

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 130.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS THE CRISIS IN FRANCE. THE CELEBRATED (ORIGINAL BER WICK, ME.) BERWICK SPONGE CAKE. MADE AND SOLD ONLY

BY GEBTRON MORSE, 902 ABCH STREET 81 00 PER BOX.

FBEEDLEY. -- In, Bichmond, Vai, on the 9th instant, uc Jacoby, wife of Samuel Freedley. Funeral from her father's residence, Conshohockon, --morrow (Saturday), 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. LOUDE ELAGEE M-Buddenty, on the evening of the-th inst., Mary E., wife for Joseph L. Loudenslager, in 24th year of her age. 3th inst., Mary E., Wile for a Gerph H. Louarenses, ... the 3th year of her age. Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funcesi, from the residence of her husband, 1221 Marshall street, on Monday morning, 12th inst., at

400 EYBE ARCH STREET. 400 & LANDELL. Are supplying their Customers with BLAOK SILKS At Gold 12% Premiur DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia. JOHN C. BAREB & Co...719 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dear Madam ;-----Permit us to invite your attention

to our Fall Stock of Boys' Clothing --- the finest in Philadelphia. Will you examine our new styles and materials and allow us to fit out

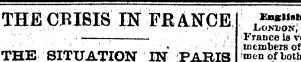
your lads in School and Dress Suits.

With great respect,

Yours,

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Fruit and Floral Exhibition ! ! HORTICULTUBAL SOCIETY, Sept. 13th to 16th, 1870. Promenade Concerts Every Evening. A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED. UP UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYL-



Determination of the People-Rumors **Regarding Mediation-An Alliance**

Offensive and Defensive with **Russia**-Joy Over American Recognition.

[By Cable.] PARIS, Sept. 8,1870.—At midnight on the 7th and in the early morning hours of to-day the city continued calm and tranquil, but it is easy city continued caim and tranquil, but it is easy to observe that it is strangely quiet, and that, looking underneath the surface of society, it can be seen that there exists a serious feeling —one of deadly apprehension—in the public mind. There is no doubt a very general, but at present concealed, desire for peace. Peace on any terms is regarded by many as prefer-able to the alternative of subjecting the capi-allo to the alternative of subjecting the capiable to the alternative of subjecting the capi-tal of France to the horrors and dangers of a siege; but everybody is afraid to talk, and no person will take upon him-self either to utter the idea or speak for the peace men. No one talks of yielding to the German enemy. M. Jules Favre's circular is approved of by the people. Its words inspire courage in the minds of those who were hitherto wavering, doubting and undecided in their opinions on the crisis. The very sombre state of the weather increases the depression; it makes the Parisians melan-choly as well as being disappointed and irritaoly as well as being disappointed and irrita-d. To add to the depression the Uhlans ted. are reported as approaching the city with rapidity. What effect their actual arrival may produce it is difficult to say. It may be indeed it is likely to be one of definition with a material the actual betance, although I entertain the opinion bat if the question were honestly decided according to the exact wishes of the inhabitants, the vote would be in favor of submis ion and ultimate peace. The great trouble in the city is the want of proper organization for any one particular object, or organization with any specific intent. There are a number of mongrel bodies of soldiers, but a great scarcity of officers to control them. The sol-diers dread the thieves and "roughs."

diers dread the thieves and "roughs." Paris is now fully armed. The hope that the Prussians would not arrive at the city for "ight-en days from to-day has proved to be fulacious. It is now held by every one who reads of the uninterrupted march of the German troops that they will be at the fortifi-cations of Paris in the middle of the next "nsuing week. The final approach of the Prussians will doubtless be made by way of Vincennes and St. Denis. It is expected that a government notice will be issued to-morrow ordering the extultion for women and children a government honce win be issued to morrow ordering the expulsion of women and children from the municipality. The exodus of Strangers flying in every direction is increas-ing hourly. The hotels are empty of foreign children visitors.

Hungry Office-Seekers.

The members of the new Ministry are be-sieged by applicants for office at every step and at all hours. It reminds me forcibly of cones which have witnessed round the City, Hall in New York after a municipal City 11ail 11 22 68 21 07K alter a municipal election. The hungry outs want to get in. Notwithstanding the condition of the country they appear still more anxious to turn all the imperialists from place, so as to provide situ-ations and pay for the crowds of hungry republicans who implore them for employment. This feeling is much more prominent than

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA

English Opinions of the Republic. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The new Government in France is very favorably viewed by leading members of the English Government, and by men of both parties here. The nomination re-ported to-day of Louis Blanc as minister to this court is considered very judicious, as he is well known and esteemed here by men of Is well known and esteemed here by men of very various opinions, and can exert a great, influence upon the socialist and democratic clements throughout England and the Conti-nent. The sympathies of the English working classes have quite turned from Germany towards France since the proclamation of the republic. A great meeting of the Lon-don workingmen will be held to morrow to express sympathy with France and to con-gratulate the new Republic. At one of the gratulate the new Republic. At one of the leading political clubs yesterday a well-known Public man openly expressed the opinion that if a war with Germany could send the House of Coburg to rejoin the Bonapartes at Hesse-Cassel it would be worth all it might cost, and that France had won already more than sho that France had won already more than she could possibly loose.

The Republic in Ireland.

In Ireland the feeling of sympathy with France is almost revolutionary, and excites the most serious concern on the part of the comes in jets or bursts, according as it is tossed from a shovel or shot out of a wheelbarrow, and the display of the brown dust is just as government

The Republic in Italy.

My advices from Italy continue to be most exciting and alarming. The Papal authorities are drawing into close connection with the ally there comes a dirty avalanche; the roar of it echoes among the deserted casemates, waking painful recollections of the days and guns that are gone. A few dozen roughly-drilled Luxemburg soldiers are all who remain now to protect the vast encients and the commandant and his dog are drawing into close connection with the Italian government for the protection of Rome, even at the price of surrendering the city to become the capital of Italy. It is not true, as reported yesterday, that the Roman govern-ment is making arrests of suspected persons. On the contrary, the administration is more liberal than it has been since 1847. The popu-lar sympathy with France is becoming irre-pressible since the proclamation of the repub-lic, and the governments of Florence and of Rome are forced into acquiescence with it.—

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.

persuade themselves against hope that they will never again have to stand a siege." Why the Republic was not Recognized Sooner.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* contains the following : I am at liberty to make public now some

Alexandre Auguste Ledru Rollin, who, ac-cording to the cable despatch of this morn-ing, is to succeed M. Berthemy as Minister of France to this country, was born in February, 1808, in Paris, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1830. Soon after this, and during the troublous times which fol-I am at herety to make public now some facts connected with this important step on the part of the United States government which before would have been deemed im-proper by the administration as tending to embarras the action of Minister Washburne. The very first day that the news flashed over the Atlantic cable that the Napoleonic dynasty had been overthrown and a republic proadmitted to the bar in 1830, Soon after this, and during the troublous times which fol-lowed the revolution of 1830, he became pro-minent as a political, writer. In 1837 he as-sumed the editorship of a legal journal called the *Journal du Palais*, and during the next few years wrote several works on French juris-pridence. had been overthrown and a republic pro claimed President Grant instructed Secretary Kish to direct Minister Washburne to recognize the new réquire the noment he found it assume the condition of a -de facto government. This policy was warmly approved by Mr. Fish, who lost no time in obwarding the required despatch to Minister Washburne. «Ever since that time an answer ance to republican sentiments, for which the government entered a prosecution sentencing him to four months' imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs. In 1845 be issued a socialistic manifesto which attracted much atfrom Washburne was expected hourly, and from Washburne was expected hourly, and much astonishment was expressed here at the délay in receiving it. The Acting Secretary of State anxiously waited last night for an answer; but, as stated above, it did not reach here until-three o clock this morning. The explanation is that Mr. Washburne; finding a very un-certain condition of things characterizing the first bold step towards a republic in France, and not knowing but that a few hours France, and not knowing but that a few hours, might develop another important change, waited judiciously until he found evidence of a firm, de fucto government before commit-ting President Grant and his administration to the policy of recognition. The announce-ment, which was made here early this morn-ing, gives the highest satisfaction to all classes. Even some of the Germans, who have been

reality vast and massive, but dwarfed to insignificance by the towering mass of fortifi-cation around them. There are outworks that anywhere else would rank as fortresses of the second class, and detached forts that might each in isolation stand a siege in force: It really seems a pity to see so much good human work being pulled to pieces; and very hard that the doing it should be charged on the shoulders of this unlucky little State. But when the France-German fight has been fought out they will be sure to take & breathwhen the Franco-German fight has been fought out they will be sure to take x breath-ing time, or, what amounts almost to a cer-tainty, in spite of past treaties and guarantees of neutrality, will be relieved of all responsi-bility in the matter by one of the combatants. As yet all they have done has been to spoil the continuity of the charming promenade that used to run round the town, and the abstracted stranger walking with eves that used to run round the town, and the abstracted stranger walking with eyes riveted on the opposite heights, may chance unexpectedly to find himself pre-cipitated down a hundred feet of cutting. Meantime, the development of destruction is exceedingly picturesque. The brown earth tumbles over the face of the artificial rock like Swiss mountain rivulets falling off the preci-pices of Lauterbrunnen after a waterspout. It

graceful, barring the effects of color, as the showering spray of the Staubbach. Occasion-

vast enciente, and the commandant and his dog

unbend nightly with the ministers of the state at the Cafe Réunion. One barrack is a straw

hat manufactory, another dwellings for the working classes, a third a hospital for the wounded from the war. The people are over-housed, and yet they seem to have hastened to build on the razed tortifications, as if to

LEDRU ROLLIN.

The Reported New French Minister.

He practically entered political life in 1841, when he was elected deputy from the depart-ment of Sarthe. While in office he gave utter-

influence prevented the regency of the Duchess of Orleans and induced Lamartine to join the revolutionary movement.

Elected by acclamation a member of the provisional government, he was prominent in its affairs—one day admired and the next day

abused by the populace-until the election which resulted in the elevation of Louis Na-

prudence

ranges of Doric columns. Right at the foot of the tower a large flight of steps leads di-rectly into the garden, laid out in the most picturesque manner. This palace has not been used since 1868, as the Prussian govern-ment allowed only one old servant to remain there and keep everything in order. TERRIBLE CALAMITY

> A Bridge at Tom's River, N. J., Gives Way-Thirty Persons Precipitated Into the Water-Eight Dead Bodies Recovered-Several Persons Still Missing.

Bulletin.

The quiet village of Tom's River, which is on the railroad below Long Branch, was star-tled, as it never was before, yesterday morn-ing, by an accident that resulted in the drowning of at least eight persons. Tom's River is a village of about twenty-five hundred inhabi-tauts, situated upon the banks of the river of that name, about six miles from its mouth. It has become of late quite a summer resort, and a large hotel has been built there. It is also a large hotel has been built there. It is also much frequented by the people of the neigh-borhood for picnicking purposes. The depot of the Southern New Jersey Railroad is on the opposite side of the river, and is connected with the village by two bridges— one a wagon bridge and the other a foot bridge, on trestles, about fifteen feet apart. This structure was attached to the depot side of the tiver by wood on itron ping. It is about. of the tiver by wood or iron pins. It is about sixty feet long, and the water beneath it is at least ten feet deep. The bridge has been built about one year, and its safety apparently has never been doubted. Yesterday morning, at 6.30 o'clock, some five hundred men, women and children, connected with the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, of Long Branch started on the cars for a picnic and clam-bake at Tom's River. On their arrival at the depot they began to saunter leisurely across the bridge in groups. The Bridge Gives Way.

The Bridge Gives Way. When but few had actually got over, and some sixty were upon the treacherous support, the pins on the depot side suddenly gave way, and the whole affair, with its living freight, swung over towards the village. The loosened end sank beneath the water, while the other remained fast. If both ends had given way the slaughter would have been frightful, for-(the inhabitants of the place say for the first time in their knowledge)-there were no boats hear. The inclined plane-which the floor of-the bridge made lay at such an angle that about half the endangered people-were enabled to the bridge made hy atsuch an angle that about half the endangered people were enabled to clamber up on the village side. They scrambled up on their hands and knees—an indescriba-bly confused and terrified mass of humanity— some looking out for themselves, without much regard to others, some pushing down towards the water to rescue the less helpful. Struggling for Life. Struggling for Life. tention ; and by his speeches and writings did much to bring about the revolution of 1848, becoming in time its acknowledged leader. His

Struggling for Lafe. Meanwhile thirty persons were struggling in the water, clutching at each other and at the fragments of the bridge. Some were even under the bridge. Those of the multitude who were on the depot side could only stand there in painful helplessness; those on the other. side managed to save all but, eight persons, as far as known, though it was suspected that that

Some were Missing

from the party who came from Eatonville, a town a mile and a half from Long Branch. poleon to the Presidency. Bollin was an op-This surmise arose from the fact that in the . latter received over five millions of votes,

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA. The holidays of the schools of Philadelphis and its vicinity are drawing to a close, and many families are, interested, in securing the advantages of a good education, which are offered by the many excellent schools. We

have grouped together the following list of the best of these in and around Philadelphia: Schools for Boys. H.Y.Lauderbach's Academy, for young men

and boys, Assembly Buildings, 108 South Tenth street. A primary, elementary and finishing. school. Open for reception of applicants daily, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Fall term will begin Sept. 12.

Rugby Academy, for young men and boys, No. 1415 Locust street. Edward Clarence Smith, A. M., Principal. Pupils prepared for business or high standing in College. Next ession begins Sept. 12.

Rev. Albert Henry Barnes, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English school, No 922 Chestnut street, on Monday, September 12th. The Scientific and Classical Institute, a

school for boys and young men, Poplar and Seventeenth streets, reopens on Monday, Sep tember 12th. J. Ennis, A. M., Principal.

Wm. Fewsmith's Classical and English School, 1008 Chestnut street, reopens Monday, Sept. 12th.

Central Institute, Northwest corner of Tenth and Spring Garden streets, reopened September 5th. Boys prepared for business or college. John P. Lamberton, A. M., Principal.

Miss A. L. Clark will reopen her Day School for Children on Monday, September 19th, in the school building of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nincteenth and Walnut streets.

Spring Garden Academy, northeast corner of Eighth and Buttonwood streets, began on Tuesday, September 6th. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Charles A. Walters, A. M., Principal.

Hallowell Select High School for Young Men and Boys will be opened on September 12th, in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 North Ninth street. Geo. Eastburn, 'A. B., and John G. Moore, M. S., Principals.

Classical, Mathematical and English School, 112 Market street, reopens Sept. 12. Wnr. S. Cooley, A. M.

Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Locust and Juniper streets, reopened on Monday, Sept. 5th. James W. Robins, A. M., Head Master.

The Classical and English School of H. D. Gregory, A. M., No. 1108 Market street, reopened Sept. 5.

Rittenhouse. Academy, N. E. corner Chestaut and Eighteenth streets, will begin September 12. Lucius Barrows, DeBenneville K. Ludwig, Principals.

J. Otto Urban's German Institute, Day School and private lessons, is removed to 1341 Chestnut street

Reginald H. Chase and Henry W. Scott's, Collegiate School, corner of Broad and Walnut streets, will begin on Monday, Septem-

ber 12. Baldwin's English, Mathematical

VNIVERSITY VANIA.-The College Year will open on ThUES-Y. September 15: Candidates for admission will pre-it themselves for examination at 10³⁴ o'clock on that PRANCIS A. JACKSON, Becretary. day se5 10trp§

HOWARD HOSPITAL; NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment ind medicine furnished gratuitously o the poor POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870. 1870. SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

Headquarters Union Republican L.S City Executive Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870. 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. CHRISTIAN KNEASS. President pro tem.

M. U. HONG, Secretaries. se7 3trp

se7 3trp5 **HEADQUARTERS UNION RE-**105 OHESTNUT STREET. The Delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union. Republican Party will assemble at the Old County Court-house on MONDAY NEXT, September 12th, at 20 colock, A. M. By order of the Union Republican Oity Executive, Committee. JOHN L. HILL, President.

Attest-JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Sccretaries. se6.6irps M. C. HONG. THE UNION REPUBLICAN Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N. SUBY '5, 416 Library street, from 10 until 20'clock. JOSEPH R. ASH, Chairman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNI-arian Church, corner of Tenth and Locust sis.-s resumed next Sunday, 11th inst., at usual hour, lock. sel-2t

LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE IN THIS URPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.—Estate of ANN MUBPHY, decensed.—The Auditor appointed by dhe Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ED-WABD WALLAOE, Executor of the Estate, of ANN MUBPHY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountarit, will 'meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appeintment on MONDAY, the 19th day of September, 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., at his office, No, 619 Walnut street, in the set m w-bit B. SHARKEY, Auditor.

B. SHARKEY, Auditor.

Beg-fm w-bt* B. SHABKEY, Auditor. TN. THE COURT. OF GOMMON PLEAS for the City and County of Philadelphia. HELENA J. VAN REED June Term, 1870; No. 39. WILLIAM E. VAN REED June Term, 1870; No. 39. WILLIAM E. VAN REED Mergondent: To WILLIAM E. VAN REED Respondent: To WILLIAM E. VAN REED Respondent: To WILLIAM E. VAN REED Respondent: the above case will be taken before MILTON H. BROWN, Esg., at the office of the undersigned, No. 550 Walnut street, in the office of Philadelphia; on TLEBDA, Nept. 27, A. D. 1570, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where you may at-tend if you see profer. 1870, at 11 O'CIOUR A. M., THOMAS J. DIEHL, tend if you see proper. THOMAS J. DIEHL, se9-18t Attorney for Libelian

TREGO'S TEABERBY TOOTHWASH .-TIREGO'S TEABEREY TOOTH WASH It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifi extant, Warranted free from injurious ingreedients. If Preserves and Whitens the Teethil Invigorates and Sochies the Gums | Parifles and Perfumes the Breathil Prevents Accumulation of Tartar | Oleanses and Parifles Artificial Teeth t is a Superior Article for Ohldren | Bold by all Druggess. A. M. WILSON, Proprietor mhily rpi Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelr

that of guarding against the approaching enemy. The "patriotic" newspapers talk wildly and incoherently. One journal proposes to Rern Paris.

as was Moscow in face of the invasion of Na-poleon the First, Another writer recommends mines filled with gunpowder and a general explosion. A third advocates the permitting of the Prussians to come in and then killing them in the stream in any manner in which them in the streets in any manne- in which the work can be accomplished. Underneath all this there is perceptible a deep dread of an outbreak of the thieves and criminal classes. and the commencement of a general system of plunder and human slaughter. This awe is felt just as intensely as that caused by the ad-vance of the Prussians.

Paris in the Dark.

Orders have been issued that no gas shall be used in the city, and arrangements are being made for illuminating: Paris with the being made for illuminating. Paris with the electric light, placed at various central points outside. The city shops now use tallow can-dles and oil lamps, and the gasometers have all been sent outside the fortifications. The appearance of Paris without gas, and with females acting as sergents de ville in the public gardens and theatres, impresses one forcibly towards a full appreciation of the terrible change which has come over not only Paris, but the French nation. The Rue de Paris is lighted dimly and the entire line of the street, stripped of its hitherto glittering gens, presents a most melancholy appearance. The court-yard of the Grand Hotel is com-pletely, described by its rigitors. pletely deserted by its visitors. There are a number of soldiers there idling on foot, loung-ing on the chairs of the building or lying stretched at full length on the doorsteps and platform. These men smoke their tobacco pipes everywhere.

Paris to be Defended to the Last. There were 114,000 troops in Paris this morn ing, under command of Gen. Palikao. The The soldiers continue to acknowledge the demo

The enthusiasm of the troops in this direc tion is stimulated by the fact that the army has gained some slight successes in the field against the Prussians since the fall of Bonawhich exists among the people suffered no abatement during the night. At noon to day the determination to defend the capital was as ardent as before and increasing in the intensity of the popular resolution.

Minister Washburne Obtains the Beleas of German Prisoners.

United States Minister Washburne had an unofficial interview with M. Jules Favre on Monday atternoon. The Minister solicited the liberation of the Germans who were held in prison under various charges connected with the war. Jules Favre consented on the part of the French government to their discharge, and hundreds of emancipated Germans took their departure from Paris yesterday. Some hundreds more will go off towards Germany to-day. They have all been furnished with are conduct passes signed by the American

Minister. Prussian Movements in France.

OSTEND, Sept. 8. -Advices from the German army of the Crown Prince state that the anxiety of King William to get to Paris out-runs the judgment of the German commandruns the judgment of the German command-ers. We have information here that there is much discentent in that city with the present government on the ground of its supposed secret sympathies with the House of Orleans. The Count of Flanders has earnestly remonstrated with the Orleans princes against returning to France at this time, as it is thought they may be arrestal by the governagainst returning to Prance at this time, as it is thought they may be arrested by the govern-ment in obedience to the popular feeling, which just now runs very high against princes of all names and families. In Lille and Valen-clennes the lower classes, are clamoring that no one has been punished for the treason of the imperial cover punished for the treason of the imperial government to France. In the latter city yesterday a statue of the Emperor was dragged through the streets and flung into the dich, none of the authorities inter-fering.—World. 医牙以白 新起的

Even some of the Germans, who have been hurrahing "Konig Wilhelm" and "Vater-land" so lustily of late, have become very much changed. They view the new step by republican France with favor, and mildly ad-mit that the war has now assumed a phase which demands no longer an expression of sympathy in favor of Prussia. In connection with this recognition of the Frenct rejublic I am at liberty to state now

French rejublic I am at liberty to state now that on Wednesday last M. Berthemy, the French Minister, called upon Acting Secre-tary Davis and informed him that he had that day received a despatch from M. Jules Favre announcing the change of government in his native country, and instructing him to inform the American government of the fact. M. Berthemy then, as if he had received private instructions from M. Favre to sound the feelings of our government on the subject, in-juired of Mr. Davis what he thought would be the policy of the President under the changed condition of affairs in France? Mr. Davis replied that he was not prepared to re-ply to that inquiry on behalf of the United States government. M. Berthemy, looking se-rious, paused a moment after this diplomatic rious, paused a moment after this diplomatic answer of the Acting Secretary of State, and then returned to the charge. "What do you think," said the French diplomat, "is the feel-ing of the American people?" Mr. Davis suggested that the French Minister could judge of that for himself. This was a point upon which each person of intel-ligence could form a correct opinion. M. Ber-themw, with one of those shrugs which ould a themy, with one of those shrugs which only a Frenchman can execute, paused again, and then explained that though everybody could torm an opinion for himself, still he would like the views of Mr. Davison the point. Mr. Davis again courteously declined answering lirectly the question, but during the ourse of further conversation expressed lirectly opinion that there was a great of difference between the feelings Americans towards Napoleon and the deal of their feelings towards the French people. Americans had no cause to sympathize with Napoleon's government. They had no special Napcleon's government. They had no special affection for a ruler who had played the role assumed by the late Emperor of France during our recent rebellion, and who had attempted the subjugation of Mexico', a neighboring re-public. Americans could not forget that, but at the same time they admired the great Evench nation and had a natbut at the same time they admired the great French nation, and had a nat-ural sympathy for republican institu-tions wherever established. This is probably what M. Berthemy desired to hear from Mr. Davis, though it only came to him in an unofficial form. During the whole conversation M. Berthemy never stated or hinted that France had requested him to re-outest the American Government to recornize uest the American Government to recognize the new regime in France, and it is not be-lieved here that any such despatch was sent here by M. Favre.

SCENES AT LUXEMBURG.

A Curious Contrast.

A Curions Contrast. It seems strange, writes a correspondent at Luxemburg, when there is nothing but war and rumors of war, and literally echoes of war all round, to see men hard at work demolish-ing works of defence. For over two years the Luxemburgeois have been at the task, but-now they seem to have a feverish burst of energy. There is actually a force of some two hundred men employed—no light proof of the earnestness of this little State, where states-men split centimes and look twice at a pfen-nig before they spend it. Yet, after all, the workmen look much like maggots, breach-ing a mighty. Stilton, or like a party of tourists, struggling up the Grand Pying a mighty Stillton, or like a party of tourists, struggling up the Grand Py-ramid; and if their efforts ever come to the end of those stupendous stone scarps and counterscarps they will certainly merit the palm of perseverance, and might point pro-verbs and furnish texts for sermons to all time. Mountains have been scarped and cased in solid stone and lime, walls and towers of Babel have been reared and engineered to withstand modern artillery. There are maga-zines for food, water, powder and stores building. The cupola of the tower, covered generally scattered all about the ravines; in with bright copper plates is supported by two

vhile Rollin received only 370,119. General Cavaignac was also a candidate for the Presi-ieucy at this time, obtaining 500,000 votes. Rollin was strongly opposed to the "expedi-tion" by which in 1849 the republican govern-tion for France suppressed the republican govern-

ment of France suppressed the republican government of Rome. He moved for the impeach-ment of the President and his Cavinet. He next organized an insurrection, which failed, and after hiding several weeks in the vicinity of Paris, he escaped to Belgium. Thence go-ing to England he directed a solemn protest against the decree summoning him before the High Court of Justice. His French judges sentenced him to trans-

his French judges sentenced him to trans-portation for life, renewing the decree in 1857, when he was charged with being implicated in a plot against the life of the Emperor, Napo-leon III. Of course, as Rollin was safe in England, this double sentence was never ex-gented. He has lived for the last eighteen in London writing political parameters. wears in London, writing political pamphlets, corresponding with leading revolutionists, like Kossuth, Mazzini and Garibaldi, and awaiting the fall of the French empire. When Napo-leon III. lately proclaimed amnesty to politi-cal offenders, Rollin, like Victor Hugo, refused to avail bimself of the privilege. to avail himself of the privilege.

THE CAPTIVE EMPEROR'S HOME.

sketch of Wilhelmshoehe near Cassel. The Castle of Wilhelmshoehe, near Cassel, in the former Electorate of Hessen, is one of the finest mansions in Europe. It was built up about 1788, by the Elector William, at a cost of up about 1788, by the Elector William, at a cost of rourteen million of thalers, which he received from England for the thousands and thousands of his subjects that were sent by England to fight against her then colonies in North America. Elector William died here, but very few of his successors had the same fate. His son and heir was driven away from Cassel by Napoleon I. who appointed Cassel the capital of the Westphalian kingdom, which he gave to his younger brother, Jerôme Napoleon, father of the Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilde. During the reign of King Jerôme the Wil-helmshoehe saw such shameful orgics going on that they cannot be described. King Je-rome of Westphalia is the same known in on that they cannot be described. King Je-rome of Westphalia is the same known in America in connection with the Patterson attair. When in 1813 the Westphalian king-dom crumbled down in consequence of the dom crumbled down in consequence of the German uprising, King Jerôme was one of the first that reached and crossed the Rhine and made room for the grandson of Elec-tor William. This grandson was left in peace until he died; but his son was compelled to leave his country in 1848, and once more in 1848. It was in the large round saloon in the middle tower of the Wilhelmshoehe, which will be remembered by many of our readers. middle tower of the Wilhelmshoehe, which will be remembered by many of our readers, that the Prussian General Roeder announced to the Elector that he would be considered as

hours'

hours' respite the Prussian General had granted him, and was subsequently taken prisoner and conducted to Stettin, which place

he soon left to repair to Bohemia, where he possesses large estates, iron works, &c. Having shortly sketched the history of Wil-Having shortly sketched the history of Wil-heimshoehe, we now proceed to give a little description of the place itself. It is situated on the top of a hill, commanding a beautiful view. of the country all round. The hill is covered with splendid old trees, which make the forest one of the finest parks in Europe. We can only compare it with the Park of Versailles, with which it has another thing in common, viz., beautiful water-works. The castle is at a distance of about three miles from Cassel. beautiful water-works. The castle is at a distance of about three miles from Cassel, the former capital of the Electorate. The road from Cassel to this castle is level, and leads through magnificent poplar alleys. Shortly before arriving at the castle these poplars ascend a hill, and from the brow of this hill Wilhielmshoehe can be seen at a short distance. It is built up of white sandstone, which makes it look as if it were white mar-ble. It consists of a large tower in the mid-dle, flanked on each side by a massive plain building. The cupola of the tower, covered

return homeward som norced Eatonville people weeping, and heard one say: "Oh, if we but knew where they were.

Eight Dead Bodies Becovered. Only eight dead bodies were recovered, how-ever, and these were all from Long Branch. When it was observed that some of the unfor-tunates were under the beams of the bridge, the people on the village side cut it away with

tunates were under the beams of the bridge, the people on the village side cut it away with such tools as could be procured, and let it drop in the water. Descending upon it then, they pulled out with oyster-dredges both living and dead lying beneath it. Acrs of Heroism. As is usual in such cases, there were strik-ing instances of heroism. Peter Howland, a carpenter, had already saved his nephew, a hoy of 11, named Worthly, when he saw Miss E. Styles struggling in the water. At once, blind to all other sights, heedless of the almost certain death from desperate clutching hands that awaited him if he plunged amid that mass of frantic humanity, he dashed into the water. The sight of her there, gasping for breath, was unendurable; for she was his heart's delight—she wore his ring upon her hand—he had been but yesterday looking at her wed-dling garment, in which she was so, soon to stand up proudly by his side. "They were beautiful in their lives; and in death not di-vided," for he had seized and was bearing her safely to the shore, when Mrs. Sidney Throck-morton, in her despairing agony; seized him by the arm, and so haumered bim thet at morton, in her despairing agony, seized him by the arm, and so hampered him that all three sank together, although he was an excel-lent swimmer. Their bodies were subse-quently recovered. The Work of Resuscitation.

The Work of Resuscitation. Probably not more than a quarter of those who fell into the water were men; the rest were women, boys, and girls. Many of those who were rescued had to be rubbed and treated in the ways usually adopted in cases of drown-ing before they recovered their breath. One girl of fourteen, who was raked up from the bottom of the river, was considered quite dead, but careful treatment finally resuscitated her. Fortunately there were two physicians in the party, and others in the village hastened to the scene of the disaster. Indeed, it may be said the whole village was there, each lending a helping hand. The sufferers were mostly carried to the hotels until able to go to the cars. Then at 1.30 the sad party returned with their dead their dead.

The Dead.

The Dead. The following are the names of the victims: Mrs. Sidney Throokmorton, aged about 45; her husband is a farmer. Peter Howland,car-penter, aged 22; Mary E. Styles, aged 19; Ma-ria Martin, aged 15; James Martin, Alfarata Martin, Helen Lane, aged 11, and Ella Mafle, aged 12. Never before had Long Branch known such a day of mourning. The friends of the decased will present a sad contrast to the long list of its aummer feativities. *Wardd* the long list of its summer festivities .-- World.

-The Inquirer says: "Marshal MacMahon is at Brussels sic." MacMahon has been re-ported dead, and also badly wounded; but no-thing has been said about his being sic.

-If Bazaine can't defeat the Prussians Can obert?-Ex.

-A man committed suicide in Chicago, on Saturday, because a young woman said No. It is all the same. He would probably have done the same thing in time had she said Yes. -Objector Times -Ohicago Times.

-The Sultan of Turkey is a game-cock. Surrender or no surrender he says he will stand by Napoleon.

-Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa died recently in Charleston, S. C., from grieffor her imprisoned son in England.

-Mr. Lee Stewart, of Colorado, was play-ing a friendly game of euchre with a cavalry, sergeant the other day, and the latter bothered him so much about the bowers and aces he had up his sleeve that he had to shoot him. -"No one to bury me should I bite the lust," was a Momphis man's excuse for redust.' fusing a duel.

-They tell of a Missouri grasshopper, four inches long, which is supposed to be the one which the Preacher declared a burden.

and Classical School for Boys, northeast corner of Broad and Arch, will reopen September 12th. Schools, for Girls.

Katahdin Seminary, 1325 North Broad street -Boarding and Day School fer young ladies. Miss Fannie Bean, Principal; Miss Annie Bean, Vice Principal. Fifth session commences September 14th.

West Penn Square Seminary for young ladies, No. 5 South Merrick street, will begin on Thursday, September 15. Miss Agnes Irwin, Principal.

Miss Griffitts will reopen her private chool, September 12th, in the upper rooms of the School Building of the Church of the Epiphany, Chestnut and Fifteenth streets.

Chegaray Institute, English and French, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 Spruce street, will reopen on Tuesday, September 20. Madame d'Hervilly, principal.

Academy of the Sacred Heart, 1334 Walnut treet, reopened on the first Monday of Sep-

tember. Young Ladies' Institute, West Green street, corner Seventeenth, will be resumed Sept. 14. Rev. EnochiH. Supplee, A. M., principal.

Robert H. Labberton's Young Ladies' Academy, 338 and 340 South Fifteenth street, commences September 19th.

Northwest Institute for Young Ladies, formerly located 1339 Thompson, now removed to 855 North Broad street, will reopen Wednesday, September 14. The Misses E. C. Snyder, E. A. Ivens and M. A. Albertson, Principals. Anna Kaighn's School for Young Ladies, No. 1819 Green street, will reopen Ninth month (September) 12.

Chestnut Street Female Seminary, Philadelphia, Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye, Principals, will open Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 1615 Chestnut street.

The Misses Mordecai will reopen their Day School for Young Ladies on Monday, Sept. 19, at 1816 Delancy Place.

Spring Garden Institute, for young ladies, Nos. 608 and 611 Marshall street, will be reopened September 12th. Gilbert Combs, A.

M., Principal. The Arch Street Institute for young ladies, 345 Arch street, will reopen Wednesday, September 14th. L. M. Brown, Principal.

Miss Laird's Institute for young ladies, with Preparatory Department, No. 323 North Seventh street, reopened Wednesday, Sentember 7th, 1870. Catharine M. Shipley will reopen her school.

No. 4 South Merrick street, on the 12th of 9th. month (September).

Mrs. Van Kirk's boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 1333 Pine street. will reopen on Monday, September 19th.-M. P. Gibbons reopened her school 9th

month (September) 8th. Entrance north side of Orange, second gate below Eighth.

Miss E. L. Eldredge's Institute for Young. Ladies, 532 Franklin street, will reopen Wednesday, September 14th.

School of Design for Women, Northwest Penn Square. The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on Monday, the 12th of September. T. W. Braidwood, Principal.

Annie and Sarah Cooper's School for Young Ladies, No. 1733 Filbert street, will reopen Ninth month 12th.

Mrs. Davis resumed her school for Young Ladies and Children, September 5th. No. 411 Eighteenth street, below Pine. The Misses Rogers, 1914 Pine street, reopened.

a prisoner of State by Prussia. The present Elector, living actually on one of his estates in Bohemia, refused to avail himself of the few