## Cocung

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MABON & CO., 907 de30/mw/tfs THE CELEBRATED (ORIGINAL BER-WICK, ME.) BERWICK SPONGE CAKE.
MADE-AND-SOLD-ONLY

G. BYRON MORSE, 902 ABCH STREET.

DIED. BONSALL.—On Second day morning, the 12th inst., in the 72d year of her age, Mary H. Bonsall, wife of Edward H. Bonsall, ther friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 145 School Lane, Germantown, on Fifth-day, the 15th inst., at 3 o clock P. M. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock train from the city at the Germantown Depot. BBAY.—On Monday, 12th inst., Samuel Bray.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, No. 71, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Elm street, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth (late Mantua), on Thursday afternoon next, 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery, [New York and Baitimore papers please copy.]
GRAFF.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, Mrs., Ju. dith Graff, widow of the late Frederick Graff.
Funeral from her late residence, 1337 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
WITMERS.—10 Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. n Second day morning, the 12th inst., her age, Mary H. Bonsall, wife of Ed-

irsday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. ITMEB.—On Monday, 12th inst., Sarah A., daugh-of the late Jacob Witmer. er of the late Jacob Wither. Funeral from Dr. Boardman's Church, Tweitth and Walnut streets, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 10 EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY6 New Shades of Brown Silk.
6 " Green Silks.
Wode Silks.

arabee, the new fall Shade. Iain Silks from \$1.25 to \$6 per yard. PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia, JOHN C. BARER & Co., 713 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES. 818

and 820

THE

STREET.

CHESTNUT

MOST FASTIDIOUS PRONOUNCE.

vanamaker's

NEW STOCK OF "

FALL

OVER

COATS

Superb!!

you those who have no desire to purchase are invited mine these Coats. They are " Works of Art. "

LYONS GROS GRAIN BLACK SILKS,



BESSON & SON, MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE, No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.

Horticultural Harvest Home. AUTUMNAL EXHIBITION

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD STREET, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday September 13, 14, 15 and 16, From 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M

MUSIC AND SONG. Promenade Concerts Every Evening, By invisible Musicians and Singers, concealed within a

Germania Band, Chorus of 100 Voices. ....FIFTY CENTS.

REOPENING OF DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The address to the Students of the Divinity School of the P. E. Church will be delivered by the Dean, the Rev. Dr. GOODWIN, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, in the Church, of Our Saviour, West Philadelphia.—The friends of the school are invited to be present.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF the ago is the Hess Self-Watering Flowers Casket, for holding natural flowers, now on exhibition at the Horticultural Fair. Hannfactured and sold by the inventor, sc143t\* 1226 Columbia avenue.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The College Year will open on THURSDAY, September 15. Candidates for admission will present themsolves for examination at 10½ oclock on that
day. FRANCIS A. JACKSON,

Scott State of the Secretary. se5 10trn&

IF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL South Fifteenth street.

Secretary.

Secretary. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. [edical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously he poor

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Republican Invincibles of Philada. FIRST GUN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING, Under the Maspices of the Republican Invincibles of Philadelphia,

On Wednesday Evening, Sept. 14.

AT CONCERT HALL. CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH. The meeting will be addressed by

Hon: R. Stockett Mathews, of Baltimore, LADIES ESPECIALLY INVITED.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, President. J. EBEN HARKINS, Secretary. A. WILSON HENSZEY,

Chairman Committee on Meetings THE UNION REPUBLICAN
Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N.
OBY 'S, 416 Library street, from 10 until 2 o'clock.
TOSEPH R: ASH,
Chairman. POLITICAL NOTICES.

IN ION

REPUBLICAN TICKET

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the Court of Oper and Terminer and Quarter Bessions: EDWARD M. PAXSON, THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

> Judge of the District Court : JAMES LYND.

> > COUNTY. Sheriff

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

Register of Wills: WILLIAM M. BUNN. Late private 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers

Clerk of the Orphans' Court: SERGT. JOSEPH C. TITTERMARY.

CITY.

Receiver of Taxes: BOBERT H. BEATTY.

Cita Commissioner CAPTAIN JAMES BAIN.

CONGRESSIONAL

1st District-BENJAMIN F. HUCKLE. HON. CHARLES O'NEILL. HON. LEONARD MYERS. HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY ALFRED C. HABMER.

> Sendfor-Third District ; BENJ. F. THOMAS.

ASSEMBLY.

let District-SAMUEL P. THOMSON. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON WILLIAM KELLEY. WILLIAM ELLIOT. WILLIAM DUFFY, COL. CHARLES KLECKNER BOBERT JOHNSTON. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL. WILLIAM H. PORTER: JOHN E. REYBURN. SAMUEL M. HAGER. JOHN LAMON. JOHN DUMBELL.

JOHN CLOUD. NDAM ALLBEGHT. WATSON COMLY. JAMES MILLER By order of the City Executive Committee

JOHN L. HILL, President. JOHN McCullough, | Secretaries. 6e14 17 20 22 24 27 29 oct 3 4 5 6 7 S 10 11

Headquarters Union Republican City Executive Committee,

1105 Chestnut Street.

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1870. At a meeting of the Committee, held on the

afternoon of the above date, The report of the Sub-committee, appointed to reorganize the Twenty-sixth Ward Executive Committee, was received, as follows:

The Committee met in pursuance of resolution passed by this body and organized said committee by the election of the following officers: President, Joshua Russell; Secretaries. Robert T. Gill and Alexander Stewart. when the following resolution was unani

mously adopted: Resolved, That this Committee/recognize the Committee as above organized as the only Republican Executive Committee of said Ward, and the following as the Ward ticket

Select Council-James B. Alexander. Common Council-Captain Wm. Thornton, Robert Briggs.

School Directors-Francis Gwynn, Sr., John R. Huhn, John Kessler. Constables-Alexander McNeil, John Laird. By order of the Union Republican City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President. JOHN McCullough, Secretaries. 1to

Second Congressional District.

At a meeting of the Officers and Executive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee, held at the Girard House. on Wednesday, the 14th day of September, the

following resolution was unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the Republican City Executive Committee having decided that Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL is the regular Republican candidate in the Second District, the officers of the State Central Committee, in conjunction with the Executive Committee. whowere charged by the State Committee with the general management of the campaign will use all their exertions to secure the election of Hou. CHAS, O'NEILL. JOHN COVODE.

GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, M. S. QUAY,

1870.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

SHEATHING FELT.—TEN FRAMES English Sheathing Folt, for sale by PETER WRIGHT & SONS, ils Walnut street.

THIERS IN ENGLAND

His Interview with Earl Granville ... The Result --- Full Particulars.

(By Cable.) London, Sept. 13—M. Thiers arrived in London yesterday He was accompanied by five ladies of his family, including Miss Prehve ladies or his family, including Miss Pre-vost-Paradol, who have come to seek refuge in England during the war. Their baggage filled four cabs, and as no room could be found for them in any of the hotels, they went to the French Embassy

Interview With Earl Granville. This afternoon Earl Granville, called on M. This at the French Embassy. Although M. Thiers at the French Embassy. Although M. Thiers came fully qualified by the French government, he could not be received in Downing street, as the English government will not yet recognize the republic. Earl Granville, however, conferred with him. as the representative of the de facto government of France, semi-officially. The Earl exhibited all his well known courtesy and snavity. ted all his well known courtesy and suavity.

Earl Granville Palavers Thiers. His Lordship said: "I hope you will allow me to express the deep regret with which as an individual I have seen so many misfortunes betail France, a country allied in so many ways with England. If my carnest wishes could be of any avail, peace would soon restore to her her former prosperity."

Thiers Replies with Dignity.

M. Thiers replied: "France is quite able and determined to defend herself against allfoes; but she earnestly desires peace, and it is for that reason that by me she now asks England, upon whose action all the powers of Europe are now waiting, to join them in securing for her such terms of peace as she can

honorably accept. She will accept no terms that are not honorable."

Earl Granvitle Deprecates. Earl Granville Deprecases.

Earl Granville replied; "I do not see how England can interfere, but I think I may say that, while preserving a strict neutrality, England will present to Prussia any propositions offered by France, and act the part of a sincere friend. It cannot, however, be expected that England will join any power in uttering a threat to Prussia; nor can England every a positively promise to urge upon Prussia; the acceptance. tively promise to urge upon Prussia the accep-tance of any offer which France may be disposed to make to her."

Thiers Closes the Subject. M. Thiers firmly but courteously said upon-inis that he saw nothing to be looked for from England, then, in the matter, and that the ne-gotiations undertaken by Continental powers, with a hope of England's co-operation, must probably be suffered to fall through. The in-terview shortly after ended.

Effect of the Interview in London. Upon the making public, late this afternoon, of the above interview an impromptu meeting of the people was called, and a great crowd assembled in Trafalgar square. There were many speakers, among them Mr. Odger and Mr. Justin McCarthy, and the government was denounced in the bitterest and most uneasured terms for its course towards the measured terms for its course towards the French republic. The Cabinet was declared Freuch republic. The Cabinet was declared to be a Cabinet of treason to human rights and to the peace of Europe. The example of America was invoked, amid the most tremendous cheers from the multitude. Immense applause, followed the sentiment that if the right of the people to establish a redenied it would soon become the duty of the people to estab-lish a republic in England. A great demo cratic meeting is called to be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next, and it is in contempla-tion to form a grand democratic possession in honor of the establishment of the French re-public. Democratic meetings are announced with the same object in Manchester, Birming-ham, Preston and Edinburgh.—World.

The Austro-Russian Combination.
London, Sept. 13.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, at hand to-day, contains nothing of the character of certain extracts professedly made from it in telegrams sent to this country re-cently from Belgium. On the contrary, it ex-plicitly says that "an understanding has been reached by two powers hitherto neutral, with the object of uniting to put an end to the war, and causing it to be succeeded by a peace which shall not leave the defeated party the

which shall not leave the defeated party the pain of losing any portion of its territory."

The two powers here spoken of are understood to be Russia and Austria, the signs upon which I have so often observed to you of an article provider in the signs of the sign of the anti-Prussian joint action of these states being greatly multiplied since the return of Count Chotek to Vienna. Prince Gortchakoff is reported to have said at dinner openly where are disposed to forgive 1854 in the present most satisfactory behavior to us of Vienna.

Death Taking Up Arms Himself. OSTEND, Sept. 13.—Late advices from Sedan, by way of Charleroi, inform us that the German armies have been compelled to move from the frontier, not only by constant desertions into Belgium, but by the outbreak of a typhoid type. The mortality both in the German army and among the inhabitants of that region. region is fearful. The improvised hospitals are gorged, and the sick and the dying in many cases forced to be exposed to the inclemency of the weather, which is very bad. A single Bavarian regiment has lost more men by illness since the surrounder than in the force of the surrounder than the surrounde since the surrender than in the four actions in which it was engaged before the surrender. Nothing but the skeleton of the regimentremains. An awful stench pervades the air formiles from the thinly covered graves of the fallen and from the putrefying remains of unburied horses. The pestilence is spreading through the villages in the vicinity. It is intended to establish a samtary cordon on the Belgian frontier.—World.

ON TO ROME.

[By Cable.]

The Italian Advance.

London, Sept. 13.—Telegrams from Florence announce to-night that the advance of the military divisions of Bologna and Pisa had yesterday afternoon advanced as far as Monte Rotondo on their way to Rome. The Zou-aves of Colonel Charette retire before them as aves of Colonel Charette retire before them as they advance, and no collision has taken place. The understanding arrived at by the Italian Government in the conterences between Monsignor Nardi and the Italian generals, of which I some time since notified you, has been communicated by the ministry of Victor Emmanuel to the foreign representatives. It is believed the opposition made to the final entry of the Italian army into Rome will be absolutely nominal, all the ablest advisers of his Holiness concurring in the folly of any attempt at hostilities. The provinces the most positive assurances that his independence and authority in all spiritual affairs shall be fully guaranteed, surances that his theependence and authority in all spiritual affairs shall be fully guaranteed, together with his absolute courted of the Vatican Palace, of the Leonine city, and of all the ecclesiastical edifices excepting the convents, which cannot be suffered to exist in their present condition if the popular vote shall confer on the Italian monarchy the city and State of Room. It is not the city and State of Rome. It is not the city and state of Kome. It is not thought here that the Pope will accept the propositions of the Italian government; but it is not seen that anything can be done to prevent the consummation of the Italian plan, were it of the consummation of the Italian plan, were it even desirable to prevent it. The rumor of the Pope's intention to seek refuge on board a British man-of-war is denied authoritatively. The friendly relations between

THE WAR IN EUROPE Italy and England make it impossible that such a step can be permitted by the British government.—World. The Republican Platform.

The march on Rome, although it is conducted under the shadow of the royal flag of Italy, is really moved forward by the moral force of Republicanism of the Italian people, which is more powerful than the throne. King Victor Emmanuel is the servant of the popular will. What this will is, and in what direction it now tends, was expressed a short time since in a manifesto of the Universal Republican Alliance, issued in Milan and circulated by its central committee of the southern provinces of central committee of the southern provinces of Italy. This document testified to the impatience of the republican party of Italy to display their flag in its entirety, "only one fold of which has as yet been seen," and to march forward. One passage of the paper runs thus: Our glories are all republican. Danie, Michael Angelo, Ferruccio, Galileo. Bayonarola, Alfieri, Glordano Bruno. Foscolo, Arnaldo de Brescla—all these were soldiers of that grand idea. And when the other States of Europe induiged in the sleep of slaves our communes—isolated detachments of a great army—sustained a gigantic struggle against tyranny, and indicated in the Lombard League the future commonwealth of the nation. At present it is no longer to the detached towns that we ought to look, but to a union of 'them, grouped among themselves, in order to give to the country unity with liberty. Are we not the eldest of the Latin race? And under the shadow of our flag are there not to day visible two grand figures which have no equal among any other people—Garibaldi and Mazzini?

The proclamation has affired to it the central committee of the southern provinces of

The proclamation has affixed to it the vords: "Liberty! Fraternity! Equality! abor!" The seal is red and with the same words: Labor!"

The Temporal Condition of the Papacy When the Italians are installed in Rome the civil administration will be beset with a num ber of first and perplexing difficulties. The chief one of these will be the matter of public chief one of these will be the matter of public finance—a list of embarrassments to which the King of Italy has already become slightly familiar in Florence. The Papal Treasury budget is really in a bad way, notwithstanding the contributions of the faithful during the Council. The civil executive of Rome has not published a regular budget of income and expenditure during the past four years. One of the latest and most reliable exhibits of the Treasury Exchequer Department of his Holiness shows that the annual revenue of the Papal government derived from the usual sources amounted in .1864 to 25,000,000 francs, or \$50,000,000. The public debt at the

same date was stated as follows: idated (March. 1561)..... idated (November, 1861).

revenue income the total result of five years' revenue income the total result of five years' collections of Peter's pence was thirty-seven millions of francs, or about five and one-half millions of dollars, or seven millions and a half of francs annually contributed by two hundred millions of Catholics—something less than ninepence sterling a head.

Cardinal Antonelli on the Papal Infallibility.

A letter on the above subject has recently

A letter on the above subject has recently been addressed by Cardinal Antonelli, from Rome to the Apostolic Nuncio at Brussels, and has been forwarded by the latter to Archbishop Manuing for publication to the "faithful" in England, and the latter ordered it to be read about in all the churches and changle of the Former churches and chapels of the Roman Communion throughout his archdiocese on Sunday last, as he "finds a want of accurate knowledge still to exist in some men's minds on the subject." The translation of the text of the letter runs as follows: "It has been made known to the Holy See that some among the faithful, and perhaps even among the Bishops, also, are of opinion that the Apostolic Bishops, also, are of opinion that the Apostolic Constitution, which was put forth in the session of the Cleumenical Council of the Vatican on the 18th day of the month of July last, will not be of obligation until it has been solemuly published by some further act of the Holy See. How strange, however, such a supposition is, any one may easily know. The Constitution in question had the most solemn publication possible on the very most solemn publication possible on the very day upon which, in the Vatican Basilica, it was solemnly confirmed and promulgated by the Sovereign Pontiff in the presence of above 500 Bishops; in consequence of which it was, according to the well-known rule, made obligatory for the whole Catholic world, without need of any other publication what-

ROUMANIA. The Recent Insurrection. London, Sept. 13.—Some further particulars of the abortive Roumanian insurrection, albeen received from Bucharest. The revolutionary party, which has great influence in the towns of Pileschit, Crajova and Plojeschti, took the opportunity of the departure of the greater part of the grants on of the latter town to organize an outgreak. the greater part of the garrison of the latter town to organize an outbreak. A mob of several hundreds of men passed through the streets, arrested the prefect, and proclaimed a republic. The firemen and National Guard fraternized with them. The company of intentry, which formed the whole of the garrison remained in the barracks, and the insurson, remained in the barracks, and the insurgents thus were enabled to seize the public treasury and the telegraph office. A provisional government was appointed, with M. N. Golesco, late Minister President, at its head. This government, however, did not hold office long. Troops were sent from Bacharest, upon which both the insurgents and their leaders took to flight. Several of them were arrested soon after, including M. Golesco. Another insurrection, in favor of the ex-Prince Couza, has taken place at Turn-Severin, but it has also been suppressed without bloodshed.—World.

[By Mail.]
A Most Dolorous Procession of country carts, moving vans, and even hand-barrows filled with the cares and penates of peasants within twelve miles of Paris have been passing my window since 6 A. M. There are not less than sixty vehicles an hour. The expression of the people in them is stolid despair. Their swarthy reatures were rigid as marble. They looked straight forward. More than once people on the sidewalk wrung their hands and sobbed, "Mon Dieu! Quel malheur! Quel malheur! Quel malheur!" The peasants' ends did not swerve. I question if they heard heads did not swerve. I question it they near the wail so completely were they wrapt up in thoughts of their ruin. While I was at my window a shop woman under me appealed: "Oh! Monsieur, was the like of this ever seen in France before?" "Yes, the Napoleons have never failed, to bring such scenes to France," I answered. She ejaculated: "Oh! they are done for now. He and le peut (the Imperial Prince) will never see Paris again." Paris Letter.

The Uhlaus.

So much has been said of the uhlans, and so little is known of them, that the following portraiture of this military type will be accepted with satisfaction, with some grains of allowance for the writer's exaggerations:

"The French appetite for picturesque character is happily insatiable, and the artistic insight of the spectators of the war has not failed to pick out a personage whose individuality is a very marked one indeed, partaking as it does of a half melodramatic and half humorous type. This is, the Prussian uhlan. He is a horse-soldier—a lancer; and the warriors of his name with whom we have hitherto been most familiar were the Austrian uhlans, been most familiar were the Austrian uhlans. in their scanty white tunics, their tight blue pantaloons and lace-up boots. The Prussian

uhlan of 1870 seems destined to fill in French | legendary chronicles the place which during the invasions of 1814-1815, was occupied by

"He is a great traveler. Nancy, Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Bheims, Chalons, St. Dizier, Chaumount, have all heard of him. The Chamberty, three all heard of him. The uhlan makes himself quite at home, and drops in, entirely in a friendly way, on mayors and corporations, asking not only himself to dinner, but an indefinite number of additional uhlans, who, he says; may be expected hourly. The uhlan wears a blue uniform, turned up with yellow, and to the end of his lance is affixed a streamer, intimately resembling a very dirty white pocket handkerchief. Sometimes he hunts in couples, sometimes he goes in threes, and sometimes in fives. When he lights upon a village he holds it to ransom; when he comes upon a city he captures it, making it literally the prisoner of his bow and spear. A writer in Blackwood's Mayazine once drove the people of Lancashire to madness by declaring that, in the rebellion of 1745, Manchester "was taken by a Scots sergeant and a wench;" but it is a notorious fact that Nancy submitted without a murmur to five uhlans, and that Bar-le-Duc was occupied by two. When the uhlan arriver of the property of the content of the unitary and the property of the property of the property of the unitary submitted without a murmur to five uhlans, and that Bar-le-Duc was occupied by two. When the uhlan arriver in the property of the property of the unitary submitted without a murmur to five unitary when the uhlan arrivers are the property of the unitary submitted without a murmur to five unitary when the unitary arrivers of the property of the propert was occupied by two. When the uhlan arrives in a conquered city he visits the mayor, and makes his, usual inordinate demands tor meat, drink and cigars. If his demands are acceded to be accepts everything with a grin. If he is refused he remarks, likewise with a grin, that he will come again to morrow with three-thousand light horsemen, and he gallops away; but in many cases he does not return. The secret of the fellow's success lies mainly in his unblushing impudence, his easy mendacity and that intimate knowledge. of every highway and byway of the country, which, thanks to the military organization of which, thanks to the military or the country, which, thanks to the military or ganization of the Prussian army, he has acquired in the regimental school. He gives himself out to be the precurser of an imminently advancing army, when, after all, he is only a boldly adventurous free lance; who has ridden thirty miles across country on the chance of picking up something in the way of information or victuals. Only one more touch is needed to complete the portrait of the ublan. His veritable name would seem to be rans Breitmann, and his vocation that of a bunmer; and Breitmann, we learn from the preface to Mr. Leland's ballad, had a prototype in a regiment of Pennsylvania cavalry by the name of Jost, whose proficiency in Soumming, otherwise 'looting,' in swearing, fighting and drinking lager beer, raised him to a pitch of glory on the federal side which excited at once the envy and the admiration of the boldest bushwhackers and the gauntest guerillas of the confederate host.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

guerillas of the confederate host.

The First French Eagle in Berlin.
A correspondent of an English journal, writing from Berlin, thus describes the ceremonious entry into that city of the first French

monious entry into that city of the first French eagle captured by the German troops:

"Two officers, one of whom wore many decorations—his companion being a lieutenant of the Sixth Silesian infanty regiment, by whom the trophy was taken—sat in an open carriage, holding between them the object of curious and joyful regard. The eagle itself, a remarkably fine specimen of carving and gilding, was perched on the top of a pole ten feet high; and beneath the imperial bird waved the French tricolor. This honored standard, which was not relinquished without a severe which was not relinquished without a severe struggle, was won from the Thirty-sixth French infantry regiment. As the carriage, preceded by two of the mounted police, passed under the Brandenburg Gate, on its way from the Potsdam Railway station, the guard turned out and presented arms. The eagle was taken first to the house of the commandant at Berlin, and afterwards to the

Schloss, where it was presented to the Queen.' A Curtous Story. The following curious, passage is from a Roman Catholic journal of London, generally well informed and careful in its statements: The secret societies have been at work again; and because the Emperor was ever faithful to the Holy See, they have had their impious revenge ou him. Bismarck, the head of the German sect, has had his way for the time, and France and her ruler, because of their joint fidelity to that church where elect their joint fidelity to that church, whose eldest son her Emperor is proud to be styled, are marked out for destruction. But that very idelity shall yet be her salvation; and, though it may be that God for His own purposes chooses to seem to humiliate her it is only that he may bring her nearer to himself, and in the end restore her to her rightful place mongst nations. Adsit fausta o

Strasbourg by Night. A correspondent within the fortifications of Strasbourg vividly sets forth the scene presented nightly in that belenguered town:
"Day is the time for rest in the lines before Strasbourg. At night men gird up their loins and prepare for work; then pioneers and fatigue parties go forth to their labor under the friendly cover of the darkness; and then, too, in their turn, the French gunners peer into the night and open their heaviest fire on every reach of light that the distributions are every speck of light that indicates the presence of the foe, and on every spot where they think of the 106, and on every spot where they think it likely that working may be going on. The view of the beleaguered town at night from the caté of the Lion d'Or, at Brumath, was beautiful—beautiful, but awful. A great confagration lit up the lurid sky in the direction of Ruprechtsau, and the trembling townsfolk whispered among themselves that the 'Minster' was in themselves that the 'Minster' was in themselves that the 'Gring the control of the control ster was in flames; they were wrong, for in the morning the tall cathedral spire still pointed grandly to the sky. Instantaneous flashes as of lightning issued every second from the heavy canopy of smoke, and were followed in a few moments by the dull rever-berating roar of the heavy guns, while every now and then a shell would burst in the air, scattering points of vivid light through the blackness of the night. It was beautiful, but the beauty was internal, like that of a tiger, or of the ocean in a storm. At midnight the fire was raging terribly, and the whole sky was lighted up with the brightness of the flames."

Another correspondent, on the Prussian side, says: The conduct of the French commandant, The conduct of the French commandant, General Ulrich, I am sorry to say, has ren-dered, the people about here indignant. He has wilfully directed his fire on the entirely defenceless town of Kehl, and absolutely gutted it. I am not exaggerating. What I here state I would not have believed but on the authority of ocular demonstration. Kehl does not any longer exist. There is not one house in it that is not more or less battered to pieces. It is a mass of flaming and smouldering masonry. Such scenes of ruthless devas-tation are in the character of the proceedings of the French in the days of Melac; and the result is a furious exasperation on the part of an absolutely ruined population.

Alsace and Lorraine.

The Provincial Correspondent publishes an article, headed "Germany's Wishes with regard to Alsace and Lorraine." The article

These provinces which were torn away from the German Empire have become France's chief points of support for menacing attacks upon Germany. How should it be possible, after the glorious victories of the German army, after the re-conquest of two old German provinces, and after the heavy and costly sacrifices by which ourtriumph has been gained how should it be possible to avoid the irresistible conviction that the honor and the safety of Germany—imperatively demand the removal of the lasting shame—a German country serving as a starting point for German enslavement? The European Powers, true to the attitude of neutrality which they have assumed, will not arbitrarily endeavor to arrest These provinces which were torn away from sumed, will not arbitrarily endeavor to arrest the consequences of the war, so long as no substantial European interest is not injured by

the conditions of the treaty of peace. The German people, however, is conscious that is its demand it does not aim at any preponderance over other nations which might endanger the so-called European equilibrium, but that it seeks only a firmly-established peace, which it intends to wring for itself and for other nations from the old enemy of the peace

of Europe. The War and the Paris Shopkeepers. Alas for the shopkeepers of Paris! their in-terests are suffering terribly from the state of slege. Everybody who can get away is either going or has gone, and the gay shops of the Rue de la Paix and the Palais Royal are deserted by that noble army of tourists who used to spend their money so freely on exorbitant trifles. Tradesmen and clerks are seated like owls in the desert upon the chairs once reserved for the accompadation of their contents. served for the accommodation of their wealthy customers, and they hang around the doors with a disconsolate air vainly waiting for the coming man. And how they smile and fawn, if by any chance they are called upon to show their goods to some ultra contagnous foreigner who has broad the disconstruction. upon to show their goods to some ultra con-rageous foreigner who has braved the dangers of being shut up in the about-to-be-beleaguered city, in the hope of picking up bargains! It is indeed a great time for adventurous people of the Toodles stamp; you can buy what you want at your own price, for the Bon Marché and Coin de Rue will make any sacrifice to get rid of their stock. "No offer refused" is the motto adopted everywhere, for nobody motto adopted everywhere, for nobody the motto adopted everywhere, for nobody has any money, or at least no one seems disposed to spend it save for necessaries at this time, when a week may see them forced to fly like Eneas from Troy, with their household goods and infirm relatives on their shoulders. The powdered flunkey who used to open the door to Laure's customers has gone to the wars, and the neat little soubrette who has taken his place can doze away the weary hours without any fear of being caught napping. There are no more rows of fashionable coupes stationed in long files before Worth's

ping. There are no more rows of fashionable coupés stationed in long files before Worth's or Pingard's emporiums of taste; and the great Auguste's occupation is, like Othello's, gone. Like Ichabod all the purveyors to fashion and luxury can cry out that their glory has departed; while doubtless they gnash their teeth and say: How long, O Lord, how long!—Paris cor. N. Y. Post. Will Bussia Interfere? A correspondent at St. Petersburg, writing on the 23d ult., says: "The general impression-here is that the Government will soon abandon its neutral attitude; and many even say that it has remained neutral too long already. Judging by appearances—which, however, are in diplomacy least of all to be depended upon—the Government has, since the return of Prince Gortchakoff, turned from its old Prussian leanings completely to the side of France. General Fleury, the French Ambassador, is received with marked distinction at Court: the Emperor is constantly seen walking about with him in close conversation, and leaning on his arm. On the 15th there was a grand religious service in the French chapel, as usual, and the Emperor was represented not only by a general officer, but also by the Director of the Foreign Office, Baron Westmann. It is currently reported here, and the rumor is believed a in well-informed quarters, that the Government has pledged itself not to allow a diminution of the territory of France under any course.

of the territory of France under any circumstances. An understanding to this effect is stated to have been arrived at with Austria stated to have been arrived at WIII Australia and Italy, and the latter State, as the one most prepared for war, is to lead the attack on Prussia should she refuse to accept the terms Prussia should she refuse to accept the terms to be proposed by the neutral Powers. There is also a vague report that England is in some way or other involved in this understanding. That Russian diplomacy is very active just now is certain, and the semi-official contradiction in the Journal de St. Petersbourg of the evidently premature news published by a Belgian paper about an agreement between Russia and England to prevent a dismemberment of France, loses much of its force by being coupled with the assurance that 'Russia feels a very sincere sympathy for France,' and/the admission that 'it is probable that the wishes of these two Powers, which remained neutral during the conflict, will now unite with the object of putting an end to the war \* \* \* and causing it to be succeeded by a page gian paper about an agreement between Rusand causing it to be succeeded by a peace which shall not leave to the defeated party \* \* the pain of losing a portion of its territory."

COTTON.

Annual Statement of the Cotton Crop of the United States for 1869-70.

[From the Charleston Courier.] The summing up of the crop of 1869-70 is 3,203,828 bales, an increase in production of \$15,459 bales over 1868-69. This increase has been mainly absorbed by European countries, as will be seen by the annexed comparative statement of foreign exports for the past two

To Great Britain......1,478,849 . 233,650 Total......2,174,123 1,447,327 1,447,327

After making the necessary deductions, there is left for home consumption, North and South, 964,842 bales. We have put down for Southern consumption 112,000 bales, which includes 12,000 bales taken for consumption in cludes 12,000 bales taken for consumption in Virginia, and counted in the exports from that State, leaving for Northern consumption 852,4 842 bales, against 840,720 in 1869, showing an increase of 12,122 bales.

From a letter dated 1st inst., received from B. F. Nourse, Esq., of Boston, Chairman of the Statistical Committee of the Manutacturers' and Planters' Association of the United States, an increase of 1 per cent. in Northern consumption is assumed the past year, over

states, an increase of 1 per cent in Northern consumption is assumed the past year, over that of 1868-69, which shows an increase of 8,407 bales, thus making, according to Mr. Nourse's assumption, the past year's consumption 849,127 bales. Our figures show the Northern consumption the past year to be 852,842 bales, a difference of only 3,715 bales. The value of the crop of the past year (1869-70,) may be put down in round numbers at \$325,000,000. This immense amount of money has been of incalculable herefit to the entire has been of incalculable benefit to the entire

country. The summing up of the crop exceeds the estimates of the most sanguine in the early part of the past season from a half to three-quarters of a million of bales, which proves the utter fallacy of the many advance statements of growing crops, which are heralded throughout Europe and the Northern States for the purpose of affecting prices. Such statements work great injury to the planter as well as the buyer and consumer.

-The Prussian Cabinet is pretty well represented in the Gorman army. Of the eight ministers two are unmarried, the Count of Eulenberg, Interior, and Camphaussen, Finance, while another Minister has no sons. The other five Ministers have sent eleven of their sons to the army. The Prime Minister, Count Bismarck, has two sons in the army, the Minister of War, Von Roon, has four sons, the Minister of Count Lizinglitz has one son the Minister of Count Itzinplitz has one son, the Minister of Agriculture, Von Selchow, has two sons, and the Minister of Justice, Leonhardt, also two sons in the army. Of these eleven sons five are officers and six non-commissioned officers

or privates. "Sir," said an astonished landlady to a traveler who had just sent his cup forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee," "Yes, madame, I am," he replied." or I never should have drank so much water to get a little."