

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 127.

DIED.

GREEVES - At his residence, Germantown, on the 3d ht, Janues B., Greeves, in the 76th year of his are, His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to titend his fuperal, from his late residence, on Fourth-ay.tho.7th inst. at loclock. Funeral to proceed to riends' Sonthwestern Ground. Carriages will leave he residence of Samuel Fogg, 1310 Cherry street, at 12 'clock, for the convenience of his friends in Phila-3 elphin.

. clock, for the convenience of his friends in runa-delphia. LEW IS.—On Seventh day evening, 3d instant, Sarah P., wife of Mordocai Lowis. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at Wallingford, near Media, on Fourth-day morning, the 7th inst., to moob at the hones at 10 ofclock. MANNON.—At A nadulus on the ith loatant, Barah Jane Manson, wife of W. J. Manson, of this city. The relatives and friends of the faulty are respectfully invited to attend the innersi. from the late residence, Mount Vermon striet, above Sixteenth, on Wednesday morning, at 10 ofclock. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

Cenetery. PETERBON. On Sunday, the still instant, at Long Branch, Hannah M. Peterson, daughter of the late John Bouvier, and wife of Bobert E. Peterson, M. D., in the 59th year of her age Her inworal wiji take place from her into residence. 1606 Locust street, at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, the itil

400 EYRE ARCH STREET. 400 & LANDELL. Are supplying their Customers with BLAOK SILKS At Gold 1255 Premiu PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesis -- JOHN C. BAREB & Co., 713 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES. JOHN Boy WANAMAKER. FINEST CLOTHING 818 and 820

CHESTNUT STREET.

OUR STORE

WILL BE OPEN AS USUAL.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Figest Clothing Establishment,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

THE FRENCHREVOLUTION.

STILL ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Scenes Attending the Proclamation of the Republic. Vast Orpwis in the Streets. The Soldiers and Citizens Fraternizing... The Legislatif Hall In-vaded...Beparture of the Empress... The Republic Proclaimed.

Republic Proclaimed. (b) Cable.] OSTEND, Sept. 5, 1870.—The republic has been proclaimed in Paris. On the train which left Paris this morning and reached Ostend this evening by way of Sille, the mail carriage came with the imperial arms effaced and the legend. Poste Na-tionale Francaise. In Paris yester-day evening the approaches to the Palace of Legislature were guarded by detachments of the line and signadrons' of the gendarmerie. The Guards of Paris and the National Guards occupied the centre of the Pont de la Con-corde, and were formed in squares around the centre of the Place de la Concorde. No ve-hieles were allowed to fraverse the Place de la Concorde. The Champs Elysses

Concorde. The Champs Elysees were cleared of all carriages, and a cordon of National Guards stretched across them at the Rond Point. After the suspension of the sitting a number of persons gradually assem-bled on the grand staircase within the Legis-taive Palace, and finally came out on the por-tico in front waving their hats and shouting, "Down with the empire!" "Long live the re-public." These shouts were not echoed by the troops, but the demonstration was taken un by public. These should were not echoed by the troops, but the demonstration was taken up by crowds on the quays, and by other crowds in the Rue Royale, and along the Rue de Rivoll, by the gardens of the Tuileries. These crowds were a compact mass from just beyond the obelish of Luxor, quite down the Rue Royale to the Rue St. Honore. and down the Rue de to the Rue St. Honore, and down the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue Castiglione.

The Shops were all shut, and there was no disorder bewere all shut, and there was no disorder be-yond that merely incident to the presence of so great a multitude. About six o'clock the National Guard and the troops of the line nearest the Legislative Palace began to show signs of sympathy with the people. Shakos were raised on the bayonets, and cries' intered here and there, of "Death to the Prus-sians." "Long live France!" Shortly after a column, perhaps a thousand strong nore and there of "Death to the Prussians" "Long live France!" Shortly after a column, perhaps a thousand strong, of National Guards, fully uniformed and coupped, with a band playing the "Marseritaise," came down the line of the quays from the Pont des Arts and pressed on to the Legislative Palace. The gate keepers made one resistance, but finally gard way, and the people-pressing in after the troops the whole beilding, and the front, and in perfect order, surrounded the whole building, and passed into the dorways and up the numerous starways, a number even invaling the "State and other officials." The Cries of the Market incessant. The Emperor's name was never mentioned, not even in cries for this downfall. The Deputies of the Left came ont of the hall to meet the group. Mentioned and the miner was never mentioned.

of the hall to meet the people. Men onbraced each other, with crick of joy, shouting, "Long 'we France!" The Deputies of the Left were even gathered in a body, andiset off, and these of "A l'Hotel de Ville," for the Municial Palace. Two stalwart workitien in blouses and as many National Guards in uniform strzed Messeurs Picard and Gambetta, raised

them in the air and carried them as in tri-mmph to the Hotel de Ville. The Scene on their Arrival

The scene on their Arrival was nost impressive. Some one had mounted the towers of Notre Dame, and from each of the gray piles floated three or four tricolor tings. The gilded colossal lamps of the Pince

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1870.

He Apologizes.

He apologized politely for keeping on his white and yellow forage cap, saying that he had only that instant come in from a long, walk around the pretily-situated town of Clermont, where we were them quartered, and that he was afraid of taking cold if he remain-ed uncovered. After a little talk about the war, very interesting, but which would be out of place here, and inquiries on my part as to the recovery of his son, who has been slightly wounded, I broke ground by, asking Count Bismarck what were likely to be the condi-tions of peace demanded by the King of Prus-sia's Government.

He answered at once, with great apparent frankness and in the clearest manner. I suppose I need hardly remind your readers that Count Bismarck speaks capital English, so that there could be no possibility of my mis-understanding him.

Three Courses.

"There are three courses open to us," he said, " with regard to peace with france. We must stop the possibility of another so unpro-voked and uncalled for attack by the French nation of the French Government on our common Fatherland. No Minister who failed to do this could hold office for a week, for the opinion of all Germany would be against him. There are, as I have said, three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine provinces. "First-We might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral State like Luxemburg or Belgium, extending for the full.

Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral States; but I Prussia by a group of neutral states; but 1; confess it appears to me that neutrality of the existing small States is already so difficult to protect and is at every moment capable of so many and such dangerous complications, that 1 do not think it would be worth, while to make more neutral States and with them new

mate more neutral States and with them new duties and dangers. "Secondly—We might annex Alsace and Lor-raine, and hold them as conquered territory. But I am sure that this would not be looked on favorably by the majority of my German fellow-countrymen. We are all most anxious for complete our unity but we do not want to complete our unity ; but we do not want to complete our unity put we do not want any people among us who are unwilling mem-bers of the German nation. That the Alsa-cians would be most disloyal subjects of the King of Prussia in spite of the great majority the speaking the German language and being of Teutonic origin; there can be no doubt. "Thirdly-There remains to us then as a third ourse to take Methand

". I hardly--There remains to us then as a third course, to take Metz and Strasbourg and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Stras-bourg particularly is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of a French army. So long as France possesses Strasbourg, there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South-German brethren upprotected after they have fought so bravely and well by our side in this cambaign. Then again by holding Strasbourg we could always prevent any movement on the Bhine. We should be able not only to march an army by the valley of the Main on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Collentz in flank and rear. So we have besteged Strasbourg vigorously; and when we have got the old German town back again we shall make a Gibraltar of it." "But allow me to suggest," I said, " that the cession of Strusbourg is not a thing to which Erance will be easily reconciled; all the thore because. it is as you easy the key of third course, to take Metz and Strasbourg and to keen them. This is what we shall do. Stras-

the cession of Strasbourg is not a thing to which France will be easily reconciled; all the

more because it is as you say the key of

"My dear Sir," was the teply, "you have been with us continually since our entry into I rance. I have heard you constantly talking French. Now, have you not clearly search Cession of Strasbourg. French. Now, have you not clearly seen that it would be difficult for the French to be more ingry with us for our victories over them than they already are? No, not if we were-encamped in the Bois de Bonlogne itself. And just because they are and will be for many a year to come very sore against us, we must take care not to leave in their hands the means of deing us a mischief nory with us fo of doing us a mischief. "When you meet a drunken man in the Streets, what do you do if he is mischievous? Call a policeman, don't you? Well, Stras-bourg and Metz will have to he our police-"It is curious," I remarked, "how much the French do bate the Prussians, and what stories they tell and believe about you. I have lived a great deal in Paris, and I know there are told there as facts some fables which ore all but incredible." pre all but incredible." Taken Place of the English. "Yes," answered Count Bismarck, "we have taken the place of the English 30, may 20 years ago. But as they have come to for-get their hatred of 'perfidious Albion,' so they will have to find some day or other that there is some good in us. Also, it seems as if the French nation stood in constant need of a bugbear; to yent their wrath upon. For the lugment, we are the hyperbox. I ventured then to say, '1 Less that the peo-le are in a great fright in England lest-your Excellency should cast a covetous eye upon Holland." Holland." "Yes, I am aware that is an English idea," replied the Count; "but, like other English ideas, it is not accepted out of the country of its birth. We want nothing in Germany that is not German, and Holland certainly is not German. Alrendy Posen is looked upon with to triandly eye of my country German. Already, Posen is, looked upon with no triendly eye by many of my countrymen of our taking Holland as little as there is no fear of our taking Holland as little as there is of the French taking Belgium." Now, I fancied I saw a quiet twinkle of satisfaction in Count Bismarck's eye as he added the above last word; and perhaps I may as well let it be the last word of my re-bort.

Mexico. In 1865 he sent in his resignation, and refired from the army covered with prase and military decorations. On his reurn to France he took up his pen, and became turn to France he took up his pen, and becames an interesting contributor to the Revue des Deux Mondes, especially on the Mexican ques-tion. He then undertook the Revue Moderne. His articles were strongly condemnatory of Bazahe and the government. He was re-turned to the Legislatiir of 1860, where he was distinguished by the extreme boldness of his opinions, especially on the duty of the de-puties to meet as in their own wight if ther puties to meet as in their own, right, if they were not formally summoned by the government.

Mayor of Paris.

Interpret Series Interpret Parts. Enumanuel Arago, member of one of the most illustrious families in science and litera-ture that Europe has produced, is the eldest son of François Arago, brother of the great astronomer and politician Etienne. He en-tered early on his literary career. At 27 he abandoned, literature and took to the se-verer study of law, in which he made such success, that he became one of the political lawyers, and defended Barbes and Martin Bernard in 1839. He took an active part in the revolution of 1848, He made his way into the Chamber, and from the steps of the tribune the revolution of 1848. He made his way into the Chamber, and from the steps of the tribune proclaimed the republic, and called for the de-position of the Orleans family. He was sent to Saxony as emissary of the republic. In be-half of the national workshops and to save im-munent riot he seized a part of the public funds; in which, however, his hands being clean. he was justified by a yote of the Asclean, he was justified by a vote of the As-sembly. He also represented the republic at Berlin, and procured the liberation of the Polish patriot, Microslawski. After the Presi-dent's election he returned to Paris, where, in common with the eminent men of his party, be opposed the Roman expedition. In the election of 1869 he was returned for the East-ern Pyrences. He is probably as fit a man for the Mayoralty as any one in his party.

President of the Council.

M. Francis Paul Jules Grevy is an advocate by profession. He was a student in the revo-lutionary days of 1830; turned out with the people and fought on the barricades, and in the assault on the barracks. When he was called to the bar his known political proclivi-ties brought bim business more honorable than lucrative, in which he acquitted himself with distinction. In 1848 he became one of with distinction. In 1848 he became one of the commissaries of the government, a posi-tion of much labor, calling for judgment and discretion, without great honor or emolument. He was also member of the Assembly and member of the Committee of Justice. He was moderate in his tone, though he generally voted with the Left. He opposed the expedi-tion to Rome and the Napoleon Presidency. He retired from active politics after the coup He retired from active politics after the cou d'etat. After 1869 he was returned to the Coup gislature by a heavy vote, and he has the re-spect of men of all parties.

Minister of War.

General Leflo (Adolphe Emmanuel Charles) was born in the south of France, in 1804, and was born in the south of France, in 1864, and made his military successes in Algeria. He became a member of Assembly in 1848, and was sent to St. Petersburg as diplomatic re-presentative of the Republic. After the elec-tion of Liouis Napoleon as President he sup-ported the President against the republican party, but took the parliamentary side subse-quently; so that when the coup distant came he was considered a dangerous advances and was considered a dangerous adversary, and was expelled from France, to which he did bot return until 1350. Of his administrative politics it would be premature to speak. He has been probably named for his political career.

An Important Letter. The Fall of the Emperor Foreseer

Then lighteth up his glancing, Then strikes he on his sword, "My people, they are worthy, They've ris'n with one accord."

Out, now, thou world defeater, Out, now, thou trusty bade, Upon the Rhine shall dawn us A glorious morning-red!

So storms he on to battle, His sword in foe heateeps, The Bhine's high tower is trembling, Down to its hidden keeps.

Hail! Wilhelm Barbarossa Hail! King, prepared for th' fight; The long, long lost thou bringest: The Empire's early might!

Lead us in ancient glory To th' Rhine, and over th' Rhine; In Strasburg, in the Minster, There shall the crown be thine:"

Apart from poetry and legend, however, this Red Beard courage is one of the characteris-tics not of the King of Prussia alone but of the whole German army, every soldier of which feels in humself some of this old Barbarossa spirit.

CUBIOUS CONFIRMATION OF A PRO-PHECY.

Napoleon's Fall Predicted.

The war, writes our Frankfort correspon-dent, has its humorous, as well as sad side, and before the times become too earnest I will and before the times become too earnest I will give you a number of curious gleanings and anecdotes which have appeared in recent German papers. I bought for a kreutzer a few days ago a small printed sheet headed "A Remarkable Prophecy," in which the end of Napoleon is apparently foretold for the present year. I had seen similar things before in relation to Napoleon, but will communicate it here:

it here:

follows

The following calculation (says the printed By the addition of these historical numbers,

1830

1848 1848 1848 we get the ominous year of 1348, in which Louis Philippe actually abdicated the French throne... This method, of calculation has been applied to the present Emperor, and equally Ascended the throne ... as before, we have: 1853

18551853

1870 1870 1870 The deduction of these figures is apparent

to every one: Louis Napoleon will lose his throne-during the present year. Another prophecy is communicated by a scholar to the *Humburger Nachrichlen*, and is tound in the "Prophetics de Nostradamus," in the edition which appeared in London in 1672. Nostradamus was a -celebrated astro ger of the sixteenth c-ntury; born on the 14th of December, 1503, at St. Kene, in Provence, of Jewish descent, his proper name being Michel Notre Dame. He first studied medicine, and after gaining great fame, first began to make prophecies in the year 1547, issuing his famous predictions (*Prophetics*) first in Lyons in 1555. These predictions were in rhymed quatrains, divided into centuries, of which there were seven; the second edition, published in 1558 contained to a number of parts of the prophetics. 1558, contained ten, and had a great success Though many regarded Nostradamus, as a Though many regarded Nostradamus as a quack, he was much sought after by mgh and low, and Catharine de Médicis invited him to visit her at Blois, to draw the horoscope of her sons. His predictions have been since the subject of a vast controversial literature. In the thirtieth prophecy of the tenth century of his "Phophetics," this writer to the Ham-burger Nachrichten finds one passage which is applicable to the gresent time. It reads thus: Nerveu et saug du St. nouvéau yeau Nepyeu et saug du St. nouveau venu Par le surnom soustrent arcs et couvert -Seront chassez nis a mort chassez nu Eu rouge et noir converterout leur vert. The translation reads: "The nephew and be blood of the newly-arrived saint (Napocon 1.) supports by the name arch and r. (the edifice); they will be hunted; arch and root hunted; naked. Their green will, be changed, into red and black." Though this last has ap-pears obscure enough for anybody except a prophet, a German announces the key to it by translating vert as hope, rouge as blobd, and not as mourning—" Their hope will be turned into blood and mourning," as a start

PRICE THREE CENT

PACTN AND FANOLES

A German War Song.

A terman war song. The German armies have sung their way from the Rhine to Sedan. The present cam-paign has produced a number of songs which are expected to take a permanent place in the literature of the nation; but the most popular among them are two by Fordinand Freiliinterature of the nation; but the most popular among them are two by Ferdinand Freili-grath, called "Die Wacht am Bhein" and "So wird es geschehen." The former is already familiar to our readers in several translations, but the latter has not yet appeared, we believe, in an English dress. The following transla-tion has been made for the New York Evening Post:

SO SHALL IT END.

As the wolf of Assyria, gleaming in might, Burst into the folds of Judea by night; As the Persian, who fettered the ocean; theu poured On the bright plains of Greece his barberian

horde;

As the Hun, like an arrow that Tartary speeds,

Swept down on the South, with his number-

As the Spanish Armada, "invincible" named, Her arrogant rage against England pro-claimed;

As the Corsican uncle, in countless array, Led out his battalions to Bussia away; As his bloody pavilion he built on the dead, And fancied himself the world's ruler and

head; So the Corsican nephew, the heir of that

dream, Seeks to conquer the banks of the German's

own stream, With brandish of mace and with ringing of

sword, He would give the Rhine vineyards a prey to his horde.

The Turco, the Spahi, the props of his throne, Like himself are hyenas and jackals in one; Who howl to the waving of tyranny's steel Thy war song of freedom, O Rouget de Lisle!

From the Saar to the Neckar men listen in fear,

And pale maidens tremble in Landau and Trier

To its mother the nursling runs hiding its -bead In her bosom-but, darlings, away with your dread!

For to guard you from harm comes all Gormany on, Her thousands of thousands stand forward as

one; Like a storm, on they throng ; like a wedge moves their might; Bringing ruin (to tyrants, to peoples their)

So now shall it end! The Assyrian host, The Persian, the Hun, in one day each was,

lost; They vanished, their splendor, the might of

their sword-Lord.

And him, too, the boaster, who grasped the world's crown, God's whiter and fire made a league to tear

Only one day of patience, and lo! as fate calls On this troubler, this throned Zonave, the thunderbolt falls!

for bare heads -A Vermont bee tree lately pauned out 130 pounds of honey. -An Illinois horse died of nose bleed in fifteen minutes. - Troy girls generally encase their continu-ations in No. 5's.

EW CONFECTIONERY. PLAIN **EEENSYMONETE** 1023 Walnut street. (Late of 1218 Spruce street.) (Late of 1218 Spruce street.) PLAIN AND FANGY CARES. PLAIN AND FANGY CARES. WATER ICES. BON-BONS.

an: all standard articles in his line. He is also well prepared to furnish wedding and private parties with ercrything in his wit, manufac-tured to order, and of the first quality and in the most artistics manuer. All orders filled at the shortest return set 2trp Dollee. Bes 21rp* INIVERSITY OF PENNSYL-VANIA:-The College Year will open on THURS-UNIVERSITY OF PENNOLL-VANIA, The Callege Year will open on THURS, DAY. September 15. Candithere for admission will pre-sont themselves for examination at 10% o'clock on that day. FBANCIS A. JACKSON, se5 lutrps

Becretary. BORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. FRANT THIS EVENING by HENRY A. DEFER, Esq., on European Horticulture.

HOWABD HOSPITAL, NOS, 1718 and 120 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, -Medical treatment ad modicine furnished gratinitously o the pool

DIVIDEND NOTICES. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-SUBANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have THIS TIAY declared a dividention The Directors have THIS TIAY declared a dividention To ber Share an the Stock of the Company for the at six months, which will be paid to the Stockholder t their legal representatives, miter the 16th inst. are 515 WELA. CHOWELLINScoretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES. -2)DONR-1870. 1870. SHERIFF

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN

CHIEFTNUTST, CENTILAL COMMITTEE, NO, SIDO CHIEFTNUTST, PHILA DELPHIA, dept. 6th 1870. (At a moeting of the Executive Committee Josofa the Ro-rublicum State Contribute The South of the South following readfullons were soanimoubly adopted : Resolved, That this Committee recommend the recon-value of the Ropublican Convention of the Socond Congressional District of Penneylvania, and the Charlos A. Billor, of this Committee recommend the Another and until a permanent organization is effected, and that d. an inactinate of the Seventh Ward; Wm. King, of the Eighth Ward, and George, Trupane, of the Touth Ward, he a Committee's deferted, and that d. an inactinate of defermine who are entitled to some a solid convention. Resolved, That the Ohstramon of this Committee give nutive of the fine and place of the meeting of said Con-vention, and that each meeting shall be held on TUES: place of helping Charles of the designs of the Just place of helping Charles of the designs of the State inter the State and the contingent of the Socond Control of the time and place of the meeting of said Con-vention, and that each meeting shall be held on TUES: man of this Committee to designs of the Just place of helping Charles of the meeting of said Con-vention of the second meeting shall be held on TUES: man of this Committee to designs of the Just Mark a scale convention of the Socond District of 12th the Chairman of this Committee fur-ment of this Committee to designs of the Second District of 12th of Just, a copy of these resolutions. WM. R. LEEDS, Chairman, MARLEBA, MILLER, ROBERT C. TITTEE MARAS, MILLER, MILLIAM EXILINGT, A.

10 SWILLIAM ETHORY AND I SWILLIAM ETHORY AND I SPINLIOAN UITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1005 CHESTNUT STREET. The Delegates elected to raviso the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the Old County Court-house on MONDAY NEXT, Spitember 12th, at By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee,

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest-

John MCCULLOVGH, Secretaries, Bed, Strop

NSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, TWEN-VIRGIN OIE D'HYERS, TWO HUN-drod cases of this famous Balad Oll, qubits and pints, landing and for sale by JOEPH B: BUBSIEB & CO., 106 South Diawaro Avenue. COTTON AG BALIES COTTON NOW India from tamor wroming from Savahasi Ga. and for sale by COOHRAN, BUNSHA, & GO., 11

122.12

tiags. The gilded colossal lamps of the rine de l'Hotel do Ville whre wreathed in thags, and de l'Hotel do Ville whre wreathed a how waving a high up on each was perched a boy waving a

The vast place itself was a dense mass of reople, mingling with whom everywhere wero the uniforms and bayonets of the National Guard and of the line. As the Deputtes ad-vanced or were borne up to the fagade of the vast building

came out) to meet them, holding out both hands, with a cry of "Vive Ja Republique!" At the same moment half a dozen men burst open from within a window in the facade and began thowned at winning out a great cloud of small white papers, crying, as they did so, "These are the votes of the plebiseite!" Then for the inst time went ap a great cry, from the whole vast crowd of "Down with the empire!" It was taken up and sent, with a roise like the roaring of waves along the quays and along the Rue de Rivoli, both towards the Louvre and towards the ancient city of Paris

Down the Boulevard de Sebastopol.

A procession of several thousand troops, surrounded by crowds of men, women and children, advanced with bands of music. The procession and its wings filled the enormous street from front to front of the houses on either side, and the music of the bands was either side, and the music of the bands whs accompanied by the whole mass singing the "Marseillaise." In all this time and in all these places the shops were still let open. The police were swept in with the procession or quietly disarmed. I heard of and I saw no case of violence, no disorder, no robbery. Every-where the deepest excitement and the most extraordinary improvised public order. The imperial arms were torn down from all the imperial arms were torn down from all the rublic buildings, and in one or two cases the windows of (shops were) broken which contained them. In the Rue Vivienne a known nutliner's establishment, was thus me-naced, but the proprietress came, and remon-strated with the leaders, holding up a gold Napoleon, and saying, "If that pases to day, why should my windows be broken?". The men cheered and langhed, the women cried "Vive la Republique!" and the crowd, passed on. One gate of the Tuileries on the side of the One gate of the Tuileries on the fide of the Seine was burst open and the crowd poured iv, but forebore to enter the palace on the ap-pearance of M. Emmanuel Arago, who came out to meet them, and said: "Citizens, the Empress left Paris at fildnight: This palace, the property of the people, is under the pro-tection of liberty and the law." The crowd Cheerod immensely. Grands of the National Guard were posted at the gates. The Repub-lic was, proclaimed immediately afterwards at the Hotel de Ville, with the Provisional Min-istry. Heradd.

stry-Herald. CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Remarkable Interview Between Count Bisharck and the "Tribune" Corre-spondent...Bismarck's Views on the Situation....Prussia to Rold Strasbourg

and Metz. London, Monday, Sept. 5, 1870.-The following is an account of a conversation hold with Count Bismarck by the special correspondent of the Tribune who described the King of PRUSSIA'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR

KING OF PRUSSIA'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR SEDAN, Sept. 2d. The first question asked on the hill of Chevagne after we knew what a magnificant victory had been won, was, what terms will be demanded of France by Count Bismarck. There have been speculations and rumors enough. Fortunately, I am able to give a very clear account of Count Bismarck's views as stated by himself. I had a long con-versation with him on the subject only four days before the victory of Sedan ; that is, on the 28th of August. The substance of it I am at liberty to make public. I had, received a file of papers from England and had forwarded those of latest date, at the Ohancallor's re-quest, for his perusal. On going to claim my papers in the evening the file Excellency's quarters, I was asked to step in and all down. I, found Count Bismarck at a deal table cor-ered with papers, journals, orders, mass, and cigar boxes; busify smoking the bis file of subject of a

port.

THE NEW BLANISTRY.

Who and What They Are. .

The following list includes all the members of the new French Ministry not given upon our inside pages: Minister of Finance.

Pierre Magne, is a lawyer by profession, pol-ltical economist and statist by choice. He is calm and temperate, as befits a man of figures and facts. He has been in administrative emand facts. He has been in administrative em-ployment since 1835. His first accession to of-fice was the result of an able memorial on the tinances of Algeria, which excited the atten-tion of M. Bageaud. Since 1848 he has continued to occupy important positions in the Finance Department, and, although he did not appear before the public as a Minister, he was well known to have pronomit, and cut before the public as a Minister, he was well known to have proposed and worked out, most of the measures intended to restore and strengthen the national credit. The great peace loan was his plan, and it was crowned with astonishing success. He was a prime mover in the liberal schemes which distin-guished the close of Naroleon III's reign, and ought to have been Minister of Finance in the Ollivier Cabinet. He, however, took position in the recent changes brought about by the war, and it bespeaks sound judgment to have introduced a solid man like M. Magne into the present Cabinet.

into the present Cabinet. Prefect of Police.

Count Emile de Keratry, has, in the prefecture of police at this juncture, not the least delicate if not the most honorable bot the least delicate if not the most honorable of all the public offices. Not only must he heep down disorder, but he must do it, in a way that will not offend the morbid sense of liberty. The Count is a publiclet and poli-tiolan, as was his father, who died at the great age of 60, after having passed through the Na-tional Assembly, the empire, the restoration, and the days of 1830 and 1848. M. de Koratry is Breton by birth, born in 1832. He is a man-of buich experience, having served in cavalry. both in the Crimea, in Algeria and in

BERLIN, September 5th, 1870.- A letter toud on a prisoner of high rank in the Freuch amy contains interesting news of the situa-tion dated at Paris, August 22. The letter says: "You can form an idea of the pleasure of getting lotten form Dayle says: "You can form an idea of the pleasure of getting letters from Berlin. The news in Paris is all official, exaggerated, or false, and is belied constantly by fresh advices. Paris is quiet, with a certainty that the Empire is done. I he athitude of the Chambers and of the 'Right' are unsatisfactory. Some still think of saving the dynasty and their fortunes; others crave power, and there is no visible patriotism. The last drippings of military force from the con-tinent come in slowly. The Garde Mobile is undisciplined trash. Trochu, because of his many proclamations nicknamed "Trophu"-the Parislans will laugh in pity and mockery -taubot'save France. The most abject impe-rialists clamor for abdication' as the only. sufety for the dynasty. The people are for a republic, but hold the republican leaders as untrustworthy and mediocre. Personal rule being over the country is now uppermost. Faris thinks only of flight and the saving of valuables in London. Our friends have gone

in the Mobile to throw away their lives." ast hope is in the army.'

THE STORY OF BARBAROSSA.

A Legend of Sermany.

The Frankfort correspondent of the New York Post sends the following interesting ac-count of a well-known German legend and its count of a well known German legend and its application to the present day: Ever since the 28th of July an immense pa-tional German flag has been floating from the top of the Kaiser, Briedrich's Tower of the Kyffbäuser, and people have streamed thither to see it from all parts of the surrounding conn-try. The idea of raising the flag originated with a Berlin apholsterer named Roller, who went down purposely to accomplish his object. The task of fixing the flag on the eighty-reet. bigh tower, which is now crumbling on all sides, and only kept from falling by creanp irons, was difficult, and a number of men were required to work for twelve hours to get the thirty-feet flag-fible into position.

thirty-feet fing-pole into position. 'Deiltschland's united with storm-like speed,

Pyo heard the joyful news o'erhead ; My Kaiser now can rise indeed, The ravens long ago are dead."

The legend has it, you remember, that every century the Emperor awakes, and sends his rage out to see if the ravens still build their less) in the old, tower, it so, the time for re-appearing on earth has not arrived, and he sleeps for another century. The Weser Zeilung says, on this subject, that the longing of cen-turies for unity, this most beautiful desire of all Germans; has gone with fulfilment; the old ravens of descard are dead, and the Emperor, the representative of "Germanism," has re-appeared in his highest glory. Germany's morning-United Germany, has, after long morning is "the 15th of July; 1870," the signifi-cant subscription to this excellent composition, the description to this excellent composition, the day when the partition wall of inner con-flict fell. The legend has it, you remember, that every

the day when the partition wan of timer con-flict fell. It will probably be remembered that, as the Crown Prince. of Prussia passed through Leipsic on his way, to take command of the South German troops, the Poet Muller, von der. Werta presented the prince with a poem-entitled "Barbarosa's Awakening?" As it may interest American readers to know how the great Reit Beard? did really escape from his long continement, we translate a poem which was dedicated "To 'King Wilhelm on' his Departure for the Rhine," and first pub-lished in the Leipziger Allgemeine Zaitung. It is to be sung to the melow of "Der alte Bar-barossa; der Kaleer-Frederich :" There's clayt of sword and chargor,

There's clauls of sword and charger, Before Kyffnauser's door,

There comes in glance of armor, The Kaiser great of yore

O Friederich, thy marrow, It trembleth of the fight; But on the Bhine are standing True watchers, day and night.

TWO BOUBS OF AGONY.

New the News of the French Defeat was Received in New Yurk. "The New York Democrat says :

the very estimable gentlemen who conduct Likevery estimable gendenere who conducts newspapers in this city, belonging to what is called "the Associated Press." endured two hours of mortal agony on Saturday morning. For fliose two hours, the extra edition of the Daily Democrat, followed by extras of other newspapers which the long to the American Press Association, were cried about the streets, and before the gloors and under the sciencial windows of the gloors and under the editorial windows of the newspapers of the Associated Press; and on every side the pring voice of childbood and the more Solucious tones of youth were announcing the "Surrender of Napoleon and Capture of the whole French Arny?" Growds of people blocked up the streads, and discussion as to the truth of the despatches raged on, every side. The Associated Press, heyspapers, were gloomy, silont, auxious. They had no news. Two hours of wretched. ness were pussed in their, editorial rooms, "At last they also received their news -to the same effect; and the extra Tribune and other Asso-ciated Press extras publicated at nodes robusts. ciated Press extras published at twelve o'clock. noon, came out into the street to compete with and, confirm the extra Democral, pub-

Ished before ten o'clock in the morning. So much for the comparative enterprise of the two establishments. We sold fifteen thousand extras before the Associated Press got their news.

-A Louisville paper acknowledges the re-ceipt of "The Little Brown Fug." There was prolably something in it which he did not mention. - 1

-Something rather new on pistols and coffee has been furnished by Kansas City. Two man guarreled, in a restaurant, when one drew a pistol. The other statched up a cup of scald-ing hot coffee and dashed it in his antagonist's face. And there was all ond on t.

-That an ass may get into a music store as well as into a newspaper office, is made clear by an Evaneville paper. A young lady went into a music store, in , a city not a thousand miles from this, and asked the clerk if, he had diving Eyes "(the song.) He replied, 'I'm told so by the girls.' -A Vienna manufacturer prints; handker-chiefs with maps of the seat of war.

-Kentucky expects to raise 55,000 hogs heads of tobacco this year.

-The largest kitchen in the world is that of the Liebig Beef Extract Company in Truguay. It covers 20,000 square feet of ground. -It is estimated that the cotton orby this

year will exceed that of last by more than half a million of bales. -A Washington suicide climbed a tree, i

fixed his head in the fork of a limb and swung? off.

- It is so cold in the Rocky Mountain region that stoves are necessary for comfort in the cars of the Union Pacific Railroad at night.

-The papers are talking about the "Prussian anaconda" in France. Napoleon probably thinks it a great boa

Admirers of Tonnyson will repret to hear that there is no truth in the report, that he is engaged upon a new poem.

- A. Michigan paper, in a case of boy poison in the boy at the

-The Rev. Horace Cook has 'turbell'shles.' 3 man, and is operating in a New Yorki whole.' 3 sale clothing store. -Two carrier-pigeons recently flewtfrom o Pesth, Hungary, to Cologno, Germany adjs.

-Prudence McName Start Page; the chang-pion woman rightist, of California, resentiat, killed a man who had been slandering hera that

-It was supposed that only during the sume is an used that only during the sume is a supposed that only during the supposed of the base ball fever, but now a Western man proposes to go around the country all winter and lecture about the games and all winter and lecture about the games and all winter and lecture about the games and all winter about the games are about the games

-The Onondaga Indians, those of them at least who adhere to the "incient faith of their fathers," have been celebrating their opinial f ghen corn dance on their creservations. The strange rites were witnessed by quite a f number of pale faces.

-it is said that Susan B. Anthony, who ia, to lecture again this winter, will have her lecture published in pamphlet form, and such a as do not wish to hear har deliver it can pur-classe the whole thing for ten cents. We proditt that the book will meet with a large sale Fred Press.

When General Palikao mounted the trie -When General Palikao mounted the tri-bune to read the list of new Ministers the Left's heard him imperfectly, and some one criedtor out "Speak higher." Here the Countinadea, i reply not every day heard in a legislative as-scubily. "Gentlemen," said the General, "I i heg your pardon for not speaking higher, but " I have for that a good reason. I received," twenty-live years ago, a ball in my breast; it i is the result." The General recommendea. eading the list without further interruption.

-An excursion of merchants and business men is organizing in New York to go out West¹ and exterioinate a large quantity of buffaloes for anusement. None of them have ever been it. introduced to a bullalo, and they are not sure -whether buffaloes grow on trees, or are caught, with a hock or line, but the men are confident they can bring peace to our distracted country, if once brought face to face with the ene-my. N. Y. Dem.

my - N. Y. Dem. -That Elvaira editor that tried to raise cab-bages by planting sour krout, and failed, has been reading what Mr. Gréeley knows about tarming. Some time since he planted a quasity of seted, and then wents all his neighbors and il contracted to furnish them with canary shirls on the 1st of Sentember. If failing to furnish: the birds, he explained that he had planted six: quarts of canary seed, but that he didn't raise, a. confounded bird. -Y. T. Dem.