trefry, hence, at Brouwershaven 27th ult.

Park Bessie North, Porter, hence for Hamburg, vas off Deal 27th ult.

Bark Maggie Louisa, Cain, hence for Hull, passed

Bark Herman, Hichborn, hence for Amsterdam,

Bark Josepha, Friedrichs, hence for Stettin, at Eisinore 94th ult. Bark Sirian Star, Corning, hence, at Falmouth

Bark De Geer, Tellefsen, hence, at Helvoet 27th

Barks Caprera, Planchant, and Heroine, Mayo, hence, at Leghorn 24th ult. Bark Rebecca Caruana, Liesegang, hence, at Trieste 24th ult.

Trierte 24th ult. Schrs B. K. Vaughn, Pierson, from Boston; Wm. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Fall River; and Raven's Wing, York, from Stonington, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday. Schrs West Dennis, Crowell; A. W. Pratt, Howe; Searsville, Chase; and J. E. Pratt, Nicholson, hence for Boston; F. G. Warner, Dickerson; J. Clark, Fow-ler; J. A. Crawford, Young; and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, do. for Providence; Restless, Baxter, do. for Portland; S. H. Cady, Wood, do. for Salem; Lilv, Murney, do. for Bridgeport; H. H. Bead, Bow-han, do. for Now Bodford; and Eithh May, Higkina, do. for Piymouth, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Prussin and Austria. complications between the two countries.