The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., August 31, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. 1870.

For Congress:
JOSEHH B. DONLEY, of Greene Co.

For Assembly:
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
DEMAS M. LETHERMAN,
WILLIAM A. MICKEY.

For Prothonotary:
JOHN CAUGHEY.

For Commissioner:
SAMUEL TORRENCE.

For Jury Commissioner:
JAMES WARNOCK.

For Poor House Director:
HIRAM REED.

For Auditor:
J. H. CHRISTY.

For Trustees of Academy:
REV. B. C. CRICHLOW,
M. DARRAGH.

THE congressional conferees for the 24th district met at Pittsburgh yesterday, (Tuesday.) We have not heard the result of their deliberations, but presume that the conference nominated Capt. Donley on the first ballot. The conferees from this county were Col. D. R. Davidson, William Orr, esq. and John F. Dravo, esq.

ONE single dispatch concerning the battle of Gravelotte, which occurred on Thursday August 18th and was published in the New York *Tribune* on the succeeding Monday, cost the proprietors of that paper two thousand, two hundred and eighty dollars in Gold, for the mere transmission, by ocean telegraph, from London to New York. It was the longest telegraph ever brought across the Atlantic concerning a single event.

COLONEL Lewis D. Campbell has received the Democratic nomination in the Vallandigham (Ohio) district, for Congress. This Campbell was originally a Whig, then a Know Nothing, next a Republican, and now he turns up a Democrat and is made a leader of the Democratic party. Offers to bet are freely made in his district that after he dies and is buried it will be found that he "turned" in his coffin. Let this be as it may it is to be hoped that Gen. Schenck will accept the Republican nomination for Congress in that District, and beat the great acrobat badly in the race.

THE RADICAL of August 12th, evincing more than usual candor, had this to say in reference to our candidate for the Assembly:

—A word as to our own Legislative district. As we have remarked, our three candidates for Legislature are given over to the sacrifice by the Democratic leaders of the State. We know of no dissension in the district except in regard to our own candidate. He is a gentleman of the highest personal character. He deserves well of the people and the party, for he served the country in the army during the entire five years of our war. His record as a Legislator is spotless, and he is the nominee of the party by a popular vote of a majority of its member. If any man has a right to insist upon a recognition it is he. But above his own interests he ranks those of his party and the Commonwealth. No disaffection with him will be allowed to imperil the election of any or any of our Legislative nominees. If any sacrifice upon his part is essential to Republican union and victory, it will be made. If Capt. Shurlock cannot be elected it may as well be understood now as at any time that he will give place upon the ticket to some one who can. When such a contingency arises it will be promptly met, and this district can with safety be scored off their betting books by our Democratic friends. In our judgment, the contingency has come and if the sacrifice referred to is made, and a suitable Republican selected in the Dr's stead we can go into the fight still and win with *every* candidate on our ticket.

For the Beaver Argus.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THE FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.

By the people of this country, we mean all those who are born within the jurisdiction of our Government, and all those who come voluntarily from foreign lands to make this the home of themselves and their posterity. And now let us consider who always have been the friends of all classes and races of the people.

For this purpose we need only go back as far as to the organization of the Republican party and compare its history with that of the Democratic party from that time to the present.

The very corner stone of the Republican party was human rights. The foundation upon which the organization of our party was laid, is found in the Declaration of Independence in that one sublime sentence that will live as long as the soul of man shall exist: "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Not alone for the white race, but for all mankind from whatever clime or nation they may come.

At the complete organization of the Republican party in 1860 when the people of the country had ranged themselves on the one side or the other, there were, properly speaking but two parties in the country; the Republicans choosing for their leader the immortal Lincoln, and the Democrats divided among themselves, selecting as the leader of their respective wings Douglass and Breckinridge, both of which factions claimed to be the great and legitimate Democratic party of the country. The election came off; the Republican party was triumphant; Mr. Lincoln was legally chosen in a constitutional manner. President of the United States.

Now if the Democratic party had been the friend of the people, they would have acquiesced in the result and bowed submissively to their expressed will.

If the leaders of the party, and their public press had been the friends of the people, they would have acknowledged their defeat, as the Republicans would have done if they had failed, and they would have counselled moderation and compliance.

If the Democratic party had been the friend of the white people alone, of the South, their leaders and representative men would have used all influence to allay excitement and encourage adherence to the Union. If the Democratic party, and particularly that branch of it which had fought under the leadership of Breckenridge had been actuated by the noblest of considerations, the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the people, they never would have countenanced secession and rebellion.

We claim that the Republican party is the true friend of all the people, in that it stood solid and united for the preservation of the Union, without which there could be no peace, no prosperity, no security, and no substantial happiness for the people of this country.

We challenge the opposition to show any single instance where the Republican party ever proposed to abridge the rights of the people of any section of the country, or to go one step further than the fathers of the nation went when they declared that all men are created equal and entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We claim that the Democratic party, or a very large portion of it north, as well as the whole of it south, were the enemies of the people in teaching the doctrine of secession and rebellion until they culminated in a war unparalled in the history of the world.

We point to half a million of graves, to the hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans, and the sacrifice of billions of treasure, as the result of those teachings, and ask if the party who wrought this ruin is the friend of the people?

On the other hand, we point to the conduct of the Republican party from the beginning of that terrible war to its close, to all its sufferings and sacrifices for the preservation of the Union, and ask if it was not the true friend of the people?

That hundreds and thousands of Democrats united with Republicans in the holy cause we cheerfully admit; but that the party gave it their cordial and united support we deny.

We claim for the Republican party that to its principles and to the herculean efforts it put forth from the beginning to the end of the war, the people are to-day indebted for the preservation of the Union and the existence of universal liberty in all the land.

Not only is the Republican party the true friend of the masses of native born white people of this country, but also of the foreigners who may come to our shores to make their homes among us, and the colored population of the country.

Upon the integrity and perpetuation of the Union depended the existence of our free institutions, and if it had not been for the efforts of the Republican party during our great civil war, the Union would have been destroyed, and with its destruction our free institutions would have perished. And where then would have been the hopes of the millions of oppressed in Europe who were looking to America for a home and refuge from their oppressors? We claim then, that as the preservation of the Union when the entire Democratic party of the South was determined on its destruction, was mainly the work of the Republican party, it must be recognized by that class to whom we have just referred, as the special friend of all such people. And I presume that no one will for a moment dispute the proposition that the Republican party is the only political organization now in existence in this country that has shown itself their friend.

The four millions of freedmen whose shackles were struck off at a single blow by the immortal Lincoln whose proclamation of emancipation was the embodied inspiration of the Republican party, are living witnesses of the great truth that that party, and that alone, is their friend.

In no way has the party shown itself to be the friend of the people more plainly than in its determined and successful efforts to maintain the public faith and credit of the Government.

Notwithstanding the nation incurred a debt amounting to thousands of millions of dollars, the legitimate and calamitous result of the Democratic doctrine of "State's rights," the Republican party entered upon the performance of the sacred duty of paying off every dollar of the same, and the result thus far has been most satisfactory, and the time is not very far distant, when if the people continue that party in power, they can enjoy the high privilege of seeing the nation free from debt and every pecuniary obligation honorably discharged.

We ask then if such a party is not the friend of the people and worthy of their confidence and support? And while paying off the debt they have reduced the taxes some $75,000,000 per annum, thereby showing their friendship by making the burden as light as possible considering the obligation resting upon the government for the fulfillment of its most sacred promises.

The Republican party has provided pensions for the hundreds of thousands of invalids, widows and orphans made such by the rebellion carried on and commanded entirely by adherents of the Democratic party.

It has developed the resources of the country as they were never before, by liberal and judicious legislation.

The Republican party has enacted such laws in regard to our great public domain, that hundreds of thousands of industrious enterprising families may secure land for a home without money and without price.

Q

For the Argus.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, '70

The Lodge of mourning which has just been held in this city in honor of the Hon. B. B. French, lately deceased, and one of the most eminent masons in the country, proved a grand success, not only on account of its novelty, but also for the reason that Major French was held in high esteem not only by the fraternity, but by the citizens generally. Albert Pike officiated, and Mr. A. G. Mackey, was the orator of the occasion. About eighteen hundred tickets were issued to masons and their friends, and the Metropolitan (Methodist) church on 4½ street was used for the ceremonies. Early in the evening the church was crowded to over flowing with the frends of the deceased.

The visiting masons arrived about nine o'clock in the evening, and the Lodge was opened in the third degree in the basement of the church. After closing this Lodge, all repaired to the upper room of the church, and the ceremonies commenced. They were most impressive and solemn, and continued with the oration until about half past seven. Thousands of persons were turned away from the doors who sought admittance to witness the novel scene. The fact, that only one or two Lodges of sorrow have been held in this country, and the additional fact, that the outside world were admitted to see a very partial working of this wonderful organization of Free masonry, gave great enchantment to the occasion.

It will not be wondered at that masonary flourishes in Washington, when it is understood that almost all of our public men, from the earliest establishment of the Government have belonged to the order. By the way, there have only been one or two President's who were not masons:

We saw a letter registered this morning received at the City Post Office in the city, which was registered in Hong Kong, China, one was also received, registered from Alaska, which came in 25 days. This registry system, as well as that of sending money by Post Office orders, has become very popular, and is extending to remote portions of the globe.

The German clerks in the Departments, have perfected an organization for raising funds to aid the wounded of the Prussian army. The majority of them voluntarily contribute four dollars a month, and promise to give at this rate while the war lasts.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch goes at last to establish, on the 1st of January next, a London branch of the great Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. McCulloch's reputation as Secretary of the Treasury, as well as his well deserved credit as president of the State bank of Indiana, will enable him to command general confidence in his new position.

The Comptroller of Currency has made arrangements to have the gold notes for the new gold banks printed on the postage currency paper of buff color, manufactured in 1862, and of which there is a large quantity on hand. The plates will be of the same design and size as the national bank notes. There will be substituted for the words "note and currency," "national gold note." The first lot issued will be sent to the Kidder National Gold Bank at Boston, and the next to the New York bank, organized under the provisions of the act.

The register of the officers and cadets of West Point Military Academy for 1870, has just been published, and the War Department has already received a large number of letters requesting copies of the same, which will now be forwarded. The admission of the colored cadet seems to have increased the interest in this institution all over the country. The number to be examined in September, in place of those who failed to pass or report for examination in June, is forty; and it is not known whether any of this number are colored.

The Acting Second Comptroller, has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to ask the opinion of the Attorney General on the question: Can the pensions belonging to the inmates of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers be legally paid to the treasurer of said institution, under the rules of the board of managers, during the time they remain therein, or must they be paid directly to the individual pensioners themselves? Gen. B. F. Butler, president of the board of managers of this Asylum, has made application at the Pension Bureau for the payment to the treasurer of this institution of the pensions due soldiers for the time during which they were in the asylum or were receiving its benefits. The act of July 8, 1870, set forth that no pension can be paid any person other than the pensioner entitled thereto, nor otherwise than according to the provisions of this act, and no warrant, power of attorney, or other paper, executed or purporting to be executed by any pensioner to any attorney, claim agent, broker, or other person, shall be recognized.

By the provisions of acts of 1865 and '66 inmates of the asylum assigned their pensions to the institution while they enjoyed its benefits, and Gen. Butler contends that the same provision is intended by the act of 1870. The amount involved is understood to be quite large.

General Sully, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana, writes to Commissioner Parker that the *Sioux*, are attacking the *Crows*, and the latter have become greatly demoralized—It seems that the unpeacable disposition of the Sioux will prevent the Crows settleing on the reservation assigned them by the Government.

Is received at the Census Bureau, the registration of a man by the name of Jack Cornet, in Burkeville, Ky, aged 116 years, and the youngest, one day old, without a name and not christined.

One hundred and thirty millions U. S. bonds were destroyed yesterday in the Treasury by virtue of purchase of Secretary Boutwell on account of the sinking fund.

During the terrifically heated term through which we have been passing, that class of our people who had not the means to follow the President and Cabinet to Long Branch, have been driven into river Excursions. The Potomac is a beautiful river from one to six miles wide, and about two hundred miles from the Chesapeake bay. A moon light excursion upon its waters is almost like heaven to those who are cooped up in the city suffering from intense heat night and day, and from mosquitoes and flies between times. The water becomes brackish only a few miles below the city, and toward its mouth the river abounds with excellent salt water fish, oysters, clams and crabs, &c.—There are a number of places of resort along its banks where parties can enjoy a dance, or a fine supper and a sea breeze for a day, and return refreshed to business and to the irksome routine of office duties. Excursions this season have been much more popular than ever before, and although we have not the luxury of the boats of the lakes, or of some of the Western rivers, still we have some which are looked upon as wonderful for this section, and upon which many luxuries can be had.

The immediate vicinity of Washington is wonderfully deficient in places of resort and of amusement. Those persons who have carriages and horses can drive to no pleasent resort or stopping place in the country to spend an hour or two. We have often thought this one of the best openings for an energetic smart business man of any in our knowledge, and we hope some one of competant means and ability will think the same before another summer, and give us the advantage of a first class hotel and country resort.

CHIEL.

THE State Department has recently received from Consul-Gen. Butler, at Alexandria, Egypt, a list of officers from America now in the service of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, showing their grade and monthly pay, of which the following is a copy:

Thaddeus P. Mott, General of Division of Cavalry and Artillery; 2,600 francs.

Walter H. Jenifer, Colonel and Inspector of Cavalry 1,196 francs.

Henry R. H. McIvor, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, 1,056 francs.

William W. Dunlap, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry, 1,056 francs.

Edmond Parys, Major of Signal Corps, 962 francs.

Frank A. Reynolds, Colonel of Artillery, 1,196 francs.

William H. Ward, Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines, 1,056, francs.

William Malcomb Mason, Major of Marines, 962 francs.

Cornelius Hunt, Major of Marines, 962 francs.

W. N. Loring, Brigadier-General of Infantry, 1,820 francs.

Charles P. Stone, Brigadier-General and Chief of staff, 1820 francs.

E. S. Parrow Purdy, Lieutenant-Colonel and Geographical Engineer, 1,056 francs.

Hernwell W. Freeman, Captain of Staff, 754 francs.

Thomas G. Rhett, Colonel *des constructions*, 1,196 francs.

Beverly Kennon, Colonel of the Defense of the Coast, 1,196 francs.

Vanderbilt Allen Colonel of Engineers, 1,196 francs.

Every Commissioned officer is entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters.

PRUSSIA'S DEMANDS.

Semi-Official Statement of the Guarantees Demanded by Prussia.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 23 1870.

The following statement from a semi-official source foreshadows the demands likely to be made by Prussia in case of a successful termination of the war:

"The time arrives when Germany must be freed from French interference and menaces, and have a long period of unbroken peace. A mere change of dynasty in France would not be sufficient to insure this, for the next sovereign would seek, as soon as possible, to recover the lost military prestige of France, and the burden of an armed peace would be perpetuated. Suppose France should issue from this struggle with strength unimpaired, and with her strongholds whence she menaces the valley of the Rhine and the Palatinate intact, the war, from which the incapacity of French Generals and the bravery of the German army has delivered us, will be renewed. There can be no trustworthy peace; not this must this costly war terminate. We will only resign our arms when we have been guaranteed security against a fresh contest whenever it may suit the political necessities of a French ruler to remove it."

Mr. Frelinghysen Declines.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 19.

The letter we publish below explains itself sufficiently, Mr. Frelinghysen declines the mission to England. From the hour when his name was first mentioned Mr. Frelinghysen felt compelled to refuse to himself the high honor of a position which he could have filled with distinguished ability. Acting upon a sense of duty and with a desire to relieve the President, the Senate, and himself of all complications, he earnestly endeavored to secure the withdrawal of his name. The rapidly approaching close of the session of Congress forbade this, except at the cost of much embarrasment to the Senate, and it was understood that, if he saw proper, his declination at a later day would avoid many causes of confusion. Immediately after receiving the official notice of his appointment he declined it, and the subsequent delay in the announcement of his action has been in accordance with the wishes of the President. There has been no vacilination whatever, and a perfectly good understanding between the President, Mr. Frelinghysen, and their mutual advisers.

NEWARK, N. J., July 27, 1870.

To His Excellency President Grant:

Permit me to express my appreciation of the distinguished honor done me in my appointment as Minister to England—an honor the more valuable because originated with one whose confidence I do highly prize.—I received the notification of my appointment on Friday, the 22d instant. Since then, and before, I have deeply and disinterestedly reflected on the question whether it was my duty to accept the office; and, having come to the conclusion that it was not I regret that the telegrams indicating the resolution to which I have come, sent the one on the morning of Thursday, the 14th instant, just as soon as the rumor of my possible nomination took place in press, and the other on the morning of the 15th as soon as I heard of my nomination, did not reach their destination in time to lead to the selection of another than myself for the position. Although my mind was fixed on this subject when I telegraphed, yet the most grateful vote of the Senate on my confirmation, which, I am aware, was a in good degree the result of natural kindly feeling toward a recent associate, and an expression of views as to the national policy, has led me carefully to review the subject. In view of my domestic relations and duties, which I was gratified to find in a recent interview you appreciated, my own distaste for diplomatic position, and my conviction that there are others better suited to the office, I am brought to my first conclusion, and shall forward the letter declining the office to the Secretary of State. While I regret that my efforts to avoid the association of my name with this office were not successful, you will please permit me again to express my high appreciation of the honor conferred. I am, with much respect, your obedient servant.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHYSEN.

THE WAR.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from the Kings' headquarters at Herny (15) miles W. S. W. of Metz, on the railroad to Forbach), on the 11th inst.: "The Ninth Army Corps, encamped here till this morning, has moved forward on Metz. Four corps, comprising at least 203,000 men, are already near that fortress.

"The orders of the King respecting the inviolability of private rpoperty are most stringently executed. In two cases known to me, offenders have been examined by the King's aides de camp and promptly punished."

Another special correspondent telegraphs from Pont a Monsson on Sunday; "The French, in the battle of Thursday, were driven back to the forts of St. Quentin, where, from the Prussian front, they are still visible. The villages of Vionville, Flavigny, Rezonville, and Gravelotte, suffered much.

"The vast numbers of dead French still on the battle field of Tuesday show the battle of that day to have been as terrible for them as that of Thursday.

"The King arrived here last night. The Crown Prince is said to have visited him this morning, and to have returned toward Vitry.

"Latour is a prisoner. There are many rumors of peace negotiations.

BERLIN, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The journals here to-day publish another letter from King William to the Queen, concerning Thursday's battle, dated Rezonville, Aug. 19, of which the following is an extract:

"About 8:30 p. m. fighting ceased gradually. Without this I should have acted as at Koniggratz. Von Roon saved me this alternative. The troops have performed miracles of valor against an enemy equally brave, who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive to be again repulsed. I cannot foretell the enemy's fate. I shrink from learning our losses. I had designed bivouacing here, but I find, after some hours, that I am without my luggage. In fact, I have not removed my clothing for 30 hours."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, at Frankfort, writes on Thursday (18): "Manifestoes begin to appear in the South German papers, insisting that Alsace must be ceded to Germany as a condition of peace. An Ultramontane member of the Bavarian Parliament publishes a letter saying 'he who shall reunite Alsace to his own country will be the First Emperor of Modern Germany.' On this point Frankfort and Munich are of one mind with Berlin.

"French residents here are treated as during peace. The British Consul, under whose protection they are placed, has not received a single complaint.

"The movement of troops to the front is incessant. Another large portion of the Northern army is on the way to reenforce Steinmetz.

"A head Post-Office of the North German Confederation has been established at Nancy.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 22, 1870.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, writes from Chalons on Friday (19th): "From officers of the Cents Gardes I have further details of the affair at Longueville on Monday last, which was in fact the beginning of a series of engagements extending with intervals over three days.

"On Sunday afternoon, the Emperor, with escort, comprising the Cents Gardes, the Empress's dragoons, and the Gendarmerie D'Elite, left Metz and reached Longueville-pres-Metz (which must not be confounded with Longueville near St. Avold. At Longueville the Emperor and household encamp for the night. Early Monday morning they were awakened by cannon shot. Rushing out of their tents, they beheld shells falling all about their encampment. The escort mounted instantly. The Emperor tumbled into his carriage with the utmost haste.

"The Prussians reconnoissence which had caused this alarm was easily driven back, and the imperial carriages, surrounded by a strong escort made their way through Gravelotte to Conflans, and thence the next morning to Verdun. The escort was without food, except what they could glean by the way, from the time of leaving Metz until Verdun was reached.

"Now comes the most curious part of the account. This retreat or flight of the Emperor was made through the very midst of the Prussian army then lying about Mars la Tour, where a battle was so shortly afterward to occur. The Emperor and his escort had no notion what peril they ran till subsequently; but they actually passed during the night through, as well as just on the edge of the Prussian lines.

"The Emperor was only too glad to find a third class carriage at Verdun in which to pursue his way to Chalons. An officer approached him at St. Hilaire, and without much ceremony ventured to say; 'Sire, you must be fatigued.' 'Yes, indeed!' answered the Emperor,' and hungry also.'

"I saw the Emperor this morning. He is altered astonishingly: looking not only much older, but blotched and puffy. He moves about with an air of helplessness.

"The Gardes Mobiles are all leaving, and Chalons is much more orderly without them.

"The long tunnel on the railway between Eperny and Reims is mined by the French, as they are expecting the Prussians on that line."

The success of the French loan has no doubt been exaggerated grossly.

Paris is still apathetic.

Bismarck, from the first, refused to permit any representative of Austria to accompany the Prussian army.

Department of the Marne, from Chalons to Vassy, is under control of the Prussia.

Belgium denies having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

Mr. Reuter, in a communication to the London *Times*, to-day, denounces the delay in the French telegraphic service. News messages sent in the afternoon don't generally arrive in time to be printed before the next afternoon.

The Prussians use the Railway from Luneville to a point near Strasburg to transport the wounded.

MacMahon and Bazaine are still out of communication with Paris.

Prussian cuirasiers have encamped at St. Remy

BRUSSELS, August 27.—Prussian scouting parties are at Meaux, one hour from Paris.

BERLIN, August 28.—The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. The first army, under Steinmetz, has the First, Seventh, and Eighth corps at Metz; the second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, the second, third, ninth and tenth corps at Metz; the third army, under the Prussian Crown Prince, the fifth, and eleventh corps and two Bavarian corps, marching on Paris; the fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, has the fourth and twelfth corps and the Saxon and Prussian guards; the fifth army under General Werder has the Wirtemburg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasburg; the Sixth army, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.—Schwerin, is on the Rhine, and the Seventh army, under Generals Von Caustein and Loewenfeld, is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

BERLIN, August 27.—A note has been addressed from Berlin to all the envoys of Prussia in regard to a flag of truce sent into the French lines, asking a cessation hostilities to bury the dead, which truce was refused and the flag insulted on three different occasions, Prussia, therefore, declares its determination not to offer diplomatic negotiations to the French people untill the Empire is declared at an end.

BERLIN, August 27, 6 P. M.—The general headquarters are temporarily at St. Dizer. Great quantities of stores for the use of the Prussian army are accumuntingat Nancy.

At eight o'clock this morning Metz was completly invested. Marshal Bazaine, who is in command there, makes no effort to force a passage.—Deserters report the extreme demoralization of the garrison. The Prussians are strongly entrenched before the place.

Of the three new armies just organized in Germany, one will march on with the Prince royal and the others remain to protect the rear.

PARIS, August 27, midnight.—The following official intelligence has been made public: On the 25th inst. at nine in the morning, Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony, and after a combat which lasted three hours, during which time 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians being much injured by our artillery, were repulsed with considerable loss. The Garde Nationale served our guns. We have five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on an ambulance train, which was struck seventeen times and two persons belonging to it killed. The citizens made a vigorous defense.

The movement of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested. They are falling back on St. Dizier. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Luneville and Bayon.

ARLON, August 27, via BRUSSELS.—The Prussians have summoned Longwy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

MEZIERES, 27, *via* BRUSSELS—The railway which was destroyed between Carignan and Montmedy has been repaired. The Prussians are retreating before the France tireurs and peasants from Stenay to Dun.

PARIS, August 28, *via* BRUSSELS. The siege of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

PARIS, August 28.—There are flying rumors of a battle, but they are not confirmed.

—The Wisconsin potato bugs have a good appetite for children. They can make an angel of a boy in less than no time.

—"A snow storm in Montana on Wednesday" makes pleasant reading here, with the theomometer in the nineties.

The "Daughters of Rebecca"—an Odd Fellows' degree are called "old women" by the street urchins.—What's the odds.

A woman who is in love with Lydia Thompson has followed her for two years. This is excusable in a man, but in a woman, never.

—Some dogs got into a flock of sheep belonging to Wm. H. Bushfield near West Middletown, Washington county, last Wednesday, and killed and wounded fifty, mostly of valuable Spanish breeds.

Miscellaneous.

Children's Carriages

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aug10:4w

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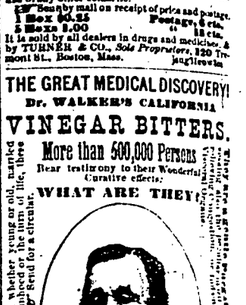

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Trial List for September Term, 1870.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL ON FIRST WEEK

John Morgan's Ex'rs,	vs John Wilson
William Trotter	vs Rochester Manuf'g Co
John Thornley	vs Chas. Sill
A. S. Reed	vs J. B. McMillen.
Charles Coale	vs C. R. Tuttle.
Same	vs Same.
Thornton Walton	vs J. P. Aileman.
William Garrard, et ux.	vs Mary Collins, et al
Christian Marks,	vs John Davis' adm'rs.
M. T. C. Gould's ex'rx.	vs O