Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 p'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR NEWS. SEVERAL events have recently been reported in the cable despatches from Europe which may exercise great influence upon the final issue of the war between Germany and France. Up to this moment the latter power has derived no assistance whatever from other European nations, but the probabilities of a diversion, if not of direct intervention in her behalf, are steadily increasing. The Empire was a standing menace to Europe, and the nations which had suffered by the arrogance displayed by her Napoleonic rulers for a time regarded the humiliation of France with ill-concealed satisfaction. Austria was not unwilling that the victors of Sadowa should punish the people who overthrew her armies at Solferino. Italy, although partially reunited by French assistance, remembered how long her thorough unification had been postponed through French jealousy. Spain could not forget that the present war was precipitated by unwarranted French interference with her choice of a sovereign. England smarted under the conviction that she had been cajoled by the ex-Emperor and under the threats repeated from time to time that Waterloo would yet be avenged, and Russia was stung by the recollection that French armies had checked her designs against Constantinople, and humiliated her armies at Sebastopol. Although these things had been done by the empire, the parties offended held France, as a nation, responsible for them, and they were by no means certain that her aggressions might not be increased by the substitution of a republican for an imperial government. Up to a certain point, therefore, they were willing and anxious that France should be punished for what they considered past offenses and shorn of the strength necessary to inflict future injuries. But at the same time they are not blind to the danger that German dominance may prove more inconvenient and damaging than French ascendancy. France served, in their judgment, as a useful check upon the growing power of Prussia, and the course of events is now forcing us to gravely wonder whether they can safely afford to have this check completely destroyed. They were anxious to see France badly whipped in a two months' war, but they were not prepared to see her reduced to a low and uninfluential rank in the scale of nations, to have her territory disintegrated, her towns and cities burnt, her provinces devastated, and her proud capital demolished. Caring nothing for France, for Republicanism, or for the general interests of humanity, but intensely anxious for self-protection and self-aggrandizement, the unexpected completeness of the German victories and the continued weakness of French resistance are now inciting in their bosoms many active hopes and fears. The military activity displayed by Russia during the last few months is explained by her formal demand for an abrogation or revision of the treaty of 1856. She is determined to embrace the present opportunity for destroying the sick man of Turkey and getting a free outlet to the Mediterranean. Now that France is no longer able to resist her ambitious designs in that quarter, she bids defiance to England, and England, in turn, is tortured by the fear that German acquiescence in the Russian policy will be purchased by the transfer of Russian ports and the Baltic to the triumphant Germans. This programme would involve a double menace to Great Britain. It would vastly increase the power of Russia to harass her possessions in British India, and at the same time make Germany more clamorous than ever for free sway over the Baltic and for control over its outlets to the ocean. France had a common interest in checking these designs, and her humiliation will rob Great Britain of her only effective ally. British statesmen are therefore becoming intensely anxious that peace should be established before France is irretrievably ruined. Austria, too, has lately displayed an intense desire for the conclusion of the war, and it is reported that a feeling of deep hostility has sprung up between Von Beust and Bismarck. If France is thoroughly humbled, Austria fears that she will be more completely than ever at the mercy of Prussia. Whather these fears and jealousies of England and Austria, and their common interest in preventing the prostration of France, will lead to armed intervention in her behalf remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that they will give France all the diplomatic assistance in their power, and if protests and protocols prove utterly unavailing, the day may be noar at hand when they will extend material aid. Meanwhile, the French have at last won a victory of respectable proportions, and if this is followed by one or more similar achievements the long-looked-for uprising may come at last, and a fair show of French

strength at this juncture would have a power-

parallil record from the first the second

LEAGUE ISLAND. Any opposition that may now exist in Con-

gress with regard to the transfer of the Phila-

delphia Navy Yard to League Island and the

establishment there of a great naval depot can scarcely arise from anything but the discontent of the advocates for other sites, but as Congress has accepted League Island from the city of Philadelphia, and its fitness for the purpose cannot be disputed, all further controversy with regard to the proposed transfer should be at an end. League Island is the one place of all others upon the Atlantic seaboard that is pre-eminently fitted for a great naval establishment such as the Government must possess if the navy is to be maintained at a proper state of efficiency. It is sufficiently near the open sea to allow all the advantages that are desired in that particular, while it is far enough away from the water to be protected from any sudden attack of an enemy. It is surrounded upon all sides by fresh water which is deep enough to float the largest vessels, and that will furnish for the iron-clads all the protection they need. It is large enough to accommodate all the machine shops, store houses, ship houses, and other structures required for a great naval establishment, and, perhaps more important than all, it has advantages for obtaining coal and iron in any quantity direct from the mines such as no other place in the country possesses. It is not creditable that sectional jealousies should have thus far prevented the work of preparing League Island for the purpose to which it has been devoted from being commenced by the Government, especially as the proceeds from the sale of the old Navy Yard site will certainly cover a large portion if not the whole of the expense. The navy never can be kept in that state of efficiency that is absolutely necessary if we are

to be prepared for the emergencies that are

constantly arising, so long as the present

system of small yards, with their necessarily

incomplete appliances for doing work, is

maintained. One such establishment as is

proposed at League Island will be worth all

the navy yards in the country, and it will

enable the Government to have its work per-

formed, under the direction of its own offi-

cers, better and cheaper than it can in any

other manner. The establishment of a school of naval engineering, which is highly essential to the efficiency of the navy in the future, is another important consideration that ought to influence the speedy improvement of League Island. Such a school as this cannot be carried on properly in connection with the Academy at Annapolis, but it must be situated in the midst of large machine-shops. where the young engineers can have all the requisite facilities for learning in the most perfect manner possible both the theory and the practice of their profession. This is a subject that has not as yet attracted the attention it deserves. but it needs but a moment's reflection to demonstrate its vast importance, and the Philadelphia delegation in Congress ought to introduce it and urge it with the utmost persistence as soon as the session opens. With proper management on the part of our representatives in Congress, the opposition to League Island ought to be quieted during the coming winter, and a bill authorizing the improvement of the site should be pushed through both houses as rapidly as possible, so that there may be no further delay. The citizens of Philadelphia are, of course, deeply interested in having the League Island Navy Yard in active operation at as early a day as possible, but it is of much more importance to the nation at large than it is to us, and there ought to be enough members of both houses who are not specially interested in other sites to overcome all opposition. If we should suddenly become involved in a foreign war, the people of the country will suddenly discover that a great naval depot ought to have been established long ago; and as there is no telling what a day may bring forth, should to be no further delay in putting the only first-class site for the purpose in proper condition for the performance of all kinds of naval work.

THE AUSTRIAN PREMIER.

Count von Beust and His Troubie with Bis-marck-His Career as a Statesman.

Bismarck and Von Beust are the representative men of the two great parties into which Germany has been divided since the outbreak of the war of 1866, Bismarck representing German unity and Prussian ascendancy, and Von Beust representing the integrity of the petty German States and the supremacy of Austria. During the present war the Prussian Premier has naturally and necessarily regarded Von Beust as the most dangerous enemy of his plans, and several times it has been reported that an open rupture between them was imminent. These rumors are again rife, and it is possible that a serious complication may arise from them.

Frederick Ferdinand, Baron von Beust, was born at Dreeden, Saxony, on January 13, 1809. He pursued his studies at Gottingen and Leipsic, and after completing them entered the Foreign Office. He held for a time the office of Assessor of Land Survey, and in 1883 he made a tour through Switzerland, France, and England, of two or three years' duration. In 1836 he became the Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin, and in 1838 held the same office in Paris. He was also Charge d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, held an office in London in 1816, and was Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1848. In February, 1840, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs for Saxony, and in the following May received also the portfolio of the Department of

Agriculture. In the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852 he took an active and prominent part. In 1853 he was made Minister of the Interior, and on taking possession of that post resigned the office of Minister of Agriculture. When the Danish war broke out in 1863, Baron von Benst distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and made himself notorious by a rebuke which he administered to Lord Russell, in answering a despatch from that gentleman. In 1864 Von Beust represented the Germanic Diet in the London Conference. During the continuance of this conference he twice visited ful influence in attracting foreign assistance. | Paris to confer with the Emperor Napoleon,

whose guest he afterwards became at Fontaine-

When the war between Austria and Prussia had come to an end, Von Beust left his Saxon offices, went to Austria, and was made Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country on October 30, 1866, and Minister of the Household on the 14th of the following November. He became also President of the Council on the retirement of Count Belcredi, on February 4, 1867.

It is in his official connections with Austria that he is best known, being the representative of the Austrian policy against that of Bismarck, though he is not an Austrian by birth, and only went to that country to take possession of one

of its highest offices. As the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs he introduced several important changes giving greater civil and religious liberty, and his efforts in this direction were condemned by the Pope himself in a special allocution. It was through his efforts that the King of Austria was crowned also King of Hungary, by which act the province which had before been deprived of all rights, and whose existence was unnoticed in the affairs of the Government, received her just dues and became a most important part of the Austrian Empire. He strengthened Austria both at home and abroad, and by his special exertions enabled it to recuperate greatly from the disastrous effects of the war of 1866 with Prussia. During the present conflict between Prussia and France he has kept aloof and repressed the natural feeling entertained by a large party in Austria in favor of assalling Prussia in the rear in revenge for the humiliation of Sadowa. A cable telegram received last night states that Count von Beust arrived at Munich on the 8th. and remained in conference with the Bayarian Ministry two days. This fact is significant in view of the well-known hostility of Bavaria to the scheme of union with the North German Confederation, into which all the other South German States have entered, apparently with a good grace. It is possible that Von Beust's special mission to the Bavarian capital was for the purpose of strengthening the position assumed by the Munich Cabinet, and if this

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THE LATEST NEWS

Naval Battle Near Cuba.

Prussian and French Gunboats Engaged

Victory of the Prussian Vessel

Details of the Fight.

Our Tobacco Trade.

Statistics

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM CUBA.

Particulars of the Battle Botween the Prussian and French Gunboats.

HAVANA, Nov. 14 .- On Monday, November 7, the Prussian war steamer Meteor, carrying three guns, and the French war steamer Bouvet, carrying five, entered this harbor. The Meteor sailed out again after the French mail steamer Nouveau Monde had sailed, but the mail steamer immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of Tuesday, the 8th, the Bouvet left port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of the twenty-four hours time prescribed by law, the Meteor followed, a naval duel having been arranged between the officers before starting.

The Spanish war steamer Hernando Cortes accompanied the two vessels. The Meteor had a crew of sixty men and the Bouvet eighty. The Bouvet was ten miles beyond the offing. Upon the coming out of the Meteor, she steamed inwards towards the neutral line. The Bouvet opened the contest by firing five shots, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor, but in this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away ber main and mizzen masts. The rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the Meteor's screw, at the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the inside of the Bouvet, smashing her steam pips.

The Meteor, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmanageable, and the Bouvet finding the quarters hot and her capture certain if she waited until the Meteor could disentangle herself, set sail rapidly and made for port, the Meteor continuing to fire meanwhile. With a fair wind the Bouvet was enabled to cross into Spanish waters before the Meteor could disentangle her screw. At this time the Hernando Cortes fired a gun as a signal that the combat had closed. Both fought bravely. The German gunboat Meteor was accorded the victory.

Both vessels are now in port repairing damages. The Meteor had three killed and one wounded. The Bonvet had only three wounded. The Germans in Havana are much elated with the affair, which caused intense excitement. LATER. - Two Prussians, Carbonar and Thomsen, who were killed in the naval engagement, were buried here on the 10th instant. The German merchants attended the funeral in an immense body. It is now said that the Bouvet German residents are arranging for a grand banquet for the officers of the Meteor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Statistics-The Tobacco Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 .- A statement just prepared at the Internal Revenue office shows that at the present time there are 946 persons and firms engaged in tobacco and snuff manufacture. The total amount of the penal sums of the several bonds given by these manufacturers is \$7,847,600. The penal sum of each manufacturer's bond in excess of \$2000, which is the minimum sum fixed by law, is computed upon the number of machines and instruments kept for use, so that the amount of a manufacturer's bond becomes in a degree the measure of his relative capacity for production.

The 946 manufactories reported are distributed among the States in the following manner:-Arkansas, 4 factories, \$11,000, amount of bond: California, 9 factories, \$62,000; Connecticut, 5 factories, \$19.000; Delaware, 4 factories, \$50,000; Georgia, 8 factories, \$65,000; Illinois, 43 factories, \$367,500; Indiana, 23 factories, \$108,000: Iowa, 7 factories, \$37,000; Kentucky, 40 factories, \$294,000; Louisiana, 21 factories, \$93,000; Maryland, 19 factories, \$223,000; Massachusetts, 21 factories, \$104,000; Michigan, 26 factories, \$171,000; Minnesota, 1 factory, \$4000; Mississippl. 3 factories, \$14,000: Missouri, 92 factories, \$668,000; New Hampshire, 1 factory. \$1000: New Jersey, 14 factories, \$142,000; New York, 85 factories, \$721,300; North Carolina, 191 factories, \$911,000; Ohio, 66 factories, \$444,000; Pennsylvania, 40 factories, \$280,000; Tennessee, 30 factories, \$127,000; Texas, 2 factories, \$8000; Virginia, 178 factories, \$2 883,000; West Virginia, 4 factories, \$19,000;

Wisconsin, 9 factories, \$69,000. The following States report no tobacco manufacturers: - Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Dako-tah, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kausas, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, North Carolina,

Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming.
The number of persons and firms reported engaged in the manufacture of cigars in the United States is 10,827, and the total amount of penal sums of bonds given is \$11,374,100. The number of cigar makers registered as being employed by the manufacturers is 45,856.

The minimum of the penal sum of a manufac-turer's bond is \$500, with an additional \$100 for every registered cigar maker employed. The following is a comparative statement of the number of manufacturers of cigars in each State and Territory, with the amount of the penal sum of the bonds given in each:—Alabama, 18 manufactories, \$14,500 bond; Arizona, 1, \$1000; Arkauzas, 2, \$2000, California, 157. \$763,500; Colorado, 2, \$2200: Connecticut, 236, \$227,000; Delaware, 21, \$391, 000: District of Columbia, 63, \$43,000; Florida \$6, \$73,400; Georgia, \$1, \$29,900; Illinois, 553, \$504,860; Indiana, 271, \$242,400; Iowa, 140, \$125,900; Kansas, 46, \$35,200; Kentucky, 145, \$178,100; Louisiana, 123, \$148,000; Maine, 34, \$32,000; Maryland, 427, \$365,000; Massachusetts. 354, \$332,100: Michigan, 219, \$188,200: Minnesota, 32, \$30,200; Mississippi, 2, \$1000: Missouri, 452, \$412,700: Montana, 1, \$1500; New Hampshire, 26, \$31,600: New Jersey, 569, \$394,400; New York, 2896, \$3,154, 100; North Carolina, 8, \$2800: Ohio, 884, \$1,098,200: Oregon 8, \$2700; Pennsylvania, 2548, \$2,504,100: Rhode Island, 75, \$89,600: South Carolina, 27, \$32,700; Tennessee, 24, \$16,500; Texas, 10, \$7600; Vermont, 10, \$9900; Virginia, 74, \$57,500; Washington Territory, 1, \$800; West Virginia, 64, \$54,300; Wisconsin, 252, \$233,000; Wyoming, 1, \$600, There are no cigar manufacturers reported for Nebraska, Nevada, Dakotah, Idaho, New Mexico, and Utah.

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