WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 destinut street.

MARRIED.

JAMES.—In Washington City, on the 17th instant. J. awson James, aged 65 years. EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY—

6 New Shades of Brown Silk.

5 " " Green Silks.

4 " " Mode Silks.

Scarabee, the new fall Shade. Plain Silks from \$125 to \$6 per yard. DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnosia.—JOHN C. BAKEB & Co. 713 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Patrons

of our

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Call at any time and we will take pleasure in showing you the new designs of Fabrics for Fall, and samples of any goods that may not yet be in stock. The styles for this season are to be very beautiful, and we are making the most elaborate preparations to give you perfect satisfaction in every particular.

> JOHN WANAMAKER, 818 & 820 Chestnut St.

ORGAN OPENING CONCERT, New Bothesds Church, scutheast corner of Vicuna and Frankford road on THURBDAY EVENING. ber 22d. under the direction of Professor Cross,

Tickets, One Bollar.

TAKE NOTICE.—APPLICATION

will be made to the Chief Commissioner of Highway s. on MONDAY, October 3d, 1870, at 12 o'clork Mr.

Fifth street, below Chestnut, for the paving of McCleilau street, from Ninth to Teath st., in the First Ward,

Signers, WM. HOWELL, HENRY J. FOX.

Contractor.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE-THE tated Monthly Meeting of the Institute will THIS (Wednesday) EVENNING, 21st institute Nill Members and others having new inventions them of reacutations to exhibit, will office a o'clock, P. M. WILLIAM HAMILTON, Actusty.

White Mountain Cake, go to DENTER'S, 245 couth Fifteenth street. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 120 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

—Biedical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Republican Executive Committee,

At a meeting held this date the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

September 20, 1870.

Whereas, The Hon. Charles O'Nell has received the nomination of the Republican party as their candidate for Congress from the Second District; and Whereas, The Republican City Executive

Committee and the officers, and the Execu tive Committee of the Union Republican State Central Committee, have endorsed said nomination: therefore,

Resolved. That the Republican Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward fully approve and ratify said nomination, and that this action be published.

> JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

> > 1870.

WILLIAM PRESTON, Secretaries, se21 3trps

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,
secttrps Chairman.

LEGAL NOTICES. LEGAL NUTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadolphia.—Estate of ANN M. BICPARDS. deceased.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and fana succount of WALTER D. BELLE Executor the last will and Testament of ANN M. RICHAEDS, deceased, will and Testament of ANN M. RICHAEDS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, October tith. 1870, at eleven o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 709 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.

sect with the City of Philadelphia.

Soling in the street, in the city of the same and in the country of Philadel Philade Be21-wf m-5t*

H. C. TOWNSEND, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE
City and County of Philadelphia—Estate of
WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased.—The Auditor appointed
by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account
of HON. EDWARD M. PAXSON, Administrator of the
Estate of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased, and to report
distribution of the balance in the hands of the account
ants, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes
of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1870,
at 110 clock, A. M., at his office, No. 799 Walnut street,
in the city of Philadelphia.

8221 w.f,m.5t*

TNSTRUCTION

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH FIRST-CLASS reference, desires an engagement in school or amily to teach French or English.

Terms Moderate, Address N. S. D., Bulletin Officers Sezi-dt*

THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF HE K
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE will open on MONDAY, September 28th, and continue on MONDAY,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, from 7-to 9
o'clock, for twenty four weeks, under the superintendence, of Prof. John Kern.
TERMS—Five dollars per quarter. Pupils under 21
years of ago can attend the lectures of the Institute on
the payment of one dollar.
For tickets apply at the Hall, No. 15 South SEVENTII
Street.
ac206 tros

WANTS.

A40.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE of the business part of Chicago. Interest notes drawing high Per Cent., payable at lank in Philadelphia. Borower A1. A thoroughly safe and desirable invostment. Sc21 31.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-DESIRABLE COUNhigh; fine view of the country for muce Very low. HUNTER & CO., 724 Sansour se21-21

GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT O. Kopp's Baloon, by first class hair-cutters, and whiskers dyed. Shave and bath 25 cents, and Children's hair cut. Razors set in order. Sunday morning. No. 125 Exchange Place.
G. O. KOPP. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VEN-tilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chesting street next door to the Post-O ce.

A IR TIGHT JARS,

JELLY TUMBLERS. GRIFF IT & PAGE.

CLOTHES WRINGERS ON WASH
Benches which operate from either side, so that the
tubs need not be moved. Also, those adapted to stationary tubs, and several kinds of Portable Wringers,
for use on regular wash tubs. Repairing of most kinds
done. TRUMAN & SHAW, Norsis (Eight Thirtyfive) Market street; below Ninth; TINMEN'S SNIPS-SHEARS, OF SEVE-M. EN'S SAIL SSELL RIVET Punches, Cold a sizes. Soldering Hooss, Rivet Punches, Cold s, Wall Nails, Mullets, &c., for sale by TRUMAN AW, No. 230 (Eight. Thirty-five) Market street,

TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS.-A VA riety of neat patterns recently added ito our stocks and Galvanized from Waiters, the most serviceable arti-cle for kitchen use TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 836 Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. OTTON.-71 BALES COTTON NOW landing from steamer Tonawanda, from Savannah, and for sale by COOHBAN, BUSSELL & CO., III

QUARDING WANTED BY A PRESBYterian minister and his wife. Location, Spruce to the Twentieth to Twenty second streets. Address sc2l-2t

A BRUSH WITH THE INDIANS.

Scalps Taken. A correspondent of the Alta California, writ-A correspondent of the Alta Uniformia, writing from Camp Grant, Arizona Territory, says: "A scouting expedition which left this post on the 31st ult., under command of Lieut. A. B. Cushing, of the Third Cavalry, returned on the 6th inst. The Lieutenant's command consisted of Lieut. Burke, Acting Assistant Surgeon U.S. A.; sixty-five enlisted men and three Mexican scouts. Mr. J. Felmer accompanied the expedition as a volunteer. Lieut. Cushing, after four days' march, found in the vicinity of Massono Valley, a band of Apaches posted in an inaccessible position, which he posted in an inaccessible position, which he intended to surround by making a detour to the left; but owing to the extreme roughness. country, he was at last obliged to relinquish the attempt; but succeeded in destroying their camp of about eighteen lodges; together with a large supply of mescal and a patch of line corn. After making complete de-struction of their camp the command pushed torward in the direction of the Apache Mountains, where, on the 1st inst., they found, near Aliso Creek, a trail of some Indians, followed Aliso Creek, a trail of some rindials, spirote tup and surprised the red-skins in their camp, conting them to flight and killing eight. The ntting them to flight and killing eight. Indians, numbering about twenty-five in all; returned the fire of our men briskly, and a several points stubbornly held their ground; and would yield only when compelled to do so by the rifle and revolver. Our loss was so by the fille and revolver. Our loss was one man killed and one horse slightly wounded. Sergeant Taylor, First Cavalry, during the heat of the fight was engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with Karge, Sub-Chief of the Apaches, who was much his superior in strength, and had it not hear for the timely interruption. been for the timely intervention of Mr. Bel-mer, who delivered the contents of a ride in the latter's side, immediately despatching him to latter's side, immediately despatching him to the happy hunting-grounds, the fate of the ergeant could not be doubted. The repeated successes which have attested Lieur. Cushing's operations against the Apaches, show that promptness to determine, bravery n the encounter, and vigor in pursuit, in this

A LEGEND OF NIAGARA.

kind of warfare, insure success.

Deaths in the Rapids and Whirlpool. It is a standing tradition of the Niagara In-dians, shared to a great extent now by the white people in the vicinity of the Falls, that the "Great Spirit" or Thunderer of Waters must have annually four victims sacrificed to his power. Curiously enough, a year seldom passes during which at least four persons are not drowned, either in the Falls of the whirlpool below. This year an old man of more than 70 years stepped into the breakers above the Falls, and, losing his hold, was swept over the frightful cataract. At De Vaux College, a student, daring his companions to wade into the whirlpool, was sucked into its terrific eddies, and instantly disappeared to be terrific eddies, and instantly disappeared to seen no more. A few days afterward a drunken father adventured, with his two children and a reprobate companion, into a boat above the rapids, and in their drunken orgies the little ones were thrown out and drowned, though the two drunken wretches escaped. So far, therefore, the Indians believe implicity in the

fourfold sacrifice, and each year's disasters confirm their belief. FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Prussians have just driven the poor old Baroness de Reumont from her chateau for the third time. They first forced her to fly in 32, then again in 1814, and now at the age or ninety-four she is once more obliged to of minety-four sine is once more oninged to abandon her home. The baroness lives a few miles from Montmedy, at the chateau of Grand-Verneuil, where apartments were prepared to receive Louis XVI, during his flight. They were never occupied by the unfortunate monarch, who was stopped at Varennes.

—A transcendental sheet published somewhere in New England is of the opinion that the gifted Gilmore was divinely inspired when he conceived the idea of his great Boston Jubilee. "For P.S. Gilmore was but the fitting instrument or means used by a Higher Power, the universal and omnipotent Father of the universal and omnipotent Father of harmonies, to place before us this divine enjoyment."

-The San Francisco butchers use no ice for heir meat, and need none. In that dry climate meat keeps a long time without ice, and improves rapidly as long as it remains sweet. The consequence is, the butchers can keep their meat several days before exposing it for sale, and it is then tender and in the best possible condition for the table.

—The other day, when the battery in the Victoria Gardens, at Berlin, was celebrating the German victories by a salute of a hundred guns, a short pause ensued between the firing. "Well, well, are they going to go on soon!" asked an impatient citizen "if they do not hurry up they will be behind, and another victory will have to be saluted before they get through with this one." -It is said that Lord Lytton is at work on a

new five act play for representation. -Will somebody explain how women can usurp positions as postmasters without "rob hing the males?"—N.O. Times. There is a prospect of a famine in Cincinnati, beer having gone up five cents a glass, owing to the war news, and Germans are restricted to sixty-five glasses a day. —The English church pays its twenty Bishops an annual salary of \$786,500—an average salary of about \$28,000 each, the highest salary being that of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which is \$75,000 a year.

—Chalons is the great seat of the champagne wing trade. There is one merchant there who

wine trade. There is one merchant there who holds four million bottles as his ordinary stock. His cellars, excavated in the chalk-rock, are six miles long, and are traversed with tramways, through which loaded was con-

EDITION.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

THE PEACE QUESTION

Details of the Negotiations

A FRENCH VICTORY

Accounts Cable and Mail

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Confirmation of the French Victory at Vissons-Henry Losses of the Prussians --The Orleans Line Clear for the Pres-

ent—Paris Provisioned for Two Months—Trochn's Policy.

London, Sept. 20—Evening—A special at Tours telegraphs that the Prussians sustained a very serious check yesterday in their attempt to cut the line of the Orleans Railway. After their repulse at Invissy and before the Fort of Ivry they yesterday undertook to force a passage and secure control of the line. They were met in their advance from Corbeil upon the main trunk of the Orleans line at the hamlet of Vissons, a village commanded by low hills and buried in lage commanded by low hills and buried in woods, by the French. The Prussian column of thirty thousand men was encountered by a French force of about equal numbers, posted in the most advantageous position, and with formidable artillery. The engagement was formidable artillery. The engagement was extremely severe, and lasted nearly six hours; extremely severe, and lasted nearly six hours; a fresh column of nearly 20,000 Prussians came up after the battle had gone on for three hours and attempted, by a flank movement, to enter the woods. The slaughter here was fearful. The masked batteries of the French mitrailleuses kept up so continuous and terri-ble a fire that the cavalry and infantry of the Prussians were decimated and repulsed along the whole line. They finally fell back in disorder, hotly pursued by the French, who cut off their retreat upon Cobell and the Essone, and drove them down the main line of the Orleans road, more than three miles through Saligny and Epenay-sur-Age, and back again about a mile and a half upon the village of Mouthbery, where a forced stand was made in the Burgundian Cemetery. The Prussians were here dian Cemetery. The Prussians were here routed and driven in disorder back towards their main body, being compelled to evacuate Cobell at the same time and reconcentrate

upon Melun.
This victory clears for the present the Orleans line, which is the only communication between Paris and the provinces now open. Flying parties of the Prussians have succeeded in cutting all the other roads at points more or less remote from Paris within a circle of thirty-miles, and in every case they have caused proclamations in French to to be distributed, denouncing death to all working parties attempting to repair the mischief

Paris is abundantly provisioned for more than two months. Bread is now no dearer than it was before the siege began, and meat is actually cheaper. This results naturally from three causes: The diminution in the number of consumers, over three, hundred thousand persons having, it is estimated, left Paris during the last fortnight, for the adop-tion of rigid economy by families and citizens. and for the reorganization under strict discipline of the commissariat of the troops by General Trochu.

General Trochu has introduced in the gar-General Trochu has introduced in the garrison of Paris a sternness of discipline not known in the army for years, and with results already visible in the perfect order of the city, the bearing of the soldiery and the general high spirit which pervades the whole metropolis. There is much alarm, however, among the shopkeeping classes at the arming of the working classes, upon which General Trochu has insisted, and which he is carrying out under a full understanding with the chiefs out under a full understanding with the chief

of all the societies of the workingmen.

Your special from Boulogne-sur-Mer telegraphs a renewed attack of the Prussians in of St. Germain, upon the fortress of Mont Valerien. There are no details beyond the repulse of the assailants with loss. He telegraphs also that the tidal boats between Boulogne and Folkestone were taken off this morning. The Thomas standards to Boulogne morning. The Thames steamers to Boulogne and Calais and the Southeastern Company's boats continue for the present their trips.

The Feeling in London---Russia's Policy ---The French Red Republicans.

A despatch to the N. Y. World is as follows London, Sept. 20.—A Cabinet meeting was held this evening, but adjourned after waiting till 10 o'clock in vain for news of the result of the interview between Jules Favre and Count Bismarck. Nothing positive had then been attained; but the despatches received early in the evening here intimate that Count Bismarck has manifested a disposition to recede from his extreme demands, and that he duce the King to consent to treat with the provisional government as soon as its powers shall have been confirmed by a constituent as sembly. He objects, however, to an armis-

tice. Russia Puts on the Screw. There is no longer any doubt that Russia has made what amounts to a positive threat that she will not permit the territorial aggrandizement of Germany. This is confirm dizement of Germany. This is confirmed to me from the highest quarters; and to the attitude of Russia, taken in connection with the growing indignation of the English people at the course of Mr. Gladstone's government, peace must be attributed, if peace is now reached. The Russian fleets are fitting for sea at Constant and as I have reneatedly notiat Cronstadt, and, as I have repeatedly noti-fied you, the Russian armies on the Polish frontier are ready to assume the offensive at once, if necessary

The Stock Brokers Leap Up. The Stock Exchange here is buoyant to-day over the news that Prussia appears to be meditating an honorable withdrawal from the dangerously increasing complications of the hour. Stocks of all kinds are advancing, and there were heavy investments to-day in foreign securities.

The Red Republic Reported Growling, Rumors are, however, afloat that the extreme radicals at Lyons and Paris are bitterly opposed to peace at this time, and desire to prosecute the war for the overthrow of royalty throughout Europe. They are said to be plotting the overthrow of the provisional government should it accept a peace which involves the dismemberment of the republic.

The Imperial Stud Under the Hammer Fourteen fine horses, belonging to the stud of the ex-Emperor or the French, were sold

or the ex-Emperor of the French, were sold to-day at Tattersall's. Four of them were American carriage-horses. They were sent from Belgium here, and brought fair prices.

The Invading Forces.

OSTEND, September 20.—Your special from Berlin telegraphs that the forces now assembled before Paris number four hundred thousand men, and that Prince Frederic Charles has over a hundred and fifty thousand men. has over a hundred and fifty thousand men between Metz and Rheims. From Namur I hear that the pestilence of Sedan is spreading throughout the invading armies. It is aggravated by the water of the limestone districts, and the troops not inured to campaign life are suffering to the comand the troops not inured to cam-paign life are suffering fearfully. This state of things is further made worse by the

dreadful rain-storms and the prematurely chill, camp weather. Great dissatisfaction is openly expressed in Northern Germany at the treat-General Von Steinmetz, who is thought to have been sacrificed as too popular. Von Moltke is reported to have abandoned the notion, if he ever held it, of trying to storm Paris. He will seek to compel its surrender by starvation; and is reported to have pledged himself that within three weeks not a morsel of food shall enter the city.—World.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RESULTS AT SEDAN.

More than 87,000 Officers and Men Sur-rendered...Total Hors.du.Combat 137,-000...The Captured Correspondents. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 20.—The special correspondent of *The Tribune* at Berlin writes 18th: "The final official figures capitulation at Sedan are 39 230 staff officers, and on the 18th: of the of the capitulation at Sedan are 39 generals, 230 staff officers, and 2,005 line officers, beside 500 officers of various grades discharged on parole. The number of privates surrendered and transported into Germany is 84,433; 28,000 were made prisoners during the battle; 5,000 escaped into Belgium; 20,000 were killed and manufed—total 127,000 wounded—total, 137,000
"Mitchel of the Constitutionnel and Paul

Cassagnac are at Breslau. "Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth continue to receive assiduous attentions from Bismarck."

[By Mail.] After the Battle. A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Florenville on Sept. 4, says:
We heard dreadful accounts of the horrors We heard dreadful accounts of the horrors still to be seen in the villages and fields where the recent engagement occurred. A lady and gentleman wearing the Geneva cross told us they had yesterday visited a village about sixteen miles from this—I should say the remains of a village, for it had been burned. The scene there they described as being beyond all description horrible. It appears that the peasantry inhabiting it had fired upon and wounded and killed several of the German surgeons while in the act of attending to wounded soldiers, and, as a reprisal and measure of warning for the reprisal and measure of warning for the future, the village had been burned. The work had been done so suddenly, quickly, and effectually, that the women and children had been unable to escape, and their bodies, charred and blackened, many of them still turning the about the willow burning; lay about the village street, mingled with the heaps of French and Prussian soldiers who had fallen in one of the most desperate encounters of the war. "You had better not go to see it," said the lady, "you will never be able to "continue the lady," you will never be able to forget it all the days of

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Florenville September 4:

The appearance of the town of Douzy—I have called it indifferently town and village, for though it had only a population of a little over 3,000, the stamp and substantility of many of the houses, as far as one could judge, were more that of a town than of a village. were more that of a town than of a village; the appearance of the place I cannot better describe than by saying that it looked as if one great thunderbolt had fallen upon and in one moment destroyed it utterly. The human bodies had by this time been removed from the street, but the charted temping of ballout. the street, but the charred remains of helmets the street, but the charred remains of neimets and shakes, and the stocks of rifles, with every here and there swords and bayonets and every sort of weapon, showed that while the flames were raging all round them, and the helpless women and children were literally being received alive in the houses and in the streets. roasted alive in the houses and in the streets, the maddened combatants did not cease from the battle, but died no doubt in numbers, hemmed in by the flames while they were fighting. It is almost impossible to realize that such things can have occurred in this age

your life?

of civilization, and that humanity and civilization and Christianity should be disgraced by horrors that seem the very outcome of hell. It is like an evil dream; but it is to be hoped these terrible events will leave the world wiser for the future. The completeness and suddenness of the destruction were evidenced by numberless little circumstances—such as the burnt remains of

circumstances—such as the burnt remains of birds and animals one would have expected of all other to escape—dogs and pigeons, and even cats in large numbers.

Hundreds of people betook themselves to the cellars, it is said, and there perished of suflocation. Nowhere could there have appeared an asylum for the miserable people—raging flames and suflocating smoke inside their houses, and outside falling walls and roots, and men like fiends incarnate fighting amid the flames and the blazing wreck.

I walked about through the dreary streets.

I walked about through the dreary streets. Here and there wretched old men and women were hanging about the ruins of their houses were hanging about the ruins of their houses in a sort of stupor apparently. Some of them were weeping and sobbing. "I have lived his years in this town," one poor fellow said to me: "I was away from home when this occurred, and now I don't know whether any of my family are left to me, or whether they are not all buried in there," pointing to the ruins of his house. Horrors of the Battle-field.

A correspondent of the Paris Journal has the following: "At Givonne I saw a vast trench more than half a mile long and six feet deep. In it French and Prussians lay side by side, no longer enemies, but brave men united in death. On a mound of earth was a general and an aide-de-camp. I approached and found that it was DeFailly. He was an in-

capable officer, but he died like a soldier.

"The grapeshot had torn open his breast to show that he had a heart. Fragments of a shell hal fractured his left shoulder, entered the abdomen, shattered the thighs, and ploughed into the forehead. He was so discovered that had I not hear told that it was igured that had I not been told that it nim I should never have recognized him. His aide-de-camp, quite a young man, had re-ceived a bullet through the head."

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Minister Washburne in Congratulation of the Republic, and the Republic in Reply. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs re-ceived from the United States Legation the

following note: Signature Signature Signature Signature Signature <math>Signature Signature Signature Signature Signature <math>Signature Signature Sime on the 5th inst., in which you inform me that, in virtue of a resolution adopted by the members of the Government of National De-

fence, the Department of Foreign Affairs has been confided to you.

In return I take great pleasure in announcing to you that I have received a telegram from my Government, by which I am given the mission of recognizing the Government for the national defence as the Government of France. I am, therefore, ready to communicate with this Government, and to treat with it on all matters growing out of my position

and authority.

In making this communication to your Excellency, I beg that both yourself and each member of the Government will accept the conmember of the Government will accept the con-gratulations both of the American prisend of the United States Government. They have learned with pleasure of the proclamation of this Republic, which has been established in Paris without the shedding of a drop of blood, and they are united, both at heart and in their sympathies with this great movement, which they hope and be-lieve to be pregnant with glorious results for the French nation and for humanity. The people of the United States, who have enjoyed people of the United States; who have enjoyed for nearly a century the innumerable bless-ings of a republican form of government, have the deepest interest in the efforts of the French nation, to which they are bound by the ties of traditional friendship, and which seeks to establish institutions by which the inalienable right of living in working for the welfare of all shall be secured both for the present generation and for posterity. Finally, I will say to your Excellency that I congratulate myself on having to deal with one so distinguished as yourself, and whose elevated character and devotedness to the cause of humanity and of free institutions is so well appreciated in my free institutions, is so well appreciated in my

Sir: I consider it a happy augury for the French Republic that it should have obtained as its first diplomatic support the recognition of the Government of the United States. No one is better qualified than the represen

All nations who are masters of their own destinies ought to aspire to walk in your footsteps. They can only be truly free on condition of being devoted, courageous, moderate, and of taking as their motto the love of labor, and respect for the rights of all. This is the programme of the Government which has their been born in France out of the melancholy and respect for the rights of all. This is the programme of the Government which has just been born in France out of the melancholy crisis provoked by the follies of despotism; but at the hour in which it has been founded, it can have but one thought and that is to rescue our native land from the grasp of the enemy. Here, again, it is confronted by the example of your courage and perseverance. You have maintained a gigantic conflict, and you have conquered. Strong in the justice of our cause, rejecting all thought of conquest, desiring only our independence and our liberty, we have unshaken hopes of success. In the accomplishment of this task, we reckon upon the support of all men of true feeling, and of all Governments interested in the triumph of peace. The support of the Cabinet of Washington, even did it stand alone, would give us this confidence. The members of the Government request me to express to you their united gratitude, and to transmit its expression to your Government. For my own part, I am both proud and happy of the choice which permits me to be the point of union between two peoples united in the past by so many glorious recollections, and in the present by so many noble hopes. I thank you likewise for having expressed with so much kindness to myself personally a regard which I cordially reciprocate, as well as my desire to consolidate more and sonally a regard which I cordially reciprocate as well as my desire to consolidate more and more the relations of affectionate esteem which ought forever to unite us.

Accept the assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, &c.

been routed. No decent lady wears such an unsightly appendage any longer, and nobody has retained them but the dent monde." This is another evidence of the ingratitude of mankind. Scarcely has misfortune overtaken the French Empress, when the fickle ladies of fashion desert her cause. Nothing remains now of her achievements, as the crinoline and the waterfall, the two creations of her genius, have disappeared

little French towns of Falkenberg and Remilly, such as pillaging houses and destroying property, Count Bismarck has ordered the names of these two regiments and those of their officers, to be published in all German papers. The Germans have reimbursed the French inhabitants as far as was in their power. A rigorous examination has been instituted by Bismarck, and the regiments sent to the rear, being stripped of their banners and all emblems of honor. The guilty regiments honor. The guilty regiments were the Second Hesson Darmstadt Infantry and the Twelfth Prussian line.

-Instead of one treasure chest of the French army being captured, the Germans captured a good many, but, unfortunately for them, they did not contain much. The largest pile they got hold of at one time was two hundred thousand francs.

-The Eighth Regiment of Prussian Cuiras-—The Eighth Regiment of Prussian Curras-siers fought at Gravelotte against two regi-ments of French carabiniers, dispersed them, and took a battery of six guns and two, eagles. It was eight hundred men strong when the battle commenced, and only one hundred and forty-three were alive when it was over. All the officers were killed in the vas over. All the officers were killed in the battle.

expelled the Germans from Paris for their that the leaders of the insane mob of Paris

A MARINE MYSTERY SOLVED. An Abandoned Vessel at New Castle.

in a chicken coop, showing the vessel had not been long abandoned.

The cabin was in confusion, all the clothing

and beds having been removed. On the table was a quantity of "hard tack" and corned beef—an untouched meal—wine bottles and sardine boxes were scattered about in profusion. In the cabin were four stuffed-seat rocking chairs, evidently freight. The vessel now lies at the coal wharf, and is in charge of Deputy Collector Aydelotte. It is believed that her cargo consists of logwood, coffee,

On inquiry of the Custom House officers of this port, we learn that the vessel's name is the Paodi Cayenne, of Bordeaux, and that she

own country.

The French Reply.

The reply of Jules Favre in behalf of the Government reads thus:

one is better qualified than the representative of a people which offers to the world the salutary example of absolute liberty to recall, in terms at once just and elevated, the inappreciable benefits of republican government. You have founded your wise and powerful institutions on independence and civic virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeal you have passed through, you have preserved with unshaken firmness your faith in that great principle of liberty, whence naturally proceed dignity, manners and prosperity.

All nations who are masters of their own destinies ought to aspire to walk in your foot-

[Signed,]. JULES FAVRE.

WAR NOTES.

-The Berlin National Zeitung states: "The German victories in the field have been followed by a victory of good taste in the way of fashions. The champions of chignens have, been routed. No decent lady wears such an institute and was such an executive the state of the state of

-Two Prussian regiments, having commit-

The 18th day of the month seems to be unlucky for France. On the 18th of October, 1813, the great battle of Leipsic was concluded; the 18th of June, 1815, is the date of the battle of Waterloo; and a new date, the 18th of August, 1870, the battle of Rezonville has joined the other two disastrous

-The Soir, of Paris, says General Trochu own welfare, for he had reliable information were organizing a plot to murder all those in-offensive citizens—in fact, get up another edi-tion of the Sicilian Vesper.

The Wilmington Commercial says:
It was briefly noted in yesterday's Commercial that an abandoned bark had been picked up and brought to New Castle. The vessel was boarded by E. J. Quillian, mate, and Jas-Quillian, seaman, from the schooner Joseph P. Comegys, of Frederica, and taken into the Breakwater, whence she was towed to New Castle by the tug America.

At the time the vessel was boarded there was no one on board. A hen was found alive

wines and liquors.

The above facts are from our correspondent at New Castle.

the Paodi Cayenne, of Bordeaux, and that she hails from Maracaibo, and is believed to be laden with coffee and hides. In the cabin was from a letter or director from Capuan Rotton, of the steamship Crescent City, giving directions as to signals, &c., in case the hawser seemed likely to part, showing that the steamer had had the vessel in tow.

In the New York Herald, of yesterday, the arrival of the Crescent City is noted, with an extract from her log showing that on the 17th inst., 65 miles South of Barnegat she took off the crew of the bark Inex, (British), from Maracaibo to New York, she being in a sinking condition. The Crescent City had previously had the bark in tow.

It seems altogether probable that this was the same vessel, as there is no mention of the steamer taking another in tow, and the letter

steamer taking another in tow, and the letter found in the bark's cabin shows she evidently

MARETZEK AND FISK

The Row Yesterday. The following is Mas Maretzek's statement of the difficulty which brought him and James Fisk, Jr., to blows:

I have had charge of all the business of arranging the operas of the Grand Opera House, but my arrangement with Mr. Fisk did not specify that I should not conduct at a concert. I tried to get Mr. Fisk arrangement. I tried to get Mr. Fisk to come to a definite I tried to get Mr. Fisk to come to a definite understanding about my engagement for the season, but he put me off, and never kept his appointments with me, but he put my name on his circulars as musical director. He didn't like the idea of Nilsson's coming at all, because he didn't bring her, and, when I conducted her, and, when I conducted the first concert, threatened to settle me. I tried very hard to get him to put the entire. tried very hard to got him to put the entire-management of the musical season at the Grand Opera House in my hands as he had Grand Opera mouse in my name, as me mach advertised me as director, but he not only putme off with vague promises, but interfered with the members of the troupe to such an extent that I began to doubt the success of the extent that I began to doubt the success of the bouff enterprise and his desire to do anything more with opera bouff than to have his own little fun out of it. He took the first prima douna, Mile. Montaland, and exhibited her everywhere, even walking her round the theatre during rehearsals when she was wanted on the stage. When I remonstrated with him he said, "Well, don't I pay for it!" When I went over to conduct the rehearsal, this morning, he insulted me by callfor it!" When I went over to conduct the re-hearsal, this morning, he insulted me by call-ing me a thief and a liar before the whole company, for which I knocked him down. That's all there is about it. I'd have given him a lesson to remember all his life if it had not been for the interference of the stage-manager, who kicked me in the face when I was down, and who will be legally called to account for it. What Fisk wanted to do with account for it. What Fisk wanted to do with me was to drive me round like his four-in-hand. It could'nt be done with such an old-bird. I didn't object to his buying horses and furnishing them for all the prima donna's and chorus girls in the bargain; why should I, if the Erie stockholders didn't; but when he interfered in the rehearsals and trumped up a silly charge of theft against me because I consilly charge of theft against me because I conducted the Nilsson concert, why, I got mad;

wouldn't you? Mr. Fisk occupied a proseenium box at the Academy last evening with Mlle. Montaland. The facial marks of the scrimmage in the morning were concealed beneath the esthetic touch of art. Late in the evening Mr. Maret. Zek took possession of another proseculum. box on the opposite side of the house, and the champions then scowled at each other through their classes, and tried to magnify Later Scenes. through their glasses, and tried to magnify the bruises which had been so artfully con-

The Tribune's Version.

An unlooked for scene occurred yesterday afternoon at the rehearsal of the new Opera. Bouffe Company at the Grand Opera House. Max Maretzek, the well-known impressario, had been engaged, it appears, by Mr. Fisk as conductor of the Montaland Opera Bouffe Company. On Monday night, however, Mr. Maretzek appeared at Steinway Hall as leader of the orchestra of the Nilsson Company, and yesterday afternoon he visited the Grand Opera House to conduct the musical part of the opera bouffe rehearsal. The masculine and feminine "opera bouffers" had all assembled, and Mr. Maretzek was about to wave his baton as the signal for the com-The Tribune's Version all assembled; and Mr. Maretzek was about to wave his baton as the signal for the commencement of the magic strains, when James Fisk. Jr., dressed in his usual extravagant manner, appeared upon the scene. Going up to Maretzek, Fisk accused him of being a thief and a scoundrel. It seems that Maretzek did more than conduct the Nilsson concerts. did more than conduct the Nilsson concerts. for his (Maretzek's) and from Europe. leged, for his (Maretzek's) passage to and from Europe. Notwithstanding that Fisk had paid his passage in advance, Mr. Maretzek, on being accused by his former employer of being a thief, rushed on Fisk and struck at him. Fisk parried the blows and returned the compliment with vigor, and the less skillful in the "manly art," Maretzek came out of the fight with a black eye, disfigured nose, and disarranged clothing, while Fisk retired "without a scratch," only slightly discomposed, but occasionally chuckling over his triumph, and saying that Maretzek, beside being ungrateful, was a fool, whom he

proach him again. A RANDOLPH IN TROUBLE.

beside being ungrateful, was a fool, whom he would whip if he ever had the temerity to ap-

One of the Descendants of Pocationtasion in Distress. A man applied for lodgings at the Bridge-port Station-house, Monday night, who gave the name of Wm. H. Randolph. He said he was a relative of John Randolph, of Roanoke, and son-in-law of ex-Governor, Wise. He was born on the 10th of August, 1800, attended. chool at West Point, and graduated in 1825. school at West Point; and graduated in 1825.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he earnestly espoused the cause of his native
State, and cast his fortunes in the
Southern scale. At that time, he stated,
he was, worth at least \$1,000,000, congsisting principally in real estate and negroes.
He entered the Confederate service in 1861,
for active duties in the field, and was assigned,
a command. At the battle of Roancke Island,
he commanded the Seventeenth South Caroe commanded the Seventeenth South Carolina regiment. In that engagement he was wounded and carried from the Island to the main land. He spoke with much warmth and apparent intelligence of the unhappy difficulty between his renowned relative and Henry Clay, and notwithstanding the defeat of the South in the late rebellion he still clings to the idea that it was right. His story was told with so much straightforwardness that if it were not true it was well put up.—Now Haven Palladium.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

A Ship Found in a Calilornia Bosovs. By many it has been held as a theory that the Yuma desert was once an ocean bed. At intervals pools of salt water have stood for a while in the midst of the surrounding waste of sand, disappearing only to rise again in the same or other localities. A short time since one of these saline lakes disappeared, and a party of Indians reported the discovery of a party of Americans at once proceeded to the spot, and found imbedded in the sands the process of allowed to lower years. wreek of a large vessel. Nearly one-third of the forward part of the ship or bark is plainly visible. The stump of the bow-sprit remains, and portions of the timbers of teak are perfect. The wreek is located forty miles north of the San Bernardino and Fort Yuma road, and thirty miles west of Los Pal-mos, a well-known watering-place on the desert. The road across the desert has been traveled for more than one hundred years.

The history of the ill-fated vessel can, or course, never be known, but the discovery of its decaying timbers in the midst of what long been a desert will furnish savans with food for dicussion, and may perhaps furnish important aid in the cutcumation of questions

r science.-Los Angelos News, Sept. 9. -The following is the scandalous manner in which that beautiful ballad, "The Last Rose of Summer," was massacred at a fashionable

concert:
"'Tiz ze las' rose of zummare, Left tying alone,
All ees l-u-u-ffly gampanyuus Are fated um dawn.

-A colored poet of Memphis has reduced the Fifteenth Amendment and the Enforce-ment bill to rhyme, as follows:

"It is a sin to steal a pin,
"A crime to cut a throat—
But a darned sight bigger to stop a nigger From putting in his vote.'