

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 126.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

PHILAD

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MABON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. THE WAR IN EUROPE

DIED. BELL.-On the 3d inst., John Bell, in the 60th year of

s age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully vited to attend the funeral, from his into residence, 0. 1420 North Thirteenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, 1 Inst., at 3 o'clock. . Hay North "Infreenth street, on Lucaday attended in the street, on Lucaday attended

(ABTLE.-On Saturday afternoon 34 jast, Mary L., only child of William H. and Annie Mauderson Castle, laged 21 months. Funeral from 513 Marshall street, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. GREE VEE -- At his residence, Germantown, ou the 3d inct, James B. Greeves, in the 76th year of his age. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Fourth-day, the 7th Inst., at lo'clock. Funeral to proceed to Friends' Southwestern Ground. Carriages will leave the residence of Fanniel Forg, 330 Cherry street, at 12 o'clock, for the convenience of his friends in Phila-dephia.

HASSINGER.-On September 2d, 1870, Jonathan K

he singer. Functal from his late residence, Rising Sun Lane ad Sixth street, on Tuesday, Sept. 6th, at 10 o clock Al Likkens - On the 3t inst. Edward II. Lukens, in the

LükENS--On the 3d inst., Edward II, Lukens, In the 3Det ytar of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to Attand the funeral, from his late residence. No. 153 Montromerry assumes on Third day directions. Control of the family are respectfully.
Like Montromerry assumes on third day directions. Exactly, and the family are invited to attand the function of the family are invited to attand the function. Like and friends of the family are invited to attand the function. Fourth day usering, at instant, Saran P., while of Monteeval Heads, from the residence of her husband.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the function, from the could be clock.
MANNON:-At Anadhesk, on the 4th fastant, Sarah Jane Manson, whe of W. L. Manson, of this city. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function. The of the family are respectfully invited to a the of the family of the family are respectfully invited to a the of the family of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function. Fourth day worning, the of occlock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the function. To proceed to Woolsand

Mount Vernon the uneral from her late residence, morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Wooland Centery. PETERSON-On Sunday, the 4th instant, at Long Branch, Honosh M. Peterson, daughter of the late John Bruvier, and wife of Robert E. Peterson, M. D., in the 5th year of her age

b other and her age -Her fuperal will take place from her late residence. 1006 Locust street, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 7th

400 EYBE ARCH STREET. 400 & LANDELL. Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS At Gold 121: Premium PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Maguesia.-JOBN C. BAKEB & Co..713 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER, FINEST CLOTHING

818 and 820

CHESTNET STREET.

NIVERSITY OF PENNSYL-IA -The College Year will open on THURS t bemiticiates fan Prancis A. JACKSON, Secretary,

Secretary. Secretary. PLAIN AND FANOY CAKE BAKERY. LEEN SYMONETY, 1821 Walnut street. Late of 1218 spruce arrest t

Helmuth Charles Bernard Baron von Moltke has had all the honor and credit of the strateetical combinations which led to the tremen-ously rapid results of which have astonished the world. Like the spider in her web, he sits in his study or tent, and stretching his long telegraphic filaments, weaves the web of in-evitable destiny. Thus foll Sadowa, and so also has France been brought to her knees, pr chaps to rise the stronger from touching mother earth, for peoples have immense vitality. It is pre-tended that everything has fallen out precisely as Moltke designed; that he had sketched out these plans, and even arranged the very light ing places at Lauterbourg and Saarbrucken that everything has prospered is underiable, there is no need to add to success a miracle of there is no need to add to success a miracle of prevision or providential arrangement. Count Moltke is a gentleman by birth. He is a native of Mecklenburg, and was born in 1800. Hav-ing received a military education, he entered the service of Deumark, and in 1822 went into that of Prassia. In 1835 he made

VON MOLTKE.

The Victor of Sadowa and Sedan.

a tour, in the East, and having received favorable overtures to enter the service of Sultan Mahmoud, and to assist in the reorganization of the Turkish army which had been recently changed from the old janissary form to an imitation of the Western regular army, he accepted the post. He took part in the famous Syrian campaign that arose from the revolt of Mehemet Ali, and is said to have been present at the battle of Nedjib, in which Ibrahim Pasha was beaten by the Turks. Returning to Europe he was put on the royal staff, and has since applied himself exclusively to military studies. He is said to have prepared a plan of Italian campaign, when the peace of Villa Franca put an end to the state of war. He was, of course, active with his advice in the Schlweswig-Holstein business. After Sadowa he was commander of the Prussian anny in its intended march on Vienna, but the armistice which he granted to the Aus-trans led to the peace of Prague. The inte of M. de Moltke is that of a student and not a man of action. But, like many thoughtful men, he is a man of rare courage, it only in his preoccupation of mind and in-tentness on his object which makes personal danger of no moment. During Sadowa, while the fighting was going on, his aides and or-ornies brought him reports and messages from time to time, on which, seated in his tent, his plan before him, he gave his orders. At length something was said not readily intelligible, he tose, mounted his borse, galloped across the tose, mounted me porse, galoped across the country and straight through the line, of fire, beedless of tail or bullet, and having seen what he wanted to see galloped back the same way and quietly completed his orders.

The Conquered Hero. to the first time associated with defeat, toough doubled in bonor by his heroic valor and soldiery conduct in the hour of disasters, too well known to require much recapitula-ton. He lought in Algeria, where he was an ong the bravest of the brave. His very or me is a transpet call, descended as he is from the old Irish Kings. In the Grimeato or m, a devolved to assault the Malakoff, Toil-theben's great earthwork, which was the key of the Russan position. MacMahon, at the "read of his zoures, marched to the assault, and was among the first up in the storming party. By "mono accident he was left unsupported, but baying gained the summit, he withstood every effort of the Russians, and held his ground until the supporting division came to his as-sistance. In Italy it was his brilliant assault that saved the French army from the jaws of

der at and won the battle of Magenta. Mac-Mahon has not been less remarkable for his personal bondomme, than for his brilliant bravery. After Magenta, when he made his

harvest. The End of the First Empire--How the Great Napoleon Lost Paris. 'On the 25th of January, /1814, Napoleon' set out from Paris, to defeat the sizth coalition

Louis March

formed against him, composed of England, Sweden, Russia, Prussia and Austria. The English, under Wellington, thad crossed the Fyrences and advanced into France. The Swedes, under Bernadotte, were advancing Ihrough Belgium. Blucher, with the Prus-the Bucher, for Brankfort. English, under Wellington, ihad crossed the Pyrences and advanced into France. The Swedes, under Bernadotte, were advancing through Belgium. Blucher, with the Prus-dan contingent, advanced from Frankfort, and prepared to pass up the Meuse toward Puris. Schwartzenberg advanced from Switzerland and passed down the Seine. Napoleon first devoted himself to Blucher, whose army he almost destroyed, on the plains of Champaign. Then returning to the Seine, the Austrians were defeated at Montereau. In the mean-time, however, the forces of Bernadotte had joined Blucher's shattered column, and Na-poleon had a new foe to defeat. Believing poleon had a new foe to defeat, Believing that they could not or dared not advance on Paris, Napoleon formed the bold design of cutting off their retreat to the Rhine, and he cought to place himself in their rear. The allies, however, immediately moved toward the French capital. Napoleon saw his mistake, but too late, Bernadotte and Blucher were in Paris before him, and on the 30th of March,

1814, he sat down under its walls. Alison says no words can convey an idea of the enthusiasm which prevailed in the allied army during its successful march to Paris. Their minds remembered the days of their own numiliating retreats, and now they were to occupy the capital of their enemy. The Prus-sian staff-officers, who wrote the march routes for the troops, were the same as those who recorded the retreat from routes for the troops, were the same as those who recorded the retreat from the burning Moscow, and the hands which then wrote Bogorousk, Kassiwoff and Gerlukoff now put down Etoges, Epernay and Chanpenoise. Indescribable was the en-thusiasm of the troops; magnificent the spec-tacle which the military pageant exhibited. A vast crowd of peasantry, inspired with terror, the before the allied advance: On the even-ing of the 20th of March the Allies came within yight of Paris, and on the same day the Emsight of Paris, and on the same day the Em-press with her young son fied from the city. Joseph Bonaparte, in command of the city,

Joseph Bonaparte, in command of the city, (xhorted its inhabitants to defend it bravely. The allied sovereigns published a proclama-tion declaring, as has King William already done, that the war was waged against Napo-ieon, and not against the French people. During the night the toosin had been sounded in Paris, and the people armed, joined the di-visions of Mortier and Marmont, who had re-tired before the advance ingeliae and marchad tired before the advancing allies, and marched ut of the city to meet the enemy. The battle was a bloody one. At first the Russians suswas a biouvoire. At first the Russian sus-tained the brunt of the attack, and were being repulsed with loss until the Emperor brought up the Russian and Prussian guard, and restored the battle. The oppearance of the army of Silesia on the right, and of the Prince of Wurtemberg on the left and of the prince of wirtemberg on the left, gave them confidence; but still Paris could not be taken without storning the heights which commanded the city. The Russian and Prussian colors were carried forward until, trustian colors were carried forward until, trustian colors were carried forward until, sion. When every obstacle had been sur-normitted, and Paris lay at their feet, Joseph Bonapatte surrendgred the city. The torning of Montmartre was the last scene of all Eighty four cannon were dragged to the scannit and pointed toward the cap-tal. "Father Paris, you must now pay for. Mother Moscow," exclaimed a Russian arilleryneau, as he was about to apply his match o the touchhole of his cannon. Napoleon made haste to return, but Paris had fallen. If the allies were encamped on the heights of Montmatre," said Napoleon in the Senate, in the Suth of March, 1813, "I would not sur-render one village." On the Seth of March, render one village." On the 36th of March, 1814, when he was alrendy in the neighbor-bood, Paris yielded to the allies. When he told the news and could longer doubt its truth he said of efenders, "I asked them only to hold out was its defenders, four and twenty hours, miserable wretches that they are! Marmont, too, who had sworn that he would rather be hewn to pieces than surrender! And Joseph off, too, my very trather ". Every resource failed. Everything triamphant entrance into Milan, a charming little miss of six years tendered huna bouquet. He leaned down to take it and bent his hol-ding plume over the baby to kiss her. "I should like to ride with you," said the little girl. "So you shall then, my pet." and so saying he sat her before him on his war horse, and the noble animal, proud of his double burthen, stepped 'daintily through the city along the road to the cathedral. In Paris, too, when the troops came in, MacMahon's genial face and jovial smile, with his renown, procured him any amount of compliment and congratulation. He was fairly smothered with rielded except the proud spirit of the Emperor. yielded except the proud spirit of the Emperor. In the end he too was compelled to succumby, and on the 11th of April he renounced the Empire of France and the Kingdom of Italy for himself, and his descendants, and accepted the Principality of Elbe. It was a sail end to a brilliant career, and deeply the iron entered into his soul. He tried to poison biuself. For a moment, he forsook, the forloru, but Waterloo doomed juin to a worse prison house where he lived congratulation. He was fairly smothered with bouquets and wreaths. In Algeria, when he turned his attention to government affairs and and died in sorrow. His nephow imitated his and died in sorrow. His nephew initated his eaveer and met a fate like his: 'How long he will live to broud on his forced, 'residence.'' wherever it may be, the future only can de-ermine. What a wonderful career and dread tatality attends the name of Napoleon, his-our has twice demonstrated, And eyen now its not cartain that france and the world is done with the name and, the deeds of the dynasty. military colonization, he was found efficient in the Cabinet as he had been in the field. He en-deavored to institute a variety of local reforms deavored to institute a variety of ideal reforms and useful arrangements which would have told for the permanent welfare of the people entrusted to his care, but the genius of French people is not in favor of free colonization, be-sidys which the local difficulties were almost insurmountable. The last act of his adminis-tration was the repression, in 1869, of a revolt by a tyrbulent native tribe. After Haguenau he was for twenty five hours in the addita dynasty. The Losses. Section 1 The severity of the war we are not now enby a turbulent native tribe.; After Haguenau he was for twenty-five hours in the saddle, and like his men reduced to the dast shifts of hunger and exhaustion. His parting with one of his comrades on that terrible/day is touch-ing. The Curassiers were ordered to charge. "It is death, my general," said the colonel commanding. "That is true," was the reply : " but what can we do? Let us embrace, my iright." They did, so. The Curassiers charged. The charge was only to cover the retreat. It was cavalry against infantry in abled to judge with any degree of accuracy in the number of men actually disabled and slain, the number of men actually disabled and shin, Tout it is not saying too, much on general prin-ciples to declare that the hast month has wrt-nessed a heavier destruction and mining of human beings than the history of the wyorld can attorn in any like period of warfare before. Armed with the most approyed, small arms, killing with certainty at the dis-taneon of two-thirds - of a prinkle, sup-plied in the, most deadly profusion, with the finest guis, massed in tremendous, bodies in confined areas, disdaining the aid of woods and entraworks, and fighting (with a magnifiretreat. It was cavalry against infantry in hind, unbroken, in rough ground, hop-gardens, timber, and so forth. They broke through the obstacles and charged: they were picked off at leisure by the terrible needle-gun as they went through to get at the Prussians. Once, and enrichworks, and fighting with a magnifi-cent hardbhod, never surpassed by their brave progenitors, the french and the Ger-mans have heaped, up lists of slain in these past four weeks that must stand out in the book of battle pre-eminent for their volume twice, thrice they charged. Of that magnifi cent array, two.thousand.strong, only ninety, seven canie out of action; of that ninety-seven only five were unwounded. MacMahon wept. over the most conjours red lettering over im-printed on that tome. Before us there lies What could he do more? The German Women and the War. printed on that tome. Before us there hes one lists of the army organizations, and in this, on the Prussian side, appear the names of corps upon corps, each numbering thou-sands, from Brandenburg, from Pomerania, from East Prussia, from Bavaria, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Baden, Hanoyer, the Hesses, and Wirtemberg; on the French side are the men of Alsace and Brittany, moun-taineers from Bearne and sprichtly Proven-[From a Cologne Oorrespondent.] In my perambulations through the town, on In my perambulations through the town, on the way to the commandant's office, I encoun-tered a group, of, pretty little gris, say, from eight to twelve years old. They could not help attracting my attention, because, every one of them carried a neat little knapsack on her back. "What," I thought, "everything 'mo-bilized! A little juvenile female army!"; In one' sense they were. They answered my, questions very modestly. "They went to school," they said, "from seven to eleven in the morning," and with all gravity added, "Now in the afternoon, we are very busy in making liut and bandages taineers from Bearne and sprightly Proven cales, whose fathers piped and sprightly Proven-cales, whose fathers piped and sang with old King Rene, steady Normans, and the swarthy-hued "Rabyles" and Spahis from Algeria. Brave-men-all-of them, not a corps, or a province, with one stain on it out of the furious fire of tremendous battles, fight-ing the one with the desparate stubbourges ing, the one with the desperate stubbornness of the sons of blue-eyed Herman and the we are very busy in making lint and bandages ready for our brothers." I ascertained after others with all the traditional gallantry of those Gaul's who langued in the days of Rowards that by order of the Director-General for schools, all female schools, in Prussia are now those Gaul's who laighed: in the days of Ro-man armer, at, the thought of a brave man baving any other shield than his sword. With such men fighting, cooped up in rocky, wooded and broken regions, scarcely fitted to manœuvre a division; let alone fight a corps, the slaughter must have been monstrous, un-precedented, most appalling, such as a thou-sand insults to an embassador or twenty Ger-man "unity's" with not justify in the eyes of honest men.—World. schools, all temale schools; in Trussia are now thus occupied some hours every days. In the German struggle for independence against Na-poleon L, in 1813-15, several, women, took up arms in defence of their fatherland. At Stet-tin, the other day, a tall and strong peasant girl, well dressed, and with full purpose of heart, applied at the barracks with the intention of enlisting as a volumber. She was five feet six inches in height hand was resolved to fight for inches in height, and was resolved to fight for her country. She was dissuaded, not without difficulty and spoke of offering herself to some other corps, still hoping to be accepted. Two other girls at Homburg enthusiastically offered their services in the defende of their country. The harvest work, now ripe for the sickle, is sadly neglected in the rich Rhine land, and in-deed throughout Prussia. "A Healthy Girl" writes to one of the German hewspapers, urg-ing girls and "women" in the downs, whose health permits it, and who have nothing else to do, to form bands, for gathering in the harvest. inches in height; and was resolved to fight for honest men .-- World. -

held during the war! Who Inspired the Surrender.

It is reported that the surrender of the army It is reported that the surrender of the army at Sedan was made, against the protest of the younger officers and at the instigation of the Emperor, shocked by the losses. It will be the greatest case of conscience on record if it shall prove that this step toward peace was taken when overcome with horror, at the slaughter by the man who is recklessly made the war. Napoleon, in the state that France was in just before the war began, could not have hoped his son would succeed him on the throne; and a disastrous war could not make that any worse, while a successful war would that any worse, while a successful war would have made the succession of the son possible. There was, then, a clear dynastic daison d'étre of the war, and such a view of it does no in-justice to the author of the coup d'état. But the tiope founded on this reasoning failed many days since, and further shaughter was useless even from that strictly dynastic and selfish point of view. But it is doubtful if this will both of regarded by France as only the last of the Emperor's evil acts. Would any people care to have the existence of its armies made su bject to the shattered nerves of an invalid? -Herald.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

The Coming Rolers of France.

The following article fis increasing in view of the probable restoration of the Bourbons to the throne of France :

It does not appear that France as yells ripe for a republic, and probabilities point toward the restoration of the House of Orleans. One

the restoration of the House of Orleans. One month ago the future of that house scemed hopeless. To day, so wonderful are the changes wrought by a single battle, it has a fair chance of grasping one of the most bril-liant prizes in Europe. The Orleans branch of the Bourbon family has held for many generations a distinguished place in French history, and more than once, within the last hundred years, it has seemed to be the best hope of the nation. Its repre-sentatives have generally cherished, or at least sentatives have generally cherished, or at least professed, a greater respect for popular rights and constitutional theories of government than the elder line of the family, have ranged themselves among the liberal monarchists whose ambition is to accommodate obsolete whose ambition is to accommodate obsolete titles and exploded political principies with the progress of modern thought and an enlarged scope of individual freedom. Since the time of Philippe, the fifth duke of the house, the cousin of Louis XVI, and the father of Louis Philippe, the popular policy of the family has been marked. Duke Philippe, however, was only an ambitious demagogne who as-sumed the name of Philip Equality during the storm of the Revolution, and disgusted even the most extreme democrats by voting for the execution of his royal consin. Louis Philippe, if not a great, was a well-meaning king, under whom the French people were upon the whole happier and freer than they have ever been happier and freer than they have ever been since, except for a few months under the Re-publican regime of 1848. The Duke of Orpublican régime of 1848. The Duke of Or-leans, eldest son. of Louis Philippé, who was killed during his father's reign by being thrown from his carriàge, was a young man of many personal virtues and accomplishments, and great popularity, and a soldier of some distinction. The present head of the family, the Count of Paris, is his son by the estimable Louise Elizabeth Duchess of Helene. Mechlene-burg-Schwerin. Who died in exile, near Lonourg-Schwerin, who died in exile, near Lon-

the state of the second secon

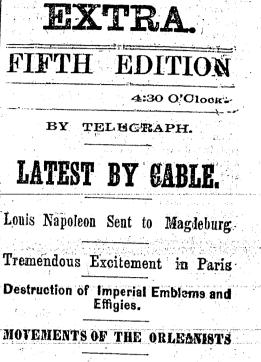
supplied with water, and for twenty miles on either side thickly covered with good timber. There are already over 20,000 persons on the lands, many of them as industrious and re-spectable as any in the land, and who do not believe in cheating and abusing the Indians. But there are others, and those are the ones who have done ord will continue to do not who have done and will continue to do mis chief, unless the Government promptly sup-presses them. They are called here claim jumpers, squatters, &c. They are like the Jumpers,' squatters, &c. They are like the sneak thieves of our cities, they follow up the poor Indian wherever he goes, and like the old man who straddled the back of Sind-bad the Sailor, insist on the Indians carrying them wherever they wish to go, and take possession. They enter his cabin, violato-his wife and daughter, steal his ponies, and inally, at the point of the revolver, drive him from his own land while the Georgement from his own land; while the Government all the while stands by and sees these poor helpless people thus abused, notwithstanding heipless people thus abused, notwithstanding we have sacred treaties with the Indian, guaranteeing him perpetual possession of his land and home. A horrible nightmare of fear of the white man, and a blind belief in a theory of a final dying out of the red man, as unfounded as it is devilish, seens to have heretofore possessed our officials?" Mr. Colyer expresses the conviction that this disgrace-ful injustice is coming to an end. He care ful injustice is coming to an end. He says there are a hundred or more of these thieves, and probably they have misled two hundred and probably they have misled two hundred or more well-meaning persons now in the In-dian Territory. They are there in direct -violation of treaty stipulations, by which they Government is bound to eject such tres-passers. So long as the squatters remain in the Indian Territory the Osages will not con-cent to be remead there from Kanese. This Sherman has issued an order for a cavalry force to go down and eject the trespassers, When this is done the Osages will probably consent to their removal from Kansas.

Balletin.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Facts About His Illness.

The Facts About His Hiness. The New York Sun says: Judge Chase has spent the summer in ex-tended travel, in company with his daughter, Miss Chase and Mr. Boswell Riggs. For several weeks preceding the Chief Justice's Hiness; the party were enjoying the cooler-climate of the Lake Superior region, from which they returned in the your wide, of the which they returned in the very midst of the late heated term. They stopped at Rochester for a few days, where the Chief Justice, despite the warnings of his friends, insisted on walking about a great deal, eyen _refusing_to_carry an _un-brella for protection against the perpendicular rays of the sun. On the 16th of August he was prostrated, seemingly, from the effects of his exposure to the intense heat. A plysician was at once called and the patient promptly put under treatment. Whether by advice put under treatment. Whether by advice of this medical attendant, or at the urgent solici-tation of his friends—it has not been ascer-taned which—the invalid was placed in a special drawing-room coach on the even-ing of his attack and brought through to this city by the Central and Hudson River Dailword and them to the Hadron River Railroad, and taken to the Hoffman House, where comfortable apartments had been se-Cured for him by telegraph. Here he was met by Senator Sprague and Mrs. Sprague, the Chief Justice's daughter. The Rochester me-dical attendant accompanied the patient to this city, and has since remained in professional charge of him. An eminent practitioner of New York was also summoned to counsel. The journey to New York was accomplished with no mjurious results, though the invalid was anconscious and extremely low at the time, and but little hope was entertained of his re-covery. For several days he remained utterly helpless and nearly senseless, and the gradual helpless and beary senseless, and by granual return to consciousness, that followed was harked by painful exhibitions of men-tal weakness that created serious apprehen-tal weakness that created being the ious in the minds of his friends. Bat ultimately his malady began to yield to the treatment followed, and at the expiration of ten days he was able to resume his journey to Rhode Island accompanied by the friends mentioned; and at last accounts his convales-cence was proceeding rapidly at the residence of Senator Sprague, his son in law. Letters had been received within a day or two from the Chief Justice, announcing his intention to return to New York very soon.



PRICE THREE CENTS,

Republic Proclaimed, with Trochu

as the Head.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.] Napoleon Sent to Magdeburg. LONDON, Sept. 5 .- The Emperor Napoleon going as a prisoner to Magdeburg.

The Orleans Princes,

t is reported, have left Brussels for Paris. The Imperial Partles.

The ladies of the Imperial Court have arived at Brussels.

The Emperor, with his suite, comprising one bundred persons, together with the Imperial orses and carriages, passed through Belgium. under an escort of a Prussian General.

The King and Emperor-jointly asked. Belgium to permit the passage of the prisoners.

Napoleon Refuses to Negotiate. The Emperor Napoleon refuses to negotiate eace, on the ground that he is a prisoner.

The Corps Legislatif. PARIS, September 5th -[Special to the New fork-Evening Post.]-At the departure of the Deputies from the Corps Legislatif. scenes of enthusiasm took place around the building, the Nationale-Garde fraternizing with the troops and people.

Thousands of guards rushed into the hall. bat were persuaded to retire by Gambetta, who seems to have great infinence over theguards. The crowds outside are, singing the, "Marseillaise" and " Vive la Republic." There is intense excitement, and a constant. noise of voices that drowns all other, sounds. The dangerous element was visible until the crowd reached Rue: Castiglionne, where they began tearing down, the imperial arms and tearing from the flags of the National Guard the golden engles of France, and from the walls and signs the imperial effigu. The soldiers also joined in these demonstrations. 1.1.1.

ANCY CARLS, ICE CREAMS, WATER ICES, BON-BONS,

BON-BOAS, He is also well prepared to furnish welding and He is also well prepared to furnish welding and private parties with everything in his way, manufac-interest conder, and of the first quality and in the most artistical manner. All orders tilled at the abortest set 2rcp^{*} girl. "So you shall then, iny pet." an

Dotter. Den and E20 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, -Medical treatment of medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870. 1870.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O'S TEABEERY TOUTH WASH .-YIREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTH WASH.-A It is the most plopsant. Chespert and breakdepilifice extant... Way ranged free from faur for iderodions, i It Preserves and Whiteles the Teeth! Purflees and Perfumes the Breath ! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Gleanses and Partites Artifichal Teeth ! ; Is a Superior Article for Children ! Bold by all Druggees. M.WILSON, Proprietor mh11s rps Ninth and Filbert streets. Plabadely

IOW NINH. The Electrony wards successfor TVORY AND IMITATION IVORY Handled Table and Tea Knives, Game and Meat Carvers and Table Stells. For issle by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 550 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street below Ninth.

DATENT NEWSPAPER FILES, ON which, your papers nuy, he kept in the order of incin pages. For sale by TRUMAN'S BHAWYNO. 335 (Eight Thirty-five) Markot street, below Minth. MISS CLEVELAND'S SCHOOL FOR toer 19. at No. 2023 Delancey, Place, 101 Software, 101 So

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VEN-thated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patonted) in all the approved fashions of the gaason. Chestnut street next door to th. Post-O co.

WATCHES THAT HAVE HITH-

erto falled to give satisfaction, put in good order. Partfoular attontion paid to Fine Watch-es, Chronometers, etc., by skilful workmen. Musical Boxer repaired.

one my, que went, to, scu-to eleven in reavity ad Iusical Boxes repaired. (FARR & BROTHEB., Importors of Watches, Musical Boxes, &c., my10 824 Obestant street, below, Fourth.

my10 HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FERSH NITROUS OXIDE OKANON CONTRACTOR OF A DATA Dr. F. B. THOMAS, former a data of the Coltan Dental Booms, devotes his entropractice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, Bil Walnut St. and Alyrop

Attraction of theth. Office, 211 Walnut st. imfa, 19725 FOR TRAVELERS. - NDAT, SMALL ALARMS; will awaken at any hour. FAIB & BHOTHER, Importers, iegr-tirp FAIB & BHOTHER, wer manufactured. Start & BHOTHER, Importers, Start & BHOTHER, Importers, Manual Plated Ware, Jowelry, etc., wer manufactured. Manual Plated Ware, Jowelry, etc., Manual Plated Ware, Jowelry, etc

nocilon with any other Officent this filty dependent of the second secon

112944

Present Objects of Sympathy.

Present Objects of Sympathy. I. Napoleon III. I. The Tranquil Infant. I. The Parisians; when they get the news. The Democrats who hoped to control the Irish vote by upbiolding a rotten and fall-ing cause, and belittleing a nation of gal-lant soldiers—Tribune. Amizing War Nows: They have some yeary astonishing "War

They have some very astonishing "War News" out West. For instance, we find the following telegram in the Harvard (Ill.) Inde-A TOLERABLY GOOD HLAUL .- NEW YORK,

Aug. 22,- A private, cable telegram received histrician trus a south dorA. 21. 4.

aftention to "iterature, publishing narratives of travel and essays on the politics and social customs of England (where he has his resi-dence), and in the early part of our last war-served with his younger brother, the Duke of Chartres, on the staff of Gen. McClellan in the Yorktown peninsula. Both the young Princes made a very favorable impression in America. The Count of Paris is married to a daughter of the Duke of Montpensier; the Duke of Chartres to a daughter of Prince de Jainville. Chartres to a daughter of Prince de Joinville. They bolh offered their services to Napoleon at the ontbreak of the present war, but they

The principal other representatives of the Orleans family are the second, third, fourth, and fifth sons of Louis Philippe, uncles of the two young men just mentioned. The second son is the Duke of Nemotirs, 30 years old; under-Louis 'Philippe he held several import-au military commands, especially in the cama-prigns against Abd-el-Kader. He was chosen King of the Belgians in 1831, and was pro posed for King of Greece, but his father would not permit him to accept either dig-volution the father of Count d'Eu, the son-in-law and general of the Emperor of Brazh. The third son of Louis Philippe is the being de Liver 16, 2007 of the hit her's under-Louis Philippe he held several import-

Brazil. The third son of Louis Philippe is the Prince de Joinville, 52 years old, in his father's, bard especially for his services in Mexico. The fourth is the Duke of Aumale, aged 42, who served in "Algeria under Bugeand and Baraguey d'Hilliers, rose to be a Marshal of France, and had the glory at last of receiving Abd-el-Kader's surrender. The fifth son is he Duke of Montpensier, candidate for the brone of Sparn, Since 1848, all the family exopt the last named have lived in England. All except Montpensier Have daubled more or ess in literature, all have led, reputable lives, o far as the world at large is informed, and of a reso well provided with offspring that, if ortune should restore them to the Tuileries, 'rance abed be under no apprehension of the is nasty's over dying out.-Tribune.

THE INDIANS.

sutrages in Arizona-Attack upon a Stage-Conch-Trespasses on the Osage Lands-Lefter from Vincent Colyer.

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 3.—The Santa Fe Post says: The last Tucson mail-coach was captured and burned by Indians, west of Fort Rouce, Arizona, Jack Collins, the conductor, the driver and two soldiers composing the es-cort were killed. Collins's eyes were gouged out and his body horribly mutilated. Governor Pile has issued a proclamation with the Indians, which has been carried on quite extensively of late. Several minor out-rages have been committed by Indians south of Santa Fé recently. Considerable stock has been run off and several persons killed. The following information is contained in a letter from Mr. Mincent Colyer, one of the United States Indian Commissioners, dated at Colum-bus, Kansas, on the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf. Italroad :

The act of Congress passed at the last session provides that the Osage Indians shall receive at 25 paragre for their lands (which shall be St 25 per acro for their lands (which shall be sold to actual settlers only), and for the pur-chase of 160 acres per tonil for the new homes of the Osages in the Indian Territory. The haw provides that the consent of the Osages shall be dist obtained, and the Commissioners are now endeavoring to obtain their con-sent. Two years ago some rallroad speculators in Kansas obtained the consent of a portion of the tribe to the consent of a portion of the tribe to the consent of a portion at nineteen cents per acre, which would have placed \$000,000 of acres of the best lands of Kansas at the disposal of the speculators. Congress refused to approve of the scheme. All, Colver has traveled over a the scheme. "Mr. Colver has triveled over a large part of the trace, and he says: "A finer farming country I have now here seen; in many places the blades of prairie grass grow as high as the hubs of the wagon wicels, thick and free from weeds, while the seed stocks of the grass run up; good food for cattle, as high as the wagon top. The streams are clear, well

and with and the fact of the state of the factor of the state of the s

THE LATE SUICIDE AT BUFFALO.

Eber C. Chace a Defaulter to the Amount

f From the Buffald Courier, Sept. 2.1 The Mechanics' Savings Bank, of which Eber C. Chace, who committed shicide on Monday last, was the secretary and treasurer, transaction of business. On the door window appears, a card written in German and English, of, which the following is a copy: English, of , which the following is a copy: A The committee appointed to examine into-the affairs of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, since the decease of its treasurer, find that there is a deliciency. The trustees have con-cluded to close the institution through the line the decease of the institution through the Bank Department." This card was posted in accordance with

the determination of the board of trustees, who held a formal meeting on Wednesday evening.

An inquiry into the condition of the bank even is the fact that Mr. Chace is a defaulter o the amount of between \$25,000 and \$30,000. There is also an overflawn account of Mr. Chace, as agent, for 59,000, which may or may not be a loss to the institution. The in-delifedness of the bank is \$157,000, and the

number of depositors 600. Wairen Bryant, President of the Buffalo Savings Bank, has signified to the trustees of the closed institution his willingness to take the securities of the bank and to assist them is far as the securities will warrant to settle

with their depositors. Mr. Chace's bonds were only for \$10,000, and the gentlemen liable as his bondsmen are Edward Bennett, T. D. Lockwood, George L. Marvin and Rollin Germain.

The bypothesis of his friends that his sufferug from a severe neuralgic affection probably led to his death was a generous one; and they were entitled to its benefits and consolations to long as the memory of the unfortunate man remained unimpedened; but 'an ordinary in-terpreter of motives could scarcely be content to accept such a theory while there were other possible explanations to be sought after. In our inquiries as to the condition of of our inquiries as to the contained of the man immediately before his death, we did not find that his neuralgic pains had troubled him on Monday. They had ex-torted complaints from him the day before but we inferred that he was entirely free from them the morning he committed suicide, and in our opinion never resulted from the mem-ory of acute pain or from the anticipation of its occurrence. We learn that Mr. Chace had been repeatedly notified by the trustees that he must increase the amount of his bonds, and that he had failed to do so. These facts, linked together, left but little doubt as to the motive which led to suicide, and the subse-quent investigation, the result of which we have given, sets the question forever at rest.

-Experiments were last year mhde in France with a shell which, on bursting, spread) a mortal poison around in the form of mephetic gas; in a few minutes a flock of pi-geons, in the midst of which a ball full of this frightful substance burst, foll dead on the riound; another day the projectile penetrated the body of a horse, and so poisoned its blood that the body was in a state of putrefaction two hours after.

Republic Proclaimed in Frances NEW YORK, Sept. 5.-Private despatches state that a republic has been proclaimed at Paris, with General Trochu at its head! Faris is tranquil.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obitmary: BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Rev: Milo Mahandied at his residence in this city on Saturday morn-ing last. He was formerly Professor of Eccle-siastical History in the Theological Seminary near York; then Rector of Grace Chirch, Jersey City. He was afterwards called to St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, and recently was Rector of St. Paul's Parish; Baltimore, Still Jublicut;

The excitement still continues among the i Germans of this city, and groups are around the newspaper offices, anxiously availing the appearance of additional particulars.

VIRGINIA.

. . . I . I

. 5.1.3

ार्यकर्ष (७.41)

Marine. FORTRESS MONROE, September 5.—The U. S. schoolship Savannah has arrived. All well on board.

the second s FROM NEW YORK.

By the American Press Association.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The death of Dr Quanting Bedford, father of Judge Bedford. Otty _Judge, is announced. The Court of General Session adjourded out of respect to his memory.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Voices of the Stars .- Their chorus-cation -Fun.

-An Indiana girl has come to grief through stealing a sorvel chignon to wear to a ball.

-John Simpson, of Iowa, showed a "girl how to fire a gun, and she succeeded in quenching his vital spark by aiming the wrong way.

A Jeffersonville, Indiana, boy of four lately attempted suicide to avery a maternal spanking.

-A man more than 99 years of age was recently sentenced to one week's imprisonment in Flotow, East Prussia, for stealing wood, -Poor Nap! The Chicago Republican has him in a beadline as "the drugged somnam-bulist of a crumbling dream." It is an Associated Press paper.

ciated Press paper. —Washington will show an increase in population of eighty per cent. since 1860. The number of Associated Press papers decreases in the same ratio in the same ratio.

-A boy at Pineapple, Alabama, on being ordered by his motion to prepare for church, went out and hung(himself. He dudn't like the minister. minister.

-They think so much of murderers in Mis-souri that they worked twelve hours to bring one back to life that had been hung, but,sad to relate; they lost him.

1 . .