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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Friendless France

A People without Allies.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870. strength are said to have suffered a loss of 15,000 combatania, was worthy of the beginning. Nor did the French mifer less. In the three actions near Metz they had nearly 15,000 dead, and 40,000 dead, wounded, and prisoners together.

Marshal MacMahon, Duke de Magenta.

Awful Sacrifice of Life.

The Prussian Losses.

THE FRIENDLESS NATION.

They had been wounded on the leth, dressed on the 17th, but owing to the immense press of similar busi-ness on hand it had been found impossible to remove them and get them under shelter by the morning of the 18th. Un that day a new and more terrible battle ensned, when the services of surgeous and skck-bearers were argently required in a different direc-tion, and the poor victims of the preceding en-counter remained just where they were. On the morning of the 19th the gent eman on whose autho-rity I relate this melancholy story, on passing by, found them in their original position, and, as every house in every village in the neighbothood was crowded with the dead and dying, he had no choice but to leave them in their pitiable pilght. That many of the sufferers are more fortunate in the treatment they receive is nevertheless true. Owing to the charitable exertions of the ambulance corps, both THE FRIENDLESS NATION. A feeple Withost Allies M. Edmond About on the Shumiton in France. M. Edmond About, writing in L Soir, asks:-Upon whom can we count? We have not an fly-not one; for what remains of that poor little Denmark, so brutally diamembered, only represents moral force, and it is not moral force we lack. England, with whom we fought side by side in the Crimea and in China-England, whose interests, political and commercial, we have aided without thought of recompense-prays for the success of our enemy. If it be true that the Transe gives votee to the opinion of the city, and that the city traders, in their wealthy persons, if a mention of all Great Britain, we have only lies and treason to expect from the Eng-ish people. It matters mighty little whether M, de Enmarck have or have not bought up the principal bondon papers; sincere or briked, they declare open we upon us, and the nation visibly sympathizes with them. Writers and readers in England desire the abasement of France, without perceiving, boot the basement of all Europe, and their own. They we in the victories of Prussis, they hide her da-parts; they grant Alsace to the stapid Grand Dake of Baden; Lorraine to the mad little friend of the persons with all in the generous blood our soldiers charitable exertions of the amoulance corps, both professionals and volunteers, thousands who must otherwise miserably perish are saved and cared for with systematic energy characteristic of the Prus-sian service. I happen to know that, whereas the helpless heroes of my story above were still on the ground on the 19th, others wounded in the same enhelpiess hences of my story above were shill on the ground on the 19th, others wounded in the same en-gagement with themselves had on that day already arrived at Hamburg, to be consigned to the hos-pltals there. There is some difference in the fate of these two batches of men. The chief difficulty always consists in finding a roof for the sufferers im-mediately after the battle is over. If their number is large, and if the towns or villages in the neighborhood are small, what is to be done? But, supposing this primary requisite of a roof can be satisfied, the rest is comparatively easy. The slightly wounded, after a day or two's rest, are sent home, to be lodged in one of the many infirmaries established for their accommodation. A few days more and one por-tion of the severely wounded is likewise ready for transport, while another is under ground; a remnant, of course, must be allowed to stay for some time longer, until it is gradually removed either to Ger-many or the better land. Ever since the beginning of the war, a continuous flow of sick and maimed has been pouring into Germany from France. Some steamers—steamers that have had on board many a gay company on fine autumnal days like these or Baden; Lotraine to the mad fittle friend of the composer Wagner. They stimulate their cold hearts with all the generous blood our soldiers have shed upon the battle-field, and cast a thought neither towards Belgium nor Holiand nor the Dutch colonics, nor to that rivairy of the seas which would avenge our defeat upon them-selves if the fate of arms condemned us without ap-neal The Belgiums colling themselves neutral peal. The Beigians, calling themselves neutral, fight against us in all their journals. Poor sheen, rising against the watch-dog which preserved their freedom! Holland, which would be but a monthful for the mighty jaws of King William, rejoices to see perate battle under the walls of Vienna, the traders of the capital came in deputation to say to him, "Go and fight elsewhere, if you are really determined to fight; spare us the horrors of a bombardment, which might damage our houses and turn our beer." Paris is getting ready to prove, by an heroic defense, her superiority over Vienna. We have not an ally in Europe—the fact is clear. Neither the great powers nor the little States will make common canse with France. The best dis posed diplomatists are waiting in their Cabinets for a decisive victory of the Prussians to beg pardon for ns, and to limit, in the interests of the European equilibrium, the precipitate annexations of Bisequilibrium, the precipitate annexations of Bis-marck. Thanks, gentlemen, but France will save her soul all alone, and will owe the obligation to no one but herself. France is still strong enough to say with the Medea of Corneille, "I alone, and it is nough



OBITUARY. THE DEAD HERO OF SEDAN.

The Death of Marshal Mac Mahon Confirmed -A Sketch of His Brilliant Military Uareer -Algeria, the Malakoff, Magenta, Woerth

and Sedan. Wherever heroic, unquestioning devotion, bold and fearless daring, and consummate mastery of the

art of war are held in esteem, the positive annonncement of Marshal MacMahon's death from wounds sustained upon the disastrous field of Sedan will be received with unfeigned regret. He was a true soldier, who did his whole duty as best he could ; and, although he perished in defense of what the verdict of history will pronounce an unrighteous cause, he died rather as a Frenchman defending the soil of France than as a hireling upholding a despot's throne. If later advices should assure the world that he is still living, the announcement will be received with joy by those who have given all their sympathies to the cause of Prussia. The following sketch of his career will be read with interest in either event, as it is more elaborate than any which have heretofore appeared in this country.

Marie Edme Patrick Manrice, Count de Mac Mahon, Duke de Magenta, was born on the 13th of June, 1806, in the Chateau de Sully, Depart-ment of Saone-et-Loire. He traced his descent from an illustrious Irish family of royal ancestry, which had risked and lost all for the last of the and then carried to France their i

the allies resolved on the final assault upon the Rus sian stronghold, to MacMahon was assigned the perilous task of carrying the works of the Malakoff, which formed the key to the defenses of Sebastopol. The feat was performed on the 8th of September The impetuous ardor of his troops proved irresistible. They entered the works and maintained for hours a desperate conflict with the Russians. Pellissier, the Commander-in-Chief, believing that the fort was mined, sent MacMahon orders to retire. "I will hold my ground dead or alive," was his response And he did hold it, in spite of the infuriated charges of the baffled Russians, repeated over and over again. For this brilliant action, as well as for the many others which distinguished his military career, he was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on September 22, 1855, and promoted to the rank of Senator of France on June 24, 1856, the people universally applanding these tokens of Imperial favor. By the Queen of Great Britain he was also rewarded in 1856 with the name of honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. After the close of the Crimean struggle, he re-

turned to the scene of his African exploits, being appointed in 1857 to the command of an expeditionary corps against the Kabyles, in which success still followed his arms. During the month of September, 1858, MacMahon was named Commanderin-Chief of the land and sea forces in Algeria; but be did not remain at this post long, as his services were demanded in the Italian campaign.

In the early part of 1859 he was placed in command ps, which was marched to Italy to th support of King Victor Emanuel in his struggle against Austria. The corps left Novara on the morning of the 3d of June, directing its march towards Turbigo, crossed the Tessino and overthrew the Austrians, who occupied the village of Robecchetto. On the next day took place the famous battle of Magenta, in which engagement MacMahon decided the victory. With a suddenness which the French had not anticipated, the Austrians, on the 4th of June, with a force of 150,000 men, attacked the advancing French at the bridge of Magenta. The choicest French troops were there, and they met the attack with unbroken front, and drove back the foe with loss. But the Austrians, reinforced at every moment, seemed destined to be the victors. MacMahon with the force under his command had early in the day crossed the river further up to execute a flank movement. He heard the booming of the guns, and in a moment realized the situation. Hastly reversing his orders he advanced against the enemy. The movement proved decisive. The Anstrians were utterly routed and fied in disorder, leaving 7000 prisoners in the hands of the victors, and 20,000 soldiers killed and wounded on the field of bat'le. He was named on the field Marshal of France and Duke de Magenta, as a recognition of his services, and went on from victory to victory, contributing greatly to that of Solferino and covering the heights from Monte-Medolano to Cavriana, heights heretofore deemed inaccessible, with his troops. When the French made their triumphal entry into Milan, after the battle of Magenta, a pleasing incldent occurred. A little child of six years tendered MacMahon, as he rode at the front, a bouquet. The soldier leaned forward from his horse to accept the offering, and as he did so he caught the child in his arms and kissed her. "I should like to ride with you," she exclaimed. "So you shall, my pet," was MacMahon's response; and he placed her in front of him on his horse, and thus the two rode together through the streets of the liberated city to the great Cathedral, to the intense delight of the enthusiastic multitude. His reception in Paris, after the close of the war, was equally enthusiastic. He was fairly smothered with bouquets and wreaths. In November, 1861, MacMahon was sent to Berlin, as Ambassador Extraordinary and special representative of the Emperor of the French at the coronation of William I as King of Prussia. On the Sd of September, 1864, he was again sent back to Africa, as Governor-General of Algeria and Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in that turbulent colony. He repressed disorder there with an iron hand, but contributed far more to the consolidation of the French dominion by wise reforms in the civil administration of the country. His last important act was the suppression of a revolt by one of the native tribes, in 1869; and at the outbreak of the war with Prussia he was summoned back to France to take command of the 1st corps, to which he was transferred from the 8d. With the prominent part taken by him in the present struggie, the whole world is familiar. He was placed by the Emperor in command of the army of the Rhine, comprising his own corps and those of De Failly and Felix Donay, the 5th and 7th, with his general headquarters at Strasburg. His reputation as a soldier was second to that of none other of Nageneral headquarters at Strasburg. His reputation as a soldier was second to that of none other of Na-poleon's generals, and France expected him to maintain his brilliant and successful re-cord intact. But overwhelming numbers a top of the second of the own corps was defeated at Weissenburg on the 6th, came the rout of his entire army at Woerth, followed by his forced and disatrous march to the west, in the face of the ad-vancing victorions Crown Prince of Prussis; and on the 1st of September, after a protracted and winfering from wounds which devolved the humilia-tion of surrender upon his successor in command, General Wimer. — And now the report of MacMahon's death is con-formed by the concession of the Paris journals. The bero of Magenta is dead after a career of unsuch prilliancy, which was deatined unhappily at its close of be overshadowed by defeat. He was hever re-parded as a favorite with the Emperior, and is said prover to have been an imperialist at heart; but he forced his own upon his subordinates, and upheld to the last the tottering throne of the Bouapartes with all the power that was placed within his reach. The sacrifice of such a man to the overweening am-bition of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a sacrifice which France could ill afford to make.



FROM EUROPE.

The New Boundary of France. BERLIN, Sept. 8.-The part of Lorraine now in Prussian hands, and all of Alsace, will probably represent the territory to be demanded from France as an indemnity by

Prussia. The western frontier will begin at Esch, on the border of Luxemburg, flanking the river Moselle at about ten miles from its western bank, crossing that stream at Curney, half way between Metz and Pont-a-Monsson, then following the course of the Moselle and Meurthe ten miles from the eastern bank of the latter to Mont Dapon. The southwestern frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the departments of the Upper and Lower Rhine, Haut, and Bas Rhin. This district comprehends Alsace and Saarburg, Sasgemund, Metz, Thionville, Chateau Salins, Pfalsburg, Bitche, Weissenburg, etc. Contemplated Surrender of Metz.

Marshal Bazaine is still negotiating for the urrender of Metz. The French Prisoners

in German hands are enthusiastic at the Emperor's deposition.

Attentions to Napoleon.

DOUBLE SHEET_THREE CENTS.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this elty, have received the following private des-patch.]

Thiers on a Peace Mission. LONDON, Sept. 8-10 A. M.-Paris des-patches say M. Thiers has gone to meet King William on a peace mission.

The French Republic Recognized by the United States. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Under instructions from the Government of the United States Mr. Washburne yesterday recognized the new Government in France, and tendered the congratu'ations of the President at the establishment of a republic.

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This Mornias's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 8-11'30 A. M. -Consols for money and account, 92. American securities firm; U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, STM: 10-408, 84%. Stocks quiet: Eric, 18M; Hillinois Central, 112%; Atlantic and Great Western, 24. FRANKFORT, Sept. 7.-U. S. bonds closed steady at 091

LIVERPOOL Sept. 8-11 20 A. M. Cotton heavy: middling uplands, 94@944d.; muddling Orieans, 94 @94d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Corn, 288. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. S.-Tallow, 44s. 8d.@44s. 6d. Cal-cutta linseed dull at 62s.

FROM THE WEST.

Wyoming Territory Election. CHEVENNE, Sept. 8 .- The election yesterday passed off quietly throughout the Territory. Jones, the Republican candidate, was elected delegate to Congress by a small majority.

Mrs. Church Howe, wife of United States Marshal Howe, was the first lady who ever voted for delegate to Congress. The ladies voted generally throughout the Territory. They cast 171 votes at the Chevenne precinc Michigan Politics. DETROIT, Sept. 8.—The Republicans have re-nominated William L. Stoughton for Congress in the Second district. The Democrats nomi-nated Myron Rider and N. B. Eldridge, of the First district.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

What the War has Already Cost the Father-iand-Official Statements.

land-Official Statements. The Berlin correspondent of the Times, writing under date of August 22, says:--"At length the first official losses in the field have been made public. They only fulfil too completely the melancholy an-ticipations with which we saw the troops going out to the war. Although restricted to officers, and re-ferring only to a few intreductory engagements, they contain figures which will not easily be erased from the minds of men. I will just give you a few examples. As you may be aware a Peras. examples. As you may be aware, a Prus-sian regiment on a war footing has 3006 men, with 69 officers. Of these 69 officers the 74th Regiment (Hunoverians) lost no less than 30 in killed and wounded at Wissemburg. The 77th (also Hanoverians) on the same occasion The 77th (also Hanoveriane) on the same occasion lost 25 officers; the 39th (Rhinelanders) 26; the 92d (Hessiane) 19; the 55th (Thuringiane) 16; the 83d (Hessiane) 14; the 55d (Westphaliane) 11; the 88th (Nassauere) 9; the 50th (Hessiane) 8, etc. Still worse was it at Woerth, where the Prinsians were for five mortal hours opposed to the Frence, who were stationed on the hills, and could not be dis-lodged until "taken in flank by Wartembergers and Bavarians. There the 59th Regiment (Poseners) had 32 dead and wounded officers; the 50th (Po-seners) 23; the 7th (King's Grenadiers-Lower Sile-sians and German Poseners) 35; the 47th (Lower Silesians) 29; the 46th (Lower Silesians) 33; the 57th (Lower Silesians) 30; the 6th (Westphalians) 28; the 37th (Westphalians) 25, etc. What terrible conclusions must be derived from these statistics in respect of the higher grades as to the number of casualties among rank and file I need not say. But the most frightful be derived from these statistics in respect of the higner grades as to the number of casualties among rank and file I need not say. But the most frightfal carnage of all in the earlier part of the campaign was al Spicheren, whose steep and precipitous heights defended by a tearing fire from cannon, mitrailleuses, and Chassepots, were thrice assailted in vain, and at last carried at the point of the bayo-net. On this spot 10,000 Prussians, graduilly in-creased to 37,000, struggled against 40,000 French. Though the official list does not yet extend to this sanguinary encounter, there can be no doubt as to the correctness of the private intelligence forwarded me, which gives the total losses as 2927, of whom S11 are dead and 1486 wounded. Accordingly, every twelfth man was killed or wounded. Some companies left nearly one-half their men on the spot, ss, for instance, the 5th Company of the dith (Hhimelanders), which went with 250 men into the fire and came out with 185, and the ist Company of the Sth (King's Own, Branden-burgers), which, on the evening of the battle, oon-signed 167 comrades either to the grave or the hos-pital. Passing on to the tremendous three days' hattle near Metz we have but private intelligence signed lot comrades either to the grave or the hos-pital. Passing on to the tremendous three days' battle near Metz, we have but private intelligence, and this only referring to individual detachments; vet we know already enough to imagine the rest. On the 14th, in the action named after Pange or Courcelles, the 48th (kininelanders) lost 32 officers and 891 rank and file; in other words, about one-third its complement. A rifle battallon in the same locality was by the enemys fire deprived of 9 of its officers and 370 rank and file—i.e., of a third of the officers and a fourth of the men. On the 14th as well as on the 16th—the latter being the battle of Mars-la-Tour or Vionville — the losses of the Prussians were comparatively great-cr than those of the French, the former being on both occasions greatly outnumbered, yet holding fast the enemy with a buil-dog's tenacity, to give their main force time to come up and engage him in right earnest. At Mars-la-Tour the best blood of the country was split like water. Within a few moments, by the unexpected unmasting of a him in right earnest. At Mars-in-Tour the best blood of the country was split like water. Within a few moments, by the unexpected immasking of a mitrailleuse battery, Count Westarp, Count Wes-delee, Baron Kleist, Henry VII, Prince of Rouss, Baron Grimm, Baron Witaleben, and many other moblemen of high rank and position were killed. The grand finals at Rezonville or Gravelotte, on the jeth, where the Prussian hosts at last assembled in

steamers – steamers that have had on board many a gay company on fine autumnal days like these —are plying os the Rhine to transport the worst cases. Those less severely hurt are conveyed by special trains, composed of goods vans fitted for the occasion. Still others go in ordinary trains, sad and groaning travellers, yet with the hopes of re-covery and perkaps another return to quarters. In the last few days the influx of these pale and worn-out tourists has become so large as to exhaust all arrangements for their nursing. Though there is hardly a large town in which spacious hospitals have not been opened for them, and though in Ber-lin, a little city of wooden hats, with 1500 beds, was specially constructed at the outbreak of the war, the demand for accommodation vastly exceeds the supply. Evidently the carnage is much greater than had been expected. Bad had been anticipated, but what we witness is worse. After vanity endeavor-ing to meet the dreadful requirements of the case, the authorities have now appealed to the citizens, and the carnage and the care, the outbreak of the case, the authorities have now appealed to the citizens, the authorities have now appealed to the citizens, and entreated all married people to throw open their houses and receive and tend those patients their houses and receive and tend those patients who cannot be lodged in public institutions. Ham-burg, Lubeck, and Bremen have been the first to re-spond to the call, having each of them received 000 wounded into their best families. Other cities will follow, and in a few days, do doubt, ample provision will be made for any number of victims that may yet be supplied by the miraculous chassepot. They will be cured, if cured they can be, or die carefully tended, if die they must. But who will indemnify the thousands doomed to a life of sickness, and conscours powerty, even if not snakebed away consequent poverty, even if not snatched forthwith? Who will maintain their families? will take care of the hundred thousand orphans the war is likely to produce?

HORRORS OF WAR.

The Awfal Sacrifice of Life-The Overflowing Hempitals-The Dead and Dving. A Beigian correspondent of the London Times writes, August 28:-Excellent as the sanitary arrangements of the army are, even the largest number of medical men compatible with the limits of a military organism would not suffice for the casualties of last Week. When three battles are fought within six days, and compatible with the limits of a military organism would not suffice for the casualties of last Week. When three battles are fought within six days, and compatible with the limits of the surgical star, it becomes a matter of sheer impossibility to relieve every one in due time. In such a case the herrors necessarily incidental to warfare must be aggravated by the unavoidable neglect of many a brave fellow who has willingly given his blood, and now lies withing on the battle-field without proper or timely add. Not a few instances of this deplorable neglect seem to have cocurred after the sanguinary encoun-ters near Metz. T will give but one example. Oppo-sive te chapel of St. Thie band some thirty sufferers were seen higg on the barte ground on the 19th. They had been wounded on the 16th, dressed on the lifts on have to the simples press of similar basi-res near days of the similar press of similar basi-

SHADOWS FROM THE SLAUGHTER.

Ghosts from the Battle-field-Return of the Vasquished at Weissenburg-The Legions of the Dead.

The Dead. The London Telegraph has the following :-I saw a sight last night which put me in mind most strongly of Burger's ballad, and Zedlitz's song, and of the annual gathering of the ghosts in the Pince Vendome. It came to pass thus:-It was Sun-day night, and Paris, as you know, being Paris, could not but be merry. The news of the sight, notwithstanding—so it was bruited—was of the gravest. The tidings from the army were sombre. Bazaine had failed to effect his junction with Mac-Mabon, and lay cooped up north of Metz? MacMa-hon was gone away—no one knew whither. There would be no great and decisive fight at Chalons, or near it. The rrussian outposts were at Charmont, at St. Dizier; their Uhlans were nearer still to Paris. Count Pallkao was to make on the morrow a solemn declaration in the Chamber, warning the Deputies declaration in the Chamber, warning the Deputies of the imminent peris threatening the capital. Public granaries were to be formed; all foreigners, without exception, were to be ordered to leave Paris, and fifteen Councillors of State were to be despatched and fifteen Councillors of State were to be despatched as commissioners into the provinces to ascertain the state of public feeling with regard to the pro-jected abdication of the Emperor. All these, and fifty rumors besides more of less idle, were buzzed about the Grand Hotel court-yard, until, the at last, of hearing tales full of sound and fury. I went out on the Boulevard and found Paris as merry as a crite. It was it object inst the hour when its vica grig. It was 11 o'clock, just the hour when, in vir-tuous London, we are shutting up the public houses

TURNING OUT THE TIPSY PROPIR,

and TURNING OUT THE TIPSY FEOPLS, but the Parlaians, who all day long have been tramp-ing over the asphalte with frequent intervals of cale lonnging, were now preparing to make a night of it. The war, for a wonder, was little taiked about, and there was scarcely any crowd at the cor-ner of the Rue Drouot. "Bother the latest tele-grams!" Parls seemed to say. There has been no news for two days, and to night, being sanday, they would rather not have any news. So the children skipped in the open air, and beat upon tabors, and blew little files shrilly. Gangs of Mobiots received by, more or less Incoristed, and singing snatches of song. The old women in the newspaper klosues profiled by the tem-porary surcease in the demand for journals to produce their soup pipkins and sup. Where is it made that broth which they spoon out, piping bot, at 11 P. M.? The atmosphere was redolent with the fumes of bad cigars; vast embankments of little round tables and chairs, overflowing with Sunday cantomers, rose in front ef every cafe, and haif blocked up the pavement. White-sproned watters skinned by unceasingly. High was the code they make that broth which they spoin out, piping bot, at 11 P. M.? The atmosphere was redolent with the fumes of bad cigars; vast embankments of little round tables and chairs, overflowing with Sunday cantomers, rose in front ef every cafe, and haif blocked up the pavement. White-sproned watters skinned by unceasingly. High was the code tha-gon polsed; down came the white stream from the mik-pot deity. The ciniter of oups and sancers was as the chattering of swagen full of women. And now the cry was for "kirsch," and the demand for cognac was inconceivable in cont muity. BLOUSED WORKMEN AND WASHER WORTS GIRLS, Geroches and painted coeffee

for cognac was inconceivable in continuity. HIOUSED WORKMEN AND WASHERWOMEN'S GIRLS, Gavoches and painted cocottes, badauds, and in entire Hodgkinson family from Stoke Newing-ington—Hodgkinson family from Stoke Newing-ington—Hodgkinson pers, notwithstanding the late-bess of the hour, still clasping his Murray's Guide-beneath his arm—all those streamed by, merry, goa-siping, laughing, firting, joking, as though thore where no war, no misery, no paulo, ne devil let loose upon earth. I thought I would cross over the Boale-vard to see whether the old woman whom for thirty years past I can remember with her little candle and her white placard against the wall on which she pro-duces shadowy pictures of Napoleon, Julius Gasar, a l'ause, and for aught I know sho may have been harie Antoinette's wet-nurse, and long before the first revolution made shadow pictures of Cagliostro, voltaire, and Adrienne Lecouvreur. It is not an easy matter to return to that side of the Boale-vard you have left five minutes since. The descent of Avermus is facile; sed ranscare gradum—there's her ub. The read was full of vehicles, blundering along in the usual perilous driving fashion of Paris. Suddenly there was a halt—a block. I took courage, and ventured to thread the labyrinth of wheths Then the carriages began to move on very slowly and solemnly. Something was evidently approach-ing—something of moment, although it was obvious-y to hate for the passage of an ambulance convoy or a funeral. Nor could it, I thought, be soldiers; for I heard no clarions and no drams. BLOUSED WORKMEN AND WASHERWOMEN'S GIRLS,

tional traditions, accestral pride, and historic name to mingle their blood by marriage with that of the nobility of their adopted country. His father had been a soldier before him, and had risen to the high rank of lieutenant-general in the armies of France. After the usual preliminary education, he entered the Military College of St. Cyr on the 24th of November, 1825, where he remained until the 1st of October, 1827, when, having attained the grade of subheutenant, he left for the school d'application d'etatmajor.

Attached to the 4th Hussars on the 1st of January 1930, then to the 20th Regiment of Infantry of the Line on the 2d of April following, he took part in the Algerian expedition, and was made orderly officer on the 19th of October to General Achard, in which capacity he followed the first expedition to Medeah, where he distinguished himself highly by his brilliant achievements at the battle of Teniat. Here, by a happy chance, he was first on the field, having rushed forward at the passage of the Atlas to point out the route. An inci-dent which occurred after the batile had closed displayed to full advantage the intrepidity of his character. General Achard wished to send an order to Colonel Rulhieres at Blidah, between three and four miles off, to change the order of his march. This commission he entrusted to MacMahon, and offered him a squadron of mounted chasseurs as an escort. He declined their protection and rode off alone. His journey lay entirely through the enemy's country, which was rugged and irregular. About 600 yards from Blidah lay a ravine, broad, deep, and precipitous. MacMahon had ridden close to the ravine, when suddenly he beheld a host of Arabs in full pursuit of him from every side. One look told him his chances. There was no alternative than to jump the treacherous abyas or be butchered by his pursuers. He set his horse's head at the leap, put spur and whip to it, and cleared the ravine at a bound. The pursuing Arabs, dismayed. ventured no further, and only sent after the daring soldier a shower of builets as horse and rider rolled over on the other side, with the poor steed's leg proken.

Elevated to the grade of lieutenant on the 20th of April, 1831, he made Knight of the Legion of Honor on the 16th of September, scarcely four years after he had left St. Cyr. Returned to France, he was successively appointed to the posts of aide-major to the sth Culrassiers (20th September, 1831), aide-de-camp to General Achard (16th January, 1832), when he assisted at the slege of Antwerp; alde-major once again to the 5th Cuirassiers (15th March, 1883), and finally that of captain on the 20th September of the same year. Having served as -de-camp to General Bellair, and as attache the etat-major of the camp at Complegue during 1886, he returned to Algeria in the quality of aide de-camp to General Bro, and afterwards, in 1837 was called on to fill the same post under the Count de Damremont.

On the 12th of July, 1849, he was appointed alde-de camp to General Changarnier, then in command in Algeria, and from that time until 1855 he did not leave Africa. Promoted to the rank of major in the Infantry Chasseurs on the 28th of Octo ber, 1840, he was soon called on b the Duke of Orleans, the eldest son of Louis Phi lippe, who greatly admired his martial qualities, to take the command of a battalion of chasseurs a pied The young commander made himself soon the object of general admiration, for at the head of his chasseurs he was invincible, and his conduct at the battle of the Bois des Oliiviers (Stat May, 1840) was the subject of unanimous encomium. In 1848 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Foreign Legion; in 1845, colonel of the 41st Regiment of the Line ; and in 1848 was promoted to the rank of a general of brigade.

When in 1802 he was called to the command of the province of Constantine, he knew how to restrain the impetuous Arabs whilst at the same time he gave a lively impulse to the colonization of the province. Named general of division (16th July, 1852.) he was called in 1855 to the command of the 1st corps d'armee of the North, and in the same year he replaced General Canrobert in his command joi the 2d division of the 2d corps of the Eastern Army, then engaged in the Crimca, in the siege of Sebastopal.

He was to the sest of war direct from ome this command; and when France to

Every attention and courtesy is shown to the Emperor, who is at Wilhelmschohe, near Cassel.

Pence again Possible. PARIS, Sept. 8.- The Journal de Paris says that notwithstanding it was at first announced that the efforts for mediation had failed, it now seems that the project may succeed.

Italy Reported in Revolution,

Despatches received here from Italy state that the proclamation of the French republic has caused the greatest agitation there.

A despatch from Marseilles says that a republic has been proclaimed in Italy, but this is not confirmed.

Prussian Strategy Puzzling to the French. No Prussians have yet been seen in the Department of the Seine. The strategists are puzzled by the abandonment of the siege of Montmedy when the town was half burned. The Prussians, under General Moring, have occupied Rheims.

Prussia Will Permit No Interference.

LONDON, Sept. 8.-The Berlin Correspondence says that all thought of admitting mediation or intervention has been abandoned, for the present at least.

Progress of the Invasion. PARIS, Sept. 8 .- The Prefect of Haut Marne announces to the Ministry that St. Dizier has been occupied by the enemy.

A force of about 2000 has also appeared in front of Laon.

A detachment of about 50 Uhlans was repulsed there by the Garde Mobile, which occupied the citadel.

Communication Between Paris and Thaun and Muhlhouse has been restored, as well as the communication between Paris and Mezieres.

Successful French Sortio at Strasburg. It reported here that the garrison at Stras-

burg yesterday made a successful sortie, killing a large number of Prussians. It is said that the Prussians have been decimated since the siege began by the fire of the garrison.

The American Recognition of the Republic. PARIS, Sept. 8.-Late yesterday afternoon Minister Washburne had an interview with Jules Favre, at which he announced that the American Government had recognized the sister Republic of France. M. Favre was much moved, and, grasping Mr. Washburne by the hand, he exclaimed, "I receive the notification with gratitude and profound emotion."

New French Ambassadors.

It is reported that Louis Blanc, Ledru Rollin, and Dupaisse will be appointed as the ambassadors to London, Washington, and Vienna respectively.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.

The Count Palikao is at Namur, where throngs of French prisoners pass hourly.

Fresh Peace Rumors. LONDON, Sept. 8.—Rumors prevail here that peace proposals have been laid before the King of Prussia from France. The Political Outbreaks.

LONDON, Sept. 8-12:30 P. M.-The leading bankers here regard the political outbreaks as unfavorable.

The Bank of England has made no change in its rate to-day, but money is rather active.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Republican State Nominations. SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—The following is the ticket as nominated by the convention;—For Governor, Stewart L. Woodford, of Kings county; Lieutenant-Governor, Sigismund Kauff-man, of Kings county; Comptroller, Abiah W. Pelmer, of Dutchess county; Canal Com-missioners, Absalom Nelson, of Erie county, for the long term, and Alexander Barkley, of Washington county, for the short term, State Prison Inspector, John Parkhurst, of Clinton county. county.

-The Trustees of the proposed new Lunatic Asylum at Worcester, Mass., recently paid \$100,000 for 200 acres, upon which they propose crecting the building.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870.

Thursday, Sept. 8, 1870. 3 The money market presents no new feature of interest, call borrowers being supplied freely at about 6 per cent. on choice collaterals, and business men having credit at the banks at 6 per cent. on the best short date paper, but this figure is confined to the banks, the same grade of paper ranging on the streets from 7@9 per cent., according to circumstances. The supply of currency is fair, but there can be no doubt that the banks are brought well down to their line of legal reserves.

Gold is very quiet and steady, the sales rangng up to noon from 114@114½, with a slight downward tendency. Government bonds are also quiet, and prices

without material change. Stocks were moderately active and steady;

sales of State 6s, first series, at 106. City

sales of State 6s, first series, at 106. City 6s sold at 1013/ for the old bonds and at 1013/ for the old do. Beading Railroad sold at 483/@48.31, Penn-sylvania at 583/@583/, Minchill at 51, Lehigh Valley at 583/, and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 453/. 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 38 for Catawissa preferred. Lehigh Navigation stock sold at 34@343/. The balance of the list was neclected but steady.

The balance of the list was neglected but steady. LAND SALES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL-ROAD .- The sales of the Land Department of

the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of August were 14,588 54-100 acres, amounting to \$78,755 90, averaging \$5:40 per acre. The total land sales of the company amount to \$1,042,597 77.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

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