THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

Twenty Europeans Killed and Barbarously Butchered—Nuns—Priests—Women Torured—The French Consul and Secretary of Legation Murdered—French Cathedral, Consulate and Hospital Sacked and Burned—Other Buildings and Property Destroyed—American Missionaries Escape Without Molestation—Mob Driven Out.

TIEN-TSIN, June 23.—Two days ago a crowd of Chinese, led on and encouraged by official mandarins and priests, made an attack on the foreigners in the native city, killing thirteen women and ten men, besides about sixty native Christians and sixty-four children.

For more than a year the Budhist priests, many of the mandarins, have been busy secreting revolt, and forming forces with which to drive the "foreign devils" (as they kindly call us) from China. In January last a fierce attack was made on the French and English missions at Hunghow, on the Yangtze river, and number of the former were outrageously treated, their houses burned, and one clergyman killed. The French Minister at once ordered the Admiral to his aid, and with several gunboats, steamed up the river, where he demanded of the "Fouta" (Governor) reparation and punishment of all persons engaged in the disgraceful and inhuman violence. The "Fouta" tried to procrastinate, and attempted pretense "diplomacy," but the Frenchman was in no mood to be trifled with, and was peremptory. His demands were complied with, churches and missions were rebuilt, actual indemnification made, and some of the known participants in the affair were beheaded. For a time everything remained quiet; but educated Chinamen said openly that the hour time they would kill every foreigner in China.

In order to understand this that it is now known that from Nanking to Tien-Tsin a concerted plan of action was agreed upon, under the plea that foreigners were in China for the purpose of "kidnapping young boys and girls," killing them, digging out their eyes, mixing their eyes, stewing portions of their bodies in a huge caldron, and packing in tin cans; after which, they shipped them to Europe and America for medicinal purposes, the preparation being a sure preservative for baffling diseases. This was the store these leaders set afloat in order to excite the superstitious fears of the farmers, whose minds are possessed under their hearth fuvare for an attack on foreigners. Of course such infamous reports were known by the officials to be base lies, but, with a common interest and animus, they repeated the tales, and on the same day—June 6—the several "Fontais" of all the northern provinces caused to be posted proclamations, among which are 20 Dahlgrens of the largest caliber. It was at this point the English and French were so severely beaten by Chinese forces.

Preparing to Strike.

On Sunday, June 19, the mutterings of trouble, heard for weeks previously, assumed hostile shape by the assembling of a large crowd of natives under the walls of the native city, about two miles north of the foreign settlement, and in the immediate vicinity of the French establishment, i. e.: the Consulate, Cathedral, Missions, Hospital, etc. It is to be observable that the French almost invariably form settlements apart from other nationalities and as near the native cities as possible.) All that day the crowd remained in fierce screams and howls, beating of tom-toms and gongs, and assaults of servants of Europeans, and such native Christians as appeared on the streets, such unfortunates being thrashed with long bamboo rods, applied by the leading "braves," who were applauded and encouraged by several hundreds of Chung-how's soldiers, evidently in earnest cooperation with the gathering assailants. Dr. Fraser, an English surgeon, only escaped personal violence through the fleetness of his horse. The French Consul, M. Fontanier, used his best endeavors to prevent trouble, and made a direct appeal to Chung-how to prevent any violence, by detailing a portion of his army (which numbered several thousand) for the protection of his countrymen. Chung-how said that he would consult with his colleague, and sent two "glass-buttoned Mandarins" (a rank about the same as a policeman), who were received at by the people and driven away.

On the succeeding day, Monday, June 20, the tumult continued; the crowd being hourly augmented, and numbering several thousand. A French police was caught, and received 200 blows of the bamboo. The hooting and howling surpassed that of the previous day. The "braves" demanded of the Sisters that the children be turned into the street at once, and that they forbade to leave the premises. They threw missiles at the Mission, used the most disgraceful language, and heaped all possible insults on the devoted ladies. They also insulted every foreigner who was abroad on the river or in the city, and in the afternoon grew so violent that M. Fontanier again sought His Excellency, Chunghow, and demanded of him protection. Chunghow "mandarins" were again sent, but the soldiers, armed with breech-loading rifles, were stationed to protect the shops of native merchants from violence when the mob should become excited too greatly. The Sisters with barred doors, withstood the demands of the crowd, refusing all the children who desired to leave; but of the 18*l*, only 18 consented to leave their kind friends and teachers, and so the Sisters resolved to protect the little ones, and the French Consul nobly sustained his courtesy, proven in their just resolve. Late in the evening the crowd dispersed, after having informed the Consul that on the morrow they certainly would kill every foreigner in the city.

That night two of the Sisters attempted to reach the European settlement, but found every street barricaded by "braves," and they were driven back, hardly escaping outrage and death. Escape was impossible, for the foreigners were doomed.

The Massacre.

About noon of the 21st the crowd had reassembled and advanced to the Consulate in two sections, one down the bank of the Grand Canal, the other up the river. At the Consulate were the following-named persons at lunch: The Consul, M. Henri Fontanier; M. Simon, his Secretary; M. Coutres, Clunaston (our interpreter), and Mons. and Madame Thomassien, the former holding the high official station of Secretary of Legation to France at Pekin, and interpreter. Dessusis were again invited to the Consul to proceed to the Mission—and compel the Sisters to turn out the children; the hooting were almost deafening, and in a few minutes stones began to allover on the building, some breaking the windows and falling into the dinner table, breaking dishes and scattering food about the room. Upon this the Consul and his Secretary arose from the table, put on their sidearms and regulation hats, and, going to the walls which surrounded the Consulate, attempted to reason with the excited crowd. They were met with volley after volley of sticks and stones, and, finding remonstrance vain, the gentlemen went out by the rear gate, and, pursued by the howling mob, sought the Yamen and demanded an instant interview of the Governor. It was granted. What occurred at that interview we have no means of knowing, except from Chinese information. A Chinaman named Ting says that the Governor treated the Consul most contemptuously, and even spat upon him when he reproached Chunghow with lack of faith and consistency with the priests of Budhos; that the Consul assured Chunghow that he was then absolving a crime that would not only arouse his country, but the world, to vengeance, and implored him to immediately order his soldiers and protect the foreigners. Upon this, the servants were ordered to expel him, and did so violently. In the scuffle, a revolver which the Secretary had in his hand was discharged into the crowd, no one was hurt inside the Yamen. The Consul then sought his carriage, and attempted to reach the Consulate; (Mr. Coutres had meanwhile escaped and concealed himself in the city) but in the attempt he was overpowered, (he witnessed what transpired), but as they turned the corner, a leading brave attacked the Consul, and in an instant hundreds more had joined the assailant, and in less time than it takes to record it, they had cut, hacked and literally torn their bodies almost past recognition. Blood once having been shed, and the two high officials slain, these braves knew no fear; with maddened howls the rabble rush sought the Consulate. At the gate they found a priest whom they instantly killed. Mr. Thomassien, who was caught as he was barring the gate, and cut down. Madame Thomassien then came to the wall, and the crowd raised at her sight, a cry of "Kill the Devil." Madame Thomassien was cut down, and the crowd rushed at her dress to self-cooking revolvers and killed, it is said, four or five Chinamen before she was overpowered. Her struggles were of no avail, though, and she was instantly murdered. Every house servant at the Consulate, a native priest and two Canton men were killed, and then the place was set on fire. In an hour, the Consulate, cathedral and out-buildings were a mass of ruins. The bodies of the priest, Mons. and Madame Thomassien, were thrown into the river, whence they were recovered the next day.

The Crowning Act of the Drama.

Meantime, after Fontanier had been slain, a crowd numbering several thousands had crossed the bridge of boats and surrounded the mission. The doors were instantly broken in from the gate, and the crowd filled the courtyard and premises. A native Christian priest who attempted to guard the door was seized and torn limb from limb. Nine of the Sisters were then collected in the school-room; they were beaten with sticks of bamboo, their clothes torn from their bodies; they were placed on their heads and cut with knives in the most savage manner, and outraged in a manner beyond belief; yet always were ranged side by side along the room, their clothes torn from them, and most cut, and scooped from their heads, their breasts cut off, and abdomen ripped open; with large cleavers their limbs were cut and broken, and in ten minutes naught remained but their disfigured bodies. Every enemy which it was possible for the most savage barbarian to conceive of was perpetrated upon these weak, defenceless, Christian ladies. When there was no more to do, fire was applied to the massive buildings, and in a little time they were burned. Sixty or seventy children, who had sought refuge from the mob in the cellar, were burned to a cruel death. Afterward six boxes, containing the charred and mangled bones of the Sisters, were forwarded by Chunghow to the English Consul.

One of the sisters named Lucia, (an English girl, well-known in Shanghai as a teacher and faithful friend of the Chinese, and for years a patient toiler in Anglo-Chinese Institutions and schools) escaped from the Mission when it was attacked, and disguised in Chinese garments. She obtained refuge in the house of a rice merchant, where she remained four hours; but upon attempting to escape to the settlement, she was betrayed by her European shoes, and set upon by a crowd which in a few minutes numbered hundreds. She was most shockingly abused, and not suffered indignity at the hands of the savages which makes the heart sick. But no more than her companions had suffered, was she compelled to undergo indecent exposure of her. Her body floated down the river on Wednesday a bruised and sickening mass of her cruel death.

While the Consulate was in flames three Russians were on their way to the foreign settlement—Mr. and Mrs. Protopopoff, and Mr. Bassoff, the former married the day previous—and passed near the building. They were set upon, and although they protested that they were not missionaries, and only traveling for pleasure, they were dragged to the earth, and slaughtered in a most cruel manner. The body of Madam P. was terribly mutilated. Mons. and Madam Chalmaison lived just inside the walls of Tien-Tsin, and were engaged in trade, keeping all manner of European wares, etc. The mob sought them out, and instantly set them, and gutted the store of every valuable. Chunghow's troops looked on and saw this act committed, as I learn from M. Coutres. The other Europeans, Russians, and the last named, were thrown in the river, and afterward recaved while floating past the settlement.

Mr. Stammas, a German, and Mons. Coutres alone escaped slaughter, of all the foreigners who were in Tien-Tsin on the morning of the 21st. After the buildings had been burned the crowd started across the city for the Protestant Missions. They found only the buildings of the missionaries, who had heard of the attack on the other side and escaped. They stripped the churches of everything, and then, as it was getting dark, left for a grand "come-and-see" attack on the Consulate, early on the morrow.

The Names of the Victims.

Mons. Coutres has kindly furnished your correspondent with the correct names of the deceased: Henri Fontanier, Consul of France; Mr. Simon, Secretary to the Consul; M. Thomassein and his wife; Pere Chevrier, a Catholic priest; Mr. Protopopoff, a Russian officer, and wife; Mr. Bassoff. Sisters—Louisa, Louisa (French), Mary, Victoria, Thereza, Josephine, Vincenta, Ordin, Eugenie and Catherine; Mons. and Madam Chalmaison—all French. The Rev. Mr. Stanley and family, of Cincinnati, Ohio, employed one of the Missions, but as he chanced to be absent at the time Mrs. Stanley and Miss Thompson found refuge on board the steamship Manhattan, and thus escaped a terrible fate.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOW AN ASSENT EMPEROR GOVERNS PARIS.

A Pleasant Pastel—The Well-Beloved Fouche—The Trusty Frochet—The Cure of an Emperor—The Composition of a Bulletin—An Amusing Episode—A Conversation with the Prefect.

When the First Napoleon went to war his care before starting was to send for his trusty M. Fouchet, Prefect of the Seine, and for his well-beloved M. Fouche, Minister of Police, and to tell them both in that significant tone he possessed that he hoped Paris would remain quiet in his absence. Whereupon M. Fouche would bow his head, with a discreet sigh, and answer that his Majesty might rely upon him; while the honest M. Frochot would bow his head and answer nothing. The fact was, the honest M. Frochot was not affected by an inordinate amount of intelligence, but he had just sense enough to so—this day the thing he could do was to follow the guidance of his colleague of the Rue de Jerusalem. And so, when the grand army and its chief had disappeared through the Barrière d'Italie, or the Barrière de Fontainebleau, or the Barrière de Clichy—when the last vivandiere cart had jolted over the rickety stones which then did duty for macadam in the streets of Cities, when the last among the hordes of prisoners who followed the fighting hosts like carrion crows had vanished as a speck on the dusty roads, when the passive bourgeois who had congregated in the streets to stare, gape and cry "Il va la Guerre!" had returned each man jeffs sweetheart, then this pair of loyal subjects, MM. Fouche and Frochot, would meet together at the house of Monsieur the Archi-Chancelier, Duke of Cambacares, and over with that wise dignitary as to how Paris might be kept quiet.

It was one of the most amiable traits of character in the great Napoleon that, judging others by himself, he felt that they must be in no one, M. Fouche, besides orders to catch pickpockets and delayed traitors, must had strict instructions to miss nothing of what went on in the Hotel de Saint Florentin (the Prefecture of Police, and resided), in Hotel Cambacares, in the Hotel of M. le Cardinal Fesch, his Majesty's most esteemed uncle (you cannot be too prudent), in the Hotel de Ville, and in the hotels of all the ambassadors, whose despatches were unsealed and copied with the most scrupulous regularity whenever they were intercepted in the post. And, while M. Fouche was occupied in conscientiously watching all these great people, a "sergent de ville (*crème police*) which received its order direct from M. Duroc was engaged in applying the same rule to M. Fouche. Considering the confidence in his Majesty's Minister, it would have been matter of surprise if, in the course of the long years, 1812 and 1870, Heavens forbid we should draw too close a comparison between M. Fouche and M. Ristel, M. Cambacares and M. Rouher, M. Frochot and M. Chevandier de Valdrome, H. I. M. Marie-Louise and H. I. M., another august lady. Still less will we hint at any possible parallel between General Malet and M. Rochefort or M. Pleurens. But yet we repeat, these are coincidences. Have we not in each case an immense war too rashly undertaken, a sovereign regent dreaded from time to time by the city of Paris, and a people always ready enough to cheer at success, but never particularly generous in forgiving reverses?

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SUNDAY SCHOOLS GET THE BEST LITERATURE. Sunday School Publishers, Retail Prices, of J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., No. 606 CHESTNUT Street.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA

L. COLANGE, LL. D., Editor.

THE BEST, LATEST and CHEAPEST ever published; in two vols. of 1000 PAGES EACH, 2 Columns to a page, and 1000 Engravings, which are worth the money alone, and which no one who bought them, but it is about

COMPLETE LEXICON
A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
A BIBLICAL DICTIONARY,
A LEGAL DICTIONARY,
A MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

And the only book containing all these subjects. The Cheapest and Best Work of Reference in a variety of subjects, alone will cost over $20.00. No other work of the kind can be compared with it.

VIEWS OF CITIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLANTS, ANIMALS, MACHINERY, GREAT MEN

Are introduced in this work.

Total cost, bound, to Subscribers only, $27.50, a saving of Fifty Dollars to the purchaser. Specimens.

A 64 page specimen number, containing 48 pages, will be sent free to any address, on receipt of 10 cents and can more valuable, bold only by subscription.

NOTICE

The First volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers. Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1870. mh22-tf

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE
"CAPE MAY DAILY WAVE,"
For the Summer of 1870.

The publication of the Sixth Volume of the "DAILY WAVE" will commence on the 1st of June, and it will be continued until September 1st.

It will present each day accurate and full reports of the Hotel Arrivals and Events of the Fashionable resort; and will be a paper not surpassed by any in the State.

Business men will find the "DAILY WAVE" an advantageous medium for advertising, the rates for which are as follows:

One inch space, $10 for the season.
Two inches space, $18 for the season.
Six inches for one page, $40 for the season.

Copies for sale at the office, 1 cent each. Terms and rates, Address,

C. S. MAGRATH, Editor.
MAGRATH & GARRETSON, Publishers.
jy22-12mw3t

THE
NEW YORK STANDARD.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG,
NO. 84 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

Containing full and accurate Telegraphic News and Correspondence from all parts of the world. TWO CENTS per single copy, or Six Dollars per annum. Terms in advance.

TRENWITH'S BAZAAR 614, Chestnut street.

CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, 505 Chestnut street.

ASSOCIATED NEWS COMPANY, 16 South Seventh street.

CALLENDER, Third and Walnut streets

WINCH, 505 Chestnut street.

NEWES, Second and Dock streets.

And other Philadelphia News Dealers.

Advertisements received at the office of the MORNING POST.
may21 tf

PRINTING.

A. C. BRYSON & CO.,
A. C. BRYSON & CO.,
A. C. BRYSON & CO.,
A. C. BRYSON & CO.,
A. C. BRYSON & CO.,
A. C. BRYSON & CO.,
A. C. BRYSON & CO.,
A. C. BRYSON & CO.,

607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.
607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.
607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.
607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.
607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.
607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.
607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.
607 Chestnut St. & 604 Jayne St.

(Bulletin Building Philadelphia)
Book and Job Printers,
Book and Job Printers,
Book and Job Printers,
Book and Job Printers,
Book and Job Printers,
Book and Job Printers,
Workmen Skillful. Prices Low
Workmen Skillful. Prices Low.
Workmen Skillful. Prices Low
Workmen Skillful. Prices Low.
Workmen Skillful. Prices Low.
Workmen Skillful. Prices Low.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

EDUCATION.

BELLEVUE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, CHESTNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA. The next school year commences SEPTEMBER 5. Catalogues can be obtained at Messrs. J. E. Ware's, No. 1006 Market street, Messrs. Lippincott's, No. 715 Market street, H. H. Warner, Esq., 20 North Seventh street, J. E. Gillingham, Esq., 506 Walnut, and S. A. Potter, of Cowperthwait & Co., No. 624 Chestnut street.
mh24-w 12t

MUSICAL.

SIG. P. BONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING, Prepares for operatic lessons and concerts. Residence, 508 S. Fifteenth street.

CHALK—FOR SALE. Chalk, about. Apply to WORKMAN & CO., 12 Walnut st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT
MANUFACTORY.
Orders for those celebrated Shirts supplied promptly at reasonable rates.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of latest styles in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
708 CHESTNUT.
fel4-tu tfs-tf

PAINTING.

SAXON GREEN
Is Brighter, will not Fade, costs less than any other, and is Sold at Half Price as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.
J. H. WECKS & CO., Manufacturers,
123 & 125 Fourth Street, Philadelphia.
ly14-tu-tf

HEATERS AND STOVES.

PANCOAST & MAULE
THIRD AND PEAR STREETS,
Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE
For Gas, Steam and Water,
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order.

CARD.

Having sold HENRY D. PANCOAST and FRANCIS J. MAULE a partnership to our employ for several years past, we have formed the firm of PANCOAST & MAULE, Wholesale Dealers in Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings for GAS, STEAM and WATER, at the corner of THIRD and PEAR streets, to which place, that branch of our business will be transferred on the 1st of June, and HEATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by Steam and Hot Water, in all the modes and systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, who we feel pleased to recommend them to the trade and business public as being in every respect, fully up to all work of that description.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1870. mh22-tf

RAND, PERKINS & CO.,
124 North Sixth St.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN THE MORE APPROVED

Brick-Set and Portable Heaters.

A large assortment of FLAT TOP, SIDE AND TOP OVEN RANGES, for heating additional rooms.

Sash Doors, Blinds, Registers, Vent-Sores, &c.

Send for Circular. mp19-tu-tf

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOW-WARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.
IRON FOUNDERS
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Kelper & Thomson.)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENS, TINNED, ENAMELED AND TOP BOILERS.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 1009 Market street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDWARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
General Manager
THOMAS & DIXON & SONS,
No. 12 GRATZ STREET, Philada.,
Opposite United States Mint,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOW DOWN
PARLOR,
HEATERS,
AND
COOK STOVES.
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire
WARM-AIR FURNACES
For Warming Churches, Schools, Dwellings, Factories, Stores, &c.
BRASS AND IRON
CHIMNEY BARS.
COOKING UTENSILS, TIN AND HOLLOW-WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SAFE DEPOSITS.

Security from Loss by Burglary, Robbery, Fire or Accident.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
NO. 410 CHESTNUT STREET.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Nos. 329—331 Chestnut Street.
Capital and Assets, $500,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR FIRE-PROOF VAULTS at prices varying from $10 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Banks. Access and desks adjoining rooms provided for Safe Renters.

DIRECTORS.

Henry C. Gibson, Alexander Henry,
Thomas Robins, Clerk, Jos. Maris Paxson,
Charles Macalister, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward H. Ogden, Henry Pratt McKean.
Henry Pratt McKean.
mh24 to fr 1y

HARDWARE, &C.

BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING
HARDWARE.
Machinists, Carpenters—and other Mechanics' Tools.
Hinges, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Saws and Files, Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, &c., Stocks and Dies, Plane and Taper Taps, Cut Screws, Screw Plates, Vises, Anvils, Blowers, Hand Drills, Bit Stocks, Hammers, Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, &c.
At the CHEAP FOR CASH Hardware Store of
J. T. & J. T. LANNON,
No. 1009 Market Street.
ap6-tf

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. EUROPEAN PLAN. Location unsurpassed, being near Union Square, Broadway Theatre, Grand Opera House, Lyceum, and Tony Pastor's Theatres.
IRVING PLACE AND TWELFTH ST., NEW YORK.
GEO. W. MARSH, Proprietor.
jel4 w 3m

COTTON!—20 BALES COTTON NOW LANDING and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S
Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead
is now known and acknowledged to be the best manufactured in FRANCE and ENGLAND. Its superiority over the Worcester Bedstead, Lounge, Sofa, Couch, or Settee, is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, PLACED UPON WHEELS, and, when used as a Bedstead, NEVER REQUIRES, with equals, half a mattresses complete. It has every convenience for a Bedstead, and can be used as such by any person, without the trouble to get out of order. The best of groups or hinged feet to the Bedstead, Castors, Springs, Cords, or ropes to regulate and hinge to the Bedstead, and Patent Lever Lock, unequalled and liable to get out of repair. The BEDSTEAD is made by patent, and is the only one that has been sold by certain coincidences existing between those years, 1842 and 1870. Heavens forbid we should draw too close a comparison between M. Fouche and M. Ristel, M. Cambacares and M. Rouher, M. Frochot and M. Chevandier de Valdrome, H. I. M. Marie-Louise and H. I. M., another august lady. Still less will we hint at any possible parallel between General Malet and M. Rochefort or M. Pleurens. But yet we repeat, these are coincidences. Have we not in each case an immense war too rashly undertaken, a sovereign regent dreaded from time to time by the city of Paris, and a people always ready enough to cheer at success, but never particularly generous in forgiving reverses?

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SUNDAY SCHOOLS GET THE BEST LITERATURE. Sunday School Publishers, Retail Prices, of J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., No. 606 CHESTNUT Street.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA

L. COLANGE, LL. D., Editor.

THE BEST, LATEST and CHEAPEST ever published; in two vols. of 1000 PAGES EACH, 2 Columns to a page, and 1000 Engravings, which are worth the money alone, and which no one who bought them, but it is about

COMPLETE LEXICON
A GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,
A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
A BIBLICAL DICTIONARY,
A LEGAL DICTIONARY,
A MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

And the only book containing all these subjects. The Cheapest and Best Work of Reference in a variety of subjects, alone will cost over $20.00. No other work of the kind can be compared with it.

VIEWS OF CITIES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLANTS, ANIMALS, MACHINERY, GREAT MEN

Are introduced in this work.

Total cost, bound, to Subscribers only, $27.50, a saving of Fifty Dollars to the purchaser. Specimens.

A 64 page specimen number, containing 48 pages, will be sent free to any address, on receipt of 10 cents and can more valuable, bold only by subscription.

NOTICE

The First volume of ZELL'S ENCYCLOPEDIA is now complete and bound. Subscriptions taken either for bound volumes or in numbers. Parties thinking of subscribing had better send in their names at once, as the price of the work will unquestionably be advanced to non-subscribers.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1870. mh22-tf

RAND, PERKINS & CO.,
124 North Sixth St.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN THE MORE APPROVED

Brick-Set and Portable Heaters.

A large assortment of FLAT TOP, SIDE AND TOP OVEN RANGES, for heating additional rooms.

Sash Doors, Blinds, Registers, Vent-Sores, &c.

Send for Circular. mp19-tu-tf

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOW-WARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.
IRON FOUNDERS
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Kelper & Thomson.)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENS, TINNED, ENAMELED AND TOP BOILERS.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 1009 Market street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDWARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
General Manager
THOMAS & DIXON & SONS,
No. 12 GRATZ STREET, Philada.,
Opposite United States Mint,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOW DOWN
PARLOR,
HEATERS,
AND
COOK STOVES.
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire
WARM-AIR FURNACES
For Warming Churches, Schools, Dwellings, Factories, Stores, &c.
BRASS AND IRON
CHIMNEY BARS.
COOKING UTENSILS, TIN AND HOLLOW-WARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
SAFE DEPOSITS.

Security from Loss by Burglary, Robbery, Fire or Accident.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
NO. 410 CHESTNUT STREET.
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Nos. 329—331 Chestnut Street.
Capital and Assets, $500,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR FIRE-PROOF VAULTS at prices varying from $10 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Banks. Access and desks adjoining rooms provided for Safe Renters.

DIRECTORS.

Henry C. Gibson, Alexander Henry,
Thomas Robins, Clerk, Jos. Maris Paxson,
Charles Macalister, Henry C. Gibson,
Edward H. Ogden, Henry Pratt McKean.
Henry Pratt McKean.
mh24 to fr 1y

HARDWARE, &C.

BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING
HARDWARE.
Machinists, Carpenters—and other Mechanics' Tools.
Hinges, Screws, Locks, Bolts, Saws and Files, Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, &c., Stocks and Dies, Plane and Taper Taps, Cut Screws, Screw Plates, Vises, Anvils, Blowers, Hand Drills, Bit Stocks, Hammers, Nails, Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, &c.
At the CHEAP FOR CASH Hardware Store of
J. T. & J. T. LANNON,
No. 1009 Market Street.
ap6-tf

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. EUROPEAN PLAN. Location unsurpassed, being near Union Square, Broadway Theatre, Grand Opera House, Lyceum, and Tony Pastor's Theatres.
IRVING PLACE AND TWELFTH ST., NEW YORK.
GEO. W. MARSH, Proprietor.
jel4 w 3m

COTTON!—20 BALES COTTON NOW LANDING and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

MINISTER WASHBURNE continues to act as diplomatic agent of the Prussian Government at Paris.

HON. AARON T. PERRY, mentioned as Republican candidate for Congress from the First Ohio District, declines that honor.

THERE was a prize-fight in Will county, Ill., on Sunday. At its conclusion eleven of the ringleaders were arraged by the Sheriff.

AT Chicago, yesterday, the Germans had a picnic in honor of the victories in their native countrymen. About 15,000 persons were present.

THE "Irish National Convention" begins its session at Cincinnati to-day. About 200 delegates are already in that city. The proceedings will be secret.

A WASHINGTON despatch says that Hon. John M. Cavanaugh, delegate from Montana, left that city last night "on business connected with the pardon of O'Neill and other Fenians."

AT Davenport, Iowa, last Saturday, Mrs. Keenig drowned her two children, one two and the other four years old, in a bucket of water, and then drowned herself by jumping down a well.

FIRES still rage in the country round Ottawa, Canada, and the smoke is so dense that the Governor's residence was in danger yesterday. The danger is very great.

Steamer Jackson, bound yesterday a man passing along Wooster street, New York, was knocked down by a runaway team, attached to some policemen, and two of the daring thieves waymen were captured.

AT a meeting, last evening, a meeting of business men was held and a Board of Trade organized, Henry Hasbing being elected President. The convention of 1869 was held in the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange were adopted.

AT Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Findlay, formerly editor of the New York *Mirror*, committed suicide by cutting his throat on Sunday night. He was some time ago disqualified for literary pursuits, and of late was a drunkard and is supposed to have resulted from pecuniary embarrassment.

Commissioners, of the U. S. Court, at Raleigh, N. C., opens court to-day. He is expected to release the military prisoners and to hear Kirk and Pearson. Chief Justice Chase, Justice Pearson, yesterday, at Raleigh, commenced the trial of Holden, on a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of his arrest and imprisonment by order of Kirk, on charges of murder and of Stephens.

THE WAR.

LONDON, August 22.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—The report of France being about to be marching on Paris direct, and it is reported that Bazaine and the Army of Metz are moving upon the road taken by him.

His army is estimated at 200,000. The French marshals are expected to raise an equal number of troops of the line, but it is believed only great good fortune can stop his advance much short of Paris.

The Belgian government is in communication with the Great Powers on the demands made by Prussia for the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. A Cabinet Minister said those demands meant a European war, as neither England nor Russia dared for a moment to accede to them.

Italy is putting her army on a war footing. A special report from Berlin says that Austria is busy armed.

Business is at a stand still in Germany. The terrific issue of the army are alarming the population.

Bazaine is stated to be the field maneuvering for a second Sedan, Marshal Canrobert, Steinmetz.

Berlin journals print a letter from King William to Queen Augusta, dated Rezonville, August 19, of which the following is an abstract:

About 5.30 P. M. the fighting ceased gradually. When I should have acted as Kouigtaz. Von Roon saved me this alternative. The twenty-second regiment showed valor against an enemy equally brave, who rushes to the attack, resuming the offensive, to be again repulsed. I cannot forbeit the day's fate. I shrink from learning our loss. I had obtained information that we had after some hours that I am without my luggage; in fact, I have not been rid of my clothing for thirty hours.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A special despatch received in this city from Berlin states that the Germans had commenced throwing a bridge across the Rhine at a point between Baale and Muhlhausen, within close proximity to the Swiss frontier. Ten thousand German troops were massed at that point. The Swiss Government has protested, in the name of the neutrality of Switzerland, against any violation of the neutrality of her territory.

LONDON, August 22.—A telegram received from Vienna states that the Austrian Germans have commenced to move in the direction of the present war. A proclamation is said to have been issued to their name, calling upon all their patriotic sentiments, to "Rally to the post of Prussia and German unity."

Bazaine, who left Metz on Tuesday, Gen. Lloyds announce that in consequence of the success of the German arms their steamers will be able to commence running on Sunday, and a time table for their departure will soon be issued.

PARIS, August 22.—In the Senate to-day in reply to Ministers stated that, after the suspension of some 15 journals, the Government had received a despatch from Marshal Bazaine announcing a tender despatch in regard to the affair of the 18th. After a battle of 10 hours, Bazaine held all his positions. The Minister could not say, but he would affirm that Bazaine was full of confidence, which feeling was shared by the Ministry of War.

PARIS, August 20.—[Special to the New York *Sun*].—The Parisians are still ignorant of the truth respecting the battle of Bezonville. They believe it a French victory. They are assured Bazaine has the colonquer, and that he has already been successful in forming a junction with MacMahon, and that the combined French forces at Chalons. With simplicity truly pitiable, they say, "Now the Prussians will get out of France! Bazaine has put them to rout."

Every rumored leading to the capital has been undermined and the mines charged with greater or lesser force. The question now is whether a popular uprising will take place, though many think the people expect one in a few days. No one thinks of the Emperor. Trochu governs, *not is patiently preparing the way for the return of the Prince, ready to power.*

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to prefects of departments, intimating that orders have been given for a distribution of arms to the people from the arsenal.

The Minister continues: "Arm without delay. We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defense of the country. Instant patriotism, alone can save France."

The same force was repeated at several other government offices, and with equal success, as nobody resisted. It seemed quite natural to be arrested, and, had it not been for a broken gen. Malet committed in giving two contradictory answers to a broker general, whom he was apprehending, he would have been master of Paris before daybreak. As it was his blunder proved fatal to him; he was seized, tried, by court-martial the next day, and shot. The affair was over, however, and shooting

INSURANCE.

The Liverpool & London and Globe Ins. Co.

Assets Gold, $18,400,000

Daily Receipts, - - $20,000

Premiums in 1869, $5,884,000

Losses in 1869, - $3,219,000

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $400,000
ASSETS July 1st, 1870 . . $2,917,366 97

Losses paid since organization, $4,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869, $1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869, 114,696 74

Losses paid, 1869, . . $2,106,534 19
Dividends, 1869, 60 per cent. 1,600,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages, being first lien on City Property, worth $1,000,000 00
United States Government Loan, ... 1,000,000 00
Philadelphia City 6 Per Cent. Loan, ... 75,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, First Mortgage 50,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, Second Mortgage 50,000 00
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company Bonds, ... 20,000