

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

O'MAHON X--BROWN.-On the 26th of August, at b. Jenes Church, Westmitster, London, England, by the Rew. J. Basil Oldham, Redmond Oldiahony, Ceptain ith Regiment, B. A., to Mary T., daughter of the late Wm. H. Brown, of this city. PLUNKETT-MORGAN.-In Switzerland, on the 22d ol August, at the British Legation at Berne, and on the 22d of same month, by the Papai Nuncio at Lucerne, the Mon. Francis. Plunkett, Second Secretary of the British Legation at Florence, to Mary Toris, daughter of Chayles Waln Morgan, Esci, of Philadelphia, United 'jates of America.

DIED. NOBRIS -On Wednesday morning, Sept. 7th, 1870, ward S. Norris (late of Lancaster), in the 65th year lward S. Norris (late of Lancesson, list age, fils age, Functal services at his late residence, 1899 De Lancy lace, on Friday morning next, Sept. 9th, 1870, at 10 clock, punctually, to which his friends are invited. torment at Baltimore,

ARCH STREET. EYBE & LANDELL. Are supplying their Costomers with BLACK SILKS At Gold 123; Premium PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.-JOHN C. BAKEB & Co...713 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Fruit and Floral Exhibition !! HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Sept. 13th to 16th, 1970.

Promenade Concerts Every Evening. GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYL-ANIA. - The College Year will open on THURS-prepiber 15. Candidates for admission will preprember 15. Candidates for administer will pre-nedves for examination at 10% o'clock on that PRANCIS A. JACKSON, ecretary. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1/18 INCIDENTS OF THE REVOLUTION At the Palace --- "Vive la Republique"---Scenes in the Chamber of Deputies---To the Hotel de Ville---Gambetta Leads the

Way---Appearance of the Republican Leaders --- The Republic Accomplished ---Rochefort's Release-Victor Hugo Addresses a Crowd-Paris Quiet.

[By Cable.] PARIS, Sept. 7, 1870.—The members of the Corps Legislatif were returning to appoint a committee to consider the three proposals submitted by Palikao, Thiers and Favre. A company of the National Guard, having charge of the gates, shout la descheme as the deputies nass. Some of the unitorale mount deputies pass. Some of the nationals mount the steps of the palace and signalize to their comrades from the Ponte de la Concorde. Presently these rush forward, followed by a crowd of all classes; shouting "vive la republique.'

lique." Once inside the Palace gates the people spread themselves all over the building except in the ball where the sittings are held. The ball of Pas Perdus is closed. The next hall is occupied by troops, who fraternize with the people. M. Cremieux addresses the crowd, who demand the withdrawal of the troops. M Palitan appears and promises that the troops. -who demand the withdrawal or the troops. M. Palikao appears and promises that the troops shall be removed. President Schneider, led by two officers, crosses the courtyard, pale haggard, and with tears in his eyes. He dis-appears into the hall where the sittings are held. Attempts were made to force the doors. General Motterolige orders the 'National Guards to defend the entry. Loud cries of 'Decheance, Vive la République!" The Doputies of the Left pass out and are ac-claimed. Gambetta recommends calmness, and says a majority must proclaim "Deche-ance" in one of the calleries conchet bio and says a majority that here somebody be-gins a speech. Then enter a few Deputies of the Right, but suddenly, as if panic-stricken, they retreat precipitately. Schneider Now Appears.

He attempts to speak ; grows foggy, gets un-nerved, puts on his hat, and leaves the chair. At this moment a small side door under the At this moment a shart site door duter the galleries opens and some thirty persons push through. A pational guard causes them to withornw, and closes the door locking it. Everybody speaks at once. Another party of cutzens forces its way in, and the President's cry of order is drowned by shouts of "Vive la Rej ublique." Palkao endeavored to obtain a heating; and; failing, puts on his hat and quits the Chamber. The President tries unsuccess, folly to jacify the tunnilt, two deputies going to hind, and the three very violently gestion-to hind, and the three very violently gestion-bating Deputies of the Left address the people, wriving to quell the tumult. Gambetta ap-peals to them to preserve order and to await the arrival of representatives, as they will bring in the question of dechéance.

1225 now three o'clock. Suddenly a crowd of people rush into the hall. The deputies try to Leop them back, but the hall is entirely invaded. The President puts on his hat and leaves the hall, declaring the sitting closed. As be quits his seat the National. Guards and As he quits his seat the National Guards and others come crowding in There are general cries of "Vive la Republique." The depu-ties of the Left mix with the people, and all erv to the Hotel de Ville. ties of the Left mix with the people, and all cry to the Hotel de Ville. Gambetta and other republican leaders leave and go in procession down the Quay de la Concorde, followed by the crowd. Mean-while outside men climb up to the statue of the law over the portals and destroy the eagle which adorns the baton in the hand of the image. Then it is itself destroyed piecemeal --head first, then the arms. Gambetta and the procession then proceed down the quage At procession then proceed down the quay. At the Tuilenes the soldiers applaud and shout with the crowd. The Lieutenant Colonel cries

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

IBy Cable.j. NICE DESIRING BEANNEXATION TO ITALY.

Deputation Sent to the Italian Govern-ment-The People Prepared for Re-volt--Re-Apnexation, Considered Indis-nemeste. pensable.

Densable. Lonbox, Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1870,—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Florence, under the date of September 3, says: "A deputation from Nice to the Minister of Foreign Affairs arrived this morning. They announced that Nice is tired of enduring the tyrannical yoke of France. The young men, both in the towns and the country, refused to join the Garde Mobile. Daily conflicts are occurring between the military and the people. Scoret societies are formed, the cilies are arrowed with Mazzinian agents, and a general rising of the people is imminent. ches are crowded with mazziman agents, and a general rising of the people is imminent. Re-anexation to Italy is indispensable. The Minister declined to reply. The Deputation leaves, saying, "Henceforth Republicans, heretofore opposed, will now have their own

way.' "The Roman question is as doubtful as ever. Troops are continually going forward to the Roman frontier."

(By Cable.) The Rumbling of the Volcanoes

ST. JEAN DE MAURIENNE, by way of Paris, Sept. 7.-Most exciting rumore are brought here to night from Florence and from several here to-night from Florence and from several of the northern Italian cltice. At Padua, yes-terday, a band of young men paraded the streets carrying the French and Italian tricolors, and clamoring for the Universal Republic. The same thing occurred at Milan and at Gremona. At Bologna, the Prefect Signor Bardesono made a speech to a crowil of very menacing aspect, begging them to have patience, "as all that Italy had ever hoped for was within a short time to be hers." From Florence we bave only repetitions of riotous demonstrashort time to be ners. From riorence we bave only repetitions of riotous demonstra-tions, bringing out in one or two cases the ne-cessity of using the public torce. Throughout this part of France the most intense satisfaction reigns with the new order of things, and the fiercest determination to protect and to avenge the country .--- World.

THE PEACEFUL CAPITULATION OF PARIS PROBABLE.

The Available Force for Defence Much Exaggerated...Guns and Ammunition Wanting...Utter Despair of Defence. Wanting---Utter Despair of Defence. LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1870.--The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Paris sends the following despatch dated Sept. 6, niddight: "The following is an exact state-ment of the real situation of Paris, obtained upon the best authority. There will be, with Gen. Vinoy's troops, 40,000 soldiers in Paris, utterly demoralized, beside 80,000 armed National Guards, 20,000 Gardes Mobile, and about .5.000-armed-volunteers. This is the about 5,6(0) armed volunteers. This is the whole armed force that can be counted on for defer ca.

There are no more guns. There is hardly abimunition enough for one battle. The Pro-visional government would treat on any terms but the cession of terrifory. They fear that if the armed force were ordered to the ram-In the armen roles were ordered to the ram-parts, the scum of the populace would pillage the town. Intervention is earnestly sought. Jules Favre's application to Lord Lyons for mediation is without immediate result, the hiediation is without immediate result, the latter having received no instructions since the change of government. Notwithstand-ing-the-proclamation, the feeling is ulter de-spair. Resistance is known to be impossible. The Prussians are expected at Complegne to-ILOTTOW.

[By Mail] That Prussian Wager. The subjoined letter from a Prussian officer,

wh(n, to aggravate our distress, we are com-pelled to be passive spectators. The refusal of the request made by my uncle and my brother is, in this respect, cruel. That re-

brother is, in this respect, cruel. That re-fusal has prevented me sending to Paris a letter, with the same object as theirs, that would have arrived a little later. Only to think that Paris is to be besieged, and that on these very fortifications, the last boulevard of France raised thirty years ago by Louis Philippe and the Duke of Orleans, there will not he a single womber of the Orleans, there will not be a single member of the Orleans there will among the defenders of the Corleans family what, perhaps, is harder to bear than all in our disinterested importunity the public sees only the notives of a restless ambition. But only the motives of a restless ambition. But do not think of us; think only of the splendid, amy which is upholding the honor of France, and of all those brave citizens most recently collected at Paris, who will save our country from the last humiliation. Yours, -Lotis Philtippe Donneastic General Tracking Concession

General Trocha's General Trocha The following anecdote of General Trocha nay be read with interest, at a time when he

may be read with interest, at a time when he is called upon to play an important part in public affairs; as it shows that he is not less distinguished for his private virtues than for his talents and courage as a soldier. Upon the death of his father, some years ago, he be-came entitled, under the French law of suc-cession to a modely of the small natrimonial

came entitled, under the French law of suc-cession, to a molety of the small patrimonial estate in Brittany, which was to be divided between himself and his brother. This brother had eleven children. The General has none. He simply remarked that his brother needed the property more than he did, and rolinquished his share of it. Not long afterward his brother likewise died. Upon this occurrence the General observed that, having no family of his own, he was the better able to provide for that which. Provi-dence had bestowed upon him. He adopted his eleven nephews and nicces, laid down his carriage, reduced his own domestic expendi-ture, and assumed with cheerfulness the duty thre, and assumed with cheerfulness the duty of providing for the whole of his late brother's family and household.

GEORGE W. CURTIS ON REPUBLICAN-ISM.

An Able Sneech

The following remarks were made in the Republican Convention at Saratoga, N. Y., yesterday, by G. W. Curtis: Mr. Curtis was conducted to the chair by Judge James and John A. Griswold, and pro-ceeded to address the Convention as follows Speech of Mr. Curtis.

Speech of Mr. Curtis. Gentlemen of the Contention: I thank you with my heart's most generous greeting for-this proof of your confidence and regard. I salute, in return, all Republicans who meet here on this spot, where the Republican party was organized, to take means to rescue New York from the party-now in power. We must-be Republicans, and to this end it is indispen-sable that we should be harmonious. If we become divided, disaster will be sure to follow. I hold every member responsible who, in the coming canvass, allows private feelings to

I hold every member responsible who, in the coming canvass, allows private feelings to overrun his regard for public good. When Mr. Burlingame was a member of Congress, during the exciting anti-slavery debates, he said all the exciting and was a member of Congress, during the exciting and islavery debates, he said all men who spoke and voted for slavery could be recognized by their looks, seeming to wear a collar with a labet, "I am Jeff. Davis's dog," or "I am Robert Toombs's dog; whose dog are you.""

Gentlemony it is necessary at this time that we should remember that we are Republicans culy. We meet to nominate State officers, but it is a custom-of-political necessity that State elections turn on national issues. This is light. A party which can govern a nation satisfactorily can certainly do as well in the

the spirit and principles of the men which have gained the victory and given France a republic, which we pray the people may have the sagacity to maintain. It is not because of the victory gained at Saratoga that our re-volutionary fathers succeeded at Yorktown; it was not because of Vicksburg and Shiloh that Grant received the surrender at Appromattox, but because our fathers and General Grant fought out their battles on one line, never stopping until the final victory was gained. We must fight on the line of 1864 and 1868, and keep up the contest at every point until every citizen has his full rights. The true mission of the Republican party was defined by Abraham citizen has his full rights. The true mission of the Republican party was defined by Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg when, standing over the graves of our dead soldiers, he said they fought for no section, no State, but for the great principles of humanity, which he de-fined as our mission to-day. As our brothers by sea and land died, so we Republicans and citizens should live, and a government for the neonle shall not perish from earth people shall not perish from earth.

THE RHINE-GUARD.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR. A peal like thunder calls the brave, With clash of sword and sound of wave To the Rhine, the Rhine, the German Rhine! Who now will guard the river's line? Dear/Fatherland, no fear be thin Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine.

A hundred thousand hearts beat high : The answer flaines from every eye a To shield the holy border-land. Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine ! Firm stands thy guard along the Bhine.

And though my heart in death be dumb, Still though shalt not a Frank become! Rich, as in water thy fair flood, Is Germany in hero-blood. Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine! Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine.

He sees above him Heaven's blue dome, Whence souls of heroes watch their home, And vows, with battle's pride possessed : Be German, Rhine, as is my breast! Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine! Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine-

So long as blood shall warm our veins, While for the sword one hand remains, One arm to bear a gun, -no more Shall foot of foeman tread thy shore! Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine! Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine.

The oath resounds, the wave rolls by, The banners wave, advanced on oigh: To the Rhine, the Khine, the German Rhine! We all will guard the river's line. Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine! Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine Tribune

CRIME IN NEW JERSEY.

Probable Murder at Bayonne. About 8 o'clock last evening two stages full of members of the Lady Washington Chow-der Elub of New York passed down the Ba-yonne plank-road, on their way to this city. The occupants were musually uproarlous, but above the noise Officer MacCauley de-tected groans proceeding from an express wagon: that followed the stages. The wagon was stopped, and a man bearing ghastly wounds and unable to speak was found covered by a blanket. Detectives Carroll and Stratford, who were near the spot, came to the assistance of MacCauley and the occupants of one of the stages were taken-into custody-and dged in the Fourth Precinct Police Station.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM BOME.

(Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin, T "Forty Cats."

ROME, Italy, August 19th, 1870 .- The story with which I closed my letter of last week proved to be of the nature of the nursery declaration of "forty cats in the yard." There was no fight between the French Antibes and German Chasseurs, yet the excitement was very great for awhile, and the account I reported was currently believed throughout the city. At the very first sound of fire-arms a perfect panic seized the people and the Court. Every one believed that the revolution had burst out. The people in the neighborhood of the trouble-for there was trouble-shut up their shops and fled to places of safety. The guards at the Vatican were put under arms The artillery at St. Angelo went to their posts Free passage was forbidden at certain point of the city, and the gens d'armes went through the city with pointed guns, looking at the houses and pedestrians with suspicion. ready to fire at the slightest provocation. For two hours this state of affairs lasted. I thought I should not be able to mail my letter, and that we should be deprived of our alternoon drive. But, like a thunder-shower, the fright passed off. At 5 o'clock the carriage came, as usual; the coachman reported that all pathways were open, and the difficulty was over_ What the difficulty had been of course we did not know, except from common report; but with that delightful philosophy peculiar to the children of this nineteenth century, we started off on our afternoon drive without nervousness. It was none of our business, 'none of our country, none of our fights." As we drove by the Theatre of Marcellus and through the Piazza Montanara we were surprised to see every one so tranquil. When the carriage rolled by the Piazza Mangana we said, of course, "Here the bomb fell the other night ;" and one of us suggested, with savage mischief, "Suppose another one should" be thrown now." I am afraid we would have liked to have been "in at the row." There is but a thin partition, it is said, between civilization and barbarism. In such sensational times as these we each become a little savage, especially when we are as I am, a spectator, one of the audience in this great Coliseum of Europe, and belonging to a nation that is respected.

The Osservatore Romano of the evening gave a very poor account of the cause of the trouble; nobody believes the Osservatore-it is a sort of daily Primer or Mother Goose. But after a day or two had passed, the truth at last was sifted out, and it was a mouse from a mountain.

Terrible Freak of Insanity,

A poor crazy fellow, who had formerly been in the Zouaves, had been put in the asylum for delirium tremens. As they supposed he was cured, he was allowed to leave. The poor wretch barricaded himself in a room of a club ouse, near the Palazzo del Chanceller providing himself secretly with ammunition and arms. From the window of this room he amused himself by picking off the passers-by. He fired no less than 80 times, and actually killed and wounded 37 persons! He protected himself behind the windowcasing, but at last they managed to wound him, and then forced their way into his room. He is now in the military insane hospital. For some days the Zouaves went about the streets without sabres. Notwithstanding the alarm at the Vatican, the Pope went immediately to the place where the sad event occurred and gave his benediction and consolation to the wounded and dving. Pius IX. was in the military service in youth, and although so devout and religious, he has the natural instincts of a soldier-resolution and pluck. Since then, in order to put an end to the military dissensions which naturally spring up daily between the Prussian and French soldiers serving in the Pontifical army, Plus IX. has authorized the departure of all soldiers of the Legion of Antibes who wish to return to France. 150 soldiers have already left, but none of the officers have profited by the permission.

ical treatment ad medicine furnished gratuitously POLITICAL NOTICES. SHERIFF. WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

Headquarters Union Republican **City Executive Committee.** PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1570.

All persons claiming to have been elected members of

Twenty-Sixth Ward Republican Executive Committee

Will assemble at

1105 CHESTNUT STREET,

On Friday Evening Next, September 9th, At 8 o'clock CHBISTIAN ENEASS,

President pro tem. M. C. HONG, Secretaries. se7 3trp§

667 3trp5 HEADQUAETERS, UNION RE-PUBLICAN OITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 105 OBESTNUT STREET. The Delogates elected to revise the rules of the Union Republican Party will assemble at the Old County Court-house on MONDAY NEXT, September 12th, at 10 o'cleck, A. M. By order of the Union Republican Oity Executive Committee. JOHN-L. HULL.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

Att-st-John McCullough; Secretaries. M. C. Hong, M. C. HONG. THE UNION REPUBLICAN Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N. SOBY 5, 416 Library street, from 10 intil 2 o'clock. JOSEPH R. ASH; Chairman se6,5trp§

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE SALES. PUBLIC SALE.-JAMES A. FREE. Man, Anctioneer.-Neat Dwelling, No. 625 Ronald-son street. On Wednesday. September 21, 1870. at 12 o'clock.moon.will be sold at public sale, at the Phila-delphia Exchange, the following described real estate: ground, on the east side of Boanddoon street, as the same interim widened 44 feet north of Shippen street, in the Fourier at a well built, neat small dwelling, with basement statem, range that heats the back parlor, hy-drant in cellar, and is in good order. Rents to a punctual tenant for W216 a year. JAMES A. FEEEMAN, Auctioneer, se3 15 PEREMPTORY SALE.-JAMES A.

JAMES A. FBEEMAN, Auctioneer, Store, 422 Walnut street. PEREMPTORY SALE-JAMES A. Freoman, Auctioneer.-Dwelling No. 2139 Franklin ber 21, 1370, at 12 o'clock neer. On Wednesday, Septom-without reserve, at the Philadelphin Exchange, the fol-lowing described real exiting that cortain lot of street, and in the west story brick dwelling thereon, street, and the best street, in the Twentieth Ward of the city; containing in front on Franklin street. 13 feet 2 inches, and in depth westward 70 feet to a 4 feet without enting 8 nove at 2-story duciling with managed here the privilege thereot. My The above is a neat 2-story duciling with managed kitchen on 1st floor, hot and cold source, 6c. My The above is a time of sale.

Cash.

M#7	0.10	to be paid at time of sale,	1.1.1
		JAS. A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer	
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The rest of the local division in the local			

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WANTED TO PUROHASE A TUG V Boat, 17 or 18-inch cylinder. Address, with full rticulars, age of boat, condition of boiler, dc., and west price for eash,

M. GOODWIN, Engineer, 143 East Thirty-third street, New York Oity.

New Lora Only. WANTED-A SITUATION FOR A. Hindwarestore, where he may learn the business, Has, nome knowledge of bobli-kooping, and writes a fair hand. Good references. Address, C. F. T., Box 2454 Posteflice. sof 4f rp*

" Vive la Republique!"

The column stops and fraternizes. The Turcos and shakes at the barracks of Quay d'Orsay wave their turbans. The flag over the pavilion of the Tuileries is hauled down. In front of the, Prefecture there are cries of "Down with Pietri." The Prefecture is closely shut losely shut. Arriving in front of

The Hotel de Ville the crowd forces its way in. Jules Favre and Jules Ferry go to the far end of the great hall. Two Mobiles, drawn swords, clamber up the ornamental chimney and seat themselves in ornamental chimney and seat themselves in the lap of a norinph. Gambetta, Cre-meux and Keratry press in and take up a place by Favre. Then follow Pi-card, Elienne; Arago, Glais-Bizqin, Schoelcha and others. Gambetta, Cremieux and Keratry seat themselves at the Mayor's table. Among the thimuit Gambetta declares the re-Mayor of Paris. People short approval. The bureau is constituted. Keratry is appointed Prefect of Police. The bureau retired to contitute a provisional government and ministry.

At Four O'clock

the burcau returns and Gambetta declares the provisional government has been constituted under the title of the government for the national defence; consisting of the following deputies : Arago, Cremieux, Favre, Simon Gambetta, Ferry, Glais-Bizoin and Garnier Pages. The people shout Rochefort's name; it is added amidst acclamation. The members of the government again retire to discussion whether the tri-color or red flag is to be

adopted. Schelcher advocates, the tri-color. It is adopteil. The Rochefort Episode.

A hundred of Rochefort's constituents meet by appointment at three P. M. at the great by appointment at three P. M. at the great market halls. At a given signal the leader inises a cane, attaches a flag to it and a shout, "off to St. Pelagie," ascends. The group is joined by other men up to that time lurking in the immediate vicinity. About three hun-dred in all reach the prison. There are three marine sentries outside. One makes believe to lower his hayonet: it is raised by his comrade. The third fol-lows his example, and the crowd take their guns and break them, butfraternize with the soldiers. There is no opnosition from the the soldiers. There is no opposition from the wardens. Rochefort's cell doors are burst in and he is taken out. There is no coach at the door, but a lady passing in one gets out and makes Rochefort get in. He is, driven to the Hotel de Ville where he arrives at ive o'clock. He is carried in triumph into the Throne room, where amid the shouts and congratula-tions of his friends he hears he is a member of the new republican government.

the new republican government. There was a great ovation to Victor Hugo last night. There was also a torchlight ovation to M. Thiers, whom some desire to see ap-pointed Finance Minister. The former official journals confess they consider the government as only one of de-fence, the ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage.

fonce, the ultimate form to be determined by universal suffrage. Paris fins been calm all day. The Hotel de Ville is closed against all comers while the government deliberates. Every new measure is instantly posted outside. A proolamation to the troops was issued to day; also the order of the police about the expulsion of Germans, and the decree creating staty new battalions of the National Guard. — Tribune.

appears in the Liberti : SAINT AVOLD, Aug. 19, 1870.—Monsieur de Gieardin: One of my numerous countrymen in Paris will forward to you these few lines in reply to your rhodomontades, which have ex-cited in our camp laughter as loud as our can-nonade. You have made a bet; I propose to you inother. I engage on my houor to pay you twenty thousand frances if my regiment does not march past your house in the Avenue du Roi du Rome before the 15th of Septemdu Roi du Rome before the 15th of Septem-ber next. Do yoù know why we are so certain, of conquering you? Com-municate this to your friends, if you will, but do not suppress a word of what I am about to say. 1. Because we have the moral support of Europe. 2. Because of our superior artillery. 3. Because we all wish for German unity. (The idea of annexations comes from your Emperor, who has forjimita-tors Counts de Cayour and de Bismarck). 4. Because our soldiers are well commanded, and we have not among us divisions of interests and of principles, nor insubordination as

and of principles, nor insubordination as among your mobiles whom we fear less than schoolboys. Each of our soldiers has the instruction of one of your officers. 5. Because we are fighting for civilization, that is to say, for the emancipation of hu-manity by instruction. How can a man like yourself have failed to see that the future be-lougs to the northern or Protectant measure yourself have failed to see that the future be-longs to the northern or Protestant races? Look at the United States of America. What are, by the side of them, the small nations of Latin origin? Republics always in civil war, without moral force, and with no other wor-ship than the superstition of their ancestors the Inquisitors. In Europe are not the two cominsus in a state of decay? In vain should the inquisitors. In Europe are not the two peninsulas in astate of decay? In vain should we give a King to Spain. Your neighbor the Catholic (the Queen) must tell you what that country has become. Italy has degenerated under the shadow of the same prejudices of iuitized Catholicism. France has declined since she has abandoned her safety to the ar-bitrary rule of a man who has always lied to re-

bitrary rule of a man who has always lied, to us as well as to yourselves. You see where twenty years of despotsm have led you ; you wished years of despotism have led you; you wished for the empire-peace, and you have the empire-war, invasion, and the loss of two provinces, for we shall keep them. You are bound up with the dynasty of the Bonapartes from fear of the Socialists! That is to say, in avoiding Charybdis you have fallen into Scylla. Examine the situation:

under the first Napoleon we and Europe re covered what was lost by the conquests of the covered what was lost by the conquests of the Republic; under the second we are taking the ninth part of your country, besides the cost of the war which you will have to pay us. God is with those who desire progress, and for that reason He is abandoning you. Do you even believe that there is a God? You have universal suffrage, and your elec-tors cannot even read. That is the arm the most dangerous to yourselves. In truth, without your Ledru-Rollin, who en-dowed you with that mode of voting, you would not be in such a position. But Provi-dence orders everything for the best. Ger-many, the classic land of free thought, which had Luther before France ever knew what the country of Franklin is for America. Do not forget my bet, and address your answer to M. Westermann, 8 rue de Mont-Blanc, at Geneva, to be forwarded (in France) to

Geneva, to be forwarded (in France) to "COL, FRED. VON HOLSTEIN." M; de Girardin begs the Liberté to announce **C** M: de Girardin begs the *Liberti* to announce, that, considering as certain that the regiment of Col. Von Holstein will not file victoriously under his windows either before or after the 15th of September next, he already disposed of the 20,000fr. of the generous Prussian offi-cer; and as soon as he has received them, on the 16th of September, he will pay them into the fund of the Societe de Secours for the wounded. wounded.

The Countof Paris on the Situation. The Figuro publishes the following extract, from a letter of the Comte de Paris, addressed from Twickenham on the 20th of August; to a friend in Paris: ""What events within three days! What rude shocks for every French heart! You well understand how much we suffer in the presence of this national disaster:

satisfactorily can certainly do as well in the State. On the concary, a party seeking ma-tional power on other had principles will make a platform to deceive and attempt to elect a Governor who will sign an Eric Rail-road bill. We must remember as we advance the history of the past, and how the past few years rung with cries of victory. The history of the Republican party is written in the noblest years of the history of our country. During its dominance the country has been raised to the understanding of fair play tor all men and the right of every man to control all men and the right of every man to control himself. Our party has maintained that justice is the best policy. Every issue has been wise-ly and bravely met as it arose. J will not re-Is the best poincy. Every issue has been wise-ly and bravely met as it arose. J will not re-learse at this time the full and splondd history of our party; the adds we have done speak for themselves. I beg every republican to re-member that the true secret of success has been, not that our principles were for justice and liberty, but that we have applied and afd practiced these things. The majority have not been seeking their own personal welfare, but, rather, forgetting self, they have done all in their power for the country. It is not so much what the republicans have said and done yesterday, but what they say and do to-day, that will influence the result. Their character in the future. We must give our full views on the question of the day. We should take up men whose records are guar-antees that they will uphold the character and principles of the Republican party. All we want is an bonest election with the party. ances that they will uphold the character and principles of the Republican party. All we want is an honest election, with the votes cast bonestly counted, and we must succeed. In politics it is not to be considered whether the Republicans furnish the best conceivable gov-ernment, but father whether that party does not give the best practicable administration and furnish the best guarantees: I wish to draw attention to one point and

I wish to draw attention to one point, and that is that the history of the Democratic party is written in the blackest colors. They do not contest for power as their own reward of the past, but upon what they promise. The history of the past services of the Republican party is a sufficient warrant for the future. One ground which the Democrats contest upon One ground which the Democrats contest upon-is a relief from taxes. Shall we take the chances of Democratic dishonesty and the disturbance of all the measures of reconstruc-tion, and allow them to return to power in the nation? General Grant went into power March 4, 1869. As the old Roman Generals were raised on the shields of their soldiers and borne in triumph, he took the place of anarchy and contusion. Others had cried precedent and confusion. Others had cried peace but General Grant has made peace, and the and confusion. Others had cried peace, but General Grant has made peace, and the people seized the honest and sagacious soldier and lifted him into the place he has so worthily filled. If the administration loses power it will be because the honest and intelligent masses of the Republican party neglect their duty and forget their fidelity. In ancient Athens two men once contested for the suf-frages of the people. One was profuse in his promises of what he would do, and the other came forward and said: "What he promises I have done." This reply can well be applied to the Democratic and Republican parties. All that the Democrats promise we have done, or are doing. I give now one or two facts. In the last seventeen months of Andrew Johnson's Presidency the national debt was increased thirty millions; in the first seventeen months of General Grant's adminis-tration the debt has been decreased one hun-dred end sevent milking of the sevent we have

seventeen months of General Grant's adminis-tration the debt has been decreased one hun-dred and seventy millions, and Congress at its last session reduced the taxes more than eighty-three millions. This simultaneous re-duction of the debt and taxes implies the honesty and ability of the Republican Admin-istration with a most faithful regard to its tra-ditions. It has maintained peace with all nations and the tame and power of the United States was never so much respected as it is at the present time under General Grant's Ad-ministration. 'I' romember when in Berlin, Germany, visiting the King's palace and being shown a suit of clothes worn by Frederick the Great in the field fighting against wanton and wicked aggression, in which our sympathy and our przystis are edilated, wore thoso clothes he could not be insured victory. It is clothes he could not be insured victory. It is

while the wounded man was being borne on his way to the ferry hot pursuit was given to the other stage, and before it reached the ferry its occupants were also taken prisoners. The injured man proved to be Joseph Scully, of No. 251 Washington street, New York. His man was being borne on of No. 251 Washington street, NewYork. His wounds were a severe gash across the throat and another on the right arm. This latter wound laid bare the bone, and it is said that when found the man had bled almost to death. Notwithstanding the fact that there was hardly a possibility that he could live an bour, he was sent home by the police in charge of an officer.

an officer. Not one of the twenty-four persons arrested would tell anything of the affray in which Scully was wounded, but the gang will scarcely be so united as to remain long in prison for the purpose of shielding the guilty person. The persons arrested at the First Precinct are Peter Ewell, Enos McCann, Jas. Precinct are Peter Ewell, Enos McCann, Jas. Ash, Peter Daniels, Patrick Curry, John Doorance, Thomas Sullivan, Wm. Morgan. Thessare all young men. The following are older men, stage-drivers by occupation.: Peter Pellington, Richard W. Snedeker, William Rudger, George Clarko. One of the stage-drivers is reported to have said while in cus-tody that the murderer had not been cought tody that the murderer had not been caught after all.—Trilaune.

TRAGEDY IN CRESTER COUNTY.

Suicide of an Unknown Man. / The Village Record says: An unknown man was found in Mr. Cumiskey's field, near War-ren fåvern, in East Whiteland, Chester county, the bill Thursday morning, September 1st, with his throat cut and hacked in a fearial manner. He was discovered by a little girl. Squire Bossert, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest upon the body, and returned a verdict that upon the body, and returned a verdict that hc came to death by his own hands. No papers, or anything that would lead to his identification, were found upon him. He was supposed to be in-sanor and was seen the previous afterisoon about the place. He told some parties he had awarked in the Phemixville Machine Shop. worked in the Pheenixville Machine Shop. He was buried in the old church yard, back of the Willistown church. He was well dressed, and had a valise with him. He was trom twenty-five to thirty years of age, small size, light or sandy complexion, and apparently of German descent. A "Barlow" knife was found near him, with which he had killed binself. hinself.

FACTN AND FANOIES.

-The Germans carried on the war in so of-fensive a manner that Napoleon isn't going to fight them any more.

-The Birmingham Musical Festival tried to hire Patti-Caux, but, as she charged \$200 per sing, the negotiations ceased.

-Alabama utilizes her 200 convicts, making them build railroads.

-All the German female babies this year will be named Augusta.

-The Prussian soldiers now forage on French towns, but King William looks after the Board of Engineers.

"I-If you want your neighbors to "know all about you," give a party, and don't invite the folks who live next door.

-Punch says that when Lot's wife was turned to salt he took a fresh one,

-"Shingle weddings" are beforing fish-ionable in Iowa. They occur when the first child is old enough to spank.

-Watermelons are sold in the market of Alton, Ill., at five conts each.

-" Fall openings"-The coal holes on the sidewalks.

-There are some apprehensions that Mr. Seward will buy China, Japan and the Fiji Islands, before he returns.

The clothes of the season at the seasidebathing-dresses.

-A lawyer at Terre Haute lately went to an ditor's office to cane him. The dooters have dug three bullets out of his frame, and say there is another one that they can't find, which will probably kill him.

Italians on the Frontier.

There was a report that the Italian soldiers had left the frontier; on the contrary, they have been assembling in large numbers; at Terni and the towns nearest to Rome on the Italian boundaries. Yesterday the Pope, uneasy about this great accumulation of forces so near Rome, requested the French Ambassador, M. de Banneville, to ask the French representative at Florence, M. de Malaret, whatthis camp of thirty or forty thousand men meant just at the very threshold of Rome.

M. de Malaret replied that this collection of troops concerned Italy more than Rome. At Naples the insurrectionary movements are threatening. They are said to be more in favor of the old Bourbon family, however, than of Red Shirts. If Francis 11, had a little more dash and spirit in him he could easily regain the throne his brave young Paladin ancestor, Don Carlos, won for his family in 1735.

North and South Italy.

So complicated are matters in Italy that it is believed by some of the far-seeing politicians in Rome that in the Congress of Nations which is to be held after this war Italy will be divided into two kingdoms. South Italy, and Sicily, with Francis II. and the pretty queenly Marie Sofie on the throne ; North Italy with its old beded province of Savoy, and Prince Humbert for King, and the Papal States reconstituted to keep the balance.

However, all these speculations may be thrown to the winds by " Oircumstance, that unspiritual God," who is marching swiftly and hotly now over the battle-fields. The Italian Government has shown itself both too. greedy and too weak, however, in the late events, to merit strong support or sympathy from any nation in, the coming Congress. It is known that she owes her royal existence to Louis Napoleon, and it is also known that a treaty exists between the Cabinets of Florence and the Tuileries in which Italy promised France 100,000 men in case of need.

Now is the hour of need; and instead of despatching this help, she concentrates her forces within a few miles of Rome, saying abo needs them at that spot to protect Naples ! . Sho even asked permission of the Roman authorities to use their railroad for the transporting