## EW.YORHISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent. NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1870.

The American Institute Fair. The American Institute Fair is now in progress in the building usually known as the Skating Rink, on Third avenue, between Sixtythird and Sixty-fourth streets. It is pretty well attended, and the general appearance is as picturesque as it usually is, but not more so than is usual. The Rink is so vast in extent that the forming of a leafy avenue by the placing of two rows of trees down the centre would be one of

the most beneficent innovations that could be made in its general appearance. In spite of the vast number of things with which the building is crowded, the general aspect is somewhat barren because of there being nothing prominent, at equal intervals, calculated to break the monotony and to give the eye something to repose upon and find relief in. Among the new articles exhibited are a splendid collection of carriage afghans, a patent metallic stay-strap, a life-preserving skirt made of cork, and some anti-breakable corset steels, some wash-cloths and bathing towels made of sponge, some interesting "stocking supporters" (whether these are perfectly identical with garters I will not undertake to decide), a splendid assortment of pipes, among which is one worth \$2000, and of ivory billiardballs, a curious burglar-proof lock-runner, some patent perforated buckskin undergarments, and a patent helmet, the aim of which is to enable the hinder head to be bathed without wetting the face or neck. These are a few of the articles exhibited, but they are quite enough for mention at present. Judge Bedford. Judge Bedford, or "Gunny" Bedford as he is

called by his intimate friends, the official dignitary who, by his severe but just sentences, has been striking such terror into the hearts of criminals, is not at all a formidable man to look at. He is a little below the medium height, or at least is not one whit beyond it, is spare in form, unpretentious and unimpressive in appearance, and extremely youthful-looking considering the nature and responsibility of the position that he holds. He lives at the late residence of his father, who recently died. That residence is situated on the west side of Fifth avenue, a few doors south of Thirteenth street. It is not at all a fashionable quarter of that celebrated thoroughfare. A few of the "old families" live near, but the boarding-house element predominates.

On the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Fifth avenue is a large boarding-house, and whenever the Judge comes within a reasonable distance of that boarding-house there is a universal rush to its windows on the part of the feminine occupants. The attraction consists in the anxiety to see how a man looks who every term disposes of several hundreds of years of human life-whether the responsibility so weighs upon him as to take the elasticity out of his step and the bloom from his cheek. When the curiosity is gratified, disappointment sets in, for the observers see only a slim, ordinarylooking man, plainly but neatly dressed, and with nothing about his personal appearance to indicate that he is not simply a book-keeper who spends his salary on his dress.

The Census Agala.

A disposition is growing to believe that the public has been swindled in the matter of the census. So much has this belief gained ground that Mayor Hall has actually issued a proclamation recommending that under corporate authority immediate arrangement be made for taking a census through the police department of a few districts, and in various parts of the city, so as to furnish more reliable tests, and should the comparison between the corporate and Federal census show great discrepancies in these districts, that the work be then continued through the entire city. According to the census returns just made our population has not increased during the last ten years-a proposition which is absolutely incredible, when we remember how our limits have extended themselves and what a wealth of inhabitants is exhibited in our suburbs.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons-Miss Glyn. Mrs. Scott-Siddons is endeavoring to do justice to the character of "Queen Elizabeth" as sketched by Mr. Tom Taylor in his new tragedy entitled 'Twixt Axe and Crown, My opinion about this pretentious actress may be very briefly expressed. There are about her four things on which she bases her success:-First, she is a very beautiful woman; second, she is a magnificent "dresser;" third, she is a ladylike actress: fourth, the affix which, for professional purposes, she puts to her married name is identical with that great English actress Sarah Siddons, from whom she is assumed to claim descent. When you have admitted these few facts in regard to Mrs. Scott-Siddons, you have admitted everything that can with justice be claimed as an explanation of her popularity. Her capability does not begin to equal that which is required by the characters she has the temerity to assume. I could mention, without stopping to think, half adozen stock actresses in this city who are incalculably better fitted for starring than Mrs. Sco t-Siddons is. Still, she draws good audiences at Wood's Museum, and at most other places where she appears, and I presume makes \$1000 per week.

Miss Glyn, the celebrated English tragedienne. whose great part of "Cleopatra" in Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra is said to be a work of genius, is now in this city, staying at the Westminster Hotel. For Nilsson rooms have been taken at the Clarendon, the "nobby" hotel of New York. Single tickets for her concerts will probably sell at prices ranging between three and five doflars. ALI BABA.

Our Public Schools. BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—The first meeting of he Board of School Control since the summer vacation was held yesterday afternoon, President M. Hall Stanton in the chair.

Communications were received from sectional boards giving notice of the election of teachers. The First section asked that the name of the new echool house be the First Section Grammar School

Agreed to. Agreed to.

A communication from the Twentieth section requested that the Board confirm the name of the Edward Gratz Grammar School. Agreed to.

A petition was presented from the Sixth section asking that the school house on Fifth street above

Race be vacated. Agreed to.

One from the Twenty-eighth section asked that
the school house on the Wissahickon be rented for
\$400 per annum. Agreed to.

A request was received from the Twenty-eighth

A request was received from the Twenty-eighth section for an appropriation for the purchase of a lot for school purposes at Thirteenth and Powelton avenue. Agreed to.

The Committee on Property submitted a report recommending the passage of a resolution for the payment of \$9000 for a lot of ground at Hancock and Cumberland streets, and \$5852 for a lot on Amber street, both in the Nineteenth ward. Agreed to.

The Twenty-sixth section asked the board to remove the Jackson school-house to Seventeenth and Christian streets, and to open a boya' grammar school of four divisions. Referred.

A petition was presented from the Eighteenth section asking Councils for an appropriation of \$600 for a new roof for the Chandler school-house. Referred.

The amendment of Mr. Hicock altering the sum-Mor day in July to the third Monday in August, er vacation, and setting the dates from

A communication from citizens, asking for the restoration of the French language in the High School was agreed to.

School was agreed to.

A communication from the Teachers' Institute, asking that the school be closed on Friday morning next, to permit the teachers to attend the meeting of the Institute, was agreed to.

A resolution consolidating the Randolph Consolidated and Randolph Primary schools of Second division of Twenty-fifth section, to date from the 1st inst., was adopted.

The amendment to the rules offered by Mr. Stein-metz at the last meeting, which provides that a pupil applying for admission to the Boys' High School or Girls' Normal School must have resided in the section from which they come at least six months before such pupil can be admitted, was de-

bated at length.

A motion to strike o ut six months and insert one term was agreed to.

The motion was then taken up forbidding any teacher to inflict corporeal punishment on pupils.

Indefinitely postponed. A resolution asking Councils to purchase a lot at Germantown avenue and Wyoming avenue for school purposes was referred to the committee on

A resolution was presented directing that the committee on qualifications of teachers superintend the examination of all applicants who apply for certificates of music teachers. Adopted Mr. Armstrong presented a resolution that the musical text book prepared by Professor Jean Louis be placed on the list of text books. Referred to the committee on text books. After some further unimportant business the body adjourned.

### THE WAR.

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

PRANCE OFFERS PEACE PROPOSITIONS-PRUSSIA TO BE REIMBURSED, AND THE EORTRESSES OF LORRAINE AND ALSACE TO BE DESTROYED --- NO TERRITORY TO BE SURRENDERED -- PRUSSIA NOT LIEELY TO ACCEPT-RECONNOITRING AND SEIRMISHING.

London, Sept. 13.—Communication between Brussels and Paris is still maintained by way of Douay and Quieberon. The Prussians appeared at Provens, in the Department of the Seine and Maine, on Monday, the 12th, at noon, and also at Tracy and Carlepont, in the Department of the Oise. The chances of a successful defence of Paris are thought to increase hourly. The Independance Belge says the policy of the American government occasions no surprise, considering the intimacy of Bancrott and Bismarck. It is denied, however, at Berlin that Bancroft has made any representa-

A correspondent writes from Hamburg, Septem ber 11, that there are many indications that the French will shortly raise the blockade of both the French will shortly raise the blockade of both the Baltic and North Seas. When Fourichon heard that the Republic had been proclaimed, and himself appointed Naval Ninister, he assembled the officers of the squadron on the flagship, and consulted them as to the expediency of recognizing the Republic. Nearly all were willing, and Fouriehon started for Cherbourg. The greater portion of the Baltic fleet is assembled in Kiogo Bay, and the remainder is anchored off Moen Island, both in Darish waters, notwithinstanding the prohibition.

remainder is anchored off Moen Island, both in Danish waters, notwithinstanding the prohibition of the Danish King. The heaviest ships will soon be ordered to return to France.

The blockade is continually evaded, as the ships are unfit for such service. Yesterday the Lubeck Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the German cousul at Copenhagen, asking whether the French fleet was still in the Baltic, as it had not been seen for more than a week. Notwithstanding the reported return of the French fleet, preparations for defence are unrelaxed, and news to-day from Alsen Sound are unrelaxed, and news to-day from Alsen Sound are unrelaxed, and news to-day from Alsen Sound warns vessels against entering the roadstead, all communication having just been closed by a triple row of torpedoes. Hamburg has been notified to receive 1200 French prisoners, who will be placed on the American steamers in the harbor.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—Thiers arrived in England to-day. He looks careworn and ill, and shows a disinclination to conversation. A few words were interphanted

to conversation. A few words were interchanged with old acquaintances at Dover, who inquired whether he came as an accredited envoy of the French Republic? He intimated that he knew of no Republic, but only a government for the defence of Paris. fence of Paris.

There is good authority for believing that definite

propositions for peace will be offered on behalf of the provisional government of Paris, and that M. Thiers is authorized to lay them before the British government, whose intervention is solicited. The terms are as follows: Payment to Prussia of her war expenses; destruction of all the forts in Alsace and Lorraine; the temporary occupation of Metz and Strasburg by German troops until the election and Strasburg by German troops until the election of an authorized government for France and the ratification of the treaty by the proper authorities.

London, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on Sept. 13, by authority, that the report that Mr. Bancroft has made representations to the government at Washington on the subject of mediation is utterly unfounded. The United States have not offered their good offices, but will act if the bellig-

offered their good offices, but will act if the bellig-erents request them to do so.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Herald]—A despatch from Beauvais says that within the past week advances have been made toward the King of Prussia concerning overtures of peace. Official intimation has been given that the King cannot have means of knowing the authe King cannot have means of anowing the au-thority of the persons making the propositions, and that the time has not arrived to receive them, and it will be time when the Prussian army has arrived before Paris. The King is still anxious for such a peace as will give safety in the future and will make a formal demand on Paris and be ready to receive the propositions of the authorities.

London, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New 1York Tribune.]—M. Thiers' interview with Earl Granville is not believed to have altered the previously known purpose of the English government respecting intervention. M. Thiers has authority to present continuously distinct and provided the continuous sent certain distinct and novel proposals represent ing the utmost limit of concessions which the French government are now ready to make for peace. He will find England perfectly ready to communicate these offers to Prussia, but not ready to urge them upon her acceptance nor to assume kind of responsibility in presenting them for

any kind of responsibility in presenting them for consideration.

I have authority for saying that there is no truth whatever in the statement that England has forwarded a note to the Prussian government demanding an armistice in the name of the neutral Powers. What has happened is this: The French government addressed an informal communication to England, expressing a desire that the latter would convey to Prussia the readiness of France to accept an armistice, and her sincere desire for peace on a an armistice, and her sincere desire for peace on a practicable and durable basis. France wishes that such communication should be made through some neutral and friendly Power, rather than directly from her own Foreign Office to the Prussian camp. Earl Granville replied that he would gladly be the means of communication between the two bel-

igerent Powers, and that the good offices of land, so far as they could avail, were at the service of either Power. It is understood that he was not asked to address to Prussia any representation or request of any kind as coming from England. It had, therefore, not been necessary to reject any such application, but the Foreign Office has necessarily considered the possibility of such a request being made; and, while it does not desire to make being made; and, while it does not desire to make any arrangement in advance, has no reason for concealing its views, which are, in fact, believed to be well understood by both belligerents. Their views are not favorable to intervention. The effort which England made to avert the outbreak of hos-tilities having been rejected by France, Earl Granville does not think the circumstances now warrant interference to save France from the con-

sequences of her own deliberate act. A Tribune correspondent at Berlin telegraphs on September 12: Whatever instructions Mr. Ban-September 12: Whatever instructions Mr. Ban-croft has received, if any, action has been left to his discretion. He has not tendered the good offices of the United States for peace mediation, and does not intend to. Such action yet is known would be useless. It is understeed that the United States government will not give paremptory in-structions. The Prussian government has addressed a letter to Mr. Washburne recognizing in the fullest terms and thanking him for his efforts to protect

the Germans in France.

The report that Bazaine attempted to break through the Prussian lines at Pont-a-Mousson, inflicting heavy losses, is untrue.

The troops here to-day, passed in grand review before General Trochu. The bridge at Creil was blown up yesterday, and the destruction of all other

blown up yesterday, and the destruction of all other bridges will follow.

A party of uhlans is at Nogent-sur-Marne, and threaten to bombard the town should the bridge there be blown up. Eight thousand Prus-sians are at Chalons, while their currassiers are at Chauny waiting the arrival of the army to attack Soissons. Several thousand Bavarians are near

Vancouleurs.

The prefect of Laon has been made a prisoner, and will be taken to Moltke for examination in regard to the cause of the catastrophe at Laon. The French general who commanded at Laon is wound-

French general who commanded at Laon is wounded and under guard at an hospital.

London, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York World.]—The inferview between M. Thiers and Earl Granville concluded by an expression from the former that he saw nothing to be looked for from England, and the negotiations undertaken by the Continental Powers with the hope of her cooperation must probably be suffered to fall through.

An impromptu meeting was heid in Trafal2 ar source, at which the government was denounced square, at which the government was denounced unetintedly for its course toward the Flouch Re-

Democratic meetings are called at Hyde Park on Sunday next, and others are announced at Manchester, Birmingham, Preston and Edinburgh, in sympathy with France. There is a great influx of gold to the Bank of England, but the stock market is weak and demoralized.

It is believed to-night that all hopes of peace must be abandoned, and that no treaty can be signed unless in Paris or on the banks of the Rhine. Paris, Sept. 13.—A large Steamer has left Marseilles for Civita Vecchia, to bring back the Pontifical Zouaves and other French soldiers in the Papal service.

Papal service.

A position has just been discovered at Sevres, southwest of the city, commanding a portion of Paris, and ft is now being rapidly fortified.

The Count de Chambord exhorts his adherents to resist invasion, as the duty of Frenchmen.

Nansouti's cavalry escaped miraculously from Sedan, and have arrived here.

Portugal has recognized the French Republic.

The Americans residing in the suburbs of Paris

have been advised to remain in their houses and raise their national flag for protection.

Russia is more decided than ever in opposing the dismemberment of France, and will propose a con-

dismemberment of France, and will propose a congress to settle the terms of peace.

The ramparts are divided into nine sections, each under a separate commander. The guns there and in the forts are manned by sailors from Cherbourg and Toulon. The National Guards are camped on the glacis of the forts, and the forts are garrisoned by the National and Garde Mobile, who are under stringent military discipline. The line troops are stationed between the exterior forts and the ramparts, supported by volunteers and provincial soldiers. There is little confidence among officers that the city can resist, and the government is more anxious for peace.

more anxious for peace.

A correspondent before Strasburg writes on September 9: "In the sorties on Thursday and Friday, the French report the German loss to be from 8000 to 10,000 men. The actual loss was under 50, and the total loss during the last fortnight will not ex-ceed 150. The efforts to divert the river Ill, which fills the moat, have resulted in complete success. New mortars have been placed in position, throwing 200-pound shells. The fire on the face of the citadel is exceedingly effective. A breach has already been made in the walls, and an assault will e made a week hence. A capitulation is expected efore the first attempt.

before the first attempt.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Times.]—The idea has been started in Berlin of converting Alsace and Lorraine into an independent Republic, and it is regarded with favor in London. It is looked on as a condition to which both belligerents can agree. A letter from Dr. Marion Sims, who is doing hospital service in the French army, states that the American ambulances have been more useful than others. been more useful than others, but adds: "We want everything, and have sent to England for necessaries. What a pity our splendid stock is locked up in the Rue de la Paix."

in the Rue de la Paix."

Paris, Sept. 13.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A correspondent of the Herald had an interview with Victor Hugo, at which the latter said he had determined to address a special appeal to the American people. "Since you last saw me," he said, "the snows of many years have whitened my head but years of exple have not deadaned my my head, but years of exile have not deadened my heart. Desolation fills France to-day. The sight of the misfortunes which have befallen this unhappy land are too poignant to express in words. This is the work of a man who is now explating his crimes. But why should the conqueror not be satisfied with the blood of so many victims already sacrificed by his unholy ambition? Why should the King of Prussia, who declared that he warred not upon the people of France, not be content, now that his antagonist has been stricken and has disappeared from the scene of strife? The fall of disappeared from the scene of strife? The fall of Bonaparte allows me to return to my home, after an exile of nincteen years. Why are we to be slaughtered? Is it right that we should be slaughtered on our hearths because Prussia was provoked by a criminal whom Providence has overtaken?

"It will be an eternal disgrace to the King of Prussia if he refuses to sheath his bloody sword, now that the cause is gone which induced him to draw it. The people of Germany are as humane as

draw it. The people of Germany are as humane as they are courageous. Their King mistakes their sentiments if he thinks it is their wish to prolong this frightful butchery and degrade a nation which has been dragged into a conflict. An appeal addressed to all Christian Germans was the only response to many salutations received from every quarter of the fatherland to raise my humble voice against the barbarity of this war. I thank God it has been heard, for to-day I received a letter from the camp of King William signed by 10,000 men-at-arms, saying that they shrink from slaughter. Will not the United States, the common home of so many Germans and French, will not its citizens, if the government refuses, make a Christian effort to extinguish the horrid torch of war? Will not the elder sister of the young republic stretch forth the hand of remonstrance against untold calami-ties which threaten us. I will appeal to them, too, in my own humble name, and may Heaven vouch-safe that my accents of anguish may reach their hearts, and incline them to protest, in the name of reason and humanity, against more waste of life, against the sacrifice of a people at the command of a king, against the infliction of death upon an un-

offending brother people."

In reply to a question, Victor Hugo said he believed the Republic would accept peace on any honorable terms short of yielding territory. There is great movement in every part of the city to day. The last departures and final concentrato day. The last departures and that concentra-tion of troops on the near approach of the Prussians seems to have aroused the military ardor of the people. The streets are filled with thousands of soldiers marching and countermarching from point to point. Rochefort has been appointed commander of barricades. Louis Blanc has a striking article in the Reveille, in which he proposes that Prussia shall leave the people of Alsace and Lorraine to vote whether they will attach themselves to France or Germany. Germany.
King William willsleep on Wednesday night at

the country seat of Rothschild, near Paris. It is said the place was tendered the King by the owner to save it from destruction. The government will soon issue bills of the denomination of five, ten and twenty francs each.

twenty francs each.

Tours, Sept. 13.—The arrangements making here to receive the diplomatic body have been discontinued, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided to remain in Paris. The representatives of foreign governments will also stay there some days longer. The public here are much impressed in fact the American government and anxiously longer. The public here are much impressed in favor of the American government, and anxiously await the arrival of Mr. Washburne, that they may testify their gratitude for his prompt recognition. An imposing demonstration was made in Marseilles yesterday in honor of the United States. Twenty thousand people assembled in front of the American consulate, and the city authorities, through M. Esquiros, presented an address to Milton M. Price, consul of the United States. Speeches were made, and the bands played the national airs of France and America. The crowd cheered with great enthusiasm for the consul and government of the United States.

United States. Tours, Sept. 13.—This city is overcrowded with Parisians and foreigners whose flight from Paris has been hastened by the proclamation permitting none to leave after September 15. Many Americans are among the refugees. A large number of government employes have also arrived here, with the

ment employes have also arrived here, with the transfer of the departments.

The delegate of Minister Cremieux, now acting here at the head of the Department of Justice, has issued a proclamation to France. He says: "As the enemy approaches Paris the government of national defence bends all its energies to provide for the security of the capital. They have, therefore, charged the Minister of Justice with the care of the invaded departments, and the delegate of our Minister of Justice, in common with the ministeria delegates now in Tours, appeals to the patriotism of the population to erect an impregnable rampart against the forces of invasion." He recalls the memories of 1792, and declares that France must and will drive back now, as she did then, the enemy, which a previous government, weak and odious, allowed to invade the land.

odious, allowed to invade the land.

BRUMATH, near Strasburg, Sept. 9.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—The operations against Strasburg are carried on by slow, but sure rule. General Lowensky, who is General Yon Woerder's chief of staff, expresses the opinion that it is a ma-thematical certainty that the place will fall about September 24. The course pursued in the siege is not entirely a matter of choice. Strasburg is surrounded by three consecutive mosts, eighteen feet deep, and unless the channel of the Ill can be changed they present an insurmountable obstacle to storming. The general belief is that Ulrich will capitulate soon. The third parallel approaches

completion.

The first and second parallels are armed with 24-pounders, and the third parallel will be armed with 125 pounders, which, at the distance of two hundred yards, can hardly fail to silence the bat-

The Red River Troubles. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—The St. Paul Press of yester-day says that a gentleman who has just arrived from Fort Garry informs them that flerce exasperation Fort Garry informs them that heree caseparation prevails among the French population there at the periodicus violation of the pledges made by the Canadian government and by Minister Thornten and Secretary Fish, whereby the unopposed enters of Canadian troops was secured. This gentrance of Canadian troops was secured. This gen-tleman was told by Riel the day before the troops arrived that all had been satisfactorily arranged, and that he was awaiting the arrival of the newly-appointed Governor, Archibald, with his troops, to

appointed Governor, Archibald, with his troops, to profier the government to him.

Until the arrival of the troops within a few miles of Fort Garry, he was confident that the arrangement would be carried out in good faith, and that the troops had no other than the pacific intentions which their commander and the government had professed; and that Governor Archibald was to come before them and receive the government at hie hands. These assurances had been given him

by Bishop Toche, on behalf of Governor Archibald and the Canadian government, but at daylight on August 23d word was brought to him that the troops were advancing up the Red river from Stone fort, and were making prisoners of everybody passing through their line; that they were in fighting array, and were capturing horses and mounting them with riflemen, and with artillery limbered, and every preparation for battle.

Riel saw at once that he had been deceived, an I that these warlike demonstrations in a country with no enemy in front had a hostile purpose; that it was a treacherous ambuscade and a surprise under a flag of truce, and that he and his colleagues of the provincial government were to be the vic-

It was a treacherous ambuscade and a surprise under a flag of truce, and that he and his colleagues of the provincial government were to be the victims. Riel, Donahue, and Lepin, and a few friends at once took horses and fled, Riel going to American territory. As the troops entered Fort Garry they loudly demanded of everybody where Riel was, declaring they would shoot him on sight. Everybody was arrested who was pointed out as having any connection with Riel's movements.

On the day of arrivai the troops were paid off and let loose on the settlement, which they turned into a pandemonium. The French half-breed population were intensely excited by these events, and the elements of rebellion were far more formidable than were intensely excited by these events, and the ele-ments of rebellion were far more formidable than ever, and ready to burst into a flame at any mo-ment. There is a story vouched for by good author-ity, that Riel and his colleagues left Fort Garry upon the advice of Bishop Toche, upon the assur-ance that after Governor Archibaid's arrival, all would be well. Gov. Archibald has returned.

# MARINE TELEGRAPH.

Por additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. SUN RISES....... 5'89 MOON SETS...... 8'49
SUN SETS...... 6'11 HIGH WATER..... 4'10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

FOR AMERICA.

Marathon....Liverpool....New York.....Aug. 27

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, COMMITTER OF THE MONTH. TROMAS C. HAND, MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

	Erin Havre New York Aug.	27
d	ParanaLondonNew YorkAug.	
		31
	England Liverpool New York Ang.	31
	Cuba Liverpool New York Sept.	1
	ColumbiaGlasgowNew YorkSept. C. of CorkLiverpoolNew YorkSept.	- 1
	C. of Cork Liverpool New York Sept.	- 5
	FOR EUROPE.	
	Siberia New York Liverpool Sent	1
	Nebraska New York Liverpool Sept.	16
	Pennsylvania New York Havre Sept	-11
M	Australia New York Glasgow Sept.	17
	Lafavette New York Havre Sept.	17
	C of Brooklyn New York Liverpool Sapt.	17
	ItalyNew YorkLiverpoolSept.	17
	ItalyNew YorkLiverpoolSept, AleppoNew YorkLiverpoolSept,	17
	C.of Baltimore. New YorkLiverpool Sept.	20
	Etna New York Liverpool via H. Sent.	2/
	Minnesota New YorkLiverpoolSept. Iowa New YorkGlasgowSept.	21
	IowaNew YorkGlasgowSept.	21
	C, of Brooklyn. New York Liverpool Sept.	24
	Columbia New York Glasgow Sept.	2
	ParanaNew YorkLondonSept.	24
	IdahoNew YorkLiverpoolSept.	25
	C. of Wash'ton New York. Liverpool Oct.	- 3
	COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.  Moro CastleNew YorkHavanaSept. LibertyBaltimoreN.Orls.via K.W. Sept.	
	Moro CastleNew YorkHavanaSept.	1
	LibertyBaltimoreN.Orls.via K.W.Sept.	1
	City of Mexico. New York Vera Cruz, etc Sept.	16
	J.W. Everman. Philadelphia. Charleston Sept.	16
	Pioneer Philadelphia. Wilm'gton, N.C. Sept. Hercules Philadelphia. New Orleans Sept.	16
	Hercules Philadelphia. New Orleans Sept.	1
	WyomingPhiladelphia.SavannahSept.	17
	Salvor Philadelphia.CharlestonSept.	2;
	Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the reg	
13	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 Con	ti-
	nent call at Southampton,	

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamer W. C. Pfarrepont, Shropshire, New York,
W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Regulator, Brooks, New York, Jno. F. Ohl. Str W. Whildin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Bark Carrie Wyman, Cochran, Rotterdam, Warren & Gregg. Brig Neponset, Bunker, Oporto, Jose de Bessa Gui-Schr Mary Eveline, Mott, Newbern, G. H. Mitchell. Schr S. E. Sampson, Blake, Bath, John Rommel, Jr.,

Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, Boston, Schr F. Lockwood, St John, do. Schr George Fales, Hall, Providence, Schr Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Lynn, Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, Norfolk, Schr I. Thompson, Endicott, Fall River,

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co. N. G. bark Coriolan, Von Bremen, 53 days from Hamburg, with mdse, to captain—vessel to Work-Nor. bark Halfden, Olsen, 56 days from Hamburg, with salt and petroleum barrels to Powers & Weight-man—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. Nor. bark Leopard, Mathiesen, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co. Br. bark Princess Alice, Hilton, 47 days from New-

port, Eng., with old rails and petroleum barrels to order—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Brig Crocus, Flinn, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Helen Perry, 3 days from New York, with brimstone to Chas. Lennig.
Schr Mary E. Amsden, Amsden, 5 days fm Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons. Steaming S. J. Christian, Fowler, from the Bay.
Steaming S. J. Christian, Fowler, from the Bay.
Off Bombay Hook, saw ship Sorrideren, from Liverpool; off New Castle, a British brig and 3 brigs in
ballast, bound up; off the Powder wharf, brig Alice
Weods, fm London; at Quarantine, a full-rigged brig

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 13.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Baltimore Branch Office, Sept. 13.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—

J. W. Morris, James Tracy, Joseph Lord, J. L. Kirkpatrick, S. A. Tanner, Ed. Hooper, E. C. Potter, W. S. Burton, and H. C. Leroy, all with coal, for New York. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 14. - 10 of Easton & McMahon's, and 3 transient barges, le this port yesterday for Baltimore, L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEE DE-GRACE, Sept. 14.—The following boats left this morning fn tow:-James D. Smith, with grain to William S. Smith Village Belle, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark. Four Brothers, with bark, for Salem.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Sept. 13-9 A. M.—Three brigs and sixty schooners are in harbor to-day, nearly all getting ready to leave.
Arrived, steamer Coit, from New York. Bird, before reported ashore, has been 3 P. M.—In harbor, 3 brigs and 29 schooners. Ship Gold Hunter passed out in tow at 1 P. M. A brig is coming in below the Capes. Wind S. E. Thermometer, 77.

MEMORANDA. Ships Nimous, Kelley, and Theobold, Theobold, sailed from Cuxhaven 25th ult. for England. Ship Waterioo, Patterson, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 50th ult. Ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, hence, at Antwerp 19th ult. Ship C. S. Packard, Packard, for Philadelphia, 8'ld from Liverpool 30th uit. Ship Progress, Simons, hence for Hamburg, at Br. steamer Denmark, Forbes, from New York, at Havre 9th inst. for London.
Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreery, sailed from Galveston 11th inst. for New York.
Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, from New York for Galveston, sailed from Key West 11th inst.
Steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, at Aspinwall 31st nit. from New York. nit. from New York. Steamer City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz, at Havana 12th ibst. for New York. Steamer Erin, Stewart, cleared at Havre 30th ult. for New York. Steamer England, Webster, sailed from Liverpool

Steamer England, Webster, sailed from Liverpool slst uit. for New York.

Steamer Iowa, Hedderwick, sailed from Glasgow slst uit. for New York.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, from New Orleans 3d, at New York 12th Inst.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, cleared at New York 12th inst. for Galveston via Key West.

Steamer Western Metropolis, Crowell, from New York, at New Orleans 11th inst.

Steamer Cortes, Nelson, at New Orleans 12th inst. from New York.

Steamer Crescent City, Norton, sailed from New Orleans 11th inst. for New York.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 12th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Salvor, Asheroft, hence, at Charleston

Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Ital. bark Giuseppe, Carow, hence, at Leghorn 25th

ultime.

Br. bark Frank Lovett, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford lith inst.

Bark Chief, Harding, fm Memel for Philadelphia, in the Sound, Elsinore, 23d uit.

Bark Canada, Smith, from Gottenburg for Phila-delphia, sailed from Kilppan 30th ult. Bark J. S. De Wolf, Spain, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult.

Bark Guinevere, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dub Brig Attie Durkee, Murphy, hence, at Stettin 22d Brig H. Eaton, Reod, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Brig Adelaide, Lobb, hence, at Seville 28th ult.
Brig Bidwell, Baker, sailed from Havre 27th ult. for Capes of Delaware.

Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Portland 10th inst. Brig M. E. Thompson, Bunker, hence, at Bangor 9th Inst. 9th inst.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Hammond, cleared at Boston
12th inst. for Philadelphia, via Wood's Hole.

Schr Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, hence for South
Amesbury, at Newburyport 10th inst.

Sahr S. A. Boice, Yates, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Newburyport 11th inst.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, hence, at Gloucester 12th inst. cester 12th inst. Schr William H. Dennis, Lake, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 10th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. Nos. 47 and 77, for Philadelphia,
sailed from Norwich 10th inst. Schr Clyde, Gage, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst. Schra Crescent Lodge, Hatch, hence for Boston, and Mattie Holmes, Tapley, do. for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst. Schr Mary Long, Hayes, hence, at Boston 12th Schrs Clara, Baxter, and Maggie Vandusen, Crompton, hence, at Danvers 11th Inst.
Schrs M. E. Gildersleeve, Corson, fm New Haven
and A. T. Noyes, Baker, from Hartford, both for
Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 12th Inst.
Schr Mary, Richardson, hence, at Gloucester 10th Schr L. B. Sargent, Sargent, hence, at Portland 10th inst. Schr Searsville, Chase, hence, at Portsmouth 10th instant. Schrs C. H. Moller, Brown; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey; and Richard Peterson, English, for Phila-delphia, sailed from Salem 10th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. PORTLAND, Sept. 9, 1870.—Notice is hereby given that the second-class iron can buoy on Petit Menan Reef, placed to mark the approach to Narraguagus Harbor, broke adrift from its moorings in a heavy sea on the 4th inst. It will be replaced as soon a

By order of the Lighthouse Board. J. B. Hull, L. H. Inspector, 1st district.

## AMUSEMENTS.

O U P L A! OLD DAN RICE
WITH HIS OWN GREAT CIRCUS.
Trick Horse AMPLIATION and ASIATIC ANIMAL SPECTACLE will exhibit:
Lot EIGHTH Street, between Race and Vine,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY,
Sept. 12, 13, and 14.
Lot corner BERKS and FOURTH Streets,
KENSINGTON,
THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
On the KEYSTONE SKATING PARK,
OLD SOUTHWARK,
FRIDAY, Sept. 16.
Lot corner THIRTY-SIXTH and MARKET,
WEST PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY, Sept. 17.
Performance every AFTERNOON and EVENING.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents;
children under ten years, 25 cents.

9 8 9t

children under ten years, 25 cents.

EW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. 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 epen from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

8 22 tf

CARL GAERTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVA-son of 1870-71 Four Grand Concerts at the ACADE-MY OF MUSIC. There will also be given Ten Soirees of Classical Chamber Music in the large of the National Conservatory of Music. This Orchestra offers its services to the public for Concerts, Operatic and Dramatic Performances, Commencements, etc., etc. Also in private Soirces for Solos, Nonetics, Ottettes, Sextettes, Quintetts, Operatits, Trips, and Dross. Quartetts, Trios, and Duos. Engagements received at the office, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets.

subscription lists at the Music Stores and at the Office. WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Sept. 14,
Second week of the eminent artist,
MR. EDWIN FORREST,

Bulwer's historical play, in 5 acts, of RICHELIEU. MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins & to 8 o'clock, MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, first production in this city of the powerful play by Victorien Sardou, adapted by Augustin Daly, entitled

FERNANDE, BY MRS. JOHN DREW and the full company.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box Office open from 9 to 3.

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

sale of reserved seats. THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.

Every Evening and Saturday Matin
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES THEATRE.

in the New Can-Can.

IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,

GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY. Grand Ballets-Burlesque Songs, Dances,-Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

STOVES, RANCES, ETC. THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS, (Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE, FOUNDRY, Second and Mislin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street. FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer. INO. EDGAR THOMSON,

President. JAMES HOEY. General Manager. CROCERIES, ETO.

# WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR. GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC. All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

The most durable freen will not fade, is brighter Color costs less chan any other bemuch surface bround pure only by the manufacturers Dold by all paint dealers, office 122 N. Hast.

A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

ALBEANDER G. CATTEEL.

AMUSEMENTS. FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE Fox's American Theatre.
Fox's American Theatre.
Walnut street, above Eighth.
Walnut street, above Eighth.
Walnut street, above Eighth.
Robert Fox.
Proprietor and Manager
James Pfigrim
Stage Manager
C. S. Marks.
Treasurer f. John Ritter......Musical Director Smith Ballet Master Sanford Business Agent Geo. W. Smith .. Victory! Victory! Victory!
GREATEST SU CESS ON RECORD. Greatest Success on Record. Greatest Success on Record. Greatest Success on Record THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED! The Public Delighted!
The Public Delighted!
The Public Delighted!
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY!
Crowded Houses Nighty!
Crowded Houses Nighty! Crowded Houses Nightly! THE GREAT AMERICAN! The Great American! The Great American! The unerring voice of the Public proclaims it the most popular place of amusement in the city.

THE PROOF. THE PROOF. The Proof. The Proof. OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Open all the Year Round.

Open all the Year Round.

NO CLOSING FOR REPAIRS,

No Closing for Repairs.

ALL'S WELL.

IMMENSE NOVELTY.

ANOTHER NEW SENSATION. Another New Sensation. Another New Sensation. Another New Sensation. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. gagement of the great and unequalled Acrobats and Gymasts,
THE RIZARELLIS, THE RIZARELLIS, The Rizarellis, The Rizarellis, The Rizarellis, The Rizarellis, The Rizarellis,
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The Rizarellis,
The Rizarellis,
The AERIAL BARS,
THE RIZARELLIS,
THE RIZARE

The Beautiful Blondes The Beautiful Blondes The Beautiful Blondes IN THE NEW CAN-CAN. TRIPLE ENCORES AT EVERY REPRESENTATION. Tremendous Enthusiasm First engagement of

MR. JOHN PENDY, MR. JOHN PENDY CLINETOP SISTERS, Clinetop Sisters, Clinetop Sisters, Clinetop Sisters, Clinetop Sisters, Clinetop Sisters.

Clinetop Sisters, Clinetop Sis And the charming MAD'LLE ALEXANDRINA, MAD'LLE ALEXANDRINA,
Mad'ile A

John Mulligan,
John Mulligan,
John Mulligan,
The Sable Emperor, in entire New Acts.
R. HARRISON,
R. HARRISON,
R. HARRISON,
R. Harrison,

JULE KEEN. JULE KEEN. Jule Keen,
The Dutch Comedian and Vocalist
ANDY HUGHES,
ANDY HUGHE ANDY HUGHES, Andy Hughes, The Champion Indian Club Performer. J. P. JOHNSON, J. P. Johnson,

J. P. JOHNSON, J. P. JOHNSON, J. P. Johnson, J. P. Johnson, Comic Vocalist and Comedian, YOUNG, CHAS. YOUNG, Young, Chas. Young, The Popular Banjoist and Comedian. CHAS. YOUNG, Chas. Young. First appearance of the
WONDERFUL AFRICAN WRESLERS,

Wenderful African Wrestlers, Wonderful African Wrestlers, Wonderful Airican Wrestlers The astonishing Athletes from Abyssinia, victors of the great International Wrestling,

International Wrestling, International Wrestling, International Wrestling At Barbary, Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cape Town, Mozambique, Zanzibar, and every other place

Town, Mozambique, Zanzibar, and every other place except the Rhine. It was no go there.

While the watchword rang thro' Dutchland, Our Fritz is on the Rhine!

AFRICA DECLINED THE HONOR.

Africa Declined the Honor.

But see their wonderful feats here.

Miss Millie Killmeyer, Miss Addie Johnson, Miss Hattle Hastings, Miss Flora Wells, Miss Mary Frazer, Misses Jennie Devere, S. Warner, C. Robinson, J. Stone, etc.,

In a splendid New Programme.

In a splendid New Programme.
Shouts of laughter at John Mulligan's new act,
A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE!

A Night's Adventure! A Night's Adventure! A Night's Adventure! Gregory Snap.

TWO GRAND BALLETS,
Two Grand Ballets,
Two Grand Ballets,
Two Grand Ballets, Two Grand Ballets, Two Grand Ballets, arranged and directed by George W. Smith, in which the full Ballet Troupe appear.

New Original Sketch, by James W. Wesley, entitled PERPETUAL MOTION,

Perpetual Motion,
Perpetual Motion,
Perpetual Motion,
Perpetual Motion,
Or, See How They Go.
Improvement of the properties of the Simon Puzzlebrain ...... James W. Wesley . Master Martin woman. Sallie Quizem, a pet, almost as inno-.Miss J. Warner Miss Addie Johnson

The French Can-Can,
The French Can-Can,
The French Can-Can,
The French Can-Can,
Or, Life in Paris.
Or, Life in Paris.
Or, Life in Paris. Danced by the Celebrated Blondes. The Magnificent Blondes. The Magnificent Blondes. The Magnificent Blondes.

The Dove and the Blondes.

The Dove and the Blondes.

I've flown o'er sparkling isles, O'er many a sunny sea, Where sp ing forever smiles, And flowereth every tree;
I've dipped my wing in the amorous wave
Of Cashmere's blushing lake,
While the bul-bul sang his serenade,
His rose-love to wake.
SEE THE BEAUTIFUL BLONDES,
THE RIZARELLIS MASTER CREATION.

are acknowledged to be WITHOUT A RIVAL IN EMINENCE,

Without a Rival in Eminence,
Without a Rival in Eminence,
Without a Rival in Eminence,
THE WONDER AND MIRACLE OF THE AGE,
The Wonder and Miracle of the Age,
The Wonder and Miracle of the Age,
GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.

To conclude with the comic Ravel Pantomime of
THE MILLINERS;
THE MILLINERS;
THE MILLINERS;
OR, LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS,
OR, LOVE AMONG THE BONNETS, mon, a stupid footman...... 

- Hungarian soldiers, -.... Se

Bertha, The Milliners,
Marie, The pantomine conclus
and melanchals

Franc M'lle Larone, sister to M. Larone....

nd melancholy DEATH of Simon Grand Family Matince every ELUAH CATTRILL at 2 o clock.