TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Is.—At Brookfield, Mass., on the 17th instant, Lewis, aged /l years, widow of the late Henry formerly of Philadelphia. EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY-

Scarabee, the new fall Shade. Plain Silks from \$125 to \$6 per yard. PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co. 715 Market at

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWEST,

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LATEST

DESIGNS!!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

PIECE GOODS

FALL,

Especially Especially Fall Boys,

JOHN WANAMAKER'S Finest Clothing Establishment, 818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

REMEMBER, THE ORIGINAL delicious White Mountain Cake is found only at DEXTER'S, 245 South Fifteenth st, sell tuth s 12trps DEXTER'S DELICIOUS WHITE Mountain Cake can be had only at 245 South Fif-treet. Also Plan and Fancy Cake, Ice Creams, de of the best material. sold in the Strps HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. tated Monthly Meeting this evening. 1t*
HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. cal treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS. AROUSE!

There remains but

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST. We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to

Every name left off the list is a vote lost!

Go, therefore, to your Precinct Houses and

examine for yourselves.

JOHN L. HILL, President Republican City Exec. Com. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Secretaries. MARSHALL C. HONG, Solf-strp

Headquarters Union Republican City Executive Committee,

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1870. The ATTENTION of all REPUBLICAN CITI-ZENS is called to the CANVASSERS' DIVISION TRANSCRIPTS, now open for inspection at the Union League House and the parlor of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 1105 Chestnut street. CALL and EXAMINE the LISTS and see if you are PROPERLY REGISTERED.

1105 Chestnut Street.

By order of the Union Republican Execu-

JOHN L. HILL, President. John McCullough, Secretaries.

MARSHALL C. Hong, Secretaries.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS. THE UNION REPUBLICAN Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N SOBY'S, 416 Library street, from 10 until 2 o'clock. JOSEPH R. ASH, Chairman

INSTRUCTION.

Elocution, Penmanship, Languages, At the PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, No. 1208 Chestnut Street.
se20-tu th a Strp* J. W. SHOEMAKER, Principal.

M LLE. MINA DE BOYE, 1103 ARCH THE DRAWING SUHOOL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 26th, and continue on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, from 7 to 9 o'clock, for twenty four weeks, under the superintendance of Prof. John Kern. o'clock, for twenty four weeks, under the superinten-dence of Prof. John Kern.
TERME-Fivedollars per quarter. Pupils under 21 years of age can attend the lectures of the Institute on the payment of one dollar. years of age can arrow in the payment of one dollar.
For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTH
WILLIAM HAMILTON,

MILLINERY.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY
OPENING.
THOS. MOEGAN'S
GREAT CONTRAL
MILLINERY HOUSE,
NO. 410 MABKET STREET.
Will centinue their Opening of Pattern Hats and Bonnets; also, fresh Millinery Goods, in full variety, from the 20th of September until the last of the month.
A full line on hand
OF TRIMMED

A full line on hand OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS, se20-tu the 3trp for the Wholesale trade.

LOST. OST-ON THE EVENING OF THE 19th

A inst., on Ninth street, between Pine and
atharine, a pair of Gold Frame. Spectacles. The
nder will be rewarded by returning them to 406 South

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE

The Revolution in Paris

HOW THE EMPIRE WENT DOWN

THE MOB IN THE TUILERIES

KING AND HIS CAPTIVE

FULL DETAILS BY MAIL

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Sunday, Sept. 4, 1870.—The date which I place at the head of this letter is one of the most memorable, among the many memorable epochs, which have signalized the annals of France. It has seen the end of a domination of nearly twenty years; and which founded upon violence and illegality, and maintained by force and casuistry, has never been able, notwithstanding the amount of ability displayed, and the degree of material prosperity achieved, either to take any solid root in the courts, or command the affection or respect of the people.

An Eventful Day.
On this day, the 4th of September, 1870, .I have seen the Second Empire, whose origin saw first began on the 2d of December, 1851, disappear in a few hours, literally "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and "leave not a rack behind!" The nign of Napoleon III. and of his dynasty is at an end.

And at what a moment has this taken place! Imagine, if you can, the pitiful state to which this great country is reduced: Her armies slaughtered; her sovereign a prisoner her marshals and generals wounded or killed her fairest Provinces in the hands of a foreign enemy; her foe at the very gates of Paris, and revolution rampant at the seat of government and throughout every city in the land. This is the position of things in France at the moment I write these dreary records.

Palikao's Last Proclamation. And how can I hope to convey to you any idequate picture of the vast flood of events which has swept over us in the course of the last few days, beginning under the walls of Sedan, and rising higher, and higher, and higher, until, when it reached Paris, it over whelmed the Empire, the government, and all connected with them, in its resistless force. Later last night Count de Palikac placarded on the walls of Paris the Proclama tion in which, about for the first time an imperial cabinet told the French nation the whole truth respecting the evils which a vicious and unprincipled, and latterly also an incompetent and short-sighted policy, had brought upon it. That proclamation had not appeared for more than the space of twelv hours before the Empire and its partisans have been swept away by the popular indig nation.

The principal events of the day are soon related. The details you will gather gradually from the public accounts, which will reach you in every form.

"Down With the Empire!" This morning, on arriving at the Place de la Concorde, about 11 o'clock, I found battalion after battalion of the National Guard pouring into the immense space, with colors flying and drums beating, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the population. It soon became apparent in what the movement consisted. The entire popular force of the city had been ordered by the new Governor, General Trochu, to rendezvous around and in the precincts of the Corps Legislatif, where, as proposed by Jules Favre the previous evening, the deposition of the Emperor and his dynasty was to be pronounced. The object, no doubt, was to afford the opportunity for a manifestation of public opinion, supported by the national which should carry all beforce. it, and nullify the opposition which the Minister of War, the Count de Palikao, and the Imperialist majority in the Chamber might wake to the general sentiment of the capital. This object completely succeeded. The unanimity of feeling between the inhabitants of Paris and the the Nationa Guards could not be mistaken for a moment The predominant cry from both was: "Lo déchéance!" "La déchéance!" or, "Down with the Empire!" Following upon this ran the ery of "Vive la République!" responded to on both sides with almost equal unanimity.] can vouch for the fact with my own ears throughout the day that these two cries were the unanimous expression of the popular sentiment, and were repeated and received with out any conflicting element of any kind. An Armed Multitude.

The multitude assembled in the Place de la Concorde was prodigious; but it was perfectly well conducted, and was indeed composed mainly of the more respectable inhabitants of the city. The number of armed men was enormous. Thousands of them were without uniform, though attached to some corps, either of National Guards or Garde Mobile or franc-tireurs. But all carried their musket. with fixed bayonet, and the entire place literally glittered with steel. It was a pacific, but armed demonstration, and intended to show that the people of Paris, with arms once, more in their hands, were determined to have

their own way. The Corps Legislatif. Of what has actually occurred at the Corps Legislatif, we are not at this moment quite aware, so great was the confusion of the scene which took place-there. We only saw the National Guard and the people gradually make their way across the Pont de la Concorde and apparently into the Chamber itself. About three o'clock a shout, like the roar of the sea, announced that the decheance had been pronounced and a Provisional government ap. pointed. I have just returned from the Hotel de Ville, where the same facts have been an nounced; where Rochefort, just liberated from prison, was received with tremendous ap

pearance of a dream. A Government De Facto.
September 5th.—We know now that we have government de facto; but it is evidently nothing more. The invasion of the Chamber yesterday prevented all regular or legal discussion, and the simple practical result of what then took place was that all the deputies for Paris, with the exception of M. Thiers, who declined to join, formed themselves into a Commission of National Defence, and adjourned to the Hotel de Ville, where they established a Provisional Government. The proceeding is neither satisfactory nor constitutional, but it can scarcely be denied that under the circumstances, it was the only one possible. You will know, long ere this, the names both of the members who compose it and those of the Provisional Ministry which is appointed. In fact, it is said that one of the first official act of Jules Favre, the new Minister of Foreign. Affairs, was to telegraph to the government of the United States intelligence of all that had taken place You already, of course, know that Count Bismarck paid a similar compliment to America, in the person of General Sheridan, by placing the official telegraph exceptionally at his disposal alone, for the transmission of the news

of the victory at Sedan. September 6th.—It is only this morning that we have become fully acquainted with the actual proceedings which took place at the Corps Legislatif, after the invasion by the people. We are indebted to M. Thiers for an official report of the subsequent sitting. It took place under somewhat similar circumstances to those which were held after the coup d'état, only without any apprehension of violence. The deputies who had not joined Jules Favre's party assembled in the dining-room of the President of the Chamber, and elected M. Thiers to the chair. They put themselves into communication with the deputies sitting at the Hotel de Ville, and requested the presence of a delegate from them. Jules Favre shortly after presented himself. He acknowledged that their position was "irregular," but asked what else could be done?" M. Thiers spoke with great moderation, and recommended, at least for the present, acquiescence in the statuquo. This advice was finally adopted, and we are now living, faut de mieuz, under a selfconstituted republic.

AFTER THE SURBENDER.

The Imperial Prisoner. Dr. Russell's account of the surrender of he Emperor and his interview with the King has already been published, having been transmitted by telegraph. It was, of course, somewhat partial to the Prussians. The French account is given in a communication in the Soir, from Dinant, Belgium, of the 5th, which

says:
Listen, for what I can now give you is a page of history. Napoleon III. having written to the King of Prussia the letter which you are acquainted with, William replied: "Let him of the will be treated as come himself; otherwise he will be treated as a private soldier, although he scarcely de-serves it." Napoleon then betook himself in the manner related to the farm at which the King had established his headquarters. The caleche having arrived at the door of the

caleche having arrived at the door of the house, the ex-Emperor alighted,

Extinguished His Cigarette.

and entered alone into the low chamber, where the King, in a general's uniform, with his helmet on was walking up and down in a feverish state, his hands crossed behind his back. The Prince and the great officers formed a group in one of the corners of the back. The Prince and the great officers formed a group in one of the corners of the apartment. The ex-Emperor took off his hat and saluted the King, using the German anguage. William did not reply, either by word or gesture, but after a few more paces, came and placed himself erect, nore paces, came and placed himself erect, stiff, and terrible, in front of Napoleoni, who remained bareheaded, with his head slightly inclined. "Sire," he said, still in German, "I come to repeat to your Majesty riva coce what I had the honor of writing to you yesterday evening." "It is well, sir," replied the King, whose color was considerably heightened, whilst his voice had a whistling award to restrain sound, owing to the efforts he made to restrain himself. "I have decided that Spandau shall be assigned to you for prison—I mean residence; you will there wait for my further orders."

"Sire," Said Napoleon... "I have spoken, sir," exclaimed the King, striking his sabre on the dusty floor of the room. "Aurevoir done Monsieur, mon frere, said the Emperor this time in French; he said the Emperor this time in French; hethen saluted in the most courteous manner the
different personages, and left the room as
cain as if he had been presiding at an opening of the Chambers. When outside he took
a cigarette and lighted it by the cigar
of a cuirassies in white uniform, and
was preparing to again get into his carriage
when a general officer came from the King to beg him to pass into a neighboring court, where William, who wished to have a longer conversation, would send for him. Na longer conversation, would send for him. Napoleon said not a word, but, escorted by two cuirassiers, passed into a court where there was a small wooden bench at the edge of a little piece of water. On this he quietly took his seat, continued to smoke, and only stopping at intervals to look at the pool and at the staff-officer who, standing up, was watching all his movements. After waiting a quarter of an hour the extemperor in Franch of an hour, the ex-Emperor, in French, begged the officer to order him a glass of water. One of the cuirassiers brought it. He melstened his lips with it, and then looking at the contents of the glass, smiled and said to the officer: "Nero, when conquered, passed his last hour near a pond, from which the drank; I am more fortunate than he.? Then, having swallowed all the water and given back the glass: "It is true," he added, My Heign Never Resembled His."
So saying, he resumed his smoking. After a good half-hour a general officer came from the Prussian monarch to beginn to enter a

a room where the King was alone. They re-mained together for nearly an hour and a half, speaking in a very low tone. At the end of the interview the ex-Emperor got into a post-chaise with the Prussian arms in it, and took the route by Luxembourg to Cassel, where he will proceed to Spandan. This last is a fortress which protects Berlin on the northeast side; it consists a State prison of a view discovery protects Berin on the northeast sine; it contains a State prison of a very gloomy aspect. Those who form the suite of the King pretend that tis ithe intention of his Majesty to leave Napoleon there to the end of his days. A perpetual imprisonment, the King is reported to have said; would be only the just chastisement of so great an offender. An officer of the Prussianstiff, who is going to Namurand Brussels on a special mission, affirms that without the intervention of the Prince Boyal and that of Count de Bismarck, the King was determined to have de Bismarck, the King was determined to have the Emperor shot, so great was his exasperation against him for having caused the death of so many brave soldiers. The equipages, carriages, and the Imperial servants were selzed on at Arlon by the Belgian authorities; the various persons belonging to him were liberated on parol, but with a recommendation to get rid of their liveries, which they very

plause by the crowd. The day has passed without violence or disorder of any kind, but the strangeness of the events give it the aptrong in here from the field of battle.

The Prince Imperial in England.

His Imperial Highness arrived at Dover September 5 in the Royal Belgian mail packet, which steamed alongside the landing stage at 1.20 o'clock. Very few persons had been acquainted with the fact that the Prince was on board, but somehow it cozed out, and about a hundred people assembled on the pier in the soaking rain. The Prince, who was accompanied by Commander Dupere (son of Admiral Dupere), Majer Lamme, and Major Ferry, on landing was respectfully saluted by most of the spectators, and he frequently acknowledged their attentions by touching his hat. He was attired in a dark suit, and wore a gray great coat and an ordinary deer-stalking hat. He appeared to be in perfect health, and conversed freely with his Governor while walking up to the Lord Warden Hotel. He was met on the pier by Mr. Eborall, the general manager of the Southeastern Railway, who escorted him to the Lord Warden Hotel, where he remained until the afternoon, leaving Dover Bulway at 345 for The Prince Imperial in England.

where he remained until the affernoon, leaving Dover by the train on the Southeastern Bailway at 345 for Hastings. He was accompanied by Commander Dupere and other gentlemen, and by Mr. Eborall. Mr. Eborall, having received a telegram informing him of the proposed arrangements for the Prince Imperial leaving Dover, had come over from Folkestone and ordered a special train to be held in readiness to precede the mail train to convey his Imperial Highness to Hastings, by way of Ashford. During his stay at the Lord Worden Hotel the utmost privacy was observed, the Duc de Gramont and the Mayor and Mrs. Birmingham and family only having access to Birmingham and family only having access to the Prince; and on taking his departure the Prince and his attendants reached the railway by the private staircase leading directly from the hotel to the trains; but, notwithstanding the desire to keep his departure strictly private, great numbers of people assembled in all the avenues inside or outside the station. As, attended by Mr. Eborall, he walked up the pletform there was consider walked up the platform, there was considerable cheering. The Prince, who was visibly affected, on entering the carriage cordially shook hands with the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Churchword, and other gentlemen within reach. Mr. Eborall, at the especial desire of the Prince accompanied him in the reveal or

the Prince, accompanied him in the royal carriage to his destination.

HASTINGS, Sept. 6.—The Prince Imperial and suite arrived at the Marine Hotel, Hastings, from Ostend, via Dover, at 5 P. M.

The Capitulation. A French superior officer has given a textual copy of the capitulation of Sedan. When the consulting commission of generals were discussing as parlementers with the Prussian commanders and the General de Moltke, two of the French generals were for a resistance to the last, but the great Prussian strategist told them at once that he new exactly their desperate position, that the French troops now in Sedan were without food or ammunition, and that being surrounded on now in Sedan were without food or ammunition, and that being surrounded on either side any resistance would be madness. either side any resistance would be madness. After those arguments the capitulation was agreed to, and the following document, perfectly authentic, was immediately signed. The French colonels, on hearing it, burned the flags and eagles of their regiments, the soldiers threw their guns, their swords, ammunition, &c., in the Meuse, breaking everything at hand, sooner than let them come into the hands of the enemy. The Prussian losses have been immense, more than double those of the French, who, towards the evening were partially protected by the walls of Sedan. Sedan was without any resources or provisions; horses shot in battle were nearly the only food. Towards the evening several superior officers and a general were killed by uperior officers and a general were killed by

shells in the very streets of the town:

[Copy.]

Stean, Sept. 2.—By the chief of the staff of his Majesty King William, Commander in Chief of the German armies, and the General Communding in Chief of the French armies, both with full powers from his Maiesty the King and the Emperor of the French, the following agreement has been concluded:

ARTICLE I. The French army, under the command of General Wimpfien, is surrounded actually by superior forces around Sedan, are prisoners of war.

ART. 2. Owing to the valorous defence of that army, an exception (exemption) is made for all the generals and officers, and for the superior employes having rank of bullcers in the military list, who will give their word of honor in writing not to take up arms against Germany, nor to act in any way against the interests of that nation, till the end of the present war. The officers and employes accepting that condition will keep their arms and effects belonging to them personally.

ART. 3. All the other arms and the army material, consisting of flags, eagles, cannons, horses, war ammunitions, military trains, will be surrendered at Sedan by a military commission named by the Commander-in-Chief, to be given actorize to the German commissary.

ART. 4. The town of Sedan will be given up at once, in its present state, and no inter than the evening of the 2d of September, to be put at the disposal of the King of Piussia.

ART. 5. The officers who will not undertake the en-

or september, to be nut at the disposal of the King of Ant. 5. The officers who will not undertake the engagements mentioned in Article 2, and the troops of the arhies, will be conducted with their regiments, in their corps, and in military order.

This measure, will commence on the 2d of Septembor, and will terminate on the 3d diers will be brought up by the Meuse, near D'Yzes, and put in the hands of the German commissary by their officers, who will then give their commissate by the reddiers who will then give their commands to the non-commissioned officers. The military surgeons will remain, without exception, it, the rear to take care of the wounded.

A correspondent of an English journal writes:

You will see in the papers various accounts

of the Hippress's departure from Paris. The facts I believe to be simply as follows: Towards twelve o'clock yesterday she left the Tuileries in a plain carriage, accompanied only by M. Pietrie, the Prefect of Police. They drove to a station outside of Paris, and there took the railway to Belgium. If Pietrie accompanied her beyond the station he did not go far, for he was back in Paris in the after-noon. She may have left before noon, or else she traveled fast, for she was at Namur at 4.30. In Belgium the court carriages awaited her, and every deference paid to her rank. Before quitting the Tuileries she took rank. Before quitting the Tulleries she took leave of the officers and ladies of the court who were coming on and going off duty, and thanked them graciously for their services, &c. Some of them would fain have accompanied her, but she said: "No," that nobody could go with her. Meanwhile Pietrie was close at hand, in an inner room, and they went off together. By a rather curious coincidence, the three principal members of the Imperial family were at one and the same time in Belgium, but without communicating. The usual puerlities were indulged in by the populace. They tied handkerchiefs over the "N's" in the railings of the Tuileries, pulled down the eagles from the Tuileries, pulled down the eagles from the top of the posts, and replaced them by garlands of immortelles. On the walls various menacing and facetious inscriptions were made, such as "Death to robbers," "Lodg-ings to let," &c. All over the town people toings to let," &c. All over the town people today are wasting their time and defacing
buildings by a hasty and rough removal of Imperial emblems. The golden "E's" and "N's"
in the small green medallions on the facate
of the new opera house were being
chiselled off when I passed at noon to-day.
Some time—before, driving into the Place
du Carrousel, I saw a number of people collected and gazing, wistfully at the blank bas
relief of the Emperor over the gateway in the
restored part of the palace facing the river. I
dare say by this time if has met with rough
usage. As a work of art it is not much regretted. You have heard of the destruction
of Horace Vernet's portrait of Napoleon III.
in the throne room at the Hotel de Ville, and
that the Empress's bust narrowly escaped a
like fate at the hands of these silly iconoclasts.
In some things the French will always be

In the Tuilleries.

The following is a circumstantial account of what occurred in the Tuileries garden:

At the moment at which the Right deserted the Chamber, layaded by the people and when

In some things the French will always be

the word Republic was in every mouth, the crowd in the Place de la Concorde forced the great gates of the Tuileries, which were guarded by a post of Zouaves of the Guard. The eagles which ornamented the railings had been already broken down, without opposition. The column was headed by the Garde Mobile and by the National Guards, a large number of the former having assembled in the morning on the Place de la Concorde at the foot of the statue of Marseilles. As soon as the large basin was passed seilles. As soon as the large basin was passed the Voltigeurs of the Guard were seen massed in the reserved garden and the crowd stopped. Then M. Louis Bavenez, of the Mobile, was Then M. Louis Ravenez, of the Mobile, was delegated to come to an understanding with the soldiers. He left with a white handkerchief on the end of his musket, and was joined on his way by M. Victorien Sardou, then by another person. General Mellinet was on the terrace. The messenger approached him and spoke in nearly the following terms: "The republic is proclaimed. I come in the name of the people and the National Guard to demand an entrance into the palace, which is our property. We promise to cause it to be respected." The crowd approached; the General mounted on a chair and pronounced the following address: a chair and pronounced the following address:

"Gentlemen, I ask nothing more than to march out my troops on condition that the post shall be confided to the National Guard on duty here. In addition, I declare that if one of my me is molested, I am a General, and I shall do my duty. and I shall do my duty. "Down with the Em-peror!" cried the people—"we will enter." The General made a sign that the flag had just been lowered. Then the Guards National and Mobile lining the road under the peri-style, which leads from the Tuleries to the

Carrousel, allowed the crowd to defile, which cheered, but abstained from doing the slightest damage.

Sgbjoined are some details concerning the Sphoined are some details concerning the apartments of the Tuileries:

The palace was absolutely deserted; the people of the kitchen had alone not deserted. A gentleman, who said he was Sub-Conservator of the Palace of St. Cloud, and secretary to General Leple, also remained. He handed a key to M. Ravenez, wherewith the latter people are secretary. nanced a key to M. Ravenez, wherewith the latter penetrated into the reserved apartments, going by himself. The General's secretary was deeply moved. "Ah! sir," said he to M. Ravenez, "it is trightful! The poor Empress! how basely they abandoned her! All those persons whom she pampered left her." The reception-rooms on the first story preserved their usual aspect, but from the Place de Carrousel one could see that the curtains had been removed from the that the curtains had been removed from the windows. On the ground-floor the disorder was inexpressible. M. Ravenez's impression was that the Empress had just left; everything bore witness to that precipitate departure. Let us return to the Imperial apartments, encumbered with empty trunks, work-boxes, and open bonnet-cases; in the Em-press's chamber a bed was still unmade. M. Bavenez, when traversing the suite of apartments which had been occupied by the Emperor and his son, found: On a sofa there was a child's sword, half unsheathed; on the floor, in the millst of a heap of copies of Paris newspapers, lay a revolver-case; here and there slippers and chairs. In all the cupboards, empty—cigar-boxes, and, strange-enough, a great number of phials of phos-

In the Prince Imperial's Study, little leaden soldiers, put in motion by turning a handle, were lying on the carpet. An exercise-book for writing historical themes was open on the table. One leaf was entirely covered with a small and correct handwriting. It

begins thus:
"Louis XV. Bourbon, Fleury (1723-1741).
Regency resumed.—Bourbon—1723-1726.—Bourbon.—Madame de Prie, Paris-Duvernois (Duvernois and Athome.—Corruption. At home, corruption stock-jobbing, frivolity, intolerance. Abroad, marriage of the King with Marie Laczynska. Rupture with Spain, which country displays Austrian tendencies," &c., &c. In one of the Empress's rooms the book for the palace service was found. In the passages generally hit even in the day time, there was a vague odor of burning oil proceeding from the lamps but shortly before extinguished. In another the company of the company

A Breakfast Had Been Interrupted. A Breakhast mad been interrupted.

It was of a most simple character, con sisting of a boiled egg, a little cheese, and some bread. In the Emperor's apartment several maps of Prussia—busts and statuettes of the Imperial Prince, a great number of little of the Imperial Prince, a great number of little painted figures, representing Prussian soldiers and officers in uniform; also, volumes with annotations. Let us also mention, along with other objects abandoned to their fate, a Greek cap with a peacock's feather, and inside the letters C. L. N. embroidered in gold. No damage whatever has been done in the interior of the Tuileries. Besides Gardes Mobiles as well as National Guards were posted within to prevent entrance. A repast was ordered in the kitchen for the irregulars. What its worth might be we do not know:

What its worth might be we do not know; but the wine served was execrable.

The following has been published: "The voluminous correspondence of the Imperial has been seized on the frontier by the vigilance of the Prefect of Police. Those letters belong history; in connsequence, the Minister of the interior has instituted a commission of the following members to classify those curious documents and prepare them for publication: MM. de Keratry, Prefect of Police, President; Lavertujon, vice-neur and Cochin.
"Leon Cambetta; Lavertujon, Vice-President; Estancelin, Gag-

"Minister of the Interior."
"Paris Puns." Some of the Emperor's enemies have taken characteristically French revenge in scrawlng about the walls facetious sallies at him. The Tuileries are covered with such notices as "Ce logement a louer." "Louer, a cause a' expulsion." One satirist has taken the trouble to chalk down a stanza which may be new to

'Les deux Napoleons les glories sont egales, Quoiqu' ayant pris les chemins inegaux ; L'un de l'Europe a pris los capitales, L'autre au pays a prix les capitaux."

Others have amused themselves by scratching out the "m" in "L'Empereur," and leaving what is intended for a play on the word "peur." No pun is too bad for Paris. The most fastidious wit, however, will probably prefer this method of wreaking vengeance upon imperialism to those usually employed in moments of political excitement. These in moments of political excitement. These scrawls and the destruction of imperial em-thems are not, however, the only or the most conspicuous signs I have seen of the revolu-A large "tree of liberty" has been ed near the Bastile and covered with lags and flowers.

THE POPEAND FRANCE.

Interview of Cardinal Bonaparte with the Pope.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A letter from Rome gives the following little anecdote about the Pope and Cardinal Bonaparte, which is invested with some interest as it reserves to contradict the stories told concerning the unifiendly feelings entertained by the Holy Father towards the French Emperor. The Cardinal the other day received a despatch from the Empress, requesting him to go to from the Empress, requesting him to go to the Pope and implore from him a special blessing on France and the Imperial family in these critical moments. The Cardinal took the despatch to mean more than it really implied; he supposed that the Prussians were actually thundering at the gates of Paris; he spread the news to that effect, and, bathed in tears, drove off in hot haste to the

Vatican. The Pope gave the implored bene-diction, and, being much affected by the Car-dinal's despair, soothed and consoled him by saying: "Wait for news, and do not alarm yourself with mere suppositions. Write to Paris and say Bome only remembers now the great services rendered her by France and the imperial dynasty for whom I pray with-out ceasing." The prayer of the righteous availeth much; let us see what effect will fol-low the Pope's unceasing prayer for France, now in such perilous straits.—World.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Her First Appearance in America. The N. Y. Tribune says of the appearance of Mile. Nilsson in New York last night: of Mile. Nilsson in New York last night:

When Mr. Maretzek led the prima donna upon the stage, they saw a slight and graceful figure, beautifully dressed in white, with a few simple trimmings of green leaves and white blossoms; a fair, sweet face, a charming smile, deep eyes, and the light golden hair which is the glory of the Northern women. She bowed gracefully before the storm of welcome, but with a little discomposure which was not unpleasant to see; and then, after a few notes of prelude

to see; and then, after a few notes of prelude from the orchestra, she burst into the intro-ductory recitative of the "Angels ever Bright-and Fair," from Handel's "Theodora" For all our expectations, the first tones took us by surprise. From one so young, so delicate, we were not prepared for anything like the volume and richness of sound which the first measures displayed. As the song went on, and from the stately prelude she passed to the ethereal tenderness of the touching old song, breathing out its tender and pensive strains, with such rare purity such perfect intonation, such incomparable softness, our wonder grow that in this young girl should thus be united excellences which it has seldom been given the greatest singers to combine in their highest perfection—majesty, richness, power, and delicacy like the breathing of a gentle breeze. As a mere piece of vocalism the song was imperfect; as an interpretation of the composer no lover of Handel could like it; the phrasing was not always natural, and the sentiment was exaggerated. But it was an admirable test of some of the best qualities of Mile. Nillson's phenomenal voice, and an indication of what expending the sentiment was exaggerated. all our expectations, the first tones took us by or the best qualities of Mile. Nillson's phenomenal voice, and an indication of what exquisite effects she must be capable of producing on a stage where heartfelt inspiration is less required, and great dramatic
taient has a better scope for its exercise.
The same extraordinary gifts of voice were
equally well displayed in her second piece, the
mad-scene of "Ophelia" from the Hamlet of
Ambroise Thomas; but in this she is showed
more fully than in Handel's song the frie. more fully than in Handel's song the true re-tinement of her style, the extent of her vocal culture, and her marked talents as an actress which not even the restraints of the concert-stage could wholly conceal. It is not difficult, even after a single hear-

ing, to pronounce upon the secret of Mile. Nilsson's success. She is young, she is beautiful, she is charming in her ways, and she has one of the most exquisitely lovely voices ever one of the most exquisitely lovely voices ever given to a woman. It is a voice altogether; exceptional. Its purity is perfect; its quality is without a flaw; its evenness, from the lowest tones of the soprano register even to those empyrean hights which Carlotta Pattigleries in scaling, has no parallel within our existence. There is not a harsh, nor a shrill, nor a husky note in its whole range. All is exa husky note in its whole range. All is exquisitely sweet, all is fresh and beautiful as the singer's own face. Her transitions from the upper to the lower register are not always perfectly managed, and as a mere vocalist she is certainly surpassed by many sligers who have visited this country; but there can be no question that she is an artist of very high accomplishments and almost unlimited capabilities. bilities.

THE COURTS.

The Weaver Homicide.

OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Paxson.— After our report closed yesterday a jury was obtained in the case of John Weaver, charged with the nurder of his wife Fanny, on the 5th of April last, at 1104 Par-rish street. of his wife. Fanny, on the 5th of 'April last, at 1104 Parrish street.

The testimony yesterday showed that 'the deceased was found dead in the yard of her house, and a post mortem examination developed the fact that. in addition to bruises upon her person, the sixth rib was broken, and the end had penetrated the liver, causing hemorrhage and death. Weaver was arrested shortly afterwards, while in bed seleep, and did not appear to understand the chrrge preferred against him. A boy, eight years of age, a nephew of the prisoner and deceased, testified that early in the day there had been a quarrel between his uncle and aunt, the latter striking her husband our the head with a tumbler, and he in turn striking her in the face with his fist. Later in the evening. St. John Davis, who was in the house, a participant in a dance, struck Mrs. Weaver, kicked her in the breast, and then forced her out into the yard, where the boy afterwards saw her lying, and heard her say she was dying. The lad deuied that the prisoner kicked or struck his wife after the blow in the face first referred to.

This morning the case was resumed. A prother by of

she was dying. The had denied that the prisoner kicked or struck his wife after the blow in the face first referred to.

This morning the case was resumed. Another boy, of eight years of age, the brother of the deceased, was called as a witness, and testified that when the prisoner struck his wife she full down on the steps. Afterwards Mr. Davis struck her, and then hit her with a towel-rack. Davis then kicked her out into the yard.

Junes Mullgan, an adult, who was present on the night of-the occurrence-testified that Weaver and wife and Dorls and wife and others were together drinking in the house; Weaver and his wife quarrolled and witness interfered; Weaver laid on the floor, while his wife sat on the steps leading up stairs; she then made no complaint about being hurt; next Mr. and Airs. Davis got into a quarrel, and he put his wife out the front door on to the sidewalk; witness went up stairs and about two hours afterwards heard the noise of talking below, but could not distinguish the words; a few minutes afterwards Davis came ap-stairs and went; to his room and sent for something to drink; shortly afterwards Davis came up and told witness in regard to the body, and the two tones afterwards found in a few minutes came up and told witness in regard to the body, and the two tones after wards found in bed asleep.

The case for the Ommonwealth presented no facts other than those above stated, and the testimony on that side closed at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Oohlschluger for the prisoner inquired if the 'District-Attorney proposed to press the case. Mr. Oohlschluger said there was not a particle of evidence to implicate the prisoner in the death of his wife.

After consultation with the judges, Mr. Hagert stated that the Commonwealth didnot think there was evidence sufficient to convict the prisoner. At seven o'clock in the convict the prisoner. At seven o'clock in the convict the prisoner.

After consultation with the judges, Mr. Hagert stated that the Commonwealth did not think there was evidence sufficient to convict the prisoner. At seven o'clock in the evening Mrs. Weaver had been struck on the nose by Mr. Weaver, but the subsequent occurrence, when Davis Struck Mrs. Weaver, was an hour and a half after this and there was doubt in regard to whether the second attack did not cause the death.

Judge Alsion said it was only upon the evidence of witness, so far as could be found and produced that a judgment could be found. The witnesses have been examined and their testimony leads the Commonwealth's officers to the conclusion that a verdict should be rendered against Weaver. In that conclusion the Ourt concurred, as no judgment could be rendered upon any verdict against the prisoner. Death was caused by the rupture of the liver and the fracture of the rib, while the only blow struck by the prisoner was upon the face of the deceased an hour and a half before violence was inflicted upon Mrs. Weaver by another person. The Ourt, therefore, agrees with the District Attorney that the testimony would not justify a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

A verdict of not guilty was then rendered by the juty. prisoner.
A verdict of not guilty was then rendered by the jury.
Weaver was then required to enter bail in \$500 to answer the charge of assault and battery upon his wife.

—New Orleans puts forward a citizen, 86 years old, who is just beginning to cut his teeth, and expects to be weaned shortly.

—The veiled women of Egypt exhibit a dawning appreciation of their "rights" by demanding air and sunshine.

-A Maine woman was so much affected by her husband's eloping the other day that she got drunk and drowned a litter of nine pigs. -We are surprised at the coolness of the census taker who reports that "there is no falling off at Niagara."

Though the citizens of Strasbourg have lost their clock they still keep an accurate watch.

Bath, N. Y., taxes swearing twenty-five cents each, or five swears for one dollar. —A base ball match was played in a Kansas town, and as the men couldn't catch each other out, the nines took turns at innings; played all day, and finally decided which beat the captains of the two nines playing a

game of seven-up.

The Chicago city fathers keep up their cityculation and keep down their adipose by
athletic foot-rices and base ball matches.