

The Columbian and Democrat

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Sept. 9, 1870.

THIS COLUMBIAN has the largest circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of our competitors...

Minority Convention.

The Convention at Reading on 31st of August to secure electoral reform by the representation of minorities, was respectfully attended and the proceedings were harmonious.

After the adoption of the resolutions...

After the adoption of the resolutions embodying the sentiments of the Convention in relation to the necessity of a Constitutional Convention, denouncing the present practice of referring matters of local legislation to the members of the majority in the several Districts, and endorsing the action of the State of Illinois, a Committee waited on Senator Bucklew, who consented to deliver an address. It would be impossible, in a brief summary, to convey any idea of the able and masterly exposition of his views on the minority question.

He spoke upon the impossibility of making this question a reform party issue.

It was not adapted to the interests of any party or individual, but to the necessities and interests of the whole people. What was proposed was a free vote to all the electors, which would enable them to represent themselves in the Government, whether Federal, State or Municipal. The term "cumulative" was insufficient to express the whole idea of the new plan. The term "free vote" was therefore to be preferred, as its significance was more comprehensive and exact.

Where the voter holds several votes he was to distribute or concentrate them freely according to his own judgment and honest conviction, instead of being subjected to legal compulsion as to the manner in which they should be bestowed.

It was objected also to the term "minority representation," because it did not indicate the entire scope and purpose of the reform. The term proportional or totality representation was more exact, though the terms might be thought unorthodox. Every considerable interest was to be represented by its own votes, and thus the entire mass of electors brought into active relations with Government. After explaining the character and operation of the free vote, he proceeded to mention in detail the elections to which it was applicable.

In Federal elections, to the choice of Members of Congress and Presidential electors.

In State elections to the choice of members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, Associate Judges of counties, County Commissioners and County Auditors, the Councilmen of cities and boroughs, Directors of Common Schools, and sundry other municipal officers; also to the choice of directors and managers of incorporated companies, as well as the election of delegates to nominating conventions. He explained at some length the advantages of the free vote, under the following heads: First, that it would greatly reduce the expense of elections; second, that it would establish just and full representation of the people; third, that few candidates would be beaten, as each party would only support a number of candidates it could elect; lastly, that better men would certainly be elected to office, as the necessity of conciliating the floating or corrupt vote, constituting the balance of power between parties, would be avoided.

The conclusion of the address was an earnest appeal in favor of reform to cheapen and purify elections, insure a greater degree of contentment among the people, avoid much ill feeling by decreasing bitterness of election contests, and insure an improved class of men for public service.

The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm marked this part of the proceedings, and the arguments for reform were heartily endorsed and applauded. An Executive Committee of 21 was appointed to carry out the objects of the Convention, and also a Committee to confer with the Legislature, next session, in regard to action invited from that body by resolutions. A resolution inviting cordial co-operation of men of all parties was passed, and also recommending the passage of laws for applying this method to municipal elections in the State. The Convention adjourned after a general vote of thanks, at 5 o'clock, *Ad. Dis.*

The British fleet at Spithead, it appears, paid honors to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut.

Under these circumstances, the United States Government will, perhaps, by-and-by do the same. At the funeral of our great naval hero, so leading a member of the Administration was present. They were all too busy. It will, perhaps, be some consolation—though a small one—to Admiral Farragut's relatives to know that at least his name and merits are remembered in a foreign land—Times.

Luzerne Co. Convention.

The Democrats of Luzerne met in Convention yesterday, when the following nominations were made: For Congress, Samuel T. Turner, of Wilkes Barre; for President, James H. Conroy, of Woodbury; for Assembly, S. E. Conroy, of Michael Flynn, and Geo. W. Search; for Prothonotary, Francis A. Benish; for District Attorney, E. L. Merriman; for Clerk of the Courts, Chas. Robinson.

The Republicans of Sullivan feel sore that Mercer and his party have again deprived them of a candidate for the Legislature.

Bradford again for the seventh time claims both members notwithstanding repeated pledges to the contrary. Sullivan, like Columbia, Montour and Wyoming, are very desirable when votes are needed, but don't amount to much when the leaves and fishes are to be divided.

A new apportionment for members of Congress and of the Legislature will be made this winter.

Our Congressional and Senatorial District will be undoubtedly changed.

Court Proceedings.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870. Court met, Hon. William Ellwell and his Associates, Iram Derr and Isaac S. Monroe on the Bench.

Joseph I. Keeler, Samuel Stetler and Rudolph Shuman, appointed Tipstaves.

Constables sworn and returns received.

Franklin L. Shuman of Heaver, appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The petition of George A. Clark was presented to the Court, praying for a guardian. Robert F. Clark, Esq., appointed guardian.

The petition of Wm. B. Grove, for appointment of guardian. Peter Ent appointed.

Petition for the sale of the real estate of Amos Rhodes, deceased. Sale granted.

Petition of Toriada Hagenbuch for appointment of guardian. Henry Kitchen appointed.

Petition of Wm. E. Hagenbuch for appointment of guardian. Nathan Fleckenstein appointed.

Petition for an order of sale, in the estate of Eleazer Hess, dec'd. C. W. Miller, appointed auditor to report facts and his opinion as to the propriety of granting the order.

In the estate of John Daventport, dec'd. C. W. Miller, Esq., continued as auditor.

Petition of Stephen Gearhart, guardian for the sale of the real estate of Jacob Gearhart, Jr., deceased. E. H. Little, Esq., appointed auditor to report facts with his opinion as to the propriety of granting such sale.

Petition for the sale of the real estate of Balser Eslek, dec'd., for the payment of debts. Sale ordered.

Petition of Augustus Troup, administrator of the estate of John Troup, dec'd., for an order to sell the real estate for the payment of debts. Sale ordered.

Petition for the sale of the real estate of Henry Yost, dec'd., for the payment of debts. Sale ordered.

Report of sale of the real estate of John Rouch, dec'd. Confirmed n. si.

Petition of Anna E. Hayman, for appointment of guardian. Peter Hayman appointed guardian.

Report of sale of the real estate of Benjamin Fowler, dec'd. Confirmed n. si.

Petition for a citation on the administrators of Jacob Goho, dec'd. Citation awarded.

Report of W. H. Abbott, Commissioner in Lunacy Inquest of Anthony W. Davis. David Davis appointed committee.

Stephen Thomas vs the Pennsylvania Canal Co. On motion, Sheriff allowed to amend his return to the summons.

John Ziegler vs John G. Hanley and John G. Hanley, executor of Mary Heacock, dec'd. On motion Court granted leave to amend the praecipe and proceedings in this case by striking out the name of John G. Hanley.

Wilson A. Thomas vs James V. Gilhepy and A. W. Kline, on application of James V. Gilhepy, notice and scire facias Members of Congress and Presidential electors. In State elections to the choice of members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, Associate Judges of counties, County Commissioners and County Auditors, the Councilmen of cities and boroughs, Directors of Common Schools, and sundry other municipal officers; also to the choice of directors and managers of incorporated companies, as well as the election of delegates to nominating conventions.

He explained at some length the advantages of the free vote, under the following heads: First, that it would greatly reduce the expense of elections; second, that it would establish just and full representation of the people; third, that few candidates would be beaten, as each party would only support a number of candidates it could elect; lastly, that better men would certainly be elected to office, as the necessity of conciliating the floating or corrupt vote, constituting the balance of power between parties, would be avoided.

The conclusion of the address was an earnest appeal in favor of reform to cheapen and purify elections, insure a greater degree of contentment among the people, avoid much ill feeling by decreasing bitterness of election contests, and insure an improved class of men for public service.

The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm marked this part of the proceedings, and the arguments for reform were heartily endorsed and applauded. An Executive Committee of 21 was appointed to carry out the objects of the Convention, and also a Committee to confer with the Legislature, next session, in regard to action invited from that body by resolutions. A resolution inviting cordial co-operation of men of all parties was passed, and also recommending the passage of laws for applying this method to municipal elections in the State. The Convention adjourned after a general vote of thanks, at 5 o'clock, *Ad. Dis.*

The British fleet at Spithead, it appears, paid honors to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut.

Under these circumstances, the United States Government will, perhaps, by-and-by do the same. At the funeral of our great naval hero, so leading a member of the Administration was present. They were all too busy. It will, perhaps, be some consolation—though a small one—to Admiral Farragut's relatives to know that at least his name and merits are remembered in a foreign land—Times.

Luzerne Co. Convention. The Democrats of Luzerne met in Convention yesterday, when the following nominations were made: For Congress, Samuel T. Turner, of Wilkes Barre; for President, James H. Conroy, of Woodbury; for Assembly, S. E. Conroy, of Michael Flynn, and Geo. W. Search; for Prothonotary, Francis A. Benish; for District Attorney, E. L. Merriman; for Clerk of the Courts, Chas. Robinson.

The Republicans of Sullivan feel sore that Mercer and his party have again deprived them of a candidate for the Legislature.

Bradford again for the seventh time claims both members notwithstanding repeated pledges to the contrary. Sullivan, like Columbia, Montour and Wyoming, are very desirable when votes are needed, but don't amount to much when the leaves and fishes are to be divided.

A new apportionment for members of Congress and of the Legislature will be made this winter.

Our Congressional and Senatorial District will be undoubtedly changed.

Representative Conference.

Representative Conferences from Columbia and Montour counties met at Bloomsburg, pursuant to adjournment, on Monday, September 5th, at one o'clock p. m.

The President, Mr. Hughes, called the Conference to order. The Columbia Conferences to name some man for the nomination, other than Thomas Chalfant. They refused to do so. The Conference then proceeded to the seventeenth ballot.

Hughes and Yorks voted for Thomas Chalfant. Funston and Derr voted for Leonard B. Rupert.

(Before the Columbia county Conferences voted, they offered to let their votes stand for the nomination of any one of the men voted for by them, on the 29th inst., which was not accepted by the Montour Conferences.)

After the seventeenth ballot the Columbia county Conferences again proposed to the Montour Conferences, to name a new man, which was not accepted by them.

The 18th and 19th ballots being then taken, resulted as follows: On motion of Mr. Derr, the Conference adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock of the same day.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.—P. M. Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

On motion of Mr. Yorks, the 20th ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: Chalfant..... two votes. Funston..... two votes.

On motion of Mr. Yorks, Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. Conference met pursuant to adjournment; was called to order by the President, and on motion proceeded to the 21st ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock p. m., the same day. On 4 o'clock Conference met according to adjournment, and proceeded at once to the 22nd ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

At this point an adjournment for two days was ordered, and the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 23rd ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 24th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 25th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 26th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 27th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 28th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 29th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 30th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 31st ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 32nd ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 33rd ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 34th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 35th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 36th ballot.

Report..... two votes. Chalfant..... two votes.

On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 7th, at 11 p. m.

On the return of Mr. Yorks, with his motion, the Conference proceeded to the 37th ballot.

assaults had previously been made upon him by unknown parties.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—A fire broke out about 5 o'clock this afternoon in the paper-store of Messrs. Luffin, Butler & Co., and is still burning at nine o'clock p. m., though under control. The whole of the magnificent Drake block, on Washington street, is destroyed. The total losses will reach about \$1,000,000, on which there is from \$1,500,000 to \$1,800,000 insurance.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

French War News. PARIS, Sept. 1.—Le Public says the Government has received no official dispatches to-day, in consequence of the cessation of telegraphic communication between Sedan and Metz, but it is certain that battles were fought on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first was a surprise, which resulted in a partial panic in the corps d'armee of Gen. Faily, who, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Wimpfen, his successor, still commanded. There were also separate and detached conflicts, in which our troops displayed great heroism; but there was a want of unity during the engagement, and the Prussians claim the victory. But in the battle of yesterday there is no question that McMahon had a great success against the troops of both princes.

Bazaine was not engaged yesterday, but it is known that he to-day continues the work so energetically begun by McMahon. The Corps Vinoy, which a few days ago passed through Paris, reached the battle-field yesterday, and is doubtless fighting now.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Midnight.—At Courcelles, on the 26th ult., General Bazaine, while going to evacuate Metz, drove the cavalry of Prince Frederick Charles into a trap. A bloody fight took place and the cavalry were badly cut up. Many prisoners were taken, and some of them made a narrow escape from capture.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation: To the French People! A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days of heroic struggles sustained by the army of Marshal McMahon against 90,000 men of the enemy, 10,000 men have been made prisoners. Gen de Wimpfen, who took command of our army in place of Marshal McMahon, badly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our courage. Paris is, today, in a complete state of defense. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made a prisoner in the struggle.

The Government, in accord with the public opinion, will take all measures required by the gravity of events. (Signed.) Count DE PALIKAO, H. CHATELAIN, RIGAUD DE GENOUILLY, JULES BRAME, DELA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, GRANDPRETIER, CLEMENT DUVERNOIS, P. MAGNE, BUSNON BILLAULT, JEROME DAVID, of the Council of Ministers.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—6:20 p. m.—Paris is in a state of indescribable enthusiasm. The garde mobile occupies the tribune. The people here have forced the gates of the garden of the Tuileries.

The soldiers at the entrance and the bands fraternize with the people. A republican spirit is manifested everywhere.

The mob are removing and destroying in all quarters of the city every semblance of the empire. The imperial flags are being torn down from the shopfronts and from the fronts of the shops and public buildings, and where the imperial arms decorate shops they are violently removed and smashed in the streets.

Immense throngs filled the place L'Hotel de Ville. The mob gained an entrance to the building and poured up the stairs into the grand saloons.

Portraits of the emperor and empress were torn from their hangings and thrown out of the windows into the streets. Here they were hurled about for some time and trampled beneath the feet of the crowd. Henri Rochefort is the lion of the hour. He has been liberated from captivity, and his excited followers bore him in triumph to the hotel, and excitedly cheered along the route. Immense crowds followed Rochefort, cheering and singing patriotic songs. The people shouted "Vive la France," "Vive la commerce," "Live all nations," and vociferated other cries.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Evening.—General Trochu has been appointed president of the government, with full military power for the national defense.

The vote on the deposition of the imperial dynasty in the corps legislatif was carried by 185 out of 290 votes.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 5.—The peaceful revolution is in full tide. From an early hour the approaches to the Corps Legislatif have been filled by a vast multitude. The steps of the Palace Bourbon present a vast sea of heads. The Opposition benches are received with a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm. M. Thiers has received an immense ovation.

Prussian War News. LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the hostile armies in France is imminent, and reinforcements have been dispatched to the Count of Flanders at Philippenburg.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Florence, Belgium, this (Monday) morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan Road. The Prussians have entered Carignan (a few miles south-west of Florence), there was a furious fighting all day on Wednesday between Army and Bourgeois."

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1.—Information of a grave character has been received by the Government from the frontier. Violations of Belgian territory by one or the other of the