Continued from the Second Page. frem the neighborhood of Bar-le-Duc, held im mediately after the capitulation of MacMahon's army, Wilhelmshof, near Cassel, was assigned as the place of his residence for the time being. He started without demy on his journey thither, by way of Liege, through Belgium, accompanied by a suite of one hundred persons, and an armed Prussian escort. The Prince Imperial is on the way to join him, if he was not with him at the time of his surrender, and the presence of the ex-Empress will soon render the fallen imperial family complete.

Meanwhile Paris, which for nearly nineteen years had been awed into subjection by the terror of his hayonets and the inspiration of his name, is revelling in shouts of "Vive in Republique!" and the only semblance of French authority in France is the Provisional Republic which Favre, Gambetta, and Trochu have set up on the ruins of the Bonaparte throne.

Such, in brief outline, is the history of the conflict which General Prim precipitated upon Enrope by proposing Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen as a candidate for the throne of Spain. The ex-Emperor-we have already become used to the expressive prefixresented the scheme of Prim ostensibly "as a ebeck and a menace to France," in reality as a defiance of his well-known hostility to what he had been pleased to term the aggrandizing spirit of Prussia. He sought to throw the entire responsibility for it upon the Prussian king; and, not content with its abandonment, demanded a guarantee that no Prussian prince would ever be suffered to ascend the throne of Charles V. This humiliating demand was rejected, and Napoleon declared that he would enforce it at the point of the sword. On the 28th of July he affixed the magical name of Napoleon to a proclamation in which he assumed the chief command of an army of half a million soldiers, whom he proposed forthwith to lead on a triumphant march upon Berlin. On the 2d of September, only five weeks afterwards, he laid his sword at the feet of King William and surrendered himself a prisoner of war.

Thus ends the story of the Third Napoleon and the Second Empire. Unhappily the tribulations which they have bequeathed to France are, perchance, but just begun.

### MEWS SUMMARY.

-At a meeting of the Fire Association held last evening, the following named gentlemen were elected officers:-President-Samuel Floyd, Niagara Hose Co.; Vice-President-Samuel S. Stone, Delaware Fire Co.; Treasurer—Daniel R. Murphey, Assistance Fire Co.; Secretary—John R. Cantlin, Franklin

Fire Co. -Yesterday afternoon George Swope, residing at No. 545 Beigrade street, whilst gunning near Tacony, accidentally shot himself, from the effects of which he soon after died. The body was taken to his late residence, and

the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. -Emanuel Bennisbake, six years old, whose parents reside at No. 4384 Main street, Manayunk, was drowned in the canal at that place yesterday afternoon. A boy named McBride was drowned yesterday afternoon at Pine street wharf, Delaware. The body was

not recovered. -Mr. James R. Greeves, one of the oldest Philadelphia builders, who carried on business for about forty years, at one time on the site of a portion of the Continental Hotel, and subsequently on Sansom street, above Sixteenth, died on the 3d instant at his resi dence in Germantown, 78 years old. Mr. Greeves was a member of the Society of Friends. For many years he was a contributor to and an active manager of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

-A meeting of journeymen painters was held last evening at the hall, Eighth and Loeast streets. The committee, consisting of Patrick McMenamon, Michael Dunn, Samuel Russell, Jeremiah Foley, and George W. Snyder, appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the trade in relation to coolie labor reported, a series denouncing the system, which were adopted.

-The Germans of our city had an immense torchlight procession last evening, in honor of the great victories of Prussia. The route included the various newspaper offices, all of which were tendered the compliment of a serenade

# THE WAR.

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED-PORMATION OF THE NEW MINISTRY-PARIS IN REVOLUTION-THE MEETING BE-TWEEN NAPOLEON AND RING WILLIAM.

Paris, Sept. 5 .- The following proclamation has been issued by the new government:

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE-Ministere d'la Interior: The dechaine has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif. The Republic has been proclaimed in the Hotel de Ville. A government of national defence, composed of eleven members and all deputies of Paris, has been constituted and ratified by popular acclama-tion. Their names are MM. Arago, Emanuel Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Glois Bizoin, Eugene Pelleton, Picard, Rochefort and Jules Simon.

General Trochu will at the same time continue in the exercise of the powers of governor of Paris, and is appointed Minister of War, in place of General Palikao. Please proceed immediately, and if necessary have it proclaimed by the public crier.

For the government of national defence. The Minister of the Interior,

LEON GAMBETTA. Paris, Sept. 4, 1870, 6 P. M. The following circular dispatch has been sent by the Minister of the Interior to the

prefects of the departments: Paris, Sept. 4, 1870.—General Trochu, governor of Paris, has been appointed a mem-

ber of the government of the national defence, and installed at the Hotel de Ville. He takes the portfolio of war, and his colleagues have conferred upon him the presidency. LEON GAMBETTA.

Paris, Sept. 5 .- An officer who attempted to reach the army of Marshal McMabon furnishes the following details to the journals of the surrender of the Emperor:

In the second attack of our armies we understand that all the positions of Marshal Mc-Mahon were turned. Bazzalles, Douz, Bo-lom, Villers, Cernay, Givrune, La Chapelle, Fieigneux, Saint Mauge and Vrignes, to the woods of Douchey, formed an eclipse of fire around Sedan, kept up by 450,000 soldiers and 900 cannon. At Sedan, with 400,000 men before him, and seriously wounded in the shoulder and groin, with bombs bursting around bim, the Marshal turned over his command to General Wimpfen. As regards the Emperor, McMahon's corps covered him on the field of battle, and the walk of Sedan protected him | exceed 115,000 men.

for one hour longer. Floring was the head-quarters of the King of Prussia, the Prince Royal, a host of German princes and strangers.

Two shells shot across the sky in the direction of Sedan, commencing the bombardment of the town. A thick cloud of smoke followed by flames rises above the town, where there are only women, wounded and exhausted troops.

The Emperor hoisted a white flag of truce, an hour before sending his sword to King William. As a souvenir of Jena, his implacable adversary made him send his sword as Napoleon the First sent his in-other days to he King of Prussia.

Wishing to have the man himself in the grasp of his double files of soldiers, King William desired, in his turn, to have the Emperor Napoleon in his possession before ordering Sedan to be destroyed. "One does not discuss with swords," answered the King to those who brought him the sword of Bonaparte. "It should be broken. That is already done with the man. I would have Napoleon come here."

At the invitation of King William he was escorted by the white cuirassiers. Bismarck

and Van Roon were present. These two points, Sedan and Floring, are at a distance of three kilometres one from the other. We went through Serigny without hindrance, but not without difficulty. At Fleigneux and Saint Mauge, 500 metres distant from Floring, the music of the Prussian bands mingled with the hurrahs of the officers. Prussian soldiers hishonor the Marseillaise, and our song of battle becomes as a provoking sarcasm their hymn of victory.

London, Sept. 5 .- The Prussians were reported at St. Quentin last night, advancing on Paris. Montmedy still holds out.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Germans have discovered and destroyed a hidden aqueduct, on which Metz depended for water. They also captured Bazaine's dispatch bag, the contents of which show the French to be in a desperate condition. Early capitalation is looked for, and the Germans are making ample preparations for the treatment of the French wounded with whom the city must be filled.

The prisoners taken by the French have been released and sent out of the fortress on account of the scarcity of food. Complaints come from Berlin that Germans

staying in France are harshly treated. The following incidents are from Belgian

General Du Failly was killed not by his own

soldiers, but by the Prussians. When his body was found the right arm was gone, and there was also a frightful wound from a grenade in the thigh.

A Prussian officer saw the Emperor on Saturday, at a cottage near the Pressian headquarters, with two Prussian cuirrassiers guarding him. The Prince Imperial is reported to have been seriously ill at Averne on Friday morning. The Emperor rode from his place of detention to call on the King as a visitor rather than as a prisoner. His barouche was piloted by two uhlans, and surrounded by several generals, Imperial piqueurs, in green and gold, being the only body-guard. The Emperor smoked as he rode.

When the object of the visit of the French flag became noised as the surrender of the Emperor, the enthusiasm was more than French. Bearded fellows, discarding their weapons, threw their arms about the nearest necks, set up the "Marseillaise" and "Partant pour la Syrie," which for some time rang through the camps, until the King silenced it.

The soldiers crowded around Bismarck, who, when silence was regained, said: "Gentlemen, I am nothing in this war. Thank the King. Thank Moltke." After further uproar he resumed: "Well, if I am responsible for anything it is the powerful aid given us by the southern States. To them we owe this latest victory.1 The population of Sedan waved on the ramparts the Prussian flag when the firing had

London, Sept. 5 .- It is said a friend, condoling with the Emperor, expressed the hope that his popularity in Paris was not gone. The Emperor replied, "It matters not; I shall return there to exact a reckoning; not give one." LONDON, Sept. 5 .- The centinued presence

of British frigates off the mouth of the Tiber persuades the Italians that England intends to guarantee the independence of the Pope.

London, Sept. 4 .- Formidable riots occurred at Enniskillen, Ireland, on the news of the French Emperor's discomfiture. Protestants were assaulted and several militiamen

badly hurt. LONDON, Sept. 5 .- The United States steamer Juniata has arrived at Cuxhaven. Berlin, Sept. 5 .- The following dispatches have been received here from the King to the

VARENNES, So'clock Sunday morning .-What a thrilling moment, that of my meeting with Napoleon. He was dejected but digninified. I assigned as his place of immediate stay, Williamshof, near Cassel. Our meeting took place at a small country house opposite the western glacis of Sedan. When summoned to it I was in the saddle inspecting the positions before the place. You must imagine my reception among the troops. It was indescribable. Their exultation was overwhelming. At dusk I ended a five hours' ride, and

at one in the morning returned hither. May God aid us further. Boullon, Sept. 4 .- The Emperor Napoleon, with a suite of 100 persons, on horseback and in carriages marked with the Imperial cypher, arrived here at noon escorted by an armed force of Prussians. He is going to Germany via Liege, consent to his passage through Belgian territory had been previously

obtained from the Belgian government. It is not true that the Prince Imperial is the guest of the Prince de Chimay. He was last heard of at Maubeuge, this morning. The

Emperor is reported to be seriously ill. VERVIERS, Sept. 5 .- The Emperor arrived here at five o'clock on Sunday evening. He alighted at the railway station and proceeded to the hotel, where he slept for the night. He leaves to-night for Cassel. The Emperor is accompanied by Count Choisieul, Prince of Moskowa and others.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5 .- The French Prince Imperial has reached Namur. He goes to rejoin his father near Cassel. The Empress Eugenie is hourly expected to arrive here for the same destination.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5 .- The Independence Belge says when Sedan surrendered it contained 70,000 soldiers. Last night 15,000 more surrendered to the Prussians, and 30,000 took refuge in Belgium. From these figures it infers that McMahon's army did not greatly

General Felix Donay and staff have arrived |

It is reported that the Orleans princes have gone to Paris.

The Crown Princes of Prussia and Saxony began their march on Paris this morning. The King and Count Bismarck accompany them. General Wimpfen's capitulation included

the whole force at Sedan. The Prussian losses are wonderfully small, notwithstanding the rifled cannon, Minies and

Paris, Sept. 5 .- The provisional government has taken possession of the office without the slightest disorder. All the Ministers are acting with energy. Orders for the immediate, formation of colossal armies have been issued. Over 200,000 men are ready to take the field. The superintendent of telegraphs has announced to all the departments the events that have occurred in Paris. The Senate is suppressed and the Corps Legislatif dissolved. An important fraction of the Chambers have met at the residence of President Schneider, and seem disposed to act independently of the provisional government, to whom, however, they have sent delegations. The officers and soldiers fraternize with the people, and place themselves under the orders of the government, which is in permanent session at the Hotel de Ville, under the presidency of General Trochu.

The Journal Officiel de la Republique pub-

lishes the following:
PARIS, Sept. 5.—The French people, anticipating the Chambers, which hesitated to save the country, have demanded a republic. They place their representatives not in power, but in peril. The republic is proclaimed. The revolution has been accomplished in the name of the right of public safety. Citizens, watch over the city which is confided to you. Tomorrow you will be with the army, the avengers of the country. (Signed by all the Min-

The republic is proclaimed. The government has been appointed by acclamation. It is composed of the citizens Emanuel Arago, Cremieux, Jules Favre, Jules Ferry, Gambetta, Garnier Pages, Glais Bezoin, Pelleton, Picard, Rochefort and Jules Simon, representatives of Paris.

General Trochu is entrusted with full military powers for the national defence. He has been called to the Presidency of the government. The government invites the people to be calm, and not to forget that they are in the face of the enemy. The government, which is before all a government for the national defence, has formed a Ministry as follows: Jules Favre, foreign affairs; Gen. Trochu, war: Admiral Fourchon, marine; Emanuel Cremieux, Justice; Ernest Picard, finance; Jules Simon, public instruction; Dorian, public works; Magne agriculture.

is supreme. Steinacker is appointed director of telegraphs. The government of national defence decrees that the Corps Legislatif be dissolved and the Senate abolished. Full amnesty is accorded for all political crimes and offences against the press laws committed from December 30, 1852, to September 3, 1870. All condemned still detained, whether by judgment of correctional tribunes, courts of assize, or councils of war, shall be immediately set at

The Minister President and Council of State

Proclamation to the Garde Nationalethose on whom our patriotism has just imposed the formidable mission of defending the country: We thank you for your brave devotion. To your resolution is due the civic victory which restores liberty to France. It has not cost a drop of blood. Personal power is no more. The nation entire resumes her rights and her arms. She rises ready to die in defence of the soil. You have given her back her soul which despotism has stifled. You will maintain with firmness the execution of the laws, and, rivalling our noble army, you will show us together the road to victory. The government has decreed that the fabrication and sale of wines shall be absolutely

London, Sept. 5 .- A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gozette thus describes the surrender of Napoleon, September 3:

About five o'clock there was a sudden suspension of the cannonade along the whole line. Many were the speculations as to the cause, but nobody seemed to divine the truth. You may judge of our surprise when, four minutes later, we saw a French officer, escorted by two uhlans, coming at a hard trot up a steep bridlepath from Sedan to our post, one of the uhlans carrying a white duster on a faggot stick as a flag of truce.

The messenger turned out to be a French colonel, come to ask terms of surrender. After a very short consultation between the King and General Von Moltke, the messenger was told that, in a matter so important as the surrender of at least 80,000 men and an important fortress, it was necessary to send an officer of high rank.

You are therefore to return to Sedan and tell the governor of the town to report himself immediately. If he does not arrive in an hour our guns will again open fire. You may tell the commandant that there is no use of his trying to obtain any other terms than un-conditional surrender. The messenger rode back with the message. When he was fairly out of earshot his mission was most eagerly can-

At half past six there arose a sudden cry among numbers of the King's staff of Der Kaiser ist da," and then came a loud hurrah. Soon we began to look anxiously for a second flag of truce, and in ten minutes more General Reilly rode up with a letter for the King of Prussia. As soon as the French general was in sight the slender escort of cuirassiers and dragoons we had with us was drawn up in line two deep behind the King.

In front of the escort was the staff, and ten yards in frent of them stood King William to receive General Reilly. That officer, as we soon learned, was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King William. The Emperor of the French wrote: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."
Ne pouvant pas mouvre a la tete de mon arme, je vieus mettre mon essee aux pieds de

votre maieste. On the receipt of this most astounding letter, there was a brief consultation between the King and Crown Prince-who had come over King and Crown Prince—who had come over from the hill on the arrival of the flag of truce— Count Bismarck, General Von Moltke and Von Roon. The King wrote to the Emperor begging him to come next morning to the King of Prussia's headquarters at Vendres. While this note was being written Count Bismarck came up to Generals Sheridan and Forsyth and myself, and heartily

Sheridan and Forsyth and myself, and heartily ah ok our hands.

"Let me congratulate you most sincerely, Count," said General Sheridan; "I can only compare the surrender of Napoleon to that of Lee at Appomattox Court-house." When it came my turn to grasp the Chancellor's hand, I could not help saying, after I had warmly congratulated him, "You cannot but feel a pride, Count Blemarck, in having contributed so largely to the winning of to-day's victory."

"Oh, my dear sir," was the mild answer, "I am no strategist, and have nothing to do with the winning of battles. What I am proud of is that the Bavarians, the Saxons and the Wurtembergers have not only been on our side, but have had so large a share in the glory of the day. That they are with us and not against us, that is my doing. I do not think the French will say now that the South Germans will not fight for our common fatherland." I asked his Excellency whether Louis was taken with his papa, and was told that no one knew. When the King had written his letter he himself handed it to General Reilly, who stood barchended, to receive it.

At twenty minutes of eight, General Reilly left for the beleagured town, escorted by the unians. Early next morning I started for Belgium, and on my way met the travelling carriage of his Majesty, with Napoleon III, on his way to report himself a prisoner at King William's headquarters at Vendres.

London, Sept. 5.—The Tribune's special corres-

LONDON, Sept. 5 .- The Tribune's special corres-London, Sept. 5.—The Tribune's special correspondent writes from Florence, August 30, saying:
Last night's Gazette d'Rely publishes a circular, notifying all tenants that the Ministerial Council has decided to transfer the government to Rome before the end of September. The government, by snoouncement, intends exonerating itself from claims to indemnity.

The news came on Florence like a thunderbolt. The genuineness of the notice is doubted, but is affirmed, and this policy explains the army on the frontier and why Prince Napoleon postponed his announced departure. Everything is in a declining and languishing condition.

ing and languishing condition.
Count Bismarck telegraphs officially to London: -VENDRES, Sept. 3. I have spoken with the Emperor Napoleon about peace, but he has answered that, as a prisoner, he has no power, and that all depends on the Regency in Paris. Thus the capture of the Emperor has no influence on the centinua-

#### THE PRUSSIAN PIONEERS.

How Their Reconsoitring Parties are Com-The French attribute their want of success to the splendid manner in which the Prussians reconquitre with their Uhlans, and the completeness of their spv system, which keeps them perfectly acquainted with every stir made by their autagonists.
On the subject of the Prussian eclaireurs the Paris

Moniteur gives the following interesting account of the manner in which they go to work. The writer

begins by saying:—

The qualities inherent in French nature are impetuosity, dash and courage, but these characteristies, which Europe does not hesitate to proclaim, often carry in their wake a certain inattention. The qualitles, on the other hand, peculiar to the German character are reflection, prudence and method. These sometimes produce slowness of attack, but they leave nothing to chance. From this aggregate of qualities and defects it results that the Prussian of qualities and defects it results that the Prossian army is admirably well informed and the French are scarcely so at all. Was anything known of the enormous forces which Prince Frederick Charles and the Crown Prince had accumulated on the Saar, and who bore down the two corps of General Frossard and Marshal MacMahon? The Frussians understand and practise using scours in a campaign. The general who is confronted by a corps which he is so watch and fight, chooses a clever and determined efficer. A small troop is confided to him of from fifteen to twenty select horsemen, Uhlans or hussars. The officer, in his turn, takes into the band some soldiers of the landwehr, both upon the very frontier of the country which he is to reconnoitre, and which his business, his relations, and his habits allured him to visit in every sense. This man, who has a mission of condidence and honor, advances to the front, musket in hand, eye watchful, and ear attentive. He has been told what point is to be reached, which spot is marked in pencil on an excellent map, which the officer carries about him. The place which is to be reconnoitred is often twenty to thirty kilometres distant from the Prussian lines, in the very centre of the enemy's terri-tory. Behind the first horseman, who has orders to advance very slowly, following hollows, dells and sometimes the highway, sometimes also pushing forward across the fields, two other riders come at 200 paces off. Fur her away, at the same distance from them, comes the officer, followed by eight or ten horsemen, charged to protect him if necessary. Two other riders are further away, whom a last soldier is following at 200 paces. This column, moving on si ently, occupies the space of a kilometre. If the horseman who leads is surprised a shot gives alarm to the rest of the band, and the riders ahead and behind have orders to depart at full gailop and to and his escort go on ahead to reconnoitre with whom they have to do and to see what is passing, follow any direction that is safest. The officer alone whom they have to do and to see what is passing, after which all leave at full speed. Even in case of ambush it is almost impossible that two or three riders should not be able to return safely to head-quarters; and the Prussians then know at once what force they have before them and on what point it is

### CRYING FOR HOME.

German Industry Against War Glory.

s follows:-It is remarkable that all these German victors are much inclined to cry. My gardener told me just now that passing near an advanced sentinel he was rather afraid. The German said to him, "Comrade, rather afraid. The Ger are you airaid of me?" "By Jove, a little!"
"You are quite wrong, for two reasons—first, be-

cause we are not allowed to make use of our arms when we are on observation; and next, because I do not wish any ill to the French. "What do you want, then?"
"What I went, and should like, is to go back to

my country and see my wife and children." In every house where the enemy's soldiers have eaten or slept there is weeping. A heavy father, incorporated in the landwehr or landsturm, I don't know which, who was taken from a bakery in Saverne, said to me, with tears in his eyes, "Why can't I end the campaign beside my decent oven? I am the head of a flourishing house I employ five bakers' boys; I have a wife and three children. Is my proper place, now, under the flag, a mark for French bullets?" A musician who is A musician, who is perhaps the compose of a comic opera in his own country, showed my valet the photograph of his wife, and cried, "Sue is pretty, it seems, that little German girl, and she has two cradles to look after."

two cradles to lock after."

"The enemy goes mounting steadily up in the direction of Pfazburg. They say, "We are going to have a blow at the French (Klopien)—Hurran!"
The staff of the 11th Army Corps. under General Boze, has taken possession of the Sub-Prefecture and set the Sub-Prefect into a corner. A few loafers amuse themselves at the station and show, laughing, an excellent map of France, such as our generals bayen?" haven't got. One of the men stretches his arms towards Strasburg, and asks the wheel greasers out of work if Paris is not in that direction. Another wants to know how much further he has got to go to get to Paris. A pointsman replies:—
"My dear fellow, you have a good many hills to climb yet and a good many men to shoot.

The officer comes in and says sharply to his men,
"No more nonsense here."

At the watchmaker Nandascher, a big Hauptman,
or captain, has his watch mended and tries to reassure the natives:—"You are under our protection, we are responsible for your tranquillity; what are you afraid of? You have been told that we came to annex A.sace and Lorraine; this is not true. We only want to put down French pride and to dethrone your Emperor, of whom we have had enough for a long time."

Some young country louts staying with the citizens say that Pfalzburg will be taken in the evening.

"The place has been summoned to surrender.
They say it only defends itself for propriety's sake.
We shall not go to bed without news. From Pfalzburg we shall go to Metz: we have only to fire the town at the four quarters, and everything is done."

We shall see about that.

\$15 P. M.—At a quarter to 7 the enemy reopened his fire against Pfalzburg, and the town replied bravely. The firing, well kept up on both sides, stopped five minutes ago. It lasted nearly an hour and a half. It is frightfully dark, and rains in torrents. The Prussians have no tents; they say they are too much bother. They turn in, in their dry or We shall see about that, wet overcoats, under the naked sky.

### NOTES OF THE WAR.

Overcrawding at Forbach. I got to Forbach, says a recent writer, after three hours' good walking, and found my worst fears realized. Not a bed, let alone a room, was to be had for love or money. Nor can any one be astonished at this when he hears that the town contains ished at this when he hears that the town contains perhaps a thousand houses, and that forty to fifty thousand men are quartered within it, giving to each house an average of forty persons. In our despair we went to the railway station, having heard that a train started that evening for St. Avoid. The station presented an extraordinary appearance. The luggage office had been cleared of everything apportaining to luggage; the floor was thickly covered with straw, and a company of soldiers had taken up their quarters there upon it. Some were shready fast asleep, others were smoking, and a few most ardently attached to the inner fire had bufft a fire inside the stove, which had been for some reason or inside the stove, which had been for some reason or other battered to pieces, and were cooking.

How Mineteen Spies Were Shat in a Ditch. It appears that nineteen unfortunatemen have just been executed in the ditch of the fort at Montrouge, France. They were not shot like any ordinary criminals, by a file of soldiers, but disposed of by a sergeant, who, putting a pistol to the ear of each prisoner, one after the other biew out their braius.

Among the men executed there are said to have been five staff officers, recently captured on the plain of Satory disguised as shepherds.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see Pirst Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND,

MOVEMENTS OF OURAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMBRICA.

Leubshiaum" Hatten
Manhattan Liverpool New York Aug. 24
Italy Liverpool New York Aug. 24
C. of London Liverpool New York Aug. 25
EtnaLiverpool Boston via HAug. 27
Russia Liverpool New York Aug. 27
Marathon Liverpool New York Aug. 27
Erip Havre New York Aug. 27
Lafavette Brest New York Aug. 27
Parana London New York Aug. 27
AustraliaGlasgowNew YorkAug. 27
FOR EUROPE.
Britannia New York Glasgow Sept. 7
Java New York Liverpool Sept. 7
Pennsylvania. New York Liverpool Sept. 7
Wisconsin New York Liverpool Sept. 7
Java. New York Liverpool. Sept. 7 Pennsylvania. New York Liverpool. Sept. 7 Wisconsin. New York Liverpool. Sept. 7 C. of Antwerp. New York Liverpool. Sept. 8
Calabria New York Liverpool Sept. 8
AngliaNew YorkGlasgowSept. 10
C, of London New York Liverpool Sept. 10 COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.
Achilles Philadeiphia New Orleans Sept. 6
San Francisco, New York Bermuda Sept. 8
Salvor Philadelphia, Charleston Sept. 9
City of Mexico, New York, Vera Cruz, etc., Sept. 16
Geo, Wash'ton, New York New Orleans, Sept. 10
TonawandaPhiladelphia.SavannahSept. 10
J.W. Everman. Philadelphia, Charleston Sept. 16
Malis are forwarded by every steamer in the regu-
lar lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at
Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at
Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Conti-
nent call at Southampton.
nent can as Boutman prom

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Achilles, Colburn, New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, Bridgeport, David

Cooper. Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Bark Destah, Gilkey, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Workman & Co. Nor. brig Alise, Erickson, Gibraltar, L. Westergaard & Co. Br. brig Black Duck, Doane, Mayaguez, Souder &

Adams, Schr Wm. Gillum, Mehaffey, Saco, Me., D. Cooper, Schr Argo, Taylor, Norfolk, do. Schr H. S. Slaight, Willitts, Boston, Hammett, Neill Schr Ocean Traveler, Adams, Beverly, Schr B. Bradley, McMonagic, Worcester, Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, Dorchester, Schr Sarah Wood, Hickman, Dorchester,
Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, Salem,
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, East Cambridge,
Schr J. P. Comegys, Vicker, Medford,
Barge United Bros., Moore, New York,
Barge R. RR. No. S. Schwenck, do.
Barge T. Lynch, McAnally,
do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hatchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mose, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Capes, at 6 A. M., saw a light ship, coming in. Off the Overfails, one bark at anchor, and a brig coming in. Above the Brandywine, Br. bark Grapeshot, from and brig I. Rickmore, from shot, from —, and brig J. Bickmore, from Bath.
Off Duck Creek, ship Maid of Orleans, at anchor,
and an unknown brig. Off Morris kiston's, bark Wasp, from Boston. Wasp, from Boston. Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with modes, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mose, and passengers to W. P. Clyde

& Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Dutch orig De Hoop, Mannekin, 70 days from Konigsburg, with rags, etc., to order—vessel to L.
Westergaard & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, from New York, with
fustle to order. Br. schr Maggie Louisa, Cain, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Morris, 1 day fm Little Creek Landing, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

For Bark Posiedon, Knudson, from Liverpool, with salt, is consigned to William Bumm & Son -not as before reported. BELOW. A light ship, supposed the Roswell Sprage, from Boston—reported by Israel Hughes, pilot.

pondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. New York OFFICE, Sept. 5 .- Eight barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Myrtle, with iron ore, for Wilmington.

A. Alison, with marble, for Pulladelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
F. Bachelder, B. C. Lake, Mary N., C. Downer, John Van Buren, Cory Hunt, M. E. Hannigan, and Chas. French, all with coal, for New York. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 6. — The M. Repplier, with coal, for Baltimore, leaves to-day.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Sept. 5.—Went to sea on Saturday, bark Caro, for Leghorn; brig John M. Barns, for Barbadoes; Prentiss, Hobbs, for Mobile; schr Somerville, for Yarmouth, N. S. Passed out yesterday, ship Speculator, and a bark in tow; bark Annie Elizabeth, two brigs, and a large number of schoolers.

Passed in Saturday, three barks; yesterday, ship
Maid of Orleans; and this A. M., a large ship in tow of america, and a brig unknown. In harbor, brig Fagerheim and five schooners.

ind N., blowing fresh. Thermometer, 77. MEMORANDA. Br. steamer City of Washington, Jones, from New York 27th ult. for Liverpool, was passed 31st, lat. 42

86, long. 50 f.6. Steamers Nevada and City of Baltimore, fm New York, at Queenstown, 4th inst. Steamer Samaria, from New York, at Queenstown resterday. Steamer North America, arrived at Moville yesterday. Steamer Ocean Queen, Maury, cleared at New

York yesterday for Aspinwall. Steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, cleared at London 26th ult. for New York. Steamer Hercules, from New Orleans 31st ult. for Philadelphia, has on board 90 bales cotton, 3 do, wool, 55 sacks wool, 680 bundles hides, 10 bales do., 360 hides, 250 pieces castings, and 38 pkgs, sundries. Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at New Orleans Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston

yesterday.

Bark Chief, Harding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Memel 15th ult. Bark Schamyl, Dix, sailed from Pillau 15th ult. for Stockholm.
Bark Lorena, Patterson, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 26th uit., for Lubec. Brig C. C. Van Horn, for Philadelphia, passed out Brig Attie Durkee, Murphy, nence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 19th uit. Brig S. & W. Weish, Watson, at Trieste 17th uit.,

Brig S. & W. Weish, Watson, at Trieste 17th uit., from New York.
Schrs Ephraim and Anna, Green; B. F. Reeves, Brannin; and T. L. Steelman, Church, hence for Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.
Schrs James Aiderdice, Willetts; Vraie, Green; and M. A. Folsom, Rose, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schrs Richard Hill, Smith, and Greenland. Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 2d inst.
Schrs Sophia Godfrey, Henderson; S. V. W. Simmons, Godfrey; and N. W. Magee, Ketchum, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Fay, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 3d inst.
Schrs Jane C. Patterson, Scull, fm Boston; Oliver Ames, French, fm Fall River; C. S. Watson, Adams,

Ames, French, fm Fall River; C. S. Watson, Adams, from Newport; Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, from New Haven; and Wm. Bement, Kenney, from Greenport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 4th last,

Schr Surf, Warwick, from New Haven for Trenton, at New York 4th inst. Schr A. Lawrence, Mayo, hence, at Boston Sd inst. Schr Index, Garrison, hence, at Plymouth 29th

Schr Early Bird, hence for Norwich, at New Londen 3d inst. Schr William B. Mann, Rogers, at Jacksonville 29th uit, from Savannah.

Schrs Mary Riley, Riley, and Mary Limeburner,
Lansel, for Philadelphia, cleared St Jacksonville
30th uit.

Schr R S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New York 4th list.

Schra Rodella Biew, Hales; W. D. Craumee, Homer; and H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Boston for Philadelphia; C. S. Edwards, Corson, from Melton for do.; Bannah Little, Crawford, from Sangus for do.; Sarah Clarke, Griffin, from Dauversport for do., at Holmes Hole 3d inst. SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HERESY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or misiaid, viz., No. 10,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dillars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,

Attorney of Susanna Orr. 8 94 6w\* NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBUR BANK, to be located at Philadelphia with a capital on the interest than a control of the control of the control of the control of the capital on the capital of the at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !- AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FIARIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 toths5,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hydrodynamic with a capital of one hydrodynamic. at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dolars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! leanses and Purifies Artificial Tees s a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philads.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themselves at 10% o'clock on that day.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire

Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars. QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadeiphia, with a capital of one hundred theusand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jer-

HEAP QUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely
no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the
Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the
painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 311 WALNUT
Street. WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 303 BROADWAY,

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FASTIVAL To be given by the

MÆNNERCHOR, SÆNGERBUND, JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR AND HARMONIE. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 77H, 1870. AT WISSAHICKON PARK. GRAND CONCERT.

FIREWORKS BY PROF. JACKSON.
MASQUERADE PROCESSION. MASQUERADE PROCESSION.

Tickets, \$1, admitting one gentleman and ladies.

To be had at the following places:

News Stand, Continental Hotel.

H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.

L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.

Lee & Walker's Music Store.

A. Walton, No. 912 Market street.

Girard House Noges Stand. Girard House News Stand. A. Proskaner, No. 232 South Third street. Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street. T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, 1326 Girard avenue.
Office of the Demokrat, No. 614 Chesnut street.
Office of the Freie Presse, No. 413 North Fourth st.
Office of the Abend Post, No. 465 North Third st.
Joseph Hess, No. 107 N. Second street.
L. Herbert, Fourth and Race streets.
E. Fleischmann, No. 562 Arch street.

John Misch, Wissahickon Park, from the members of the Societies, and at the gates. 8 27 10th NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA, HOUSE,

F. Fleischmann, No. 502 Arch street.

THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.

Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carneross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

8 22 tf WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 6,
Second night of the eminent artist,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,

who will appear in Sheridan Knowles' tragedy, in 6 acts, of VIRGINIUS acts, of VIRGINIUS
Virginius Mr. EDWIN FORREST Virginia. Mr. WILLIAM HARRIS
Icilius. WEDNESDAY—OTHELLO.
SATURDAY Sept. 10, Atternoon and Evening,
THE FLYING SCUD.

RCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH Street, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUFE OF AMERICA.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
ith the best Minstrel Organization in the world. With the best Minstrel Organization in the world.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the

THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.

BVery Lvening and Saturday Matinee.

THE WONDERFUL BLONDES THEATRE. in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.

This Theatre does not advertise in the "Philadel-phia Sunday Times," on account of its small circu-

RACES.



PHILADELPHIA RACUS AT POINT BREEZE PARK, on September 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1876. Best horses in the country.

First day, twenty-two horses. Second day, fourteen horses. Third day, thirteen horses. Fourth day, sixteen horses. See bills and programmes.

9 5 65