

Philadelphia Inquirer

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 130.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
For parties, de. New styles. MASON
409 Arch street. d. 208

THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL BERWICK
WICK, ME.
BERWICK SPONGE CAKE.
MADE AND SOLD ONLY
BY
G. BYRON MORSE,
202 ARCH STREET.
\$1.00 PER DOZ.

DIED.
FREEDLEY, In Richmond, Va., on the 28th inst.,
Sue Jacoby, wife of Samuel Freedley,
Funeral from her father's residence, Conshohocken,
to-morrow (Saturday) 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
KORDELLA, On the 28th inst., on the evening of the
8th inst., Miss E. wife of Joseph L. Loudenslager, in
the 54th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral from the residence of her husband,
1221 Market street, on Monday morning, 14th inst., at
10 o'clock.

400 EYRE & LANDELL 400
Are supplying their Customers with
BLACK SILKS
PURE COOL LIVER OIL, CITRATE
Magnesia.—JOHN O. BAKER & 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!!
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
Sept. 13th to 16th, 1870.
Promenade Concerts Every Evening.
A GRAND DISPLAY IS ANTICIPATED.
#251P

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—The College Year will open on THURSDAY
Sept. 15, September 15. Candidates for admission will pre-
sent themselves for examination on MONDAY NEXT, September 13th,
at 10 o'clock. FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
#63 103ry Secretary.

EDWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1313
and 1230 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously
to the poor.

POLITICAL NOTICES.
1870. 1870.
SHERIFF.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS,
#1611 0212P

Headquarters Union Republican
City Executive Committee.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1870.
All persons claiming to have been elected members of
the Twenty-sixth Ward Republican Executive
Committee

Will assemble at
1105 CHESTNUT STREET,
On Friday Evening Next, September 9th,
At 8 o'clock.
CHRISTIAN KEENE,
President pro tem.
JOHN McCULLOUGH, { Secretaries.
M. O. HONO, #67 31P

HEADQUARTERS UNION RE-
PUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
The delegates elected to revise the rules of the Union
Republican Party will assemble at the Old County
Court house on MONDAY NEXT, September 13th,
at 10 o'clock. A. M. #20 021P
Committee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNI-
versal Church, corner of Tenth and Locust sts.
Services resumed next Sunday, 11th inst., at usual hour,
10 o'clock. #62 02P

LEGAL NOTICES.
IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE
County of Philadelphia—Estate of
ANN MURPHY, deceased.—The Auditor appointed by
the Court to audit the account of J. W. H. H. H.
and to report distribution of the balance in the
hands of the Auditor, will meet the parties inter-
ested for the purpose of his appointment, on
TUESDAY, the 13th day of September, 1870, at
10 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 512 Walnut street, in
the city of Philadelphia.
B. SHARKEY, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
for the City and County of Philadelphia.
HELEN E. VAN REED, vs. JAMES H. VAN REED,
Defendant.
To WILLIAM E. VAN REED, Respondent:
You are hereby notified that the deposition of
witness upon the part of the Plaintiff in the above case
will be taken before HILTON H. BROWN, Esq., at
the office of the undersigned, No. 528 Walnut street,
in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, A. M.
at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where you may at-
tend if you see proper.
THOMAS J. DIEHL,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

TREGG'S TRABERRY TOOTH-WASH
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best
extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients,
and is the only one which cleanses the
teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums,
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar,
Keeps and Purifies the Arteries,
and is sold by all Druggists.
Solely by
W. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
5th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE

THE SITUATION IN PARIS

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 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 of uneasiness and 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 preferable to the horrors and dangers of a siege; but everybody is afraid to talk, and no person will take upon himself to 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. There is a particular courage in the minds of those who were hitherto wavering, and who are undecided in their opinions on the crisis. The very sombre state of the weather increases the depression; it makes the Parisians melancholy as well as being disappointed and irritated. To add to the depression the Chans are reported as approaching the city with rapidity. What effect their actual approach will have it is difficult to say. It may be, indeed, it is likely to be one of defiance, although I entertain the opinion that if the question were honestly decided, the great majority of the inhabitants, the vote would be in favor of submission and ultimate peace. The great trouble in the city is the want of proper organization for any 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 soldiers are being drilled by every one who reads the unintermitted march of the German troops that they will beat the fortifications of Paris in the middle of the next ensuing week. The final approach of the Prussians will be to the city of Vincennes and St. Denis. It is expected that a government notice will be issued to-morrow ordering the expulsion of women and children from the city. The exodus of the strangers flying in every direction is increasing hourly. The hotels are empty of foreign visitors.

Hungry Office-Seekers.
The members of the new Ministry are besieged by applicants for office at every step and at all hours. It reminds me forcibly of the appearance which I have witnessed in the City Hall in New York after a municipal election. The hungry ones want to get in. Notwithstanding the condition of the country they appear so anxious to turn all the municipal offices into a means of providing situations and pay for the crowds of hungry republicans who implore them for employment. This feeling is much more prominent than the one guarding against the approaching enemy.

The "patriotic" newspapers talk wildly and incoherently. One journal proposes to

as was Moscow in face of the invasion of Napoleon 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 streets in any manner in which the work can be accomplished. Underneath all this there is perceptible a deep dread of an outbreak of crimes 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 advance 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 electric light, placed at various central points outside. Light shops are using gas lamps, candles and oil lamps, and the gasometers have all been sent outside the fortifications. The appearance of Paris without gas, and with candles and oil lamps, impresses one forcibly towards a full appreciation of the terrible change which has come over not only Paris, but the entire line of the street, stripped of its hitherto glittering gems, presents a most melancholy appearance. The Prussians are coming in and the killing them in the streets in any manner in which the work can be accomplished. Underneath all this there is perceptible a deep dread of an outbreak of crimes 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 advance of the Prussians.

Paris to be Defended to the Last.
There were 115,000 troops in Paris this morning, and the Government has ordered the soldiers to continue to acknowledge the democratic government.

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

Minister Washburne Obtains the Release of German Prisoners.
United States Minister Washburne had an unofficial interview with M. Jules Favre on Monday afternoon. 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 towards Germany to-day. They have all been furnished with safe 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 outweighs the judgment of the German commanders. We have information here that there is much discontent 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 arrested by the government in obedience to the popular feeling, which just now runs very high against princes of all names and families. In Lille and Valenciennes the lower classes are clamoring that no one has been 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 hung to the ditch, none of the authorities interfering.

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 reported of Louis Blanc might minister to this country considered very judicious, and is well known and esteemed here by men of very various opinions, and can exert a great influence upon the socialist and democratic elements throughout England and the Continent. 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 London workmen will be held to-morrow to express sympathy with France and to congratulate 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 Commons to join the Bonapartes at Hesse-Cassel it would be a most desirable result, and that France had won already more than she could possibly lose.

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 government.

The Republic in Italy.
My advice from Italy continues to the most exciting and alarming. The Papal authorities are drawing into close connection with the Italian government for the protection of Rome, and at the price of surrendering the city to become an overgrown and a despotic government. In the contrary, the administration is more liberal and more just. The Republic in Italy is making arrests of suspected persons. In the contrary, the administration is more liberal and more just. The Republic in Italy is making arrests of suspected persons.

THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.
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 facts connected with this important step on the part of the United States government which were not made public before, and which are drawing into close connection with the Italian government for the protection of Rome, and at the price of surrendering the city to become an overgrown and a despotic government. In the contrary, the administration is more liberal and more just. The Republic in Italy is making arrests of suspected persons."

Alexandre Auguste Ledru Rollin, who according to the cable despatch of this morning, is to be elected President of the Republic in France, was born in February, 1818, in Paris, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Soon after this he went to London, where he was engaged in the revolution of 1830, he became prominent as a political writer. In 1837 he assumed the editorship of a legal journal called the Revue des Droits, and in 1841 he published several works on French jurisprudence. He practically entered political life in 1841, when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies for the department of Sarthe. While in office he gave utterance to republican sentiments, for which the government entered a prosecution sentencing him to six months imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs. He is the author of a socialist manifesto which attracted much attention; and by his speeches and writings did much to bring about the revolution of 1848, becoming in time its acknowledged leader. His influence prevented the regency of the Duchess of Orleans and induced Lamartine to the French revolutionary movement.

THE CAPTIVE EMPEROR'S HOME.
Sketch of Wilhelmshohe near Cassel. The Castle of Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, in the former Electorate of Hesse, is one of the finest mansions in Europe. It was built in 1783, by the Elector William, at a cost of 1,500,000 francs. The building is a masterpiece of architecture, and is surrounded by a park of 1,500 acres. The castle was captured by the Prussians in 1806, and was subsequently taken by the English in 1813. It was then used as a prison for the Emperor Napoleon, who was held there from 1813 to 1815.

SCENES AT LUXEMBOURG.
It seems strange, writes a correspondent at Luxembourg, when there is nothing but war and rumors of war, and literally echoes of war in the air, that the people of this city are so much taken up with the idea of a republic. For over two years the Luxembourgians have been at the task, and they seem to have a feverish burst of patriotism. The city is now a republic, and the people are very much taken up with the idea of a republic. For over two years the Luxembourgians have been at the task, and they seem to have a feverish burst of patriotism. The city is now a republic, and the people are very much taken up with the idea of a republic.

THE SCHOOLS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The holidays of the schools of Philadelphia 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:

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.

The quiet village of Tom's River, which is on the railroad below Long Branch, was started, as it never was before, yesterday morning by an accident that resulted in the drowning of at least eight persons. Tom's River is a village of about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, situated upon the banks of the river of that name, about six miles from its mouth. It has been one of the quietest summer resorts, and a large hotel has been built there. It is also much frequented by the people of the neighborhood for picnicking purposes. The depot remained fast, if both ends have been connected with the village by two bridges—one a wagon bridge and the other a foot bridge, the highest place which the depot side of the river by wood or iron piers. It is about sixty feet long, and the water beneath it is at least ten feet deep. The bridge had been under 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 went to saunter leisurely across the bridge in groups.

The Bridge Gives Way.
When but few had actually got over, and some sixty were upon the treacherous support, the bridge, which was about fifty feet long, and the whole affair, with its living freight, swung over towards the water, while the other end sank beneath the water, while the other end remained fast. If both ends had been connected with the village by two bridges—one a wagon bridge and the other a foot bridge, the highest place which the depot side of the river by wood or iron piers. It is about sixty feet long, and the water beneath it is at least ten feet deep. The bridge had been under 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 went to saunter leisurely across the bridge in groups.

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Only eight dead bodies were recovered, however, and these were all from Long Branch. When it was observed that some of the unfortunate ones had been seen floating in the water, 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 picked out the bodies of eight persons, and led living beneath it.

Acts of Heroism.
As is usual in such cases, there were striking instances of heroism. Peter Howard, a carpenter, had already saved his nephew, a boy of 11, named Worthy, when he saw Miss E. Styles struggling in the water. At once, without a moment's delay, he leaped into the water, and after holding several weeks in the vicinity of Paris, he escaped to Belgium. Thence going to England he dressed a solemn protest against the war, which he signed with his name, and presented it to the Emperor of France.

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 drowning. Some of the recovered bodies were those of a girl of fourteen, who was raised up from the bottom of the river, was considered quite dead, but careful treatment finally resuscitated her.

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The following are the names of the victims: Mrs. Sidney Throckmorton, aged about 45; her husband is a farmer. Peter Howard, carpenter, aged 22; Mary E. Styles, aged 10; Maria Martin, aged 15; James Martin, A. A. Martin, Helen Lane, aged 11, and Ella Mafe, aged 12. Never before had Long Branch known such a day of mourning. The friends of the deceased will present a sad contrast to the long list of its summer festivities.—World.

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