

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The chance that Germany will retain possession of the old German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine becomes almost a certainty since the capture of Tol, the surrender of Strasburg, and the prolonged distractions of France. Already it is said that arrangements are being made to treat them as German federal provinces, and to provide for their representation in the German Parliament, and the work of annexation is progressing as rapidly and methodically as if Americans had charge of it, and Indian reservations or a slice of Mexico, instead of French soil, constituted the territory under treatment. While the French Government avows its determination not to surrender one foot of land or one stone of fortresses, it is powerless to resist the invading armies, and its best hope is to protract the defense of the best fortified capital in the world. Its hold upon public confidence is neither strong enough to concede a binding peace nor to provide means to wage effective war, and the Germans are apparently adopting the policy of taking what they think most useful to their future interests and protection, with the intention of holding it whether a verbal treaty is or is not negotiated. If they are not to be reimbursed for their war expenditures by appropriations from the French treasury, they will repay themselves by territorial acquisitions, and if no authorities spring up who are willing and competent to make an amicable settlement they will settle the dispute according to their own liking, somewhat after the fashion we adopted in the war against the Rebellion.

The danger attending this programme arises from the possibility of a reaction, or such an accumulation of military strength as will enable France to return blow for blow and insult for insult with superadded interest. This the Germans seem to anticipate as a matter of course, whether they make a verbal treaty or not; and it is against this reaction that they wish to secure now, in the hour of their triumph, the best possible safeguards. Whether it will come this year, next year, or ten years hence, and whether it will be comparatively weak, very powerful, or irresistible, are unsolved problems of the future; but that it will come sooner or later Germany fully expects, and her rulers are apparently determined to hold Alsace and Lorraine as barriers against the contemplated outbursts of French fury.

Hopeless and desperate as the prospects of France now appear, she has still left great wealth and millions of men, and if she could be reinspired by a resolution as terrible as that which was born of the disorders and despair of her first revolution, she would speedily become a formidable foe. For this and all other eventualities, the practical annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is the present German prescription. Paris, too, is threatened as part of the same policy of either torturing a peace or obtaining a tangible security against future attacks. But we scarcely believe that the Germans desire or intend to seriously injure that magnificent city. Their leaders seem reluctant to bombard or to assault it, and their hopes of gaining possession of it seem to be based on the expectation that it will surrender, on account of internal commotions or lack of food and supplies. Meanwhile the investment keeps a vast French force locked up as closely as Bazaine is confined in Metz, while the invaders are free to march where they please.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE EMPRESS.

SOME of our contemporaries have been indulging in rather harsh criticism on Queen Victoria because she failed to show any marked attentions to the ex-Empress of the French in the day of her misfortune. We are totally unable to see the justice of these criticisms, which altogether ignore the official position of Queen Victoria, and appear to imagine that Eugenie and Victoria are exactly upon the same footing as they were a few years ago when the latter was a guest at the Tuileries. The censorious remarks of some of the English journals, who are always eager to find fault with the Queen, have had the effect of inducing her to write a letter of condolence to the ex-Empress, a proceeding on the part of the Queen that was certainly injudicious, whatever the motives may have been that inspired it. The ex-Empress of the French is not a private person who has by a sudden misfortune fallen from a position of great wealth to one of poverty; and the treatment she may receive from those who were her equals a few months ago cannot be regulated by the standards of courtesy that hold in private life. The downfall of the Bonaparte family has been political, and neither the Emperor nor his wife can claim the same attentions from the crowned heads of Europe now that they could when they sat upon the throne of France. It only needs a moment's reflection for some of the indignant journalists who have been finding fault with the Queen to convince themselves that any marked attentions to the ruined imperial family by the sovereign of Great Britain would be construed by the present government and a large number of the people of France as a deliberate affront to them, and the letter of condolence which the Queen has written to satisfy some of her critics will undoubtedly be commented upon in very unfavorable terms in France, and will serve to intensify the anti-British feeling that already exists. So long as Eugenie was Empress of France, she was entitled to certain personal as well as official attentions, to which she has no claim whatever at present; and Queen Victoria, whether she admired Louis Napoleon and his wife or not, was obliged to receive them as her guests, and to accept of their hospitalities in her official capacity, so long as they occupied the official position they did. It would be

just as proper to censure the Queen for not paying marked attentions to Mrs. Lincoln when that lady visited England a few years ago as it is to blame her for her want of personal cordiality towards Madame Bonaparte. Indeed, on personal grounds Mrs. Lincoln was perhaps entitled to greater consideration than the ex-Empress, for after having filled a splendid position as the wife of the President of the United States, she found herself reduced to poverty, while, if report speaks the truth, the Bonaparte investments outside of France will be much more than sufficient to support the Emperor and his family in a style of splendor in some degree proportionate to their former greatness. So far as Queen Victoria's conduct towards the ex-Empress is concerned, we really are unable to see that she is open to blame, as any attempt on her part to treat the deposed Bonapartes as if they were still in the same position they were when she was their guest at the Tuileries would be looked upon by both France and Prussia with displeasure.

THE STATE OF FRANCE.

If we would know the state of confusion and dismay into which France has been precipitated we must take up her provincial journals as well as those of the capital. Thus in the *Cherbourg* paper of the 12th inst. we read:—"The Prussians are under the walls of Paris; the capital of the civilized world is about to be given up to all the horrors of a siege. At the same time the Italians enter Rome, and behind the Vatican 500,000 Cossacks are ready to advance. Thus all Europe, morally, intellectually, and politically, gives way, to return to barbarism. At the summit of their luxury and refinements, with innumerable armies and prodigious engines of war, the modern nations think only of cutting their own throats, in order to make the continent a vast desert, as did the people who built Thebes, Memphis, Babylon, and Nineveh." After this utterance of astounding words we have another article crying aloud for a "League of the Provinces" and a "decentralization" of the Government. Paris must no longer be France. Even the Paris papers say so, as quoted in the *Cherbourg* journal. It is recommended to form five "electoral-cantons," such in the nature of our States, each governed by an administrator, or lieutenant-general, and so forth. But in a third article we have "a fixed fact," under the head "En Calcutta Effrayant." This "fixed fact" gives the number of hectares of land under cultivation which have been rendered useless by the enemy for the present and coming year. What with crops destroyed, seeding prevented, and cattle taken, the loss upon ten and a half millions of acres (to use our own terms) is set down at eight hundred and fifty-five millions of dollars. But what is even that to the apollation of Paris? We may well deprecate what seems a probable sequence. But we must stand still, and remember that as the old cities were giants in wickedness, and for that cause were swept away by a retributive Providence, so it may be that Paris, which has long been the chief seat of all the vices which infest the civilized world (and in that sense alone is the vaulted "capital"), may find that her doom, at least to some extent, is now come.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On and after SATURDAY, October 1, 1870,

THE NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS COMPANY

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Particular attention paid to collection of bills, drafts, and notes.

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THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CITY.

J. M. DALY'S GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT is located at No. 222 South FRONT Street and No. 159 DOCK Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the secker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Dalry's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Son, Joseph S. Finck & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grain, double copper distilled and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Dalry justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the original packages as received direct from the manufacturers. He will be pleased to furnish a list of the various whiskeys which he has on hand, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 913th Street.

STEREOTYPIC ENTERTAINMENTS

given to Churches, Sunday-schools, Societies, etc. etc. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures.

Engagements may be now made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 725 CHESTNUT Street, Second story.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRONTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

for the election of President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office at Ironton, Lehigh county, Pa., on MONDAY, October 10, next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES STEWART WILTS, Secretary.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A term will begin on MONDAY, October 2, introductory Lectures by Hon. J. L. CLARK BARE, 519 O'CEAN St. 913th St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND MASS MEETING!

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!

HONESTY. ECONOMY.

"AS GOES MAIN SO GOES PENNSYLVANIA."

THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA; THE FRIENDS OF OUR NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, and who have sympathized with them in MAINTAINING THE UNION and in settling FAIRLY AND PERMANENTLY the questions which threatened its destruction, and all who ACQUIESCE IN THEIR SETTLEMENT as necessary to the PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY, and to the AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER CONFUSION AND TURMOIL, WILL MEET IN MASS MEETING AT BROAD AND MARKET STREETS, ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1, to seek means to insure SUCCESS AT THE APPROACHING ELECTION, TO PROVIDE AGAINST FRAUD, and to announce and discuss the measures which the GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY, HAVING SETTLED RECONSTRUCTION, now propose for fostering the BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, for the PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY, for the REDUCTION OF TAXATION and a simultaneous REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, for securing a SOUND BUT PLentiful CURRENCY, and an eventual SAFE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS, and for effecting a thorough REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE, THAT ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY shall supersede EXTRAVAGANCE AND FRAUD in every Department of Government. LET THIS MEETING BE AN OVERWHELMING ONE! Let our citizens show by their presence that they disapprove all WRANGLING ABOUT RECONSTRUCTION, now that it is a FIXED FACT, and when our MATERIAL INTERESTS DEMAND ATTENTION! ALL ARE INVITED TO LABOR FOR THE GOOD OF ALL! NATIVE AND ADOPTED CITIZENS, RICH AND POOR, THE CAPITALIST AND THE ARTISAN, THE MERCHANT AND THE MECHANIC, THE MANUFACTURER, THE LABORER, AND THE PROFESSIONAL MAN, ARE ALL INTERESTED! Let all come and strive for the general welfare. LET THE PEOPLE SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE. The following distinguished and eloquent speakers will address the meeting:— Hon. J. A. J. CRISWELL, Postmaster-General United States. Hon. JOS. B. HAWLEY, ex-Governor of Connecticut. Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator. Hon. SIMON CAMERON, U. S. Senator. Hon. JOHN W. GARY, Governor of Pennsylvania. Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE. Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY. Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL. Hon. LEONARD MYERS. Hon. HENRY D. MOORE. Hon. JOHN CONVOY, Chairman State Central Committee. Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. General HENRY B. BINGHAM. Hon. JONATHAN McMICHAEL. Hon. BENJAMIN HICKEL. Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER. Hon. A. WILSON HENZLEY. General JOSHUA T. OWEN. Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN. General HORATIO G. SICKEL, AND OTHERS. A GRAND AND MOST MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, under the superintendence of PROFESSOR JACKSON, will be given PREVIOUS TO AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING. By order of the Republican City Executive Committee, JOHN L. HILL, President. JOHN McCULLOUGH, Secretaries. MARSHALL C. HONO, Secretaries. CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WAGNER FREE INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Corner of SEVENTEENTH Street and MONTGOMERY Avenue.

The Autumn Course of Lectures will commence Monday, October 3, 1870, at 7 1/2 o'clock, and be continued every evening in the following order:— Monday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Chemistry, Prof. Deale, M. D. Tuesday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Paleontology, Prof. Wagner. Wednesday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Anatomy and Physiology, Prof. Townsend, M. D. Thursday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Astronomy, Prof. Risley, M. D. Friday, Natural Philosophy, Prof. Mills, M. D. Saturday, 7 1/2 o'clock, Elocution, Prof. Shoemaker. All are invited, male and female. Admission free. The best mode of approach is by the Fifteenth street cars to Columbia avenue, and return by same route. 9 29 thmas

WATER SUPPLY TO GERMANTOWN.

The pool from which Germantown receives its supply of water is alarmingly low, and becoming depleted with such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days. The most rigid economy is positively necessary and earnestly enjoined upon all the citizens supplied from the Germantown works. FREDERICK GHAFF, Chief Engineer Water Department. 9 27 thmas

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious, and restores the nerves and restores the falling strength. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines. TURNER & CO., Proprietors. 129 thmas No. 129 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

HOW TO KILL OWLS.

—COMMENCE BY slowly walking around the tree where the owl is perched. In his anxiety to watch your movements he turns his head, forgetting to turn his body at the same time. The consequence is, in a short time he wrings his neck off. We get this novel recipe from J. C. HANCOCK, Esq., the well-known dealer in Lehigh and Schuylkill coal, at the northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER STREETS. This coal depot is one of the largest and best arranged of any in our city, and the liberal patronage bestowed upon it is an unflinching evidence of the high appreciation in which it is held. Call on Hancock once, and you become a regular customer. 9 23 thmas

CLOTHING.

ONLY THINK ABOUT IT!

Mr. WM. M. BUNN

is charged with having presented and voted for at the last session of the Legislature a bill to extend Diamond street, thereby cutting through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Now, Mr. Bunn is a member of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 109, and has been a member of the lodge for six years. I am a member of the same lodge, and, as a brother Odd Fellow, I deemed it my duty to look this matter up before condemning Mr. Bunn. I procured a copy of the Journal of the last House of Representatives, and, lo! to my surprise, I find that Mr. Bunn's is the only name that appears in the record as opposing the bill. The following is the record of the bill:—It was presented by James Miller, January 26, reported from committee by Mr. Hill, of Lycoming, February 9. On the 23d of February, when the bill was upon its final passage, it was denounced by Mr. Bunn as an infamous measure, and one that if it would become a law would destroy the cemetery and desecrate the graves of thousands of the dead. Mr. Bunn asked the House to defeat the bill, and presented remonstrances from the cemetery company against it. The bill was voted down, no other member of the House talking against it but Mr. Bunn. On the following Monday evening, February 23, before Mr. Bunn reached the Capitol, as soon as the House convened, Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Cloud, moved that the House reconsider their former action and pass the bill, which was done without a call of the yeas and nays. Now where were all the other members from Philadelphia who claim that they were opposed to this bill? The record shows in black and white that Mr. Bunn defeated the bill, and while he was unavoidably absent the bill was reconsidered and passed, and no one as much as called the yeas and nays. Now it certainly is very wrong, since Mr. Bunn was the only champion of the Odd Fellows, for his opponent to put him in a position contrary to the position the record shows that he took; it will do Mr. Laws no good; the calumny will recoil upon the calumniator. I have the record at my house, and I invite all my brother Odd Fellows to call and examine for themselves, and I defy Mr. Laws or anybody else to prove that what is set forth in this communication is untrue. BENTON G. SEVERN, No. 910 Marshall Street, Philadelphia.

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HATS.

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