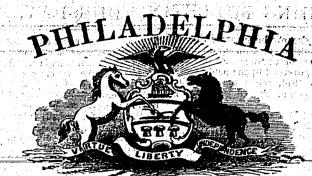
Coening



Bulletin

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 142.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY—
6 New Shades of Brown Slik.
6 Green Sliks.
7 Mode Sliks.

the new fall Shade. a from \$125 to \$6 per yard. PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia. JOHN C. BAKER & Co. 718 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

This is a copy of a neat circular from Mr. Wanamaker to his customers and friends, inviting them to his establishment on Tuesday of next week. We put it before our readers at the request of Mr. W., who desires every one who reads it to consider it a personal invitation to participate on that occasion:

[COPY.]

The Finest CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT

ELS and 820 Chestnut Street.

We beg to inform you that we have received our Autumn and Winter Stock of FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING and PIECE GOODS, Foreign and Domestic, and would be pleased to have you call and examine it. We hace fixed TUESDAY, September 27, as a day of SPECIAL EXHIBITION.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

EVERY STEAMER brings on SOME ADDITION

to the GORGEOUS STOCK

PIECE GOODS now preparing for our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

We have already in store the best selection of Fall Goods to be found in Philadelphia --- all new and fresh. If you want your Fall Suit at once, you can get it best

> 818 and 820 Chestnut Street, JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

STEREOPTICON

MENTS—
Given to Churches, Bunday-Schools, Societies, &c., &c. Having the largest assortment of Slides in the city, I have unequalled facilities for giving these delightful entertainments. Constantly receiving new pictures of the made by inquiring of

ures.
Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL MALLISTER.
sc22-th satu-13irp§ Second story No. 728 Chestnut St. ORGAN OPENING CONCERT,
New Betheads Church, southeast corner of Vienna
fireet and Frankford road, on THURSDAY EVENING,
September 22d, under the direction of Professor Cross,
assisted by Mrs. Behrens, N. Bullard. Mrs. Cramp and
the cheir of the church. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, One Dollar. Tickets, One Dollar.

TAKE NOTICE—APPLICATION
will be made to the Chief Commissioner of High
ways, on MONDAY, October 3d, 1570, at 12 o'clock M.,
Fifth street, below Chesthut, for the paving of McClel
an street, from Ninth to Tenth 8t., ut the First Ward.
Signers, WM. HOWELL, HERRY J. FOX
se21-2trp*

Contractor.

REMEMBER, THE ORIGINAL
DEXTERS, 215 South Fifteenth 8t. 8013 tu th 8 12trps

DEXTERS, 215 South Fifteenth 8t. 8013 tu th 8 12trps

DEXTER'S DELICIOUS WHITE Mountain Cake can be had only at 245 South Firenth street. Also Plan and Fancy Cake, Ice Creams and of the best material. ct., made of the best material.

WANTED TO RENT FOR ONE
year, a Medium sized, well furnished house, in
the neighborhood of Germantown. Address, Box 2512,
Post-office. EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT of Philadelphia Dispensary, 315 S. Seventh street (below Spruce). Open daily at 10 o'clock. se22-61.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 131.

and 1820 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the peace.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HYDRAULIC PULLING JACKS.

OFFICE OF
PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY,
NO. 425 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 26th of September, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they are to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:
FOR BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
1 10-ton Hydraulic Pulling Jack.
1 20-ton

Ter full information apply to the Chief Engineering the security must be given:

1 20 ton
For full information apply to the Chief En-

For full information of gineer at the Navy Yard.

ROBERT PETTIT,

Paymaster.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES. OTICE—CONSIGNIES OF MER-OHANDISE per bark Ormus, Pattangall, master, from Antwerp, will please send their permits to the office of the undersigned. The vessel will commence discharging under General Order on Friday morning, 23d instant, when all goods not permitted will be sout to public stores. WORKMAN & OO., 123 Walnut street. NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HERE-BY cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the N. G. bark Corlolan, You Bremon, mas-zor, from Hamburg, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by master or consignoes. WORK MAN& CO., 123 Walnut street POLITICAL NOTICES.

Republican Executive Committee. NINTH WARD.

September 20, 1870.

At a meeting held this date the following preamble and resolution were adopted: Whereas, The Hon. Charles O'Neil 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 Executive 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

JOHN E. ADDICKS,

WILLIAM PRESTON, Secretaries se21 3trps

1870.

action be published.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS

FIFTEENTH WARD.
REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.
The friends of a Protective Tariff and in favor of an Economical Administration of the Government,
RALLY! RALLY!
At GEBMANIA BALL, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, on VRIDAY EVENING. Sept. 23, at 8 o clock.
The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:

Hon. WM. D. KELLEY Gov. JOHN W. GEABY, Hon. WM. B. MANN, the Committee on Meetings. By order of the Committee on Bluetings.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN

Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N.

SOBY'S, 416 Library street, from 10 until 2 o'clock

JOSEPH B. ASH.

Chairman.

HORTICULTURAL.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, and all other Dutch Buibs. Our importations are opened this day. 922 and 924 Market street; above Ninth. PERSONAL.

DHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 22D, 1870.—ALI persons are forbid trusting any one or doing busise on account of the firm of STEM & CO., as I will
to account of the firm of STEM & Figure 1 will
to OBEH STEM.
No. 623 Jefferson street.

THE BLUNDERING DEMOCRACY.

It is Always on the Wrong Side of Every Question.

From a Speech at South Bend. Ind., by Vice President Colfax.] For the last twenty years it has seemed imposs ble for this Democratic organization, as a party, to get on the right side of any issue, new or old. When border ruffians drove the people party to get on the right she of any issue, new or old. When border ruffians drove the people of Kansas from the polls, and by fraudulent votes elected a pro-slavery Legislature, and finally sought to impose a hateful constitution establishing slavery there on a people who almost unanimously denounced it, the Democratic party championed this wickedness. When the Dred Scott decision, intended to make slavery national and all-powerful, was proclaimed, they cordially indorsed it. All through the war, every measure to strengthen the nation's arm and weaken the enemy's, whether confiscation, or emancipation, or colored soldiers, etc., was, in their opinion, all wrong or unconstitutional, and it only to be denounced. When the war closed, and the question came up whether the insurand the question came up whether the insur-gent States should be restored to the rule of the very men who had used their executive, legislative and judicial powers to organize the rebellion and to raise its armies, or whether every effort should be made, on the contrary, to organize them on a basis loyal to the Union, the Democratic party instinctively insisted on the former. When tax bills and draft laws became necessary to the preservation of the national existence, they warred upon all their details as wicked and tyrannical. When the interest on the national debt could only be honestly lessened by showing the world that our national credit would be sacredly mainour national credit would be sacredly main-tained at the highest point by all parties, their speakers and presses denounced those who had lent us the money as if they were swindlers, and in every possible way sought to poison the public mind against them. When our greenbacks, whose ultimate value they had formerly discredited, were rising in value toward gold, they clamored for issues of hundreds or thousands of millions more, to verify their unfulfilled prophecies of evil about them. When President Grant commenced paying off the debt, with the surplus revenues that his honest and emcient others had collected, they denounced his buying the bonds at their current value in the market of the world. When a Republican Congress passed a bill reducing taxation \$80,-00,000 they registered their votes, as a party, against it. When the same Congress passed a bill the beauty of the congress passed as a party against it. When the same Congress passed a bill to honestly reduce the interest on our bonds, by a mutual arrangement with our creditors, or by paying off our old bonds with the proceeds of the new, they voted against it. When it passed a bill to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, with remalties only against and office. penalties only against evil doers and offenders, they resisted it with vehemence and zeal.

When it passed laws for the restoration of rebel States to representation in the Union, the Democracy condemned their provisions, and fought them to the bitter end. When a law to guard the ballot-box at national elections was passed, punishing illegal voting, shameless repeating and fraudulent counting, they denounced it and its p nalties, as if the acts it punished were not the wickedest of they denounced it and its p nalties, as if the acts it punished were not the wickedest of crimes against free government and republican institutions. And, finally, when a war broke out in Europe that outraged the moral sentiment of the world, and without provocation, Germany was compelled to arm for the protection of the fatherland from invasion and despoilment, their leading organs, as instinctively as in the other cases I have cited, took the wrong side. It is this party—a party took the wrong side. It is this party—a party of reaction, of negotiations, of partisan opposition—whose leaders seem determined that it shall ever be on the side of wrong—which appeals to the people to day to clothe them with national power.

The fiend in human shape who told the Adirondacks story about Mr. Greeley, and who was denounced by the great agriculturist as a liar, puts these conundrums to anybody who knows anything of the editor of the Tribune: "Did he take part in a break-down that was danced when the news of the first Prussian victory came to hand? Did he make himself sick trying to smoke cigars with Gen. himself sick trying to smoke cigars with Gen. Grant the last time that functionary was in New York? Did he promise to Henry Ward Beecher that he would give up swearing for twelve months if Henry would avoid anything of that kind in his sermons for the same time? Did he play five games of euchre with John Morrissey to decide whether John should work for him among the delegates to the Saratoga Convention, or not? Does he still hold that Gen. Grant is a 'sashed and epauletted Sphynx?'" EDITION.

BY CABLE AND MAIL. FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EUPOPEAN SITUATION

THE ETERNAL CITY

The Holy City Before the Italian Entry

REJOICING THROUGHOUT ITALY

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN

KING WILLIAM'S ACCOUNT

Bismarck and Napoleon

HOW THE EMPRESS ESCAPED

[By.Cable.] THE ETERNAL CITY.

Condition of the Holy City Before the Italian Entry-Manning the Defences-The Pope First for Resistance-Alarm of the Non-Combatants--Dread of the Citizens of the Foreign Legionaries— His Holiness Yielding and Likely to

ROME, Sept. 21, 1870.—The readers of the lorald all over the American Continent may Ileraid all over the American Continent may imagine, but they can scarcely realize, the state or intense agitation which has prevailed here in the Holy City since the evening of the 14th instant, and which has been intensified hourly. The impatience and dismay at his Holiness, the Pope, the excitement of the inhabitants, the alarm which is expressed by foreign visitors, the publication of army and war bulletins, in truth, the influences of the most contradictory conditions of the public wind, all combine to make the situation new and unusual, even for Rome.

The inhabitants of the city are moved and influenced by the most contradictory and opposite feelings, according to the blas of each towards some one of the different political parties which seek to control the lay situation. "Italy against the Pope," "the Pope against Italy," and "Italy with the Pope," are the cries which are vociferated alternately by the

The majority of the quiet, respectable, wellrations, on account of the state of terrorism which prevails out of doors and the feeling of exasperation which is known to exist in the minds of the foreign troops, who form the chief strength of the garrison.

Papal Defence Unavailing. No effort which the Papal Government can now make will prevent the entry of the Italians into Rome. I speak on this part of the subject with some considerable degree of certainty. The Italian entry is an event which is tainty. The Italian entry is an event which is rapidly approaching its consummation. Despite the forts on the Aventine and Janiculum, the artillery on the Pincian Hill, the ramparts of the Castle of St. Angelo, and the earthworks and ditches before the gates—which have now been hastily completed since their commencement in 1867—despite the venerable old walls of Aurelian, which are much more interesting in an arrelegating the friend. interesting in an archeological point of view than as fortification in war, the Papal Government, after having denied to the very last moment the possibility of an occupation of the Pontifical territory by the Italian troops, still persists in keeping the Romans in absolute ignorance of the exact situation of affairs.

Gen. Kanzler; the Papal Commander-in-Chief, tells the people nothing of the move-ments of the military forces; but the distance is so short and the scale of operations in the field so reduced that it is impossible to conceal the truth altogether from the public.

affairs.

What the Non-Combatants Hope and What the Non-Combatants Hope and Fear.

It is especially wished by the neutrals and also by many prominent men, both Roman and Italian citizens, that the campaign may prove a bloodless one; but I fear that in the Eternal City just now this humane wish can hardly be realized. It is only the voice of the Pontiff himself that can prevent his zonaves from attempting to defend the gates of the city by force, and for so far his Holliness does not appear by any means inclined to prorounce the words of peace.

What we, the residents, dread most is the perpetration of some vindictive outrages on the part of these foreign legionaries just pre-

the part of these foreign legionaries just pre-vious to the moment of entry of the Italian the part of these foreign legionaries just previous to the moment of entry of the Italian soldiers. Although the non-combatemt Romans are cautious, to a degree of pusillanimity, in giving the soldiers any, even the slightest, excuse for taking offence, they fear that some pretext for pillage and bloodshed will not be wanting to them. Every honest and peaceably disposed person in the city is, consequently, hoping earnestly, praying for a prompt cessation of hostilities, in order that this anxious condition may terminate.

Position of the Powe.

Posttion of the Pope.

Pope Pius IX. appears to have renounced the idea of embarking at Civita Vecchia, but it is said that in case it should come to the actual reality of cannon balls beginning to fly around the Vatican, his Holiness means to quit and take a rapid "trot" out to his country residence at Castel Gondolfo, distant twelve miles south from Rome.

As I now write the very greatest amount of

As I now write the very greatest amount of wild excitement prevails.—Herald.

The King of Italy in the City of the Cresars. London, Sept. 21, Noon.—The Italian Minister at the English Court has received a telegram, dated in Florence to-day, at the residence of the Legation, announcing that the King's troops have just completely entered and occupied the city of Rome after experiencing a short resistance from the foreign legionaries.

gionaries.

Italian Rejoicings---The Fate of the Pope.

London, Sept. 21.—Despatches from Florence announce that the city is covered with flags in honor of the expected news of the occupation of Rome by the Italians. The population is nearly crazed with delight. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest enthusiasm, and continue the ovation. The multitude entered the belfry, of the tower and forced the keeper to ring the great bell. The Italian troops had orders to use the least possible force in the event of a resistance.

How the Deed was Accomplished and Why.

Florence, Sept. 21, 1870.—Florence is in a

PLORENCE, Sept. 21, 1870.—Florence is in a blaze to night over the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome.

A special correspondent sends the following sketch of the steps which led to this great event: On Saturday, Signor Mertino, finding that no arrangement could be made with the Parts left Porms and talegraphed in conjugation. Pope, left Rome, and telegraphed in conjunction with General Cadorna to Florence that tion with General Cadorna to Florence that nothing was left but to march on Rome. A Cabinet council was called at once. The King, who has always desired to await the death of Pope Pius IX. and of Mazzini before taking any decisive action, was overruled by the unanimous voice of the Ministers. Orders were sent at once to Cadorna, Bixio and Angroletti to make a combined advance. The Italian forces passed the Papal frontier and advanced to the Tiber, which they crossed on Sunday at Parte Felice. Cinta Castellana and Mare Rotonda were surrendered without any serious resistance.

any serious resistance.

Monday Rome was completely surrounded by the three Italian columns.

After a parley with the Prussian Minister on that day it was decided to end the matter at once, as there could be no doubt that the Panal government with proportions of the panal government. Papal government was overawed and the safety of Rome imperilled by the obstinacy and indolent fanaticism of the foreign zonaves, and indolent fanaticism of the foreign zouaves, who were also on the point of fighting among themselves, the dissatisfaction being intense between the German zouaves on the one side, and the French, Dutch and Irish zouaves on the other. The latter, angered by the conduct of certain officials of the Vatican, went so far as to tear off their medals of Mentana and cast them in a fire in the place of St. Peter.

Yesterday the Italian forces, 4,000 strong, closed in upon the city. The Zouaves made a desperate resistance at the Pata Paverizo the Campo Militaire, the Ponto Moggiore and del Popolo; but after the fighting had continued for half an hour orders were sent to them peremptorily from the Pope himself to

them peremptorily from the Pope himself to cease firing. They obeyed unwillingly, and many of them broke their muskets in their vexation. Colonel Charettes threw his sword into the Tiber.

It is announced from Florence to night that papers were found at Rome by Tyrus Meilkeo implicating Mazzini, Garibaldi and Karl Blum in a plot for a popular rising, and that this decided the course of the Italian Cabinet. Maz-

> By Mail. AFTER SEDAN.

zini will now be liberated.

Napoleon and Bismarck---Interview Be-tween Them.

The correspondent of the World sends the following account of the interview between Bismarck and Napoleon, after the surrender of Sedan:

The King and Bismarck had spent the night at the village of Donchery, and early in the morning, before Bismarck had yet arisen, he morning, before Bismarck had yet arisen, he was aroused by a messenger, who told him that the Emperor was on his way to meet him and to see the King, and in a few minutes would arrive at the village. Dressing in hot haste, Bismarck hastened out upon the road leading from Donchery to Sedan, and there met the Emperor, who, pale, exhausted, wretched, and suffering, but still composed and dignified, was riding in a carriage accompanied by a few of his staff. The carriage stopped, and as the Emperor alighted Bisstopped, and as the Emperor alighted Bis-marck advanced to meet him, uncovered and bolding his cap in his hand. "Be covered, I pray you," said the Emperor. Bismarck, "I received your "Sire," replied Bismarck, "I received your Majesty as I would my own royal master." The carriage had stopped close to the outskirts of the village, and hard by was the cottage of a weaver. The Emperor and Bismarck advanced towards this cottage, and the latter entered it, leaving the Emperor sitting on a stone step without. The cottage was squahd and dirty, and was moreover crowded with the weaver's loom and fixtures and overrunning with the weaver's children. It was not exactly the place for the momentous interview that was to follow, and Bismarck borrowed two chairs, which he brought out and placed on the grass outside the cottage door. The Emperor sat down in one and Bismarck satin the other. other. The conversation that ensued was brief, and Count Bismarck has given the fol-

owing account of it: Bismarck—My royal master seeks for peace.
Napoleon—I have no power now; I cannot negotiate a peace; I can give no orders to the army, nor even to the commanders of Metz and Strasbourg; the Empress is Regent of France, and she and her ministers must now conduct any restriction. conduct any negotiations that may be attemp-

Bismarck—In this case, then, it is useless to onverse further with your Majesty on politi-

converse further with your Majesty on politi-cal subjects,

Napoleon—I desire to see the King.

Bismarck—It is with regret that I assure
your Majesty that it will be impossible to accede to your Majesty's wishes until the capitation of Sedan has been signed.

The situation here became embarrassing;
there was a few moments eithers was a few moments eithers was a few moments eithere was a few moments.

there was a few moments silence, and the Emperor then rose and rejoined his officers, while Bismarck went back to Donchery to see his royal master. The Emperor, whose object in seeking an interview with the King had probably been to obtain better terms of surrender for the army reputered his coving of surrender for the army, re-entered his carriage and returned to Sedan.

The King's Story of the Surrender.

VENDRESSE, south of Sedan, Sept. 3, 1870.—
To Queen Augusta: You know from my three telegrams the whole extent of the great historic event which has just happened. It is like a dream, even when one has seen it hour by hour developing itself. When I consider that hour developing itself. When I consider that after one great and successful war I could not expect more glorious things yet to happen during my reign, and now behold this historical act accomplished, then I bow before God, who alone has chosen me, my army and my allies to perform what has happened, and has made us the instruments of His will, I can only look upon it in this light, and in humility praise God's guidance and grace.

Now let me briefly give you a nicture of the Now let me briefly give you a picture of the battle and its results: On the evening of the 31st and the morning

of the 1st the army had moved in the positions assigned all around Sedan. The Bavarians had assigned all around Sedan. The Bavarians had the left wing at Bazeilles on the Meuse. Next to them the Saxons in the direction of Moncelle and Daigny; then the guards still on the march in the direction of divonne, and the Fifth and Eleventh Corps at St. Menges and Fleigueux. The Meuse making here a sharp bend, no troops were stationed from St. Menges as far as Donchery; but the latter place was held by the Würtembergers, who at the same time covered the rear against sorties from Mezières. The cavalry division under cault. Stollerg. In the plain of Donchery, formed the right wing. In the front toward Sedan were the remainder of the Bavarians.

In spite of a dense fog, the fight commenced at Bazeilles, already early in the morning, and gratually developed into a hot engagement, in which house, after house had to be taken, lasting almost the whole day, and the Erfurt diviwhich house after house had to be taken, lasting almost the whole day, and the Erfurt division, under General Schoeler (in the reserve, Fourth Corps), had to come to the assistance. When I arrived, at 8 o'clock, at the front, before Sedan, the great battery was just opening its fire on the fortifications. A huge artillery combat ensued at all points, which continued for hours, and during which, on our side, ground was gradually gained. The villages mentioned were taken. Very deep ravines covered with timber; rendered the advance of the infantry difficult, and favored the defence. the infantry difficult, and favored the defence.

The final policy of the Government concerning the Pope is still disturbed by the Left, who fear that it will yield too much to the pressure of Catholic powers.

How the Deed was Accomplished and Why.

Elevence is in a large Florence is in a large final policy of the willage of Frencis, and forward above Pt. Forev.

above Pt. Forey.

The stubborn resistance of the enemy tradually slackened, as we could see from the gradually slackened, as we could see from the battalions in disorder, hastily retiring from the woods and villages. The cavalry attempted to attack some battalions of our Fifth Corps, which held out and bore themselves splenwhich held out and bore themselves spien-didly. The cavarry dashed through the inter-vals between the battations, then wheeled and returned the same way, repeating it three times with different regiments, so that the field was covered with dead men and horses. We could see it all distinctly from our position. I have not yet been able to learn the number of that brave regiment.

tion. I have not yet been able to learn the number of that brave regiment.

The retreat of the enemy in many-places becoming a rout, and all—infantry, cavalry and artillery—crowding into the town and the nearest surroundings, but still no indication appearing of the disposition of the enemy to save himself from this desperate condition by capitulation, nothing remained than to order the town to be bombarded by the battery before mentioned. In less than twenty minutes it was burning in several places; that, together with the many burning villages in the whole radius of the battle, made an appalling impression, and I ordered the firing to cease and sent Lieutenant-Colonel Von Bronsart of the staff with a white flag as truce-bearer, offering capitulation to the army and fortress. He was met by a Bavarian officer, who reported that a French truce-bearer with a white flag had appeared at the gate. Lieutenant-Colonel Von Bronsart was admitted, and upon his inquiry for the General-in-Chief he was unexpectedly conducted before the Emperor, who wanted at once to deliver him a letter addressed to me. When upon inquiry by the Emperor what his orders were the reply was given. To were the sent the reply was given. When upon inquiry by the Emperor what his orders were; the reply was given: To summon army and fortress to surrender. The Emperor directed Bronsart to address himself in the matter to General De Wimpfien, who had just assumed command in place of MacMahon, wounded, and stated that he would send his letter to me by Adjutant-General Reille. It was 7 o'clock when Reille and Bronsart came to me. You can imagine what impression it made upon me especially, and upon all. Reille dismounted and delivered to me the letter of his Emperor, adding that he had no further orders. Before opening the letter I said to him: "But I demand as first

had no further orders. Before opening the letter I said to him: "But I demand as first condition that the army lay down their arms." The letter commences thus: N'ayant pas pu mourir à la tête de mes troupes je dépose mon épée à Votre Majesté (not having been able to die at the head of my troops I lay down my sword before your Majesty), leaving everything further to my discretion.

My reply was that I regretted the manner in which we had met, and requested that a plenipotentiary be sent, when the capitulation could be concluded. I had given the letter to Gen. Reille. I spoke a few words to him as an old acquantance, and thus ended this act. I gave. Moltke full powers to treat, and directed I lismarck to remain behind, in case political questions should come up, and then rode to my carriage, and drove to this place, everywhere on the road saluted with thundering hurrahs by the trains moving up, and singing everywhere the national hymn. It was sublime. Everywhere lights had been lit, so that now and then we drove in the midst of an improvised illumination. I arrived here at 11 o'clock, and drank with my suite the welfare of the army that had accomplished this great result. No report having reached me from Moltke up to the morning of the 2d, of the result of the capitulation treaty which was to have been made in Donchery, I drove, at 8 o'clock, according to arrangement, to the battle-field, and there met mangement, to the battle-field, and there met Moltke, who came to get my consent to the terms of capitulation proposed, and at the same time inform me that the Emperor had left Sedan at 5 o'clock, and had come to Donchery. As he wished to speak to me, I selected for our meeting a little castle with a park, which was close by. At 10 o'clock Moltke and Bismarck made their appearance with the articles of capitulation, signed, and at 1 o'clock I set out with Fritz, escorted by a cavalry gnard. I dismounted at the castle, and the Emperor came to meet me. The interview lasted fifteen minutes. We were both deeply moved at thus meeting again. What I felt, having seen Napoleon to the control of his

again. What I felt, having seen Napoleon three years ago in the very summit of his power, I cannot describe.

After this interview, from 3½ to 8½ o'clock, I rode along the front of the whole army before Sedan. The reception by the troops, the meeting with the decimated corps of Guards, all this I cannot describe to you to-day. I was protoundly moved by so many tokens of love and devotion. Now, good-bye; with throbbing heart at the close of such a letter.

WILHELM.

THE FUGITIVE EMPRESS.

Travel-stained and Torn---Agitated and Pitiable.

[Ryde Correspondence of the London Times.]
A report has been current here since last evening, and after careful inquiry it may, I think, be relied upon as authentic, that the ex-Empress Engenie arrived in Ryde yesterday Empress Engenie arrived in Ryde yesterday morning; and, after a brief rest and taking some refreshment at the York Hotel, left the town in the Gazelle, cutter yacht belonging to Sir John M. Burgoyne, Bart., for Hastings, to join the Prince Imperial. About 4 o'clock yesterday norning the landlord of the York Hotel (Mr. W. H. Childe) was aroused by a violent knocking at his front door. On going to ascertain the cause he found a gentleman and two ladies, the chief in a pitiable condition. Her clothes were travel-stained and torn, and she herself was evidently tired and dejected. They herself was evidently tired and dejected. They were admitted, and engaged the best suite of rooms in the house; the lady was for some rooms in the house; the lady was for some time apparently overcome with sorrow. In a few hours the party called for breakfast, and soon afterwards the gentlemen went out. On his return he communicated some intelligence which evidently changed the purpose of the little party; he urgently called for his bill, and settled it, and they left the house and embarked on board a yacht. They left behind them a little dog, and, on a lady calling for it in the course of the day, Mr. Childe learned, to his great satonishment, that his guests had been the Empress Eugénie, Madame de Breton and M. Ferdinand de Lessens: that the reason and M. Ferdinand de Lesseps; that the reason of their sudden departure was the discovery, through the medium of the papers, of the whereabouts of the Prince Imperial, and that they went in the Gazelle to Hastings to ioin him

How the Empress Escaped.

A correspondent of the Telegraph, who signs inself "Voyageur," and dates from the Carlton Club, says:
"So far as I have been able to see, the accounts of the Empress' escape from the revolu-tionized capital on Stinday, which have been published in this country, are imperfect and inaccurate. Talive Just returned from Paris, where I had special opportunities for observ-ing the stirring events of Sunday, Sept. 4, and I give you what I know to be the true story of Her Mujesty's george. The despection of Her Majesty's escape. The deposition of the Napoleon dynasty was voted in the Corps Legislatif about 1 o'clock on Sunday atternoon. At 2 o'clock M. Pietri—then Prefect of Police—rushed breathlessly into the Empress's apartments at the Tuileries with the startling announcement and warning:

'The déchéance has been declared. I have not a moment to lose. Save your life, Madame, as l am now hastening to save my own! Then he disappeared—and with good reason, too, for Revolutionary Government to he Government would

able to lay give something to be hands upon him now.

found herself alone with her college and trusty secretary and friend, Mme. le Breton, and with M. Ferdinand de Lessens, who both earnestly urged her to fly at once. But her high spirit made this a most unpalatable counsel. It was a cowardice—une lachet—to desert the Palace. She would rather be treated as was Morie Antologie, by desert the Palace. She would rather be treated as was Marie Antoinette by the mob-than seek safety in an unworthy flight. For a than seek safety in an unworthy flight. For a time all persuasion was useless; but at length Her Majesty's mood calmed somewhat, and she saw the utter uselessness of remaining. Attended only by the two companions we have named, the Empress fled through the long gallery of the Louvre; but suddenly her course was stopped short by a locked door. The little party could distinctly hear the shouts of the crowds who were invading the private gardens of the Tuilerles. M. de Lesseps, to gain time, proposed that he should go out on to the terrace and get the soldiers on guard to hold back the people for a few minutes, while, in addition; he would delay the crowds by addressing them. The resort to this expedient was not necessary. Mme. le Breton found the key, opened the door that had obstructed their progress, and gave egress to Her Majesty. not necessary. Mme. le Breton found the key, opened the door that had obstructed their progress, and gave egress to Her Majesty, who, accompanied only by her tried friend, issued into the street at the bottom of the Louvre. There they hurriedly entered a common flace, not without a risk of detection on the spot; for a diminutive gumin de Paris, not more than twelve years old, shouted "Volla l'Imperatrice!" Luckily, no one about heard or heeded him, and the cab got away safely with the two ladies. They drove to M. de Lesseps's house in the Boulevard de Malesherbes, where the Empress sat until she was joined by M. de Metternich, who did what he could to facilitate her departure to a place of safety. Later in the evening the Empress, still accompanied by Mme. le Breton, drove to the Gare du Nord, escaped all detection—thanks to the thick veil which she wore—and at 7 o'clock rolled safe and unsurgered and to the control of the surgered and the surg she wore—and at 7 o'clock rolled safe and un-suspected away toward the Belgian frontier."

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

The Correspondence of the Imperial Family. M. Gambetta has made an announcement which will excite a good deal of curiosity; and in some quarters uneasiness. It is in these

terms:
"The voluminous correspondence of the "The voluminous correspondence of the Imperial family with numerous contemporary personages has been seized on the frontier, through the vigilance of the Prefect of Police. This correspondence belongs to history. The Minister of the Interor consequently appoints, as a commission, with directions to collect, classify and prepare for publication these curious documents:"

"MmdeKeratry,Prefect of Police; A. Laverlaujon, Vice President; Estancelin, Ex-Deputy; Gayneur, and Ex-Deputy A. Coohat." The Vivie, of Dieppe, gives the particulars of the seizure. On Sunday morning a rumor ran through the town that the Princess Mathilde had arrived with trunks containing, some said 40,000,000, others 50,000,000 of francs. The truth was, that by the morning train two per-

40,000,000, others 50,000,000 of francs. The truth was, that by the morning train two persons, one wearing a decoration, had arrived with two trunks, bearing the seal of the then Minister of the Interior, M. Chevreau, and addressed to the Freuch Ambassador in London. The crowd, soon informed of this, collected before the London Hotel and demanded that the trunks should be inspected. The police came up, and asked the travelers what the trunks contained. They replied that they were full of diplomatic They replied that they were full of diplomatic documents of the highest importance, which were to be sent to England lest they should fall into the hands of the Prussians. The Police Commissary, as a further security, placed his seal on them, and intrusted them to the Gardes Wobiles. The grant factors are security to the Gardes. seal on them, and intrusted them to the Gardes Mobiles. The crowd continued for some time before the hotel. A telegram was sent to M. Chevreau to ask what was to be done. His answer was that the trunks should be allowed to proceed to England. The crowd, however, opposed their removal, and invested the hotel, as it were, the whole evening, while other persons impatiently waited before the elegraph office. At length a despatch are other persons impatiently waited before the telegraph office. At length a despatch arrived announcing the proclamation of the Republic, and this was loudly cheered. M. Gambetta was then telegraphed to, and directed that the trunks be sent back to Paris. This was done the next day, though the inhabitants would fain have first ascertained the contents. M. Gambetta informed M. Miege, who took charge of them on the way, that the trunks contained papers of the utmost delicacy, and that their detention at Dieppe was a very proper step. Subsequently two persons arrived at Dieppe with a sealed wagon, which they proposed sending off to Newhaven, and to the opening of which by the custom-house officials they strongly objected. This was also stopped and sent back to Paris.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Oliver P. Morton , of Indiana. The Long Branch correspondent of the N. Y. Herald asserts that Senator Morton had been tendered the English mission. The Herald says:

Our correspondent at Long Branch, where the President and family are still sojourning, reports that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has reports that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to England, and that he has accepted the appointment. Mr. Morton has been, ever since its organization, a prominent leader of the Republican party. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 4th of August, 1823, received his education at the Miami University, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He at once became conspicuous in his profession, and after less than five years' practice was elected Circuit Judge of the Fifth judicial circuit of Indana (1852). In 1856 he was Republican candidate. 1852). In 1856 he was Republican candidates for the office of Governor and was beaten. In 1860, however, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor, and on the election of Governor Lane to the United States Senate assumed the years. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and the year following (1865), having been stricken with paralysis, he made a visit to Europe in the hope of improving his health. On his return, in 1866, he resumed his executive duties and continued perferming them. continued performing them until after his election, in January, 1867, to the Senate of the United States. Since his entrance into the Senate the new Minister has added largely to his reputation as an orator and a politician. His speeches on reconstruction, on finance, on the impeachment of President Johnson and on other topics have kept him prominently before the public during the past three years. Senator Morton is still a cripple and in feeble

-The Figure gives the following specimen of French circumlocution in the execution of decrees: "The execution of the order of the Governor of Paris relative to the expulsion of Governor of Paris relative to the expulsion of the Germans was confided to the Prefect of Police; the Prefect of Police delegated his powers to the Chief of Division; the Chief of Division shifted the mission upon the Chief of Bureau; and the Chief of Bureau was content to address to the Commissioners of Police the circular of the Prefect." In this state of affairs, the Program thinks there is nothing left for the people but to be there is nothing left for the people but to be

their own police. —A healthy Texan pioneer has received into his manly frame, at various times, 176 shots, has nearly all his legs and ribs and his skull tractured, been scalped by Indians, raised twenty children and lots of crops, and

is tough and 80 now. -A Memphis poet calls dueling "this wart