VOL. XV.-NO. 14.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION

The Meeting To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION.

The Circumstances under which the London Conference Meets-The Present Position of

The European Conference which begins its deliberations to-day, in London, has been caused by the circulars addressed, in November, to the principal European powers by Prince Gortscha-koff. In these he declared that Russia would no longer consider herself bound by the Treaty of Paris so far as it restricted her from having ships of war in the Black Sea. Addressing England, who, next to Turkey, was the most deeply interested in the Treaty, Prince Gortschakoff pointed out the various ways in which it had been violated, and the manifest injustice of preventing Russia from properly defending her own coast. He then, in these explicit terms, defined the decision of the Czar:-

"Our august master cannot admit in law that the treaties, infringed in several of their essential and general clauses, remain obligatory in those which touch the direct interests of his empire. His Impa-rial Majesty cannot admit, in fact, that the security of Russia should depend on a fiction which has not of Russia should depend on a fiction which has not withstood the test of time, and be put in peril by his respect for engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor, confiding in the sentiments of equity of the signatary powers of the Treaty of 1856, and in the consciousness they have of their own dignity, instructs you to declare that his Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the Treaty of 18th-18th March, 1876, so far as these limit his right of sovereignty in the Black Sea."

The Russian Chancellor, however, added that

The Russian Chancellor, bowever, added that the Emperor was "ready to come to an understanding with the powers who signed this arrangement, either to confirm its general stipulations, or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the European equilibrium.'

The Russian declaration immediately produced an outburst of indignation in England. The leading journals declared that it was "impossible to admit for a moment" the Czar's assumption; that the question "involved the very existence" of England as a power, and that the "retraction of the Russian circular should be demanded under the penalty of immediate The Government reply was as firm, but not as deflant in tone, as that of the British press. Earl Granville, under date of November 10, represented that the course pursued by Russia virtually amounted to nullifying the entire treaty, and, after dealing with the arguments of the Russian Chancellor, observed that it was "impossible for her Majesty's Government to give any sauction on their part to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff," and concluded by observing that if Russia had proposed the question of modifying the treaty, with the approval of the powers who parties to it, the British Government would be quite willing to discuss the matter; and that, "whatever might have been the result," a risk of future complications would have been

Prince Gortschakoff replied, on Nov. 20, that the attempts to assemble the powers in a gene-ral conference had invariably failed, and that, in the mean while, "the position in which the treaty left Russia has become more and more intolerable." He then, without modifying in any way the tenor of the original note, made the following observations, which convey the consent of Russia to the present conference, and indicate the character its deliberations will

"We cannot admit that the abrogation of a purely theoretical principle, not followed by its immediate application, and which visibly restores to Russia a right of which no great power could consent to be deprived, ought to be considered as a menace to peace, nor that, in avoiding one point of the treaty of 1856, the abrogation of all is implied. The Impe-rial Capinet never had any such intention. On the contrary, our communication of October 19 declared, in the most explicit terms, that his Majesty the Enperor maintained his adhesion to the general prin-ciples of the treaty of 1856, and that he is ready to come to an agreement with the signatary powers of that treaty, either to confirm its general stipulations or renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the equilibrium of Europe. There seems, then, to be no reason why the Cabinet of London should not, if it please, enter into an explanation with the signataries of the Treaty of 1856. For our part, we are ready to join in any deliberation having for its object the settle-ment of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East, and are persuaded that fresh guaran-tees would be found in the removal of a permanent cause of irritation existing between the two powers which are the most directly interested. Their mu-tual relations would be more firmly established on the basis of a good and solld understanding.

Earl Granville promptly proceeded to issue invitations for a Conference to meet January 3, but subsequently postponed it until the 17th inst. The diplomatic correspondence of Russia with Austria resulted in Austria virtually acceding to the proposed infraction, while disapproving of the form in which it was made known to the several powers. As regards Germany, it is now beyond doubt that there is a secret treaty between her and Russia, wherein the right to practically nullify the Treaty of Paris is accorded to the Czar. Turkey apparently regards the deliberations of the coming Conterence with indifference, looking upon it evidently as only a brief respite from farther exactions on the part of Russla, and as, like many similar assemblages the prelude to a desperate war. Italy maintains on this questhe same reserve that she has shown towards the belligerents in the Franco-German war. France is no longer able to dictate to Europe, and will be more concerned for her own safety than that of Turkey. So far the Government of National Defeuse has not made

known its views on the question at issue. The Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1856, and their probable representatives at the Conference, are as follows: -England, Earl Granville; Austria, Count Apponyi; Prussia, Gount Bernstorff; France, no representative named; Italy, Count Cadorna; Russia, Baron Brunow; Turkey, Monsonrons Basha.

-A Chicago paper estimates that 5000 ladies received calls in that city on New Year's Day, and that the average number of calls on each was seventy-five, making the whole number of calls 375,000. And Chicago estimates are always

-Canadian papers report that a sharp shock of earthquake, lasting about fifteen seconds, and passing from east to west, was felt on Tuesday night, between 6:20 and 6%, in several villages along the Ottawa, between Grenville and

-The veterans of the War of 1812 held a meeting in Rochester on Monday, to take further action to present their appeal to the Legislature and to Congress for the payment of the sum due them. In their petition they say that their average age is seventy-five years, that no pension has ever been granted them, that many of them are suffering from sickness and want, and that all of them are disabled by the intlication and minimipute of ago.

The Black Sea Question. To-day's Cable News. The London Conference. General Chanzy's Report

The Cause of His Defeat.

Bismarck Indicts the French.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Chicago Snowed

Forty-eight Hours'

Destructive Fires.

Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

Etc., Etc.

The Fight at Gien. LONDON, Jan. 16-5-30 P. M.—A despatch from Bordeaux says in the fight at Gien, as a result of which the enemy was driven from that place, several Prussian officers were killed.

General Changy to His Soldiers. General Chanzy announces the appearance of the enemy's columns in the vicinity of his forces on Sunday night, and that an engagement took place with their vanguard. The General bas issued an order of the day to the

Army of the Loire. Explanatory of the Recent Disaster, and calling for the display of all their soldierly qualities in the effort for its reparation.

He attributes The Abandonment of Le Mans by the army to an inexplicable panic among some troops and loss of important positions which compromised the safety of the entire army, and the failure to execute certain orders given by himself. He says, nevertheless, that a

Supreme Effort on the part of the army

May Yet Save the Country, and appeals in strong terms to the soldiers to rally to his support, and fight with renewed vigor for liberty and the republic.

Count Bismarck Indicts the French Republic for Violations of the Usages of War. LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Herald special writer

-Count Bismarck's circular, addressed to the Prussian representatives at foreign courts, in answer to the French despatch of General Chaudourdy, on the subject of the treatment of French prisoners, and their conduct under parole, has been published.

Count Bismarck repudiates the idea of any violation of the conventional usages of war on the part of the Germans. He asserts, on the contrary, that the French have been guilty of such violations, and that, too, under circumstances which preclude the possibility of mistake in making the charge of mistake against them. He says that the French troops bave fired on German bearers of flags of truce in twenty-one cases, and that several of the Prussians were thus killed and wounded. After the battle of Weissenbourg it was quite apparent that the French wounded. even the French military surgeons, were entirely ignorant of the existence of the convention, and it was consequently impossible that they could comply with its regulations and rules of guldance. Surgeons serving on the Prussian ambulances were wounded.

Numbers of the French tireurs assumed the cross of the Geneva Convention, as if they belonged to the Sanitary corps, when they were compelled to retreat defeated in battle.

Besides, says the Prussian Premier, the cases which were mentioned in my last circular, of the 27th of September, 1870, on this subject, other infractions of conventions of international law and of the general usages of civilized nations have been perpetrated by the Freuch. Explosive balls were used by them in the battle of Woerth. Colonel Von Deckendorff was wounded by one of these missiles.

The Germans did not use explosive bullets. They had a bullet consisting of sixteen sharpedged pieces which they fired, but the make and intent of this missile were openly submitted to the representatives of the foreign powers serving in Berlin, and approved of by them, before they were placed in the hands of the Prussian soldiers in the field.

OUTRAGE AT SEA. Count Bismarck goes on to instance. The French man-of-war Dessaix burned three German ships at sea, instead of having them first condemned by a prize court.

VIOLATIONS ON LAND. The German prisoners in the hands of the French have been, and are, badly treated. They are insufficiently fed, and confined in cold and damp prisons.

In Germany nothing of this sort has occurred The French Turcos committed the most beastly outrages both on the wounded and dead Prussians. To this they were urged on by the utterances of French newspapers. The Inde-pendance Algerine expressed its "pity for the poor Turcos" -for men who had just cut off the ears, no es, and heads of the German

INFERENCES.

Such proceedings, says Count Bismarck, are only possible under a dictatorship of French rulers who excite the vilest passions of the people, and who "crush out" the liberty of the press, for the very purpose of deceiving this same people as to the real state of affairs existing in their country, and who by so doing let loose a popular fury which they do not desire to keep within the bounds of integnational law and the lines of the usages of European war.

RESULTS. Thus, says the Prussian Premier in conclusion, we are compelled to prosecute the war against France with a degree of severity which is neither characteristic of the German people nor in accordance with our former usages in the years 1864 and 1866. You will thus be enabled to show to the Government to which you are accredited that the entire responsibility of this attaches to the French people-a people who have continued a Napoleonic war without any cause or right, at the same time renouncing all the traditions of European warfare.

## FROM THE STATE.

Attempts to Procure a Respite for Hanlon.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph HARRISBURG, Jan. 17 .- Fathers Barry and Mooney, spiritual advisers of Hanlon, are here in the interest of the condemned man. At noon they were introduced to the Governor by Representative Josephs. Their mission, though not yet divulged, is supposed to be to arge a respite. | mittee.

FROM THE WEST.

Henry Snow Storm in Chicago-Travel Sus-pended-Telegraph Lines Bown.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 .- A flerce snow storm, the most violent and protracted of the season, set in on Saturday night about 7 o'clock. A large amount of snow and sleet fell, and is much drifted in the streets. The street cars have been laid up all day and the railroad trains have been more or less interrupted. The telegraph lines east and south were disabled. The storm, which prevailed for forty-eight hours, terminated last night about 11 o'clock. The snow this morning is from twenty to twenty-four inches deep on a level. Many of the streets are almost impassable. The railroad trains have been but little interrupted, as the storm extended only a few miles out of the city.

Killed on the Rallway.

The conductor of a freight train, named Locke, and a brakeman, named Williams, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, while engaged in shovelling snow from the front of their train, near Englewood, last evening, were run over by a locomotive coming from an opposite direction. and almost instantly killed. Destructive Fires in Chicago-Slaughtering Establishment Burned-Loss, \$100,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 .- The large slaughtering and packing establishment of Armour & Co., on the corner of Salt street and Archer avenue, took fire at an early hour this morning and is completely destroyed. The main portion of the establishment was built of brick and was of immense size. In the pens were about 4000 live hogs, all of which were rescued. Some 2000 dressed hogs were saved from the fire. The loss on the building is \$40,000, fully insured, as follows:- Western, Buffalo, Buffalo City, Market, New York Equitable, and Merchants', Chicago, each \$5000; Fireman's, Chicago, \$3700; Republic, Chicago, \$2500; Franklin, Philadelphia; Corn Exchange, New York; North British, and Mercantile, each \$1500; Norwich, \$1200. The loss on the stock is estimated at \$60,000, with \$35,000

insurance, as follows:-Germania, \$5000; Continental, \$5000; Hartford, \$5000; Merchants', of Hartford, \$5000; Irving, of New York, \$5000; and North British, \$10,000. Some two hundred persons are thrown out of employment by this disaster. During the progress of the fire Francis Hugo, Thomas Barry, and Claude Blair were seriously injured, and Richard Dubach slightly, by the falling walls. The fire had its origin in the explosion of a gasoline lamp in the tool room.

Destruction of Cuttery Works-Lass, \$60.060. The American Cutlery Company's Works on Ewing street, between Halsted street and Blue Island avenue, were burned last night, with their entire contents. The loss is estimated at \$60,000. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained. The following is a list of the insprances: -

The Lycoming, Pennsylvania; Commerce of Albany; Sargamo, of Springfield; Lancaster City. of Pennsylvania; State, of Chicago; Knickerbocker, of New York; Phoenix, of Hartford; Albany City; Fireman's, of Chicago; North American, of New York; Fulton, of New York Home, of Columbus; Independent, of Boston State Fire, of Cleveland: German, of Cleveland Aurora and Alemania, of Cleveland, and Occidental, of San Francisco, each, \$2000, Firemen's of New York: Lamar, of New York: Tenton, of Cleveland; Chicago Fire; Detroit Fire and Marive, of Chicago; Garden City; Excelsior Fire. of New York; Home, of Chicago; Bloomington and Cleveland, each, \$1000. North American. of Hartford; State Fire, of Hartford; Lancaster City, Germania, and Lamar, of Chicago, each, \$1500. Merchants', of Chicago; and Putnam, of Hartford, each, \$3250. Yonkers, New York; and Equitable, of Chicago, each, \$2750. Firemen's Fund and People's, of San Francisco, each, \$2500. Phoenix, of Brooklyn, \$3000. In

Killed by a Horse. George Bau, in the employ of Witheck & Co., was kicked by a horse last evening, in the stables of that concern, and instantly killed.

Obituary. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 16.-Judge Byron

Paine, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, died on Saturday, after a painful illness of some Telegraphic Detention. CHICAGO, Jan. 16. - The Associated Press des-

patches last night from New York arrived via Omaha, having passed through Cincinnati and St. Louis to that point.

FROM WASHINGTON. American and British Interests.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- John C. Hopper, Esq., of New York city, appeared before the Senate Committee on Finance this morning, and delivered an argument on American and British interests. He read a letter from the British Minister, addressed to Messrs. Hunt

& Tillinghast, of New York, showing the manner in which British manufacturers are protected by the tariff on fine raw wools and the mode by which they seek to obtain important information from our American manufacturers to use for their own advantage and to the detriment of our own manufacturers at home.

The Congressional Temperance Society will hold a public meeting next Sunday night in the Metropolitan Church.

Applications for Pensions. Representative Morgan, of Ohio, member of the Military Committee, has prepared a bill which the committee has authorized him to report to the House, respecting the proviso of the sixth section of the act of 1868, which limits the application for a pension within five years from the time of wounds, death, or any other cause. It appears that in many cases persons entitled to pensions have failed to receive them by reason of ignorance of the above limitation.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, Jan. 17.—Mr. Dechert Introduced a bill granting to the State Fencibles the same rights as are given to the National Guards, City Troop, and Washington Grays by the act of April, 1867. Also, one supplementary to the election law, providing that the Board of Aldermen shall elect by the reform system two return judges from each ward who shall receive from the judges of election dusti-cate returns, and also empowering judges of the Court of Common Pleas to summarily decide upon and correct fraudulent returns, The following were passed:—Resolutions urging Congress to pass a bill allowing soldiers to locate land without occupancy.

A bill authorizing the Franklin Land Company to exchange certain lots in Philadelphia.

A bill increasing the number of directors of the

Provident Life and Trust Company. House of Representatives. The entire morning session of the House was oc-cupied in a discussion upon the Senate resolution appointing a committee to try the Lynd judicial case. The Republicans did not agree mong themselves as to the course to pursue.

Mr. Marshall held that the appointment of a com mittee was unconstitutional, while Mr. Strang was disposed to believe that it was the manifest duty of the House under the act of 180, to draw and

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Brooks-Hastings Case.

The Old and New Tariff.

The Alabama Claims. SHALL HANLON BE RESPITED ?

Not Ready to Die.

The Bombardment of Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

The Bombardment of Paris, LONDON, Jan. 17.—(Special to N. Y. Telegram.)-Indirect intelligence was received here from Paris of the events occurring on the 12th and early on the morning of the 13th.

The shelling of the city continued with Murderous Consequences. The people, however, do not urge a capitulation, and cling to the chance of relief from the forts on the eastern side. All the forts on that side of the city, including Nogent and Rosey are, it is certain, telling with

Terrible Effect on the Prussiaus. That part of the city is said to be crowded with people, and

Temporary Shelter has been found for thousands of the inhabitants in the Bois de Vincennes. The works of art in the Luxembourg are safely stored away. The building only is nearly destroyed

A French Attack on General Werder's Army Repuised, VERSAILLES, Jan. 16.—General Werder was seriously attacked yesterday by four French corps in his position south of Belfort. The battle lasted nine hours, and the attack was victoriously repelled at all points. The German loss was only two hundred.

French Batteries Silenced. VERSAILLES, Jan. 16 .- The French to-day unmasked some new batteries on the south side of Paris. Their fire was immediately encountered by the German batteries, and quickly silenced. The Germans lost only two officers and seventeen men.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Brooks-Hastings Case Special Despatch to The Roening Telegraph Washington, Jan. 17.—Hugh Hastings was before the special committee to investigate the charges which he made against James Brooks. Hastings refused to be sworn or to answer any questions until the committee first make a report upon his memorial presented yesterday. Judge Bingham, chairman of the committee. informed him that he had no right to make such a request. The committee was authorized only to investigate the charges preferred by Hastings against Brooks. Hastings still refused to be sworn or to answer, whereupon the committee gave him until 4 o'clock to determine

The Duty on Liquors. The Ways and Means Committee agreed to day to report a bill equalizing the duty on brandy, gin, rum, and other spirituous liquors. It is now made two dollars per gallon.

whether he would answer or be held for con-

The Old and New Tariff. At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the committee made a decision with reference to geods imported towards the close of the year. They decided that all goods arriving on the afternoon of the 31st of December should come in under the old tariff, and all after that

The Senate Figuree Committee discussed Mr. Kellogg's bill to increase the duties on mixed woollen fabrics composed in whole or in part of hair; they also considered the proposition for drawback on whisky. (The Sounte Foreign itelations Committee and a long session on the Alabama claims. Mr.

Chairman Sumner is anxious to have a bill prepared embodying the recommendations of resident's message on this subject. He holds. with a majority of his committee, that our Goverrment must either pay private claimants or else allow them to present their bills to Great Britain for settlement. The Additional 5 Per Cent.

The Senate to-day concurred in the House amendments to the bill for the issue of the additional three hundred million 5 per cent. bonds. The bill now goes to the President for The "Iron-clad" Oath.

The Reconstruction Committee, at its meeting to-day, discussed the proposition submitted by Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, for dispensing with the iron-clad oath in certain cases. It applies to persons who were minors during the Rebellion and who could not hold office. Condition of the South.

A resolution for an investigation of the condition of affairs in the South, offered by Mr. Porter, of Virginia, was placed in the hands of a sub-committee, with authority to report at the next meeting of the committee. Eligibility to the Presidency.

Senator Yates introduced a resolution to-day for the amendment of the Constitution so that any person fourteen years a resident of the United States and thirty-five years old can be eligible as a candidate for the office of Presi-

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont Grand Army of the Republic. RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 16 .- At the Grand Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic the following officers were unanimously reelected for 1871:-General W. W. Henry, of Burlington, Grand Commander; Colonel G. S. Redfield, of Ludlow, Senior Vice Grand Commander; Colonel Albert Clark, of St. Albans, Junior Vice Grand Commander; General George J. Stamard, of St. Albans, delegate at large to the National Encampment at Boston in May next; Major George H. Bigelow, of Burlington, Representative to the same; Colonel W. Y. Vezey, of Rutland, substitute. General Henry's staff is to be announced hereafter.

Re-election of Sounter Morrill. AUGUSTA, Jan. 17 .- Senator Morrell was reelected to the United States Senate, the vote standing-Morrill 26, Abram Sanborn I, in the Senate, and in the House, Morrill 99, Sun'sora

FROM THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—A fire broke out in Lima, Ohlo, at 10 o'clock last night, In a large business house on the Puelic Square, that, at the last accounts, was spreading fearfully. The citizens had only one small fire engine and were unable to check the conflagration.

The heaviest losers are A. F. Wheeler, drug store; Moore & Co., dry goods; King & Parham, hardware; Jackson, book store; Krauss, photographic gallery; and Gus. Freisch, clothing store. The goods were mostly saved in a damaged condition.

FROM THE STATE.

The Effort to Respite Hauton. Special Despatch to the Reening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17 .- In the interview between the Catholic clergymen and the Governor, the argument in support of the extension of time to Hanlon was that the condemned did not conceive that he could go fully prepared to meet his God at the time fixed in the death warrant. The matter was fully discussed, and the clergymen left the Governor assured by him that he would give the application the fullest

FROM NEW YORK.

The Suspected Express Bobber. SARATOGA, Jan. 17 .- Filkins, the suspected Albany express robber and attempted assassin. was caught last night at Schroon. He denied committing the crime, and asserts he can prove his innocence. He declares he left Albany on account of suspicions against him. He will be taken to Albany to-night.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Senatorial Caucus. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17 .- The joint Republican caucus will be held this evening for the nomination of United States Senator. The excitement continues, with no material change in the prospects of the candidates.

New York Produce Market. New York, Jan. 17.—Cotton dull and heavy; sales 2500 bales middling upland at 15½c.; middling Orleans at 15½c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales 14,000 bbls. State at \$5.70@6.90; Ohio at \$6.50@ saies 14,000 bbls. State at \$5.70@8-90; Onto at \$6.50@ 7; Western at \$6.40@7-25; Southern at \$6.55@8-90. Wheat firmer; winter red and amber at \$1.50@1-55. Corn firm and scarce; sales 29,000 bushels mixed at \$2@85z. for new. Oats quiet; sales 21,000 bushels at 59@65z. Reef steady. Pork firm; new mess, \$22 @22-25. Lard steady at 11½@13c. Whisky steady at 93½c.

THE BATTLE OF LE MANS.

Conclusion of the Report of Wednesday's Battle. A report of the second day's battle at Le Mans was broken off abruptly in yesterday's TELE-GRAPH. We here present the conclusion of the narrative:--

"A sharp and precise needle-gun fire was opened on the French line and position left of the village of Brette, not more than 700 yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to long hold the posinon unless the Germans were dislodged. heavy fire of artillery directed on the woods had apparently but little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced in good order across the plain, but were compelled to retire, with beavy loss, under a murderous fire of both artillery and musketry. The contest for the pos-session of Brette was kept up here until dark, when an order reached the French to fall back

"The battle began about 1 o'clock, and reached its height on the French left. The day was not cold, but the ground was covered with eight inches of snow, which was fast melting under be hot sun. At an early hour the streets of Le Mans-not more than five miles from the field of battle-were filled with excited people and crowded with numerous wagons and ammunition supplies, all being ready to seek a place of safety in the rear in case of an unfavorable result of the fight. "At 4 e'clock the Germans advanced by co-

lumns, covered by the artillery, against the Chateau des Charters, a pretty country place, and occupied it as headquarters. Here, for the first time, the French battery, hitherto in reserve, opened fire, apparently taking the Germans by surprise, and causing their advance to waver, but only momentarily. With their usual obstinacy the Germans again pressed forward and attacked the French infantry, which occupied the terraced road below the General's position. It soon became evident that the French were unable to withstand the heavy charges of the enemy, and 5 o'clock the order to retreat was given. The French artillery maintained a heavy fire, and the Germans seemed disinclined to pursue the advantage.

"General Chanzy actively superintended the retreat, which was never disorderly. Indeed, the French still held the strongest positions, and believed that the results of the day were not irrevocably lost to them. General Chanzy hoped to renew the fight under better auspices to-morrow; but, later in the evening, an event occurred which caused him to change his de-

"After dark, a strong force of Germans re-newed the fight, attacking La Tuilerie, the most important French position. Immense masses of infantry and a large force of cavalry dvanced rapidly, scattering the French forces, who did not anticipate an attack. The Gardes Mobiles from Britany fled in dis-rder, and the bole French force on the right bank of the Huisne were compelled to make a rapid retreat upon Le Mans. This unforescen disaster may compel the evacuation of Le Mans, if not break up Chanzy's army. A council of war is now in ression, but the result of their deliberatoins is not yet known.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Front Street Garroting Case. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Finletter.

George Ewing, George Jackson, and William Trout are being tried in this Court to-day upon the charge of burglary and assault and battery with intent to kill Patrick Dougherty and his wife, at their house No. 1705 S. Front atreet. The evidence on the part of the Commonwealth was that at night four men entered the bed-room where Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty were sleeping and tied a handkerchief about the mouth and throat of Mrs. Dougherty, and a rope round Mr. Dougherty's throat, and cut aling in rope round Mr. Dougherty's throat, and cut him b rope round Mr. Dougherty's throat, and cut aim in several piaces; they demanded of Mrs. Dougherty information as to where the money was kept, which she refused to give them, but Mr. Dougherty, not waiting to be asked, told them where the money was kept, and they broke open the drawer of the bureau, and sto e \$1560; orders were given to kill bim if he followed, and his wife held him back when the robbers left; the men were masked, but the pro-secutors were positive in their identification of the three prisoners. The fourth man was never ar

The defense offered to prove that Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty had told different stories about this case, saying that they could not pretend to recognize any of the men, and then proposed to arge an acquittal from alleged inconsistencies and incongruities of the Commonwealth's case. On trial.

Lie Commonwealth's case. On trial.

Alleged Familiarity.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Julie Fazzon.

James Wallace was charged with committing an indecent assault upon a girl. It was alleged that Wallace was foreman over the girls in a shoe factory on Market street, above Eighth, where the prosecutrix was employed, and that he one day put his arm about her waist, kissed her, and otherwise assaulted her improperly, and only decisted when he heard approaching footsteps. The defense set up that the girl made advances to Mr. Wallace, put her arms about his neck, rested her face upon his mountain, and he necessarily was assaying assaying and her face upon his and no more. On trial

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The bank statement reflects a slight change in their condition as compared with that of the preceding week, the deposits being less by \$34,677, the legal-tenders by \$51,896, and the specie by \$148,541. There has been a material falling off in the loans, amounting to \$675,465, which does not necessarily indicate a contracting policy, but rather a falling off in the deing policy, but rather a falling off in the de-mand for capital. This is fully accounted for mand for capital. This is fully accounted for by the comparative duliness which has prevailed during this week at the Stock Board. The clearings are less by \$3,545,529, but it must be remembered that those of last week were unusually large, so that more than an average business has been done. Call leans to-day were quiet but easy at 5½ to 6½ per cent. Discounts are also dull, and there is very little first-class paper making or offering. The range on the street is 7 to 8 per cent. on the street is 7 to 8 per cent.

Gold is quiet and steady at 110%@110%, and Government bonds are steady at about last night's closing prices.

Stocks were fairly active this morning and there was a decidedly better feeling throughout.

there was a decidedly better feeling throughout. Sales of city 6s, new, at 100½@100%; ante-war issues sold at 101½.

Reading Railread continues active but stronger, with sales at 49@49½; sales of Pennsylvania at 62; Lebigh Valley at 60; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 46@46½.

In Canal shares there was a fair movement in Lebigh with sales at 231½ an advance of 1½.

Lehigh, with sales at 33%, an advance of 1/2.
Miscellaneous shares were in demand, but the only sales were in Central Transportation at 15%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$2000 Pa & N Y C 78 92 | 100 sh Reading R. 49 | 100 ch y 58, prior | 100 do ... 49 | 1-16 | 100 do ... 62 49 | 100 do ... 80 80 | 100 do ... 80 | 100 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. 100 do... b15. 63% Tsh Cent Trans. 50% MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

— U. S. 68 of 1851, 110%(a110%; do. 1862, 100% a109%; do. 1864, 108%(a108%; do. 1860, 108%(a108%; do. 1865, new, 107%(a107%; do. 1867, do. 107%(a108; do. 1868, do. 108%(a108%; 10-408, 107%(a107%). U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110&110%; Gold, 110%(a) 110%; Silver, 105&107; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 750@760; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 750@760; Central Pacific Railroad 1900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 600@615. MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1851, 110%(a)10%; 6-20s of 1862, 109%(a)109%; do. 1864, 108%(a)108%; do., July, 1865, 107%(a)108%; do. July, 1865, 107%(a)108%; do. July, 1868, 1083%(a)108%; 55. 10-40, 107%(a)107%. Gold. 110%(a)110%. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 110%(a)10%. NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10-00 A. M. 110% 11-40 A. M. 110% 10-90 "...110% 11-41 "...110% 10-90 "...110% 11-43 "...110% 10-90 "...110% 11-43 "...110% 10-90 "...110% 11-90 M. 110% 11-90 M. 110% 11-90 M. 110%

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16,-There is a steady demand for Flour from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. The receipts and stocks are light and holders very firm in their views. Sales of 100 bbls. Western extra at \$5.75; 500 barrels Wisconsin and Minnesota extras family at \$6.75 &7; 200 bbls, Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6-25@6-50; 600 bbls, do. do. \$6.75@7.50, and 50 bbis fancy Indiana do. do. at \$6.75. Rye Flour sells at \$5.12%@5.25. In Corn Meal

The market is nearly void of fine Wheat, and for this a good demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.56@1.58, and 400 bushels do, amber at \$1.67. Rye may be quoted at 95c. for Western, Corn is firmer; sales of 35,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at 75.68 7 to and 1000 bushels Western mixed at 74c. Oats—some advance; 14,000 bushels Western said at 57.3 60c. In Barley and Mait no sales were reported. Cloverseed is quiet and the receipts are light; sales of good and prime at 10% alic. Timothy is nominal at \$5. Flaxseed ranges from \$2 to \$2 10.
Whisky is unchanged. Sales of Western iron-bound at \$8c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 17.—Cotton dull and heavy middling uplands, 1436 alfo.; low middling, 1436 Flour firm but transactions limited for want of stock Flour firm but transactions limited for want of stock Howard street superfine, \$5@550; do. extra, \$6.25@7; do. family, \$7.25@8:10; City Mills superfine, \$5.00 (a5.75; do. extra, \$6.25@8:75; do. family, \$8@10:50; Western superfine, \$5.605:50; do. extra, \$6.12%(a7.75; do. family, \$6.87%(a7.75) (do. family, \$6.87%(a7.75) (do. family, \$6.87%(a7.75) (do. extra, \$6.12%(a7.75; do. family, \$6.87%(a7.75) (do. extra, \$6.12%(a7.75) (do. extr better feeling and advanced to 92%@93c.

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

New York, Jan. 17.—Stocks Strong, Money strong at 7 per cent. gold. Gold, 110%@110% 5.20s of 1862, ccupon, 109%; do. 1864, do., 108%; do. 1865, do. 108%; do. 1865, new, 107%; do. 1867, 107%; do. 1868, 163%; 10-40s, 107%; Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 89%; Canton Co., 67; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie, 21%; Reading, 98%; Adams Express, 65%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 88%; Illinois Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 88%; Illinois Central, 1184; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 105%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98%; Western Union Telegraph, 46%

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... JANUARY 17 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH S A. M. ...... 38 | 11 A. M. ..... 43 | 2 P. M. ..... 47

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Bark Tulma, Petersen, Gibraltar for orders, Work

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, from Baitimore, with midse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Florence Franklin, Pierson, from Baltimore, with midse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Nor, bark Freednaes, Broniund, 56 days from Liverpool, with midse, to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. brig Shepherdess, Penwill, 34 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Sabino, Churrier, 11 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Schr Sabino, Currier, 11 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.

Schr Csroline, Tice, from Miliville, with glass to Whitail, Tatum & Co.

Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, from New Castle, Del.

\*\* Schr Cora Etta, arrived yesterday from Darien, Ga., is consigned to Cochran, kussell & Co.—

not as before. Cargo, 162,272 feet pitch pine timber and 9167 feet boards, to Cochran. Russell & Co.

MISCELLANY. Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence via Havana, arrived at New Orleans 4 A. M. yesterday, to sail 20th

inst. on her return.

Bark Lady Bayelock, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken 5th inst., lat. 30 30, long, 73 30.
Brig E iza Cerwin, from Old Harbor, Jam., for