THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 130.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

The Alabama Troubles.

FIRST EDITION

Injunction Against the Governor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Btc.,

ALABAMA.

The Injunction Against the New Governor and Treasurer-Governor Smith's Detense.

The charges upon which Governor Smith and State Treasurer Bingham called for the injunction recently issued against the newly-elected officers are as follows:-

First. Pending the campaign preceding the elec-tion on the sth of November, the colored voters throughout the State were threatened with violence if they should vote the Republican ticket, but if they should vote the Democratic ticket or not vote at all, they were promised that it would be well with them. They were whileped, beaten, and wounded in many instances while going to or returning from political meetings; and in Eulaula a few days before the election, some 54 were wounded while around the speakers' stand-not a white man was hurt.

Several of the wounded have since died. Second. On the day of election fraud and violence were employed in many parts of the State, and several thousand colored voters were thereby pre-

vented from voting. Third. The polls were not opened at some places where the votes were nearly all colored Republi-cans, and they were compelled to go home without

Fourth. In some counties where large Republi-fourth. In some counties where large Republi-ean majorities were given, the Democratic officials refused to certify the returns, and by this means the Republicans appeared, according to returns, to be defeated

Fifth. The Constitution requires that returns Fifth. The Constitution requires that returns shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government by returning officers, directed to the presiding officer of the Senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish them in the presence of a majority of the members of the General Assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

Sixth. The Constitution declares that cases of contested elections where executive officers are concerned shall be tried by both houses of the General Assembly in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. Although this has been the law since 1819, ne provision has ever been made for contesting the Gevernor's election before both houses of A ssembly. Seventh, There were two candidates for Gover

Beventh, There were two caldidates for Gover-nor, William H. Smith, incumbent, Republican, and Robert B. Lindsay, Democratic. Bighth. Governor Smith is entitled by the Consti-tution and laws to hold the office of Governor two years, and until his successor is elected and qualited. The following extract from a message of the

Hon. W. H. Smith contains that portion of it relating to the contest for the Governorship between him and Hon. R. B. Lindsay. Governor Smith writes as follows: -

"In view of the peculiar phase of the contest at the present time, I deem it proper to do nothing that may aggravate the controversy before the Legislature. At the same time the public should be advised of the reasons in support of the course which I have deemed it a duty to adopt. I therefore respectfully submit the document to the press without formally tendering it to the Legislature."

In the message he says:-

Nearly thirty years ago the Supreme Court of Alabama announced as law the following :-"An office is as much a species of property as anything which is capable of being held or owned,

well has just been published. From it we find that the WAR NEWS BY CABLE. Financial Operations of the department during the last fiscal year were of the department during the last fiscal year were as follows:--"The ordinary revenues of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870, were \$19,772,220, and the expenditures of all kinds \$23,998,837. For the year ended June 30, 1869, the ordinary revenues were \$15,344,510, and the expenditures \$23,698,131. The increase of revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1869 was \$1,427,709 or 7.78 per cent, and the increase of expenditures \$300,706 or 1.32 per cent, showing a net increase in revenue of \$1,127,003. The increase in revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1868 was \$1,479,619, or x1.35 per cent, and the increase of expenditures for 1870 over 1868 was \$1,278,244. or 557 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1870 as compared with Battle of Paris. The Fighting Days' Three was less than the increase for 1869 as compared with 1868 by \$624,199; and the increase in expenditures for 1870, compared with 1869, was less than the increase for 1869, compared with 1868, by \$666,832, "If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the de-partment be credited with \$760,060, appropriated for free matter and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steamship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general treasury for the year 1870 is §2,814,116, as against §3,970,287 for the year 1869." The Franking Privilege The Franking Privilege the report says:-"In my annual report of December, 1969, and in my letter dated February 26, 1876, addressed to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in reply to two resolutions of the Senate asking for information, I had the honor to present my views at length concerning the franking privilege. In both those communications I argaed against the longer continuance of that evil, and carnestly recommended its immediate and absolute remeal. My experience in the administration of the against the longer continuance of that evil, and earnestly recommended its immediate and absolute repeal. My experience in the administration of the Post Office Department for the past year has strengthened my convictions, and has induced me again to call the attention of Congress to the great abuses which have grown to be a part of the system, and to the uncompensated bur-dens which it imposes upon the service. I am thoroughly satisfied that if the franking privilege were repealed, and all matter passing through the mails charged with its fair share of postage, the department would in a short time become self-sus-taining. This assertion, when made heretofore, was warmly denied, and nothing was left but a resort to a demonstration by figures. As has been already stated, the deficiency for the last year has been reduced to \$2,514,116. Accurate accounts of the cost of free matter despatched through the mails were ordered to be kept by all postmasters for the six months beginning ist of January and ending 50th of June last, and the returns which have been ' received are now being arranged and tabulated for submission to Congress. I regret that, owing to numerous accurate and incompiler returns and the failure of many

FROM EUROPE.

The Sortle from Parla-Despatches from King William. LONDON, Dec. 2-Noon.-There is much excitement here and throughout England over the

war news received from France. The following despatches have been given to

the public to-day:-BERLIN, Dec. 2.-King William sends by telegraph the following despatch to Queen Augusta,

dated "VERSAILLES, Nov. 30 .- The 6th Corps yesterday repulsed a sortie of the French, near L'Haye, on the south of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken, and several hundred dead and wounded left on the field. The French also made sorties on the positions of the Wurtembergers and Saxons at Bonnuil. Champigny, and Villers, to the east and southeast of Paris. The positions were taken by the French, but subsequently retaken by the Prussiars. At the same time sorties were made at the north and west and at St. Denis against the 4th Corps and Guard. The French were repulsed and driven back behind their works in all cases. I remained at Versailles, as it was the central point. WILHELM." "My anxiety to make the Department self-sustain-ing arises from a strong desire to reduce, equa ize, and make uniform the rates of postage. During the year 1870 the amount derived from the letter postage was \$16,771,928, and the amount from newspapers

French Accounts of Ducrot's Movements LONDON, Dec. 2.-Despatches from Paris, dated Nov. 30, say that operations by the French commenced yesterday at different points around the city. General Ducrot, with a large force, moved out of Paris and occupied Monticelis, he was soon evacuate. The heaviest of the fighting was done at Champigny Brie and Villers sur Marne. The French are now renewing the attack in the south.

SECOND EDITION | Seventh Prussian Corps, has just been received here, dated Thursday:-A great sortle occurred yesterday. The French moved out against Prussians and Wurtembergers early in the morning.

> They were supported by the heavy cannonade of their forts. Trochs and Ducrot commanded, leading one hundred and twenty thousand men. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the French were repulsed by the 6th Corps and retired. Subsequently, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Whrtembergers, who had been reinforced by cavalry and artillery, were again attacked by the French. The latter were again defeated, the German losses being trifling.

A French Account-The Germans Declared De-feated.

LAVAL, Dec. 2 .- Gambetta has publicly announced that the Army of the Loire has successfully resisted the attack on the left and right wings and is now moving forward. Gambetta continues, "Victory now favors the French. Te Deums are being chanted here [Tours]."

The Black Sea Trouble-Gortschakoff's Reply to Granville. The special correspondent of the Tribune at St. Petersburg telegraphs the full taxt of Prin; e Gort-schakoff's reply to Earl Granville, being a despatch to Baron Brunnow, dated Thorskoe, November 20,

Monsienr le Baron:-The Ambassador of England has read and left with me a copy of Lord Granville's reply to our communication of the 19th of October, which I submitted to his Majesty the Emperor. Our angust master was pleased to point out that it con tained, in the first place, an expression of the carnest desire of the Cabinet of London to preserve the cordial relations hetween England and England the cordial relations between England and Russia; and, secondly, an assurance that the English Cabi-net would not have refused to enter into an examination of the results of the treaty of 1856, so far as they had been modified by circumstances. As for the question of strict right stated by Lord Granville, we have no wish to enter into any dis-

Granville, we have no wish to enter into any dis-cussion, to recaligny precedent, or cite any exam-ple. Such a controversy would in no way promote the good understanding which we desire. Our august master had to discharge an imperious duty to his own country without wissing to injure in any way the Governments which were signataries of the treaty of 1866. On the contrary, his Imperial Ma-jesty appeals to their sense of justice and to their regard for their own dignity.

regard for their own dignity. We regret to see that Earl Granville addresses himself principally to the form of our communica-tion. The form was not our choice. We could have tion. The form was not our choice, we could have saked nothing better, surely, than to attain our end by an agreement with the signataries of the treaty of 1856; but the principal Secretaries of State of Her Britannic Majesty well know that the attempts made at different times to assemble the powers in a general conference, with a view to remove the causes of difficulty which disturb the general peace, have invariably failed.

The prolongation of the present crisis, and the absence of a regular Government in France, post-pone still further the possibility of such an agree-ment. Meanwhile, the possibility of such the treaty ment. Meanwhile, the position in which the treaty left Russia has become more and more intolerable. Earl Granville will agree that the Eunope of to-day is very far from being the Europe which signed the treaty of 1856. It was impossible that Russia should agree to remain the only power bound in-definitely to an arrangement which, onerous as it was at the time when it was concluded, became daily weaker in its guarantees. Our august master has too deep a sense of what he owes to his country to force it to submit any longer to an obligation mersing which the national sentiment protests. We to force it to submit any longer to an obligation ngainst which the national sentiment protests. We cannot admit that the abrogation of a purely the-oretical principle, not followed by its imme-diate application, and which visibly restores to Russia a right of which no great power could con-sent to be deprived, ought to be considered as a menace to peace, nor that, in voiding one point of the treaty of 1856, the abrogation of all is implied. The Imperial Cabinet never had any such intention The Imperial Cabinet never had any such intention On the contrary, our communication of October 19 declared in the most explicit terms, that his Majesty, the Emperor, maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treat of 1856, and that he is ready to come to an agree ment with the signatary powers of that treaty, either to confirm its general stipulations or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable ar-

unchanged. The gold market is comparatively quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110%@110%, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are dull and prices are less steady, nearly half the list showing a decline of

steady, nearly half the list showing a decline of about $\frac{1}{26}$. Stocks were very active and strong. Sales of State 6s, 2d series, at 105. City 6s, new, at 100 by due bill, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 89. Reading Railroad was dull, with some sales at 50%; Pennsylvania was strong, with large sales at 62@62%, closing at the latter; Camden and Amboy advanced to 115%, with sales; Little Schuylkill brought 44; Lehigh Valley, 60%@61, and Philadelphia and Erie 26%. Canal shares were generally dull, but Lehigh was in demand, and sold freely at 33@33%.

was in demand, and sold freely at 33@33%. In Passenger Railway shares there were sales

of Hestonville at 16 and Second and Third Streets at 55%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

 FIRST BOARD.

 \$5000 Am Gold...110%

 \$4800 City 58, New.

 d bill..10%

 \$5000 Am Gold...110%

 \$5000 Am Gold...110%

 \$5000 Am Gold...110%

 \$5000 C & A m 58, 59 94

 \$5000 Pa 68, 2 m. 100

 \$5000 Pa 68, 2 m. 100

 \$5000 Pa 68, 2 m. 100

 \$5000 Pa 68, 2 d se...100

 \$5000 Pa 68, 2 d se...105

 \$5000 W & Frank 78 85%

 \$500 W & Frank 78 85%

 \$100 do....620, 20

 \$5000 C do....b20, 90

 \$200 do....623

 \$5000 W & Frank 78 85%

 \$100 do....b20, 90

 \$200 do....623

 \$200 do....b20, 90

 \$200 do...b20, 80%

 \$210 do...b20, 80%

 \$210 do...b20, 83%

 \$210 do...b30, 83%
</t

45 do......85. 61 | BOO SEI Ph & E. . b60. 26% MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 113(2113); do. 1882, 1073(21073); do. 1884, 106%(2106%; do. 1865, 106%(2106%; do. 1865, new, 109(2109); do. 1867, do. 1093(2106); do. 1865, new, 109(2109); 10-408, 1063(2106); do. 1865, do. 1093(2109); 10-408, 1063(2106); do. 1885, do. 1093(2109); 10-408, 1063(2016); do. 1003(2100); do. 1093(2109); 10-408, 1063(2016); do. 1003(2100); 1187; Silver, 105(2108); Union Pacific Railroad 184 Mort, Bonds, 510(2520); Central Pacific Railroad, 1905(2915); Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 700(2710); Messes William Parity & Co. No. 26 S. Third

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third messios. William FARTER & CO., NO. 30 S. Third street, report the following quotations: -U. S. 68 of 1881, 1134 @1134 ; 5-208 of 1862, 1074 @1073 ; do. 1864, 1063 @1003 ; do. 1865, 1063 @1063 ; do. July, 1865, 1093 @1003 ; do. July, 1867, 1094 @1093 ; do. July, 1868, 1094 @1094 ; 58, 1040, 1064 @1063 ; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 68, 1104 @111. Gold, 1104 @1107 . Market steady steady.

0.00	A. M	 11'30 A. M	1
0.32	==	 11:55 "	
0.40		 12.20 P. M	
0.45	**	 12.25 "	t
0 55	- 66	 12·25 "	i
			1

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2.-Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25 per ton. Seeds .- Cloverseed continues in demand, and 1000

do with the speculative flurry at the Stock Board during the past week, as there is really very little healthy employment for funds until some reaction takes place, which will be about the middle of the present month. Rates are FROM EUROPE. LATER Recent Sorties. The France Still Claims the Victory. **Prince Frederick Charles Retreating** Army of the Loire Revived Strength of Ducrot's Army. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., FROM EUROPE. The Army of the Leire-The French Persist-only Claim a Success. LONDON, Dec. 2-(Special to the New York Telegram.)-A telegram to the London Times. from Tours, states that Prince Frederick Charles is retiring before the Army of the Loire. which is in great strength. A Versailles special telegram to the London Times says that yesterday a sortie by Ducrot with 50,000 men against the Wurtembergers at Villers was flanked by the 6th Corps. The 4th and a corps of Guards also vigorously attacked them. At Epinal they also attained a temporary success against the Wurtembergers, but no substantial advantage. The French suffered great loss. They now occupy Champigny. The loss of the Wurtembergers is not known. The French numbered eighty thousand.

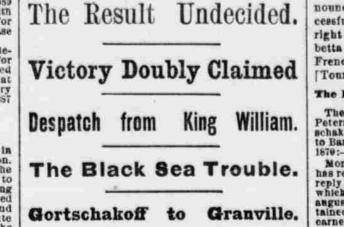
The object of the sortie was to open commnnication with the Army of the Loire, in the direction of Fontalneblean.

Despatches from Tours state that, according to the first intelligence there received, General Ducrot in his sortie drove the Prussians from all the positions attacked in the direction of Brie-sur-Marne. The sortie had been announced on the previous day by proclamation. Duerat's forces are stated at 150,000 men, with 400 gans. They have obtained possession of theFontainbleau road. Two Generals and 2000 men were wounded. The Prussian losses are enormous.

This Evening's Quotations. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2-2:30 P. M.-The stock of cot-ton affeat bound to this port is estimated at 350,000 balcs, of which 242,000 are American. The markets for yarns and fabries at Manchester are dull.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Atlantic Cable. NEW YORK, Dec. 2-(To the Associated Press.)



and to deprive one of or unjustly withhold it is an injury which the law can redress in a manner as ample as it can any other wrong. An office being a species of property, it is evident that conflicting claims to the right to hold it must be determined in the same constitutional manner as all other claims respecting property.'

The very essence of civil liberty consists in the right of every individual to claim the protection of the laws. When irreparable injury is about to be done to an individual, the law does not require him to wait until it is done, but will, upon a proper showing, give him its aid to prevent such injury. Our law is not so defective as to be destitute of preventive remedies. Tumults in our country, in opposition to our laws, or to rights asserted in the mode prescribed by those laws, are neither necessary nor

Honestly believing that my right to the office of Governor of Alabama is not destroyed or impaired by the late election, and that the Hon. R. B. Lind-say has no right to the office, I have filed a bill in the Chancery Court of Montgomery county, the object of which is to prevent myself from being deprived of the office upon mere returns to the pre-siding officer of the Senate, which, however valid on their face, will-as I believe-be ren-dered wholly invalid by the evidence which will be produced whenever the conflicting claims of him and myself to the office are properly presented for trial and decision in any proper tribunal. The facts upon which I base my claims and deny those of Mr. Lindsay office are in a great degree disclosed in the bill. I do not desire to do him any injury, but I do desire to prevent him or the presiding officer of the Senate from doing me the irreparable injury of wrongfully depriving me of the office upon such mere returns before a proper opportunity is offered to me in a proper tribunal of our State to prove—as I believe I can—that he was not fairly and lawfully elected

over me to the office. The course I have thus taken is clearly lawful and peaceable. It is not intended, and cannot operate to defeat the real will and purpose of the voting people of the State. It insures an inquiry and deci-sion in a proper tribunal as to what was their will and preference between Mr. Lindsay and myself. He is not enjoined nor prevented from bringing out that inquiry and decision. I hold myself ready to meet him on that inquiry, with the proofs which I behave will defeat his claim. If I fail in this no citizen of the State will more cheerfully yield than I to the conclusion reached in such a proceeding.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Rights of Massachusetts Fishermon.

The Springfield Republican of Tuesday says: -'From the general contempt into which General Butler's war programme has fallen, it will be wrong to infer that the United States does not mean to protect its fishermen from the insolence of provincial centurions and the grasping claims of British diplomacy. The treaty 1818, as is well known, gives the British authorities jurisdiction over the colonial waters miles outward from for three the shore, and with characteristic Eng-lish assurance, it has been claimed that these three miles should be measured from a line drawn across bays and harbors, from headland to headland. Even if we have tacitly submitted to this assumption hitherto, there is no reason why we should do so any longer, and we trust the President will give England notice within a week that the United States will no longer admit that construction of the treaty. Under it our Massachusetts fishing vessels are frequently seized, and the telegraph to-day reports a case where one of these captured vessels. being rescued by her owners, has been a second taken by a British armed steamer. The time loss of property and the various aunoyances resulting from this state of things are considerable, and, if the Boston Traveller is good authority, there is dauger of a greater encroachment on our shipping by English and colonial officers, hungry for forfeited vessels.

"Last summer Captain Hardinge, of British was steamer Valorous, seized the schooner built and owned by a Cape Cod skipper, but registered in the name of his son as a colonial vessel. The whole matter was clearly understood by the collector and other customs officials at Prince Edward's Island, and for two years the vessel was salled by colonial crews. Nevertheless Captain Hardinge libelted her for non-compliance with the British shipping act, and the vessel was condemned and sold; whereby a dozen colonists lost their fish and season's work, and a hard-working and energetic Massachusetts man, misled by officers ignorant of their duty, has seen the whole of his property sold under the hummer. This case is an important one, if it be true that hundreds of our New Esg-land vessels are liable to the same treatment."

times greater than those of letter mails. This shows that while newspapers are charged much less than the cost of their manipulation and transmission, let. ters are charged much more, and that the postage on letters should in fairness be reduced as soon as the finances of the department will permit if letter postage could be reduced from three to two cents. I am sure that the increased correspondence thereby stimulated would in a few years compansate for any temporary loss of revenue, and that many mistakes and vexatious delays would be avoided by the uniform rate for all distances which would thus be established. I despair, however, of securing any further reduction of letter postage as long as the franking privilege shall be permitted to in pose upon the department an irremediable defi-

pamphlets was only \$934,332; and yet the weight

and bulk of newspaper mails are at least nine or ten

I regret that, owing to numerous accurate and incomplete returns and the failure of many

Fostmasters to make any report, it has been impos-tible, with the limited number of clerks employed in

the Department, to present the results in detail with

this report. Enough is known, however, to enable those who are most familiar with the work to ex-

press the opinion that the actual returns will show the aggregate cost of free matter for the year to be

fully equal to the above mentioned deficiency. The

term during which accounts were kept was confined to the first half of the year, when few elections were

held and when only a small portion of the public, documents are transmitted. Should the amount of

franked matter be accurately ascertained during a Fresidential canvass, and subjected to the postage

charged upon other like matter sent by private indi-viduals, 1 am convinced that the average cost per annum would be greatly enhanced.

THE POSTAL REPORT.

Annual Report of Postmaster-General Cres-well. The annual report of Postmaster-General Cres-

On the subject of

"It is not intended to intimate that there should be an increase of postage on newspapers. On the contrary, it is the duty of government, as part of its work of beneficence, to aid in the education and elevation of the people by carrying newspapers as cheaply as possible; and hence I am of opt the present rates are not too low. Nor do I object to the free transportation of newspapers to regular subscribers in the counties of their publication, as now authorized by law. Their conveyance without charge does not interfere with the speedy and reguau-They a. towns lar transmission of the mails. They are usually despatched at the county towns, and always stop within the boundaries of their own counties. They are so evenly distributed over the whole country that practically they cause no inconvenience, or injury, or delay. There is but one change that I deem desirable in the treatment of newspapers, and that applies only to those sent to points outside the counties of their publication. I would require the postage on printed matter, in all cases, to be prepaid by stamps. The law allowing the postage to be paid in money by subscribers at the onice of delivery is a departure from the ac-cepted theory of post office management, and subjects the department to heavy losses.

Foreign Mail Service.

"The amount paid for the transportation of the mails to Great Britain and countries on the Contisent of Europe, was \$322,291, the steamships em ployed receiving the sea postage on the mails con-veyed as full compensation for the service. "The cost of the transatiantic mail sreamship

service during the three preceding fiscal years was

For fiscal year ended June 30, 1835. 441.774 For fiscal year ended June 30, 1835. 441.774 For fiscal year ended June 30, 1869. 356,207 "I respectfully renew the recommendations made in my last report for an increase of mail service

from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route from San Francisco to Japan and China. Impressed with the great national import-ance of maintaining this line of American steam-ships and the necessity of providing increased faci-lities of communication with those countries in order to retain and extend the commercial advantages already gained by its establishment, I feit it my duty to address a special communication on the subject to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads, under date of April 21 1870 (Senate Mis. Doc. No. 125, 41st Congress, 24 scasion), in which statements were presented. tained from official sources, showing the g owth of our trade with Japan and China since this line was established, the amount of correspondence trans ported and the financial results of the enterprise. beg to refer to that communication for the specia considerations which render it expedient, in my judgment, to sustain this important national enterprise, and to express the hope that Congress will promptly pass the bill reported by the Senate Com-mittee on Post Offices and Post Roads at the last session, authorizing an increase of the service to emi-monthly trips, under the same terms and con-

ditions as the present monthly service. "The recommendations made in my report of last year relative to the recessity of some legislation to encourage the re-establishment of American lines of transatiantic steamships for the transportation of our mails to Europe are respectfully renewed

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	A DDDIDEMENTAL.
	"The report of the Appointment Office shows the
	following:-
	Number of Post Offices established during the
	YEAF 2,359
	Number discontinued
	Increase 1,897
	Number in operation on June 30, 1869
	Number in operation on June 30, 1870
	Number to be filled by appointments of the
	Presidents 1,093
	Number to be filled by appointments of the
	Postmaster-General
	"Appointments were made during the year :
1	On resignations
	On removals
2	On changes of names and sites
1	On deaths of postmastera 293
	On establishment of new post offices
i.	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL
	Total appointments
	Number of cases acted on during the year 9553
Ľ.	-The Supreme Court of Massachusstts has

decided that a contract made and carried into ences on Sunday cannot be repudiated by either DERIY.

A despatch from Tours, dated Thursday, the 1st, says that the news of successful sorties around Paris had caused most indescribable excitement.

The Wurtembergers in the Fight.

BERLIN, Dec. 2 .- A telegram from General Oberwitz to the War Department here has the following particulars of the part taken by the Wurtembergers in the late actions around Paris. The telegram is dated at Chateau le Pipee, on Wednesday. On that day the 2d and 3d Wurtemberg Brigades, with the 7th Prussian Brigade, defeated a sortie of the French made in the direction of Mont Messli. After five hours' fighting the Germans took three hundred prisoners. The German loss was as follows:-Six officers killed, thirty-four wounded, five hundred rank and file killed and wounded.

Further Details-Contradictory Reports.

TOURS, Dec. 2 .- The Moniteur of this city has the following details. On the morning of the 29th ult. the first sortie of the French garrison at Paris was begun at Choissy, Leroi, L'Haye, and Chevilly. The battle in that neighborhood lasted all night of the 29th, and till the next night. General Ducrot then crossed the Marne and occupied Messly. Subsequently he evacuated that point, and engaged the enemy at Champigny, fighting his way to Brie. He then marched back to the Marne, recrossed that river by eight pontoon bridges, and maintained his position on the bank. He took two gans from the Prussians. He has since taken position at Thernay.

Gambetta Announces Great French Successes LAVAL, Dec. 2 - The city is overjoyed with despatches from Gambetta announcing a great success at Paris, where sorties were made in force, deteating the Prussians along the entire line. The line of battle was many miles in extent. A great number of prisoners and cannon have been captured by the French. The corps were commanded by Trochu, Ducrot, and Vinoy. Gambetta, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the evacuation of Amiens by the Prussians, who hastily started for Paris to reinforce the German army. The battle began on Tuesday, 29th, and at the last accounts the garrison remained ontside in the positions they had captured from the Prussians.

Latest Despatches-The Reanit Uncertain. LONDON, Dec. 2 .- The Standard of to-day has war news despatches down to 3 o'clock this morning. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that, according to despatches from the Prussian officers, the Frenck were repulsed in their attempt at a great sortie from Paris on Thursday. The French organ here, however, claims that the engagement before Paris ended in a brilliant victory for the French arms.

There are no signs of weakness at Tours. Eleven new

Entrenched Unmps are forming throughout France.

Important New Movements. The Times thinks that the policy of the Germans in changing position indicates important new movements, which, though yet undevel-

oped, are likely to bring about great results. Prince Gortschakoff's Rejoinder to Lord Granville is made public here to-day. The Count refuses to discuss the propriety of

his former note, but accepts a conference of the great powers.

A German Account-The French Declared De-fented. BERLIN, Dec. 2.-The following despatch from General De Tumpling, Commander of the] The comparative quiet in business has much to

rangement which may be thought suitable to se-cure the repose of the East and the equilibrium of There seems, then, to be no reason why the Cabinet at London should not, if it please, enter into an explanation with the signataries of the treaty of For our part, we are ready in any delibera 1850. tion having for its object the settlement of guaran

tees for the consolidation of peace in the East, [The rest of this despatch has not yet been received.]

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2-11'30 A. M. -Consols, 91% for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5:20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 90; 10:40s, 87. Stocks quiet and steady; Erie R. R., 20%; Illinois Central, 111%; Atlantic and Great Western,

28. LONDON, Dec. 2-11:30 A. M.-Calcutta Linseed, 59s. (659s. 6d. Tallow, 42s. 3d. (643s. 6d. FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.-U. S. 5-20s. 943'. LivERFOOL, Dec. 2-11:30 A. M.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 94'd. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 kales. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 14,000 were for export and 5000 for speculation. Stock, 594,000 bales, 62,000 of which are American. Re-ceipts of the week, 87,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American. Corn, 31s. 3d. for new. Bacon, 53s. for Cumberland cut. New spring wheat, 10s.; winter, 10s. 8d. 108, 8d,

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum, 48% francs. BREMEN, Dec. 2.—Petroleum, 6 thalers 10 groats. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2-1:30 P. M.-Consols 91%@91% for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet; Erie, 21 LIVERFOOL, Dec. 2-1:39 P. M.-New Red Western spring wheat marked bare; old, 10s.; Flour 24s. 9d.; New corn, 31s. 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days 22,500 quarters, of which 18,000 were American. Pork firme. Beef, 122s. 6d. for new. Cheese, 72s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bridge Calasson on Fire. New YORK, Dec. 2.—A fire in the calasson of the East River Bridge broke out about 11 o'clock this morning, and is now burning furiously. The caisson is filled with considerable combustible matter, which it is almost impossible to reach. About ten streams are playing on the fire now, but so far with but little effect.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORE, Dec. 2 .- Cotton easier; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 15%c.; Orleans at 16%c. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@16c.; sales of 16,000 barrels State at \$5@6 20; Ohio at \$5 85@6 30; Western at \$5@6 60; Southern at \$5 90@8 25. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 65,000 bushels new spring at \$1:35@1:36; red Western at \$1:55; white Michigan at 1:55. Corn firmer; sales of 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at 76@60c. Oats firm; sales of 30,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62c; Western at 61661%c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard inactive Whisky dull at 89c.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Mariaet. New York, Dec. 2.—Stocks firm. Money 4.25 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 107%; do. 1864, do. 166%; do. 1865, do. 106%; do. 1868, new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-463, 106%; Virginia 68, new, 63; Missoari 68, 92%; Canton Co., 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 24%; Reading, 101%; Adams Express Co., 64%; Michi-gan Central, 186%; Michigan Southern, 93%; Hilmois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Chicago and Rock Island, 1115; Pittsburg and Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 43%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Dec. 2, 1870,

The loan market is active on speculative ac count, but business borrowers are virtually out of the market. There is very little commercial paper making, and until the approach of the bolidays lenders are anxious to place their balances on more favorable terms to lenders.

bushels sold, part at 10%c. per lb., and part on private terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed may be quoted at \$2(32 10.

The Flour market remains in a dull and unsatisfactory condition, there being very little demand for either shipment or home consumption; about 600 bbls, changed hands, including superfine at \$4:50@ 4:75; extras at \$5:65:50; lows and Wisconsin extra family at \$5:50@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6:25:@3:50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5:15:@6:50; Ohio do. do. at \$6:26:75 and fancy brands at \$7:@8; as in quality. By a Foor may be oneded at \$7:26.12 Jun Corn Rye Fiour may be quoted at \$5@5'12%. In Corn Meal nothing

Meal nothing doing. The Wheat market is firm, but there is an absence of much activity. Sales of 8000 bushels at \$1.40 @1.42 for Indiana red; \$1.20@1.35 for Delaware do.; \$1.35@1.88 for Pennsylvania do. ; and \$1.50@1.60 for white. Rye may be quoted at 93@94c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of 2000 bushels at S3@S4c. for old yellow, 75@76c. for new do. Oats are steady, but there is not much demand. Sales of bright Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c., and Delaware at 53@54c. In Barley and Malt no further sales were reported. Whisky may be quoted at 90c. for Western ironbound.

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

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Dec. 2. — Arrived, steamship France,

- from Liverpool. Steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.
- PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 2
- STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH
- - CLEARED THIS MORNING. Br. ship Abyssinia, Christian, Antwerp, Peter Wright
 - & Scns-Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
 - Steamer Anthracite, Green. New York, do. Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, New Bedford, Sinnickson
 - & Co. Schr R. RR. No. 44, Trainer, Stonington, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdsc. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, 53 days fm Lisbon, with corkwood and sait to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes. Schr Caroline A. Farnsworth, Benson, 21 days fm Milk River, Jam., with logwood and pimento to S. De Cordova.

Schr Boxer, Burr, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with

Schr Boxer, Burr, 1 day from Smyrna, Dei., with lumber to John L. Redner. Schr Clara, Gohegan, 5 days from Petersburg, Ya., with lumber to John L. Redner. Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Pawtucket. Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boaton. Schr Eugene Borda, Dukes, from Fall River. Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Providence. Schr Daniei S. Mershon, Ayres, from New York.

BELOW.

Captain White, of tug Douglass, reports having seen the following vessels yesterday morning, viz.: -Below the Ledge, bark Bombersund, from Laver-pool; off Bombay Hook, bark John G. Hall, from do.

MEMORANDA. Steamers Missouri, Paimer, for Havana via Nas, san; San Francisco, Higgins, for Bermuda; General Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; Georgia, Crowell-for Charleston; and Fairbanks, Howe, for Wilming-

ton, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday. Steamers Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood; Mayflower, Fuitz; E. N. Fairchild, Tront; and Tacony, Nichols, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer El Cid, Nickerson, fm Wilmington, N. C., at New York vesterday.

at New York yesterday. Brig Cuba, fm Cette for Philadelphia, was spoken

Nov. 27, lat. 39 19, long. 73 30. Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence for Pantego, N. C., at Newbern yesterday. Schr Annie Magee, Young, for Philadelphia, at Newbern, N. C., 28th ult.; would sati about the 1st

instant.

instant. Schrs S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, for Philadel-phia, and W. M. Wilson, Brown, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Fall River 26th ult. Schrs S. Whitehouse, Farnum, and P. Bolce, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 30th

ultimo. Schrs Mary Haley, Haley; Rhodella Biew, Haley; Thomas Clyde, Cain; and H. V. Giover, Ingraham, hence, at Boston 30th ult. Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 30th ult. Schr Westmoreland, Rice, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th ult.

MISCELLANY. Schr Henry Lee, Barrett, from Wilmington, N. C., or Philadelphia, in ashore on Cobb's Island. The for Philadelphia, fa ashore on Cobb's Island. The crew arrived at Norfoik on the 2540 Gif, and assistance was sent to the vessel.

-Please notify the public that although there will be considerable delay we can send slowly to Europe through the French cable, therefore messages will be received and transmitted as early as possible, and in the exact order of their CYRUS W. FIELD. reception. The New York Election.

The official canvase of the vote at the recent election in New York has been completed at last. For Governor it stood:-

		y, May,	1870	87,897
	**	Nov.,	1869	20.241
46	"		1868(President).	10,000

The majority of the Democratic candidate for Lientenant-Governor was 30,845; and for Controller, 31,101.

-After a lapse of twenty years, a ring lost by a "young lady" while bathing on South Beach, Nantucket, was recently found by a boy and returned to her. So a Boston paper states.

-To the great joy of the Germans at Buckland, Massachusetts, Judge Bugham recently ruled that the vote of the citizens taken in September last, to prohibit the sale of porter, ale, etc., did not apply to lager beer.

-The Boston papers praise the conduct of a street-car conductor named Bent, who has been honest enough to restore a diamond pin worth \$1500, lost in his car by a lady passenger. He was rewarded with a present of a \$50 greenback.

-A public meeting was recently held at Knoxville, Tennessee, for the purpose of taking some action looking to the permanent relief of the poor of that city, who are at present suffering from great privation. -The merchants and manufacturers of Tren-

ton, N. J., are in a bad way from the lack of capital to transact their business. It is intended at the next meeting of the Board of Trade of that city to arge the necessity of increasing the banking capital.

-The offer of Mr. William F. Weld to erect a Hall of Chambers in the college yard at Har-yard, in memory of his brother, the late Stephen M. Weld, has been gratefully accepted by the Faculty. The open space between University and Boylston Halls has been selected as the site for the proposed building. --Major Robert Morris Cleveland, of Boston;

who was dismissed from the service of the United States in 1862, under circumstances of a very painful nature, was recently made happy by a revocation of the order of his dismissal and an acceptance of his resignation, to take effect from August 1, 1862.

-The largest contribution for the relief of the sufferers by the Virginia floods was that of the New York Gold Exchange \$2000. So far, notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, it is stated on the authority of Governor Walker that the amount subscribed from all sources does not exceed \$4000.

-The following letter was lately received from Minister Bancroft, in a reply to a communication from the Bancroft Literary Union, of Matsunk, Montgomery county. Pa, apprising him of their existence:-"I am exceedingly and library association for the interest they are good enough to manifest in an old man's welfare. Those who are passing away from the world leave their names, their character, the continuation of their influence, in the hands of the young. I am glad to learn that I have friends in the coming men of your town." —Samuel 11. Ross, a wealthy farmer of Kuox

county, Ohio, recently met with a very discour-aging experience in his attempt to prove that the Government servants were not paying pro-per attention to their duties. He rolled up three per attention to their duties. He rolled up three newspapers and a letter, placed four cents worth of postage stamps upon them, and addressed the whole to his father. The special agent of the Post Office Department discovered the trick, and immediately commenced proceedings against Mr. Ross. Fortunately for himself, the latter had good sense enough to plead guilty and submit to a five of \$169.80. In future he will probably devote himself exclusively to sgricultural affairs.

Baltimere Produce Market. BALTINORE, Dec. 2—Cotton dull; low middling, 15% c. asking. Flour dull but firmer. Wheat un-changed in every respect. Corn dull as diower; White, 70@Tic: yellow, 72c. Oats dull at 50@52c. Rye 75@35c. Provisions entirely unchanged. Whisky dull at 69c.