THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 114.

FIRST EDITION

Paris During the Siege

Irregular Warfare in France.

The Boylston Bank Robbery.

Compounding a Felony.

Etc.-

PARIS.

The Gay Capital During the Slege-Street Scenes.

Paris would hardly be recognized under its present aspect by those citizens of the Far West who are in the habit of regarding it as a place where good Americans go when they die. In the garden of the Tuileries, writes a receat cor-restructed of the traileries, used to filter with

respondent, where bonnes used to filrt with guardsmen, there is an artillery camp. The guns, the picket of horses, the tents, the camp

fires, and the soldiers in their shirt-sleeves, have

a picturesque effect under the great trees. On the Place de la Concorde from morning to

evening there is a mob discussing things in

general, and watching the regiments as they de-file with their crowns before the statue of Stras-burg. In the morning the guns of the forts can be heard heavily booming; but the sound has now lost its novelty, and no one pays more at-

tention to it than the miller to the wheel of his

mill. In the Champs Elysees there are no pri-

vate carriages, and few persons sitting on the chairs. The Palais d'Industrie is the central

ambulance, the Cirque de l'Imperatrice a barrack. All the cafes chantants are closed. Some few youthful votaries of pleasure still patronize the merry-go-rounds; but their

business is not a lucrative one. Along the

quays by the river side there are cavalry and in-fantry regiments with the tentes d'abri. The Champs de Mars is a camp. In most of the

squares there are sheep and oxen. On the outer boulevards lines of huts have been built for the Mobiles, and similar huts are being erected along the Rue des Ramparts for the Nationals

on duty. Everywhere there are squads of Na-

tionals, some learning the goose step, others practising skirmishing between the carts and flacres, others levelling their guns and snap-

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of Colombia.

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Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, SATU

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Laying the West India Cable-Uncovering the Statue of Columbus-Fight Between the Na-tives and English Men-of-Warsmen. PANAMA, Nov. 2.—Sir Charles Bright, chief of the West India Cable-laying expedition, arrived here on Wednesday, the 19th ult., and was re-ceived at the railroad depot by the President and staff, and by a special Reception Committee composed of the leading residents in the city. A public dinner in his honor followed the same evening.

A public aloner in his honor followed the same evening. The following day the President and a large party followed with the object of inaugurating the ceremonics. The weather, however, proved unpropitious, the sea being too rough and the rain pouring a second deluge. The President, however, took advantage of the presence of his distinguished guest to make it the occasion of ersecting and uncovering the status of Chris erecting and uncovering the statue of Chris-topher Columbus recently presented to the United States of Columbia by the ex-Empress Engenie.

The ceremony of uncovering the statue was performed by Sir Charles Bright. The state of the weather did not admit of laying the shore end of the cable until Monday, the 24th instant, and the Dacia sailed for Jamaica at 3-15 P. M of that day, paying out the cable at the rate o about three miles an hour. Sir Charles, upon his departure, expressed his opinion that if al went well the cable would reach Jamaica on the 31st instant. No news, however, has ye bean received of the Dacia's arrival, and this coupled with the fact that while three days ou she was compelled to lay toon account of bad weather, since which no information can be procured from the electricians at Aspinwall, has led to the inference that disaster has happened A serious affray took place at Taboga, a smal island in this bay, on the 23d inst. The British iron clad Zealous, which was there for the purpose in water, sent 250 of her men on shore on leave. The result was execrable whisky and a general row between the tars and the natives. Many of the sallors, who were unarmed, re-ceived severe wounds, and the Alcalde, or Mayor, received such injuries from flying mis-siles that he died the same night. The Govern-ment here has demanded from the British Admiral compensation for damages and a pension to one of the widows of the deceased Alcalde.

THE BOYLSTON BANK ROBBERY.

The Robbers Hidden in a Crib in New York-Negotiations with the New York Detectives-A Felony Compounded.

Since the news was spread abroad that the Boylston Bank had been robbed, all matters pertaining to the job have been interesting, while they have been shrouded in mystery. Who the operators were and what they did with the funds the public have never been satisfactorily informed, and perhaps never will be. Bat a New Haven correspondent of the Boston Traveller has written a chapter containing statements which have not before been in print.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the story of the crime. All will remember that the robbers entered a room next to that occupied by the vault of the bank, and after a few days' exer-tion succeeded in making away with their plunder. The whole city stood aghast at their nemerity and there was a creat bus and or temerity, and there was a great hue and cry. But these four men were too shrewd and cunning to allow themselves to be caught in the very moment of success, and for some days not the slightest inkling could be learned of their whereabouts. And here it might be stated that they were safely housed in a notorious crib on Houston street, New York. There they remained

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Spreeh of Bishop Simpson Upon the Ner Movement. The slarming and degraded moral and social condition of the women of India induced Mrs Dr. Wm. Butler, who has spent some fifteen years with her husband in mission labors in that country, to present the facts before the Christian women of the Methodist Episcopa Church in this and other cities of the Union The statements were at first made privately, bu after a time a society was formed under th above title. It has been but a little over on year in existence, during which time it has or

ganized six co-ordinate branches. The first public meeting of the society in New York was held last evening at St. Paul's Metho dist Episcopal Church. Bishop Janes presided Bishop Simpson was subsequently introduced He said that the society had undertaken a wor which the parent Missionary Society had undertaken a work which the parent Missionary Society had de clined. Two questions arise in regard to it. In the work a preper work? and is the organiza-tion a proper one to do the work? It canno be denied that India is in a state of darkness and China of degradation. But missions have ard China of degradation. But missions have been established, and mission houses and stations erected, and the field is now prepared for women to labor. The women of those coun-

when it is incore the women of those could bries are excluded from the gatherings of men; missionaries may not see them, and they cannot hear of Christ unless woman's hands take the word of life to them. It is a work which woman may do, and which man cannot do, and the time is now fully come when women may go forth to accomplish great things for God and His Cnurch. The Bishop then traced the rise and develop-ment of this and other benevolent institutions from the inspiration of individual members, and also reviewed the processes by which the social and moral condition of woman has been advanced in different ages and countries. They have always marked out their own path, and conquered against formidable opposition, as wit-ness the illustrations of Mrs. Fry, visiting the prisons and hospitals of England to relieve the wants of their inmates; Miss Nightingale on the battlefields of the Crimea; and our own noble young women here during the Rebellion. And there is not a single instance on record where one of them was insulted by any man. The women of Christian lands have been for years educated for just such work, and he was not surprised to hear the call from the ends of the earth for them to go forth and bear the bread of life to their perishing sisters. But he cautioned the ladies to proceed slowly and cautiously, and not attempt nor expect too much at once, for, he added, growth is the law of nature and of morals. Referring to the Women's Rights and kindred association", he said that though himself a believer and an advocate for the last twenty years of the ballot for woman, he had been pained at the utterances of some of these societies-utterances which were alike opposed to good taste and good morals-and the attempts made to overthrow institutions for the protection of woman.

THE SOUTHERN CIRCUS TRAGEDY.

The Murder of Monager Whitby of Lancaster. The Lancaster Intelligencer of last evening

Bave:-A despatch was received by the family of Aderman Van Camp this afternoon, dated Vicksburg, announcing that Henry Whitby, the son-in-law of Van Camp, had died in Vicksburg yesterday, and that his remains would be shipped from that city to-day for Lancaster. The family letter from

R	DAY, NOVEMBER 12, 187	0. TRIPLE SH
ial irs. in in the pal on. but	SECOND EDITION	rupply of chassepois to the National Guard. The latter weapons have to be given gratui- tonsly by the contractors. There are ten thousand workmen employed on the exterior and interior works of fortification between Porte Vauban and Porte Arras. An ambulance corps has been organized under the direction of the city physicians. Orders have been given by the authorities to
	WAR NEWS BY CABLE.	
	The Battle of Orleans.	the citizens to lay in a slock of provisions cal- culated as being sufficient for a six months' supply. FOOD SUPPLY.
ew ad.	The Prussians Reinforced	The experience which has been gained by the inhabitants of Strasburg and Paris is turned to account and prafit here. Each inhabitant pro- vides himself with home necessaries. Heads of families are directed to furnish as food quanti-
rk ie- Is	Threatened Siege of Lille.	ties of potatoes, white beans, rice, smoked meat, butter, and oil. A certain weight of ceal for fuel is also set forth as necessary. Immense supplies of forage for cattle have
ss,	Energetic Defense Preparations.	also been laid past. The population of the city consists of 132,000 regular residents, non-combatants before the war; 30,000 regular soldiers, with 20,000 fighting men drawn from the surrounding country.

Financial and Commercial

EtC...

The Armistice Rupture Not Final. TOURS, Nov. 12 .- The Government authorities here do not regard the rupture in the negotia-

Garibaldi's Movements. LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The Germans have occu-

are of soild masonry. There are 500 guns mounted on the works at the present moment.

beliard and the Swiss border, General Garibaldi, with 12,000 men, marched on Belfort.

between the forces of General Palladines and those of General Von Der Tann was at Callmaic, a small village on the Loire, near Orleans, and not at Coulommieres, where some correspondents place it. The last named place is a town in the Department of the Seine-et-Marne.

BERLIN, Nov. 12 .- Queen Augusta received of Von Der Tann to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 12 .- The Prussians have plundered the little town of Achy, near Beauvois, in the Department of the Oise.

The French Admiral at Cuxhaven has restored the free navigation of the North and Baltic seas to neutrals.

BERLIN, Nov. 12 .- The North German Gazette

TRIPLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Stocks were active and quite strong. Sales of City 6s new at 10214 and old at 10134. Reading Railroad sold at 51, with free sales. Oll Creek and Allegheny at 46; Philadelphia and Erie at 2614; Lehigh Valley at 5934; Pennsylva-nia at 5934@5996; Norristown at 100, and Cam-den and Amboy at 115. Canal shares improved. Sales of Lehigh at 3254 and Schuylkill preferred at 1654. Bank stocks were quiet. Sales of Mechanics' at 3184.

at 31%. In miscellaneous shares the only sale was in Hestonville Bailroad at 15%@151%.⁴ PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

LIVOLI	DUARD.
\$9000 W Chester R 7s	22 sh Fennaopg.
2days 97	lots 59 1d
\$1000 City 6s, N.24.102%	245 doc&p. 50%
\$1000 Read 68, 44-80.	18 deopg&1. 59%
b5 9736	209 doopg&1. 59 %
30000 Pa 1 m 68.18.103%	200 do 18.860. 59%
\$1000 Read deb bds. 88%	
FORM De L N V C.7.	200 do 59
\$2000 Pa & N Y C 78	100 00 09%
10ts 92%	100 do 69% 100 sh Read Rc. 51
\$2000 do \$5. 92%	40 0018.51 3-16
\$3000 do 92 M	100 do., slodat, 51
\$1000 Phila & E78., 88%	\$00 do 1a 81
\$1000 do	100 do
\$200 City 68, Old101	100 do
\$1200 do1 ctfs.10136	10 sh Phil & T R. 115
\$2000 O C & A 78 77 34	100 sh O C & A R b30 56
	100 Bu O C & A PL Dau D6
\$2000 do 7736	100 sh Sch N Pf 16%
1000 Leh 68 gold 1 895	105 sh Leh Nav St., 32%
35 sh C & A R 18.115	16 do 3236
12 sh Norrist'n R. 109	39 an Hestonville, 1532
5 sh Leh V R c. 59%	100 sh Phil & E R. vak
11 dols. 59%	6 sh Mech Bank 31 14
18 do 59 %	A the second second second second
and the second second second	

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third

10.12 "	12.12 "
10.63 "	
10.57 "	
11:55 "	
11-49 "	
11 50 "	12.25 "
12.10 P. M	12.45 "

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12 .- The Flour market is without change worthy of spectal note. There is very little demand either for shipment or home consumption, and 1600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at \$4 25@4 50; Pennsylvania extra at \$5; Wisconsin extra family at 5:50@5:75; Minnesota do. do. at \$6@6.37%; Pennsylvania and Illinois do. do. at \$6:12%@650; Ohio do. do. at \$6:50@7; and fancy brands at \$7:25.65, as in quality. Ryc Fiour sells at \$5:65.25, including 800 barrels Quaker City Mills on private terms. In Corn Meal nothing

doing. Wheat is in fair demand, and we reduce our quo-tations 2@3c. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana red at \$135@1'37.3; 1500; bushels do. amber and 3000 bushels do. white on private terms. Ryc may be quoted at 92@93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet and prices are hardly maintained. Sales of old yellow at \$8@90c.; new yellow and mixed at 75@80c.; and old Western mixed at 82@ 86c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels at 54@55c, for white Western and 50@51c, for dark. In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 rcitron a Cloverseed is less active and weak. Sales at \$6-25 640. In Timothy and Flaxseed nothing doing. Whisky is Ic. lower. Sales of 50 bushels Western iron-bound at 85c, and 35 busheis, do, wood-bound a

war; 30,000 regular soldiers, with 20,000 nghting men drawn from the surrounding country. The facility for obtaining food and other ne-cessary supplies is very great, owing to the extreme fertility of the soil in the neighborhood and with six lines of railroad running through the much distribute into the sole. the rural districts into the city. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM EUROPE.

tions for an armistice as final.

pled Brancourt and Etapes. On Thursday, after the battle between Mont-

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The steamship City of Paris takes \$200,000 in specie to Europe to-day. The Battle Near Orleans. LONDON, Nov. 12.-The scene of the battle

The Mary Mohrman Murder-Trial of John Hanion-something stariling. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludious and Peirce. and only a few miles east of Paris. were to be resumed, Mr. O'Neill opening for the prisoner. Before Mr. O'Neil arose to speak, Mr. Brewster said to the court that last night, for the first time, he and his colleague learned that there was a wit-ness who would prove that prior to Dunn's acquaint-ance with Hanlon the former had received a copy of the *Police Gazette*, containing all the facts of Mary Mohrman's murder, and also learned that he was informed that if he would testify he would be pardoned. He felt it his duty to state this to the cont, and offer the winness, who would prove this.

Von Der Tanu Reinforced. the following despatch from King William yesterday afternoon, dated at Versailles on the 11th:-General Von Der Tann yesterday retired from Orleans to Thoury, before a superior force of the enemy. He fought the French, however, all the way. He has already been reinforced by General Whittich and Prince Olrich. The latter came up from Chartres. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will also join his forces to those

Prussing Movements.

Violation of International Law.

FORTIFICATIONS AND ARMAMENT. The fortifications of Lille are regarded by competent authorities to be the finest series of inland works in Europe, being Vauban's profes-sional chef d'autre. These works are superior in every way to those of Paris or Strasburg. The ramparts are of an average height of thirty-five feet, in the interior having a good military road, making an entire circuit of the defenses. The casemates, magazines, and shell-rooms

ping them off at Imaginary Prussians. Private carriages are rarely seen. The omni-buses are crowded; but I fear greatly that their horses will be far from tender when we eat them. The cabbies, once so haughty and insolent, are humble and conciliatory, for Brutus and Scævola have taught them manner, and usually pay their fares in patriotic speeches. At the Arc de Triomphe, at the Trocadero, and Passy, near the Point du Jour, there are always crowds trying to see the Prussians on the distant hills, and in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice (now the Avenue Uhrich) there are always numerous admirers of Mount Valerien gazing silently upon the object of their wership. In the Faubourg St. Antoine workmen are lounging about doing nothing, and watching others drilling. In the outer Faubourgs much the same thing goes on, except where barricades are being built. Round each of these there is always a crowd of men and women, apparently expecting the enemy to assault them every mo-

At the different gates of the town there are companies of Mobiles and National Guards who sternly repel every civilian who seeks to get through them. On an average of every ten minutes, no matter where one is, one meets either a battalion of Nationals, or Mobiles, or corps marching somewhere. The asphalt of the Boulevards, that sacred ground of dandles and smart dresses, is descried during the daytime. In the evening for about two hours it is thronged by Nationals with their wives; Mobiles, who still ramble along, grinning vaguely, hand in hand, as though they were in their villages, and loafers. There and in the principal streets speculators have taken advantage of the rights of man to stop up the sidewalks with tables on which their wares are displayed. On some of them there are kepis, on others ointment for corns, on others statuettes of the two inseparables of Berlin, William and his little Bismarck, on others General Trochu and the members of the Government In, gilt ging erbread.

FRENCH IRREGULAR WARFARE.

The Francs-tireurs of the Vesges

The Monileur contains the following:-

"A letter written from the Vosges narrates a curlons episode of the war waged against the Germans by our Francs-tireurs. We have numerous companies of Francs-tireurs hidden in every corner of the Vosges. They constitute a formidable force, as they only take the elite of our sportsmen, and do not admit any but men of tried experience. Our Francs-theurs shoot Prussians wholesale. I talked to an emissary of these guerillas of the Vosges, who told me, while speaking of his companions in arms, 'you must not fancy that they snoot the Prussians indiscriminately-they look out for the choice morsels.' The same emissary told me that he had served as guide to a traveller who carried a carpet-bag, and gave himself out to be in the spectacle trade. I observed to him that it was idangerous to travel, that the country was infested with Prussians. However, on his assurance that a commercial traveller can pass everywhere provided his papers are in order. we proceeded. It was getting dark when he asked where he could remain in safety, so as not to be seen by the Prussians, who were defiling below along the valley. I led him to a path where we ascended a steep road. There my spectacle dealer installed himself, opened his carpet-bag, and pulled out something like an instrument. It was a rifle in three pieces. which were in an instant put together, and the charge put in. I understood, and remained silent. The Prussians con-tinued to pass, and I was astonished my Franc-tireur did not fire, for he held his weapon in a redition for firing. We continued to look in a position for firing. We continued to look down, crouched behind a hedge, when all of a sudden I saw my companion start up at the view of a fine horseman, whose helmet glittered in the light of the moon, and who appeared to be their chief, to judge by his escort. At this moment my companion fired, and I saw the official tumble over. We decamped, and the pretended seller of spectacles, his gun on his shoulder and his bag in his hand, said quietly, 'Let us go on further, and try to find me another good place.' I saw him bring down several like this, and the Prussians must have been furious not to be able to catch this devil of a fellow, who said sorrowfully to me, 'It is nevertheless difficult to recognize them, for they do not carry any such distinctive marks as our officers.'"

until the public excitement began to die away and they could more safely take measures for the utilization of their spoils.

The New York detectives with whom they had previously dealt demanded a larger perquisite than the robbers deemed profitable to disburse, and it was therefore decided to select a middleman from some other city. Such a one was found here in the person of an old schoolmate of one of the thieves. A carefully worded letter was accordingly despatched to him, stating, among other things, that, unless satisfactory negotiations could be concluded with the bank officials, the entire property would be carried out of the country. A few hours' reflection convinced the recl-

pient of the letter that he had better undertake the trust, and he so worded his reply. Speed being one of the essential conditions of success he took the first train for Boston that day where he interviewed the principal losers in the affair, submitting to each a paper whereby it was agreed to accept a certain proportion of their loss in liquidation of all claims, it being understood that the thieves and the bearer of the paper were to share the remainder.

These conditions were agreed to by every one to whom they were submitted, and, armed with documentary evidence so that effect, Mr. Blank went to New York. He ascertained the where abouts of the thieves, and after much trouble succeeded in meeting one of them face to face. He submitted the results of his labor, and was told that it was satisfactory, but that a definite auswer could not be given until the following morning. Mr. Blank was elated at his success. He called upon a prominent police officer in the city, and was promised his co-operation in the good work, and then telegraphed to a Bos ton loser, urging his immediate departure for New York. Then, calling again upon the New York officer, the offers of assistance were relierated, and plan were made for the arrest of the parties.

Overjoyed at his success, Mr. Blank retired to his hotel, there to dream away the weary hours which lay between him and a competency of wealth. But he was doomed to disappointment. The thieves were not to be hoodwinked in this way. Mr. Blank was too dangerous a person to be allowed to remain in New York unwatched and from the moment that his presence had been communicated to them, his every step was noticed. From the hotel to the street, to the police office, and to the depot, his motions were under constant surveillance, none the less rigid because he himself was unaware of its existence. Even his conversation with the police officer after his interview with the thief was, asserts my informant, overheard by a confederate, and reported to headquarters.

The matter of personal safety became a vital The burglars had confided in a man who one. was to beinay them to justice, and it became necessary to get out of the way. Accordingly, making a hurried settlement with the New York officers upon their own terms, the party packed up the remainder of their plunder that same night, and departed for Northern New York. There they made a division of the spoils, and two of their number found their way to Enrope. The others separated, one going to the extreme West, and the other remaining in the vicinity of the place where the party broke up. This was the condition of affairs two months after the robbery.

-T. D. Clark, of Xenia, has invented a dishwashing machine.

-An abandoned editor cautions his tall readers against kissing short women, as the habit has rendered him round shouldered.

-Mary Louisa Boree is the first purely African girl whom the New Orleans schools have graduated as a teacher. She was the best of her class.

-Two San Jose lovers, both under age, evaded the law by biring a steam tug and a minister in Frisco, going to sea a marine league, and there getting married.

-Queen Victoria offers a prize of forty pounds for the best lady's fan which shall be exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1871. It must be the work of a female artist.

-At a late revival meeting an impulsive young convert prayed that God would bless the two young ladies between whom he had been sitting-especially the one on the right.

giving the circumstances of his death, from which it appears that Cooper, Hemmings & Whitby's circus was giving an exhibition at Raysville, Louisiana, on Nov. 2. During performance a ruffian, whose name we did not learn, insisted on entering the circus without paying. Mr. Whitby refused to let him pass in, but he finally got past, when Mr. Whitby went after him for the purpose of putting him out. The ruffian then knocked Whitby down, and drawing a revolver shot him in the head. Whitby sprang to his feet and staggered toward the dressing room, five more shots being fired after him. one of which took effect in his breast. The greatest excitement resulted, and the attaches of the circus came to the rescue, some of them armed with revolvers. The assailant of Whitby and three other roughs were shot dead in the melee that ensued. The peaceably disposed portion of the audience ran in terror to a neighboring woods for safety. Mrs. Whitby, who was present, sent for a physiciah, who pronounced the wound mortal. Assisted by one of the attaches of the circus she carried her wounded husband to a hotel, whence he was conveyed to Vicksburg the following day. He lingered until yesterday, when he died.

Deceased was about fifty years of age, and was well known not only in this city, but all over the country, he having been connected with the circus business ever since his boyhood.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY. From the N. Y. Herald.

"New York now watches London so closely that any commotion in the financial situation at the latter point is quickly reflected here. Yesserday the buils' in the Gold Room started a number of false reports and began bldding gold up. They announced the raising of the Bank of England rate of discount, when that institution was the gainer of about half a million dollars in builion in the weekly exhibit of Thursday morning, and therefore more likely to lower than advance the rate, They also reported excitement and depression at the London Stock Exchange, when the market was really quiet and steady. By one of those curious freaks of chance which sometimes get speculators out of diff. culties, they were only a licipating the truth in the second rumor above referred to, for the London Stock Exchange did become excited to-day very suddenly over a report that Austria had formed an alitance with France against Prussia and that au analoe with Platter against Prossia and that all endless series of political and hostile complications was looming up in the future of Europe. The effect on the funds was a decline to 92 for consols, while American Dvetwentics fell off to 85%@89. It is barely possible that the report about Austria is made out of whole cloth. In the first place, it is very improbable. In the next, the science of speculation has been brought to such per-fection, and its machinery extended with so much elaboration of detail, that it is not impossible the cliques in Wall street have imposed don the credulity of London by starting a Yankee boax in its very midst, for the purposes of furthering some design here. It will not have been the first time that the cliques have worked the London market to effect movements which should flud a sympathetic paral-lel this side of the Atlantic. Erie, Ilimois Central, Northwest preferred and United States five twenties have been operated upon successfully in this way. endless series of political and hostile complications have been operated upon successfully in this way. It is a singular coincidence that just at the moment the cliques are 'milking' Wall street in stocks and the cliques are 'milking' Wall street in stocks and gold we should have this inflammatory intelligence from Europe. The pools sold gold short at 114(a)15 and by rendering the cash gold scarce, kept the outsiders from selling 'short.' At the same time they were buying stocks. Now they have covered their gold and sold their stocks. The programme requires that they should get gold up again and stocks down, foreseeing as they do the inevitable destiny of both this winter, when money becomes a drug in the market, and gold, under the disburse-ments of the Treasury, falls to within a few per c mt, of par. Even if Austria has formed an a disnee with France, and the war is to spread over all Europe, so much the better for this country. Capital will again France, and the war is to spread over all Europe, so much the better for this country. Capital will again come here, and in such a stream as to possibly de-press gold to par. Yesterday morning after the rup-ture of the armistice negotiations, the Bank of England showed a gain in buillon. The statements for several weeks immediately preceding show a loss of specie. What is the inference? Is it not that with the prolongation of the war the money of the Continent is drifting to London? The bank begins to lose specie when peace is mooted and an armistice almost agreed upon. The bank gains in specie when the war is renewed. Of the speculative character of the movement in the Gold Room an estimate may be formed when the loan market is observed to be maintained in the interest of the cliques who have commenced to make gold scarce, that they may have all the selling to themselves. The rate opened at 2 per cent, for carrying, but they bid it up to 1 54@1 32 for borrowing for to-morrow."

referring to the sinking of the German bark Charlotte by the French man-of-war De Saix. says it was a flagrant violation of international law. Action in the matter will be taken by Prussia at the proper time.

Liverpool Races.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12 -Yesterday was the last day of the Liverpool autumn meeting. The inest centered in the contest for the Liverpool autumn cup of £200 added; handicap sweepstakes of £25 each, £15 forfeit, about a mile and a half; closed with 117 subscribers. After a fine race, Johnston's brown colt Exciseman, three years old, won, beating Saunders' Indian Ocean, three years old, second, and Sir J. Hawley's Rosicrucian, five years old, third. The betting before the start was about 9 to 1 against Exciseman.

Prussia's Constitution and Constitutional Platform, London, Nov. 11.-The New York Herald

special correspondent telegraphs from Berlin. at an early hour this morning, that the Prassian Government has just had advices from Tours which report that confusion and anarchy, still reign and are increasing at the seat of government of France, while the German army u command of Prince Frederick Charles in Auvancing south rapidly. CONSTITUTIONALISM.

The discussions on the new constitution of Germany are proceeding very favorably at Versailles. The Bavarian difficulty and ministerial objections of some few of the representatives of

South German interests will be surmounted. The Austrian Government will not be allowed to have a voice in the matter, as it is said to be one which the German governments consider as being strictly their own and affecting their own internal condition and the affairs of their peoples solely.

The treaty of Prague has nothing whatever to do with the matter or the exigency which exists for a new territorial reorganization and reconstruction of Germany. The demands which are ascribed to the Austrian Government, and which, it is alleged, insist that a revision and alteration of the treaty of Prague have been rendered indispensable by the new order of affairs which now presents on the Continent, are held here (Berlin) as inadmissible.

VON BEUST AN ENEMY TO GERMAN UNITY.

Baron Beust, cf Austria, is regarded in the Prussian capital as an enemy to German unity, and it is said that while he directs the foreign affairs and Shapes the foreign policy of Austria and Hungary, the existence and maintenance of amicable relations between those powers and North Germany is rendered almost impossible. and this notwithstanding the reported cordiality of their diplomacy. These latter reports are circulated, it is said.

and used designedly with the view of inducing the Hungarian legislators to vote the national budget of Austria. The ill-feeling which was produced in Berlin by the receipt of a despatch from Premier von

Benet, in Vienna, on the 20th ultimo, regarding the proposal for an armistice between Prussia and France, exists still and is increasing in intensity.

SUSPICION OF ENGLAND.

England's position towards the belligerents is regarded with suspicion by Prussia, and, on the whole, Germany is resolved not to tolerate interference by neutrals or otherwise either in the war of her management of her own affairs, no matter from what source soever the attempt may come.

The Defense of Lille-Strength of the Place-Vast Resources.

LONDON, Nov. 11.-The special correspondent of the Herald. stationed at Lille, writes on the

tion of direction, and for the production of material of war, is most complete. There are just now employed civil and military engineers, constructors, mechanics, iron-founders, and copper-founders. They are at work in the foundries for the fabrication of cannon, mortars, mitrailleuses, and chassepots. It is made obligatory on the direction to distribute a full a me shad time he would had other withesses to the same effect; Le brought one with him this morning; I think his name is Thomas Peirce. Mr. Brewster was sworn, and said he had no knowledge of this information before he received it from Mr. O'Neill.

Shipment of Specie.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

This morning the arguments of counsel in this case were to be resumed, Mr. O'Nelli opening for the

original offer the winess, who would prove this. Mr. O'Nelli was put under oath and made the fol-lowing amdavit:-Yesterday morning, before the organing of Mr. Hagert's address, a person came to him and gave him this information; he found the

witness who was to prove this fact in Dock street, and then apprized the Court of the matter. The name the man gave was Tate-Samuel Tate. P. E. Carroll, junior counsel for the prisoner, was also sworn and said :- At the instance of Mr. O'Neill

I wont to a barber shop in Dock street, below Spruce, to find this man, and was directed to Water street, and then to Spruce street wharf; I found him and took him to Mr. O'Nell's office, where ne said if he had time he would find other witnesses to the

The other gentlemen said the same. Judge Ludiow said-Under the oaths taken by the prisoner's counsel we cannot doubt the course we ought to adopt in this case, and therefore allow them to examine the witness. Samuel Tate sworn-I am an oysterman; I live at No. 316 S. Front street; I knew Michael Dunn, who was examined in this case; I last seen him, I sup-pose, twelve or fourteen months ago; I seen him in cell letter A, south side, second floor, Moyamensing

Prison: 1 had a conversation with him there. Mr. Brewster-State, if you know, whether Dunn at that time had access to any newspapers, and if so, what were they? Answer-Yes, sir, he had; I gave them to him

Masser: - Ics, sit, he half, I gave them to him myself; they were the National Police Gazette, the Philadelphia Inquirer, and different other papers. Q.--Now what had the Police Gazette in 11? Mr. Hagert. I object; the best evidence of the contents of the paper its the paper itself.

contents of the paper is the paper itself. Mr. O'Neill. Then we call upon the Commonwealth to produce it.

Mr. Hagert, It never was in our possession. Judge Ludlow. The paper must be produced, or its loss accounted for before secondary evidence of contents is admitted.

Objection sustained. Q. Did you know if those papers of which you have

oken contained an account of the murder of Mary hrman ?. Mr. Hagert. This is still more objectionable, be-have leading. Judge Ludlow. Objection sustained.

Question by Mr. Brewster. Did you 12, 13, or 14 months ago converse with Michael Dann upon the subject of the reported murder of Mary Mohrman

Mr. Hagert. That is also objected to; this wit-ness is to be treated as if he had been called with the other witnesses for the defense, and these ques-tions should have been asked Dunn if he was to be contradicted.

After further discussion the objection was withdrawn, and the witness answered,

1 did. Question-Did he know of her death at that time, and the circumstances connected with it, as they were made public? Answer-After he had read the paper I gave him

he made a remark (checked by counsel); he knew this conversation was on the convict side of the prison; I was a cutter of leather at the prison; was convicted of larceny and served out my time; worked in the cell next to him and talked with him through the hole in the wall every day, and he asked

me if I had any papers. Cross-examined-I got out of prison on that charge on the 7th of December last; I have been in since on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons; I get on to a that charge the 7th of September; the first charge i was in for three years; I was not in for safe blowing; that was not my first conviction; in 1861-2 I was convicted for burglary; that was the be-ginning of it, and September last was the end of it as far as I have got; those were my only convictions; I was not on the 23d of October then convicted of orgery in this court and sentenced to one year in forgery in this court and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; I was in Moyamensing Prison then; Francis Evans was convicted with me for burgiary; I do not krow what became of Evans; he cut his way out of prison and escaped; the house, No. 316 South Front street, is tenanted, and I rent the third story back room; I occupied it we months: I showed these papers to Dana tenarge two months; I showed these papers to Dunn twelve or fourteen months ago; John Dunn occupied the cell in which I gave the papers; John Dunn was the man to whom I showed these papers; that is the only name I knew him by, and he told me that was his name; I got these papers from a prisoner named Henry Smith, who was in the cell beneath me; we traded out of the window; he gave them tome. I judge, 16 months ago; I put a line from out of my window, and he tied them to it; I made the line out of shoe threads; kept the papers in my cell, gene-rally in the pillow, and I had them 2 month or two before giving them to Dann; I have not read onetenth of the report of this trial.

The other witness, Peirce, was called, but not answering, officers were sent out to bring him in, and during their absence the court adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TRLEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1870. I

and rates are quite firm at former quotations. As usual on the last day of the week the brokers are in good force in the market, the speculative transactions being large. The supply and de-mand are about equal, which accounts for the uniform steadiness of the rates. We quote call loans at 5½@6½ per cent., and first-class mer-cantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. The banks are doing a limited business at the legal

Gold is active and stronger, opening at 111%, declining to 111% and closing at %. Government bonds are quiet but steady at a slight decline.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Nov. 12. — Arrived, steamship Tybec, from St. Domingo City. The Swatara was there on the 2d inst. The Nabiasket and Yantic were at Sa-mana Bay on the 3d, all well. NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 12 .- Arrived, yacht Anonmy, from New York, with a hunting party.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Salvor, Herring, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.

W. P. Ciyde & Co. Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alex-andria, W. P. Ciyde & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P.

Bark Norton Stover, Price, Boston, J. C. Scott &

Sons. Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N.C., do. Schr M. & E. Henderson, Biber, Boston, do. Schr Caroline Young, Young, do. do. Schr J. S. Weldin, Crowell, Providence, Sinnickson & Co

& Co Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Bristol, Schr E. F. Crowell, Howes, Lynn, Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, Dighton, Schr J. W. Hine, Lane, New-Haven, do. do. do

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 45 hours from Boston, with mose, to H. Winsor & Co. Saw a ship at anchor off Bombay Hook, supposed to be bound down. Steamship William P. Clyde, Sherwood, 24 hours

from New York, with mese, to John F. Ohl. Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mese, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Schr Decator Oaks, Perry, from Portsmouth, N.

H., with apples. Schr Edw. Thomas, Seward, from City Point, with bark.

with bark. Schr J. H. Wainwright, Adams, from Boston. Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly, do. Schr James S. Snindler, Lee, do. Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Corson, do. Schr Alexander, Baker, from Norwich. Schr W. F. Phelps, Rutter, from Salem, Mass. Tug Thomas Jeflerson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tog G. B. Hulchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Hammonia, Meler, from New York,

at Hamburg 3 st ult Steamers Charleston, Berry, from Charleston, and Fanita, Freeman, from Philadelphia, at New York

yesterday. Steamer Gen. Sedgwick, Nichols, from New York, at Galveston 10th inst

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Newburyport 9th inst.

Steamer Saxon, Seara, hence, at Boston yesterday. Br. brig Haidee, for the United States, in port at

Kingston, 30th ult. Schr Aid, Smith, hence for Somerset, at New

Schr Aid, Smith, hence for Somerset, at New York yesterday. Schrs Jesse B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket; Trade Wind, Cullen, from Fall River; Cornelia, Carroll, and R. H. Shannon, Hill, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday. Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 10th inst. Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

MISOELLANY. Steamer Bienville, Baker, at New Orleans 6th inst. from New York, was detained four hours outside the bar by fog. Captain Baker reports:--Nov. 8, three miles south of Jupiter Inlet, saw a three-masted schooner ashore; 14 miles further south a sbip ashore, also a brig dismasted and abandoned; 13 miles south of Hillsboro Inlet a schr high and dry, masts and rigging standing, and sails bent; half a mile south of Cape Florida saw a square rigged ves-sel ashore, with wreckers discharging; 4th, of Teriugas, passed a lot of yellow pine lumber, apparently novicing in the water.