NAPOLEON.

The Ex-Emperor Interviewed. A correspondent sends to the London Stan-dard of September 24 the following account of dard of September 24 the following account of an interview with the ex-Emperor: —

My mind, full of gorgeous visions of an Imperiat staff in every variety of brilinant uniform, quise falled to realize the idea that the quiet-looking gentleman in a plain dark morning suit, who stood waiting for me at the top of the stars, could possibly be General scalle, the Emperor's aid-de camp, and I accordingly followed him, with but a very slight sainte, it the ante-room of the diving-saloon, where I looked vain y round for the magnificent personage with whom I expected to have to dea'. Nothing be wever, was to be seen out a rather small room, scan by furnished with softees covered with ragged to how slik, and opening by I idingragged sollow slik, and opening by f iding-doors is to a rather larger room beyond, in the centre of which stood a long, narrow table, surrounded to very plain wooden chairs. Smiling good naturedly at my blunder, the General courteously intended himself of my business, and took in at case to the Emperor my letter, and request for the businest of an audience. In less than three mi ut a lie returned with a request that I would follow him and passing through an ordinary sized room, in the cold the two windows of which stood room, in one of the two windows of which stood thee or that gentlemen, also in plain clothes, talk-ing in one er tones, while another was busy at a

table cover a with numerous journals in French, German, and English, the General, with the announce earth and English, the General, with the announce earth a majeste I Emperour, ushered me through a rough door in a corner of the room, and I found myself not only in the presence, but face to face, at a sa than arm's length of him I came to see. As I next in said in the chair to which I am courtenately accorded and face to the courtenately accorded to the courtenately ac teously mysted, and fix my eyes upon the worn but powerful tace which turns to me from the small writh g table, from which he has risen to receive me, feel that I am in the presence of the man on whom has burg so many years the peace of Europe, and with the feeling the comic element which has deci-

with the leading the comic element which has decidedly preponderated in my experiences hitherto
pastes from a sked what was the predominant impression is too me by the conversation which followed,
I reply turns situatingly the strong feeling of the Empert rwith is spect to England. Almost the first
words that passed his lips were an expression of gratiscation at the numerous letters of condolence and sympathy he had received "since his misfortune from persons who were perfect strangers to him, and there was nothing on which he seemed to

of the old life ewas nothing on which he seemed to dwell with so much pleasure as on the advance which has been made during his reign in the condial understanding between the two countries. "When I came to Paris," Le said, "there were still great remains of the old lifeling;" and he dwelt with marked gratification on the change that had since taken place. He was much interested, too, in the condition of Radiish feeling at the present time question. tion of English feeling at the present time, questioning are closely on the subject, and expressing his regret at the tone assumed by a portion of the Lonregret at the tone assumed by a portion of the London press. The monstrous statement of his having misappropriated some 50,000,000f, of the army fund seemed particularly galling to him. "As if," he said, "I could possibly have done such a thing, even if I had desired it." He spoke most feelingly also of the terrible cat astrophe of the Captain, expressing the strongest symp thy and dwelling upon some of the details of the accident in a manner which showed fully the interest he had taken in it. The assistance given by England to his taken in it. The assistance given by Eugland to his wounded soldiers had evidently also made a great impression upon him. Speaking of France, and the present condition of affairs there, his tone, which in dealing with other matters had been earnest but not cheerful, saddened visibly, and he sighed heavily as he spoke of the state of things at Lyons and elsewhere, and of a not impossible future for Paris. There was not the slightest appearance of resentment in the way in which he spoke of the changes that had recently taken place, but a terri-ble foreboding of what might come, his whole air ane manner forcibly calling to mind the well-

"Oh! my poor kingdom, sick with civil blaws, When that my care could scarce restrain thy riots, What will thou do when riot is thy care?" I ventured to express a hope that all might yet go well, and that before long we might see him once more at the Tuileries. He sat for some moments silent, then, with a sigh, turned again to me and said, "No one can tell, sir, what may happen now."

Such is a brief, but, so far as it goes, thoroughly truthful account of an interview which, I am fain to confess believe me a very deep impression. confess, left on me a very deep impression. The cordiality of my own reception—a cordiality due, I am bound to say, exclusively to my nationality, for I had no other claim whatever—fully confirmed the more than friendly sentiments expressed towards my fellow-countrymen, and I left the little one-windowed room in which I had my first interview with the mar who till vesterday was one of the mightithe man who, till yesterday, was one of the mightiest sovereigns of Europe, more than ever penetrated with a sense of the loss England has experienced in his fail. As I passed out a long line of sightseers from Cassel were drawn up in front of the principal entrance, at some twenty yards dis-tant, and at the foot of the lawn, in full view of the room I bad just qu'tted, an omnibus, gally decorated with Prassian, Hessian, and other flags, was dis-charging its load of new-comers to add to their number. I thought once more of the carefully guarded privacy of which I had heard so much—and

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The so-called French Government of National Defense charishes a delusive hope (says the North German Correspondent, Bismarck's organ) that the German governments will listen to their ingentous attempts to represent the German war with France as one directed exclusively against the Bonaparte dynasty, and not against the French people. M. Jules Favre has given himself the trouble to defend this perversion of history and common sense in a long circular despatch. We maintain, on the other hand—and our asseverations are supported by all the facts of the case—that the immense majority of the facts of the case—that the immense majority of the French people, through all the organs of public opinion, in the press, the Senate, the Corps Legis-latif, and the army—nay, down to the very street mobs of Paris—demanded war with Germany and challenged Germany insultingly to the contest. Even the small minority which hold at present in their hands the reins of state are so far from hon-setly scaling neare that he systing and nourishing estly seeking peace that, by exciting and nourishing the wildest fury against Germany in France, they are doing what in them lies to make peace impos

The Pruss'an Staats Anzeiger has published a second list of prizes, several columns in length, which have been offered by patriotic individuals or associations as rewards to our brave soldiers for special acts of courage during the present great national struggle with France. This list is divided into six principal sections or heads, under each of which we find recompenses in money, amounting in some cases to many thousands of thalers, besides gold medals, rifler, jewelry, gold watches, carriages thousands of bottles of wine, and innumerable other articles. The long catalogue of prizes of all kinds classed under the first head are to be given for conquered French eagles, flags, and standards. Those under the second head are for pieces of cannon taken from the enemy. Next come the rewards for mitrailleuses captured on the field of battle. Under the fourth head we find a number of prizes offered indifferently for flags or cannon. The fifth includes recompenses for acts of bravery at sea. The sixth head, under which we find an immense number of prizes, comprehends rewards for valiant conduct under any circumstances. Leaving out of view the intrinsic value of these spiendid re- ards, it will cheer the hearts of the brave soldiers to learn, by the bivouac fire, that their countrymen at home think of their heroism with pride and gratitude.

—A letter from Tours in the Weser Zeitung describes the Foreign Legion which has been formed there, mustering about 1000 men. Beigians and Hanoverians are the predominant element, but

nanoverians are the predominant element, but there are also Scandinavians, Datenmen, Spaniards, Italians, Greeks, Turks, Russians, Austrians and even several negroes and one Chinamen. There are Poles, as a matter of course, and the confusion of tongues may be imagined. Discipline, as may be supposed with such people, is still lax, and the morale of the legion is not the best. A sergeant has had an arm cut off in a brawl, and not only figures but thefts are not uncommon; 60θ of the worst vagabonds have already been sent to Africa for the im-

bonds have already been sent to Africa for the improvement of their morals. There is at present no uniform. One wears crimson trousers and a civilian coat, another a military tunic and ordinary trousers, a third a complete uniform, but without the proper headgear. The tout ensemble is very ludicrous. Their diet is even more than frugal, mostly only soup and wheaten bread.

—The Borsen-Zeitung of London believes the London Times to be totally mistaken in supposing that the French hemocratic party, if once firm in the saddle, would break completely with Chauvinism. In his earliest childhood a Frenchman is inocufated with lust for the Rhine frontier, and every successive government since 1815 has done all it could to flatter and foster the national ambition. There is hardly a modern French school-book that does not claim the whole territory between that river and the present French boundaries as provinces of which claim the whole territory between that river and the present French boundaries as provinces of which France has been unjustly deprived, and which under all circumstances must be regained. The whole people covet the frontier of the Rhine, and will continue to do so while France possesses a single foot of land on that stream. It is only when every prospect of realizing their wild dreams has disappeared that greed and leve of conquest will give place to reason; that is, when Eisass and the Meurthe-Moselle line are in German hands.

—We are now in a position, says the North Garman Correspondent, to inform our readers how the burning of the village of Bazeilles really took place. During the battle of Sedan, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while the artiflery fire was raging on both sides, some Bayarian troops were marching past the village, when suddenly half-a-dozen of musket shots were aimed at them from a house. The Bayarians,

ere simed at them from a house. The Bavarians,

who had been victims of a similar treachery at Weisseinburg, immediately broke the door open, but the intending assassics had fied. The house was set on intending assessive had fied. The house was set on fire, and the inhabitants opened a regular fusilade on the Germans from every window. At 6 o'clock the whole village was in flames. Our soldiers tell frightful stories of the ferocity of the people. Men and women united in massacring wounded Bayarian soldiers in the street, and were to be seen lifting them and throwing them into the flames. The village was destroyed, but comparatively few of the inhabitants perished; and we are assured by an evewitness that French, or even English troops, would have ruthlessly ex erminated the whole murderous population. The smeil of charred flesh, of which the Duc de Fitzjames speaks in his letter to the Times, came most probably from the burned bodies of our braye Bayarian brothers.

—The Times says that though there is an end of

brave Bavarian brothers.

The Times rays that though there is an end of the temporal power of the Pope there may still be room in Rome for Papacy and for Italy. Zealous Ultramontane Catholics claim Rome as their own—"as much their inheritance as the land which descenes to them from their fathers," Even were not the Vatican, St. Peter's, the whole Leonine city set apart for the Pope, no power on earth could prevent his being a free agent. It was the consideration of his worldly interests, his ambition, his reliance on carnal weapons, his application for foreign support, his truckling now to Austria, now to France, now to cosmopolitan hirelings, that deprived the Pope of freedom; and it is the renunciation of all this vanity of vanities that will restore him to the independent exercise of his ministry.

pendent exercise of his ministry.

- The Gaulois says, "A gentleman just returned from England has related to us a conversation which he lately had with the Princes of Orleans, and especially with the Duke of Aumale. After de and especially with the Duke of Aumale. After de-ploring the situation in which we are placed the latter said:—"France has undergone a terrible ordeal, but she will rise again and take a frightful revenge. Her situation is far from being desperate. Paris will defend itself, and the Prussians will be bailled in their efforts against the capital. As for ourselves, we have offere i our services to the Gov-etnment of the National Defense; we have placed ourselves entirely at its disposal, and we bitterly regret the Government should have refused our offer, following in that respect the example of the offer, following in that respect the example of the

—The Times remarks that there is scarcely a statement of cruelty or rapacity imputed to either of the belligerents in the present war, but especial y to the Germans, which may not be met by numerous counter-statements. Nothing seems to se so well proved as the gentle and even friendly treatment of the invaded population by the Germans; the care equally bestowed by them on the sick and wounded of both armies, the sympathy and interest with which the whole mass of 140,000 French prisoners, down to the very Turcos, have been cheered and almost petted during their progress through the land of their cap-tors. All this has been done, although there was no lack of provocation to prompt the Germans to a different behavior.

-The Electeur Libre gives a detailed account of the relations between Mr. Washburne and M. Jules the relations between Mr. Washburne and M. Jules Favre in reference to American mediation, and asserts that, in reply to Mr. Washburne, the American Government said that the King of Prussia had already rejected the offers of Mr. Bancroft in that connection, consequently it could only remain a spectator of the conflict which it deeply deplored. According to the Electeur Libre, Mr. Washburne, in communicating this reply to M. Jules Favre, declared that he protested personally against the continuation of an impious war and against useless massacres.

The inhabitants of the town of Lubben and the surrounding villages are in de-p mourning. It appears that the losses sustained by the 3d Battalion of the Brandenburg Jagers, which had been principally composed of men drafted from these places, have been so severe that there is no family which has not to lament the death of either a husband, son, or some near relation. It is, in fact, a vast family of

TORQUAY.

Eugente's Present Residence. Torquay, which has lately been selected by the ex-Empress of France for her residence, has been a very favorite resort of continental poten-tates of late years. The Russian royal family especially affect this retreat. Members of the House of Orleans have also been visitors there, and more lately the Queen of the Netherlands spent some days in the hotel where the ex-Empress has been staying.

Torquay, which is close to the spot where William the Third of England landed when he came to ascend the throne of England, is of modern fame as compared with Bath, Scarborough, and many other English watering places. Forty years ago it was a mere fishing village. It now contains many thousands of inhabitants, is agitating for the right to return a member to Parliament, and is one of the most wealthy and respectable communities in Great All this prosperity is probably, owing to the fact that a number of years ago some fashionable doctors concluded that the south coast of Devonshire was peculiarly favorable to patients suffering from pulmonary diseases, which carry off nearly half the population of Great Britair.

Torquay is one of the few places in England which enjoy two seasons. In the summer, numbers of persons from London and other great centres resort there; in the winter it becomes a British Nice or Mentone. It must not, however, be concluded that the consumptive patients have it all to themselves. These unfortunates are accompanied by friends and relatives, who are many of them quite as much bent on amusement as the invalids are upon health. Torquay, in the winter, is consequently one of the gayest places in the country; ball follows ball, and dinner party dinner party. There is a club full of loungers, and the fashionable shops are thronged

with purchasers. The rents paid in the winter for favored residences are heavy, reaching as high as \$150 a week; indeed, it is a very dear place in the winter season. The proprietors of Torquay are Sir Lawrence Palk, M. P. for the county of Devon. and Mr. Cary, of Tor Abbey, who represents a Roman Catholic branch of the family of Lord Falkland. The rise of the town has been a mine of wealth to these gentlemen, and quite revived their somewhat drooping fortunes.

Sir L. Palk is reported to get £14,000 a year from property which his father gave £10,000 to purchase, and when the leases fall in the rents derived from it will be far greater. This gentleman, who had a fine seat about fifteen miles from Torquay, has lately built a handsome house in the town, and his wife, a very pretty

woman, is the leader of society.

There is every probability that the ex-Empress 'draw;" and that Torquay will be unusually thronged this autumn and winter. Perhaps it will suit her ex-Majesty nearly as well as Biarritz.

- Careful returns from the different counties show that nearly 500 persons had their pockets picked at the recent State Fair of Michigan. —A young man twenty-five years of age, Snyder by name, is said to be the youngest judge in Iowa. He arrived in that State four years ago without a penny, and is now pos-

seesed of a handsome fortune.

—The staff guard of the Crown Prince of Prussia is made up of a special body of picked and very handsome young men in the "Jager uniform, and mounted on fleet horses. The Crown Prince evinces no desire for display in the appointments of his staff. The State carringes, the long train of kitchen wagons and gold-laced lacqueys with which German Princes bave beretofore proceeded to the field, all seem to have vanished. The Crown Prince has but two horses to his own carriage; but to each of the electric field telegraph batteries there are The staff officers, among whom there are five or six princes, ride in advance. Their uniforms are elegant but simple, the most gorgeous one among them being that of an English

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On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full and complete lines of
Ladles' bleached, brown, and mixed hose, plain and fleeced, cut and covered, iron frame, etc., from plain to full regular.
Gents' bleached, brown, and mixed half hose, super stout, etc., plain, with fancy toes and heels; all grades to full regular. i grades to full regular. Children's white, brown, mixed and fancy hose, all qualities.

N. B.—The particular at ention of the trade is called to this offering, as every lot will be sold with-400 dozen buck and kid gloves and gauntlets. 500 dozen suspenders. 15 cases shirts and drawers.

Ladies', gents', and children's sik, lisle, Berlin, cloth, mixed and cotton gloves, gauntlets, and half

cases cardigan jackets. 10 1 50 10 cases army socks. IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. On Friday Morning,
October 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit,
about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 10 10t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EURO-PEAN DRY GOODS. On Monday Morning, [10 4 5t Oct. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVEL-LING BAGS, HATS, ETC., On Tuesday Morning, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. ALSO, 1100 feet of undressed and French Morocco. 105 5t MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 764 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms
will hereafter be held EVERY MONDAY. Sale at No. 1509 Girard avenue.

HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Mantel Mirror, Splendid Wardrobe, Fine Brusseis, Velvet and other Carpets, Etc.

On Thursday Morning,
October 13, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1569 Girard
avenue, the entire handsome household furniture, BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street,
Cash advanced on consignments without extra
charge.
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CHESNUT Street.
T. A. MCCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER. Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms. No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thurs-

day.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior cass of furniture at private sals O S E P H P E N N E Y
AUCTIONEER,
No. 1307 CHESNUT & TREET. [6 28 tf

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTI-CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MA-CHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, FENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER-CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanka, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

ranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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