Coening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 146.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 207 Gasonw tts

MARRIED IFILL-DUNGAN.—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. P. Murphy, at his residence. Mr. Walter B. Itili to Miss Uarrie P. Dungan, all of Germantown.

DREXEL.—On Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, 2stherine Drexel, widow of F. M. Drexel.
Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1900 Eliteuhouse Square, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.
HABE.—On the 21st inst., Mrs. Mary Hare, wife of Charles B. Hare, in the 60th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 126 North Fortleth street, on Saturday alternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment in Woodlands Cemeter? emeters.

LÉE.—On Thursday morning, the 22d inst., Rebecca.
Lée, widow of Dr. Ralph Lee, late of Newtown.

ucks county, Pa.

Funeral from the residence of J. Cooke Longstreth,

o. 107 Price street, Germantown, on Saturday, at 9

clock A. M.

NASSAU—On the evening of the 22d inst., Josephine

ay, daughter of Wm. Henry and Ellen Nassau, in the

h year of her age.

year of her age. EBSTEB.—Caroline E., infant daughter of Edmund Rebecca N. Webster, aged about seven months. Infantal from the residence of her parents, No. 2031 ust street, on Boventh-day, 24th inst., at 2 o clock EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY—
6 New Shades of Brown Silk.
6 "Green Silks.
4 "Blode Silks. Scarabee, the new fall Shade. Plain Silks from \$125 to \$6 per yard. DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKEB & Co. 713 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OPENING DAY

JOHN WANAMAKER'S FINEST

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

TUESDAY,

September

TWENTY-SEVENTH.

invitation is extended to the public to examine our

NEW FALL GOODS.

BY REQUEST.

HOPPIN'S CORK MODEL WINDSOR CASTLE

Will Remain Open for Exhibition

RTISTS' FUND SOCIETY ROOMS

1334 CHESTNUT STREET,

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, From 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. ADMITTANCE....

DEDICATION SERVICES

OF THE Bethesda Presbyterian Church,

Corner Frankford Avenue and Vienua Street, Beginning Sabbath, Sept. 23.

And Continuing through the week. SABBATH, Sept. 23d, 10.4 A. M., the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Eva, assisted by other ministers; 3½ P. M., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.; 7½ Evening, Rev. J. Addisor Herrick Johnson, D. D., 72 Evening, Rev. J. Addison Henry.
10NDAY EVENING, Bev. John Chambers.
ULEBDAY EVENING, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn.
VEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. J. W. Jackson, of
Methodist Church.
CHUBSDAY EVENING, Rev. J. L. Withrow.
'FIDAY EVENING, Rev. A. A. Willetts, D. D.
ABBATH, Oct. 2, 1032 A. M., Rev. G. W. Musgrave,
D. D., 3P. M., Rev. R. W. Allen, D. D., children's
service; 734 evening, Rev. Bishop Mathew Simpson.
sc23.2trp

OFFICE RIDGE AVENUE AND
MANAYUNK PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, corner of Bidge and Columbia avenue, Septemher 20, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bidge avenue and Manayunk Passenger
Bailway Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Ridge and Columbia avenues, on FRIDAY, the 30th of September, at 10 c'olco k A. M., to take
into consideration matters in which every Stockholder
interested.

By order of the Company.

CHABLES THOMSON JONES,

President. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1870.

Whereas, the Yellow Fever and other contagious diseases are said to exist at foreign as well as domestic ports : therefore Resolved, That quarantine be continued until other-

By order of the Board of Health,

JOHN E. ADDICKS,

Health Officer.

THE SECOND AUTUMNAL REunion of the Bible School of the Fifth Baptlet
Church will be held on SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
September 24th, at 2% o'clock, in Horticultural Hall,
Ohoice selections of Music by the Satterlee Band. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Henson and Rev. James Lisk.
Promenade Concert. Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

Refreshment tickets, 25 cents Health Officer.

LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVER-SITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A Term will be-gin on MONDAY. October 3d. Introductory Lecture by HON. J. I. OLARK HARE, at 8 october 19. IF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL White Mountain Cako, go to DEXTER'S, 245 Fifteenth street. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, cal treatment admedicine furnished gratuitously

HORTICULTURAL.

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, and all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day. se22 6trp5 922 and 924 Market street, above Ninth.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. 30'8 TEADERINE TOOLLY WAS to the most pleasant, obequest and best dentify Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Porfumes the Breath! Provents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children!

Is a Superior Article for Children Sold by all Druggsts.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor and I yrps Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadely WATCHES THAT HAVE HITHerto falled to give satisfaction, put in good
order. Particular attention paid to Fine Watchces, Chronometers, etc., by skilful workmen
Musical Boxes repaired.

repaired. FARR & BROTHER, ers of Watches. Musical Boxes, &c., ' 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

FIFTEENTH WARD

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

THE FRIENDS OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND OF AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION,

RALLY! RALLY! AT GERMANIA HALL,

Seventeenth and Poplar Streets, ON FRIDAY EVENING, September 23.

At 8 o'clock. The following eminent spokesmen will address th

> Hon. WM. D. KELLEY, Gov. JNO. W. GEARY, Hon. WM. B. MANN.

By order of Committee on Meetings 1t

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 re ceived 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,

WILLIAM PRESTON, Secretaries se21 3trps

1870.

SHERIFF.

1870.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS. THE UNION REPUBLICAN
Naturalization Committee will set daily at Mr. N.
OBY 5, 416 Library street, from 10 until 20 clock.
OSEPH B. ASII.
Chairman.

THE COURTS.

The Election. The Election.

COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—This morning Messes. Thos. J. Barger and George M. Dallas, on behalf of certain citizens, presented petitions asking for the vacation of appointments of election officers made by the Board of Aldermen for certain divisions. Various grounds are assigned for the removal—non-resident, want of education, drunkenness, and also, that while applied. pointed as Democrats, they are, in fact, Republicans. There was also an application made at the same time for an alternate mandamus directed to certain canvassers to compel them to add to their lists certain names alleged to be

improperly omitted.

The Court fixed Wednesday morning at nine o'clock to hear an argument on both applica-

tions.

Over and Terminer—Judges Allison and Paxson.—Thomas Tugman, Francis McBride and Patrick McFarland were put on frial charged with having caused the death of John Boyle, on the 15th of April last, at Frankford Road and Laurel street. The deceased and the accused engaged in a general fight on the night in question, Boyle receiving several blows on the forehead. Afterwards he pursued the parties, and in doing so fell into the street. He was picked up and carried to the hospital, where he died the same night. Both the orbital plates of the temporal bone were the orbital plates of the temporal bone were fractured. The case is still on trial.

TRAGEDY IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Murder by a Miner. The Pottsville Miners' Journal of yesterday

Between four and five o'clock on Monday evening a shooting afray occurred at Wiest's tavern, on Broad Mountain, Porter township, about five miles from Tremont, in which a young Irishman, named James Kane, was shot twice by an Irishman, named Michael Purcell, the particulars of which are related to us as follows: to us as follows:

to us as follows:

During the earlier part of Monday a party of miners and another party of men engaged at work on the extension of the Lorberry Railroad, employed by Messrs. McGrant & Fitzpatrick, contractors, all of whom had been paid off on Saturday previous, met at Wiest's tavern, where they mingled together during the day, drinking and enjoying themselves as best they could: During the afternoon. Kane got into could. During the afternoon, Kane got into difficulty with two or three of the miners difficulty with two or three of the miners, when hard words were exchanged and a fight appeared imminent. At this juncture Kane's friends remonstrated with him against raising a fight, and prevailed upon him to leave the house and let the matter drop. Kane left the house with his friends; and had not proceeded far down the road before Purcell, as a friend of the parties with whom Kane had had the altercation, came out of the house and fired two shots from a revolver at him, both of which took effect—one in the abdomen and which took effect—one in the abdomen and the other in the arm—from the effects of which he died at 8 o'clock on the following morning, notwithstanding Dr. Brandt, of Tre-mont, was summoned immediately and ren-

dered every possible medical aid. On Tuesday morning a warrant On Tuesday morning a warrant was issued by Esquire Bechtel, and placed in the hands of Constable David Rank, for Purcell's arrest. As the constable neared the house Purcell discovered him and immediately ran out and escaped into the woods. Constable Rank went into the house and assured Purcell's wife that he did not wish to arrest her husband, but that he merely had a summons for him to appear as a witness in the case and that as soon as he returned she should tell him to soon as he returned she should tell him to appear at the Justice's office. Doubtless, seeing the constable leave the house Purcell returned, and after hearing what was wanted, the husband and wire immediately started for the office, at which place he was arrested and held until after the Coroner's inquest—which was also held by Esquire Bechtel, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts—when he was ordered to be conveyed to the Schuylkill county prison to await trial on the charge of murder. The prisoner was brought to Pottsville by Constable David Rank, and Mr. John A. Salem, yesterday morning, and duly committed to jail, where he awaits trial for the alleged crime at the October Criminal Court.

the October Criminal Court. —A Paris paper says the blockade damages Prussia 5,500,000 francs per day.

BY CABLE AND MAIL.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Favre and Bismarck

REPORTS OF THEIR NEGOTIATIONS

THE ISOLATION OF PARIS

How the Empress Received the News of

FAVRE AND BISMARCK.

By Cable. London, Sept. 22.—I am enabled by special authority to communicate to you the following details of the meeting between M. Jules Favre and Count Bismarck at Ferrieres, sent forward by permission of the Prussian Government from Meaux. M. Jules Favre reached the chateau of Ferrieres in a postchaise from Meaux, escorted by Prussian

He Was Received with great courtesy by Count von Bismarck, the King being absent at Versailles, and almost the first words of the Prussian Premier were to assure M. Fayre that he would have

were to assure M. Favre that he would have been received with the greatest pleasure at any time since the proclamation of the republic, and that it was quite unnecessary to have sought the interview through the interposition of any other power. Count von Bismarck then went on to say that Germany had not the slightest wish, certainly he knew the King had not the slightest wish, to humiliate France by the forcible annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as foncing and provinces. Language looking to conquered provinces. Language looking to such a result could only be used and had only been used by excited and irresponsible persons in Germany, who would not have the least influence in deciding the action of the King's government. But, said Count von Bismarck, it is clear that Germany has a right to expect, as an essential condition of peace, some material guarantee against future attacks. To this M. Favre replied that he could not think any material guarantee against such attacks at all comparable to the moral guarantees of an honorable peace and friendly relations between the two peoples, and he reminded Count von Bismarck that he and he reminded Count von Bismarck that he and the party which he represented had always opposed the war.—Count von Bismarck replied that he, on his part, had not less earnestly opposed it; that he regarded it with horror and distress, and would gladly see a stop put to its calamities—at the earliest moment possible. He wisked, however, whether M. Favre and the provisional government could bind.

could bind. to ratify a treaty should a treaty now be made.

M. Favre replied that certainly he could not undertake to do this; but he added that, as the provisional government was now recognized throughout France, that government could put Prussia in possession of such material guarantees as would make it certain that she could lose nothing by the effort after peace, even should the Constituent Assembly

eject such a treaty as might now be pro Count Bismarck thereupon said that M. Favre, he was sure, would understand the importance of giving the Prussian Government proofs of his ability to put it in possession of such material guarantees. M. Favre replied that the proofs would be forthcoming

as soon as the terms of a treaty could be agreed upon. Count von Bismarck then asked, by way of illustration merely, whether M. Favre was sure that the commanders at Strasbourg and at Metz would obey any orders which the Provisional Government might give them. To which M. Government might give them. To which M. Favre made answer that most certainly he was sure of this. Count Von Bismarck then asked whether the day for the election of the Constituent Assembly had been fixed as he had understood, and, M. Favre replying that t had been, the conversation ended

What is Thought in London.

At the Foreign Office here it is believed that the/negotiations begun as above related will terminate in the consent of France to a temporary occupation of Alsace and Lorraine, Prussia being put in possession of Metz and Strastourg until a definite treaty of peace can be made with an established French government. It is not thought Prussia will press any de-It is not thought Prussia will press any de-mand for the permanent annexation of these provinces, nor is it believed that any armistice will be declared before the conclusion of a

will be declared before the conclusion of a provisional treaty of peace.

On the other hand, the opinion of the diplomatic corps and the higher class of merchants and financiers is that these negotiations are wholly delusive, and will come to nothing unless through the pressure exerted to precipitate a result by the government of the Czar. The city articles of the Morning Post and Telegraph newspapers will to-morrow record a less hopeful feeling in the city in consequence of the delay in settling the preliminaries of peace negotiations, and of the growing distrust of these negotiations. The tone of the Exchange and the markets is dull, and investments in foreign securities are once more falling off.—World. ing off.— World.

From the Cabinet to the Camp. OSTEND, Sept. 22.—Despatches from the German camp before Paris state that the new German camp before Paris state that the new French troops behaved badly in the recent en-gagements; that there is great confusion and little discipline in Paris, men shoot-ing their officers; and bands of social-ists denouncing the provisional govern-ment. The same despatches announce the capture of two thousand Gardes Mobiles at Versailles, and the occupation of Sevres by a Prussian garrison. It is reported from Namur Prussian garrison. It is reported from Namur that the locks on the canal of the Marne have been repaired, and that the Prussians compelled four thousand of their prisoners to labor on the restoration. This conduct is most unfavorably viewed in Belgium, and tends to accellerate the current of ill-feeling here against Prussia. gainst Prussia.

Appeal of the Crown Prince of Prussia. Your special from Hanover sends me an appeal just issued in the name of the Crown peal just issued in the name of the Crown Prince of Prussia to Germany for aid to the wounded. The Crown Prince says: "In the battle-fields of France, Germany has awakened to the proud consciousness of her unity and of her might. This great galn will, I trust, forever exert its influence in cementing our country together. But our enthusiastic exultation must be alloyed with deep sorrow and mourning. The flower of the youth of Germany have fallen for the fatherland. Many heroic leaders of our armies have bought victory with their precious blood. The heart shrinks from estimating the still greater

FIRST EDITION. number of those who have been deprived henceforth of the ability to earn a livelihood." The Crown Prince concludes with an earnest appeal to all Germany to come forward and contribute largely, abundantly to this sacred work.-World.

> IN PARIS. The Bealities of a Prussian Investment... External Danger and Internal Alarm ...The "Boughs" in a Saturnalia...Po-litical Division...Gloom, Doubt and

PARIS, Sept. 21.—To those who are here anxious to correspond with their friends in the outside world, notwithstanding the fact of their hourly anticipation of the news of a complete investment of the city during such a lengthened period, the realization of the actual fact of the complete isolation of the capital just now really falls like an unexpected blow on the inhabitants. It leaves the people stunned and stupefied by a sense of feeling almost akin to that which one experiences on receiving the that which one experiences on receiving the intelligence of the death of a very dear friend whose long sickness had already compelled the conviction of a fatal termination of the disease, but whose loss, when it does come, really and unequivocally, seems, after all, like

The fact that the Parisians had until the very latest moment persuaded themselves into the belief that some interposition—they even spoke of a miraculous interference in their behalf in some points—would stay the progress of the German armies rendered them unwilliant a ballora in the restriction. of the German armies rendered them unwilling to believe in the possibility of a siege of the city. The appearance of the grim soldiers of Prussia with their spiked helmets, and in steady array, outside of the fortifications dispelled both the hope and belief. The people of Paris saw how the foreign army pressed on steadily. They could perceive the dark masses of the Prussian infantry and the whirling light clouds of the foreign cavalry. Rying to gur clouds of the foreign cavalry flying to sur-round the place, and destroying its communi-cations with the outside world in every di-

The grips of the iron bonds were drawn closer till Paris found that she could scarcely breathe. She experienced a sense of civic and municipal suffication. In such condition does the city now remain.

A Last Hope.

Paris entertains a hope, notwithstanding. Even now the city aspirates that M. Jules Favre will succeed in winning terms of peace with Bismarck. This hopeful feeling animates the hearts of many of the citizens and comes

of consolation amid the general gloom which surrounds them.

The people of the higher ranks, those who are well informed as to the tendency and current of public events, entertain but little expectation of a settlement with Prussia before pectation of a settlement with Prussia before Paris has experienced still further suffering, until she has felt what I may term additional horrors.

Extremist Violence, Outrage and the "Roughs."

Unhappily for the prospects of speedy relief, the German statement that the provisional government of France cannot speak authorita-tively for the French nation to Germany receives confirmation in the action of the repub-lican extremists, even in this hour of trial, when both citizen and political unity are alike indispensable.

During Saturday and on Sunday we witnessed some very disgraceful public demonstrations, which were made almost simultaneously in several portions of the city, in consequence of an announcement to the effect that the "Reds" demanded the immediate creation of committees of defence to be chosen by the people in the several expendition chosen by the people in the several arrondisse-ments, and required a general collection and equal division of the supplies, both of food and ammunition.

Noisy and dangerous crowds, which were moved in this direction, assembled in different quarters of the city, uttering counter revolu-tionary cries. Very many "roughs," armed in some instances with fire-arms, but mostly with other weapons of violence, were out and committed many outrages. In one case a store was broken into, and the house in which it was situated pillaged. A large quantity of provisions were seized on the pretence that the men were acting under authority of the Committee

A great degree of terror prevailed among the members of the better classes of the population during Sunday night.—Herald.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

Aspect of the Streets. The aspect of the streets changes wonderfully from day; fewer people are in them; more shops are closed, more soldiers are out and fewer women. People grow are out and fewer women. People grow solemn—a strange thing for Paris. At 10 P. M. the cafes are rigorously closed—another strange thing—and by 11 the boulevards are deserted. thing—and by 11 the boulevards are deserted.

Ambulances with wounded soldiers are continually passing, and we hear grim rumors of houses and whole streets being mined, ready to send assailing Prussians into the air. Carriages passing the line of the fortifications are forbidden to go off a walk for fear of occationing explosions. sioning explosions.

Protection for Foreigners.

Vesterday morning the most curious sign of the siege was the number of foreign flags fly-ing about Paris. I went to the English Em-bassy; there was the Union Jack flying over the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore; and the gateway in the Faubourg St. Honore; and that there might be no mistake, a great blackboard was put up to inform the public that "This is the English Embassy; also a similar board on the garden side facing the Champs Elysees. And similarly all the foreign embassies have their flags flying. Every foreign resident in Paris hangs out the flag of his nation. The number of flags with stars and stripes that meet one in every street gives a vivid idea of the regard in which the French capital is held by Americans.

The English flags are much fewer. It is supposed that all houses covered with such flags will be respected by both belligerents. The red cross flags of the Society for the Wounded are also very frequent. If any one

Wounded are also very frequent. If any one sets up a private ambulance in his house—that is, allots one or two beds to the wounded—he may hang out the red cross flag. Among all the flags the American is the favorite; and Mr. Washburne is, perhaps, the most popular page in Paris man in Paris. Unsuccessful Attempts to Burn the

Desperate attempts were made, nevertheless, to burn the woods, but so much rain had recently fallen and the trees were still so green and full of sap that no quantity of green and full of sap that no quantity of petroleum would coax them to blaze and consume. They gave out plenty of smoke, which drifted over abundantly into the city when the wind blew from the southwest; but there was no conflagration. I went up on the heights of Montmartre to see it, but nothing could be discovered beyond the blazing barns and hayricks, set on fire to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Prussians.

Here then the woods remain; and here too

faling into the hands of the Prussians.

Here then the woods remain, and here too are the Prussians in them. Here the enemy have concealed themselves in the daytime, and hence they have emerged at night and early dawn—resting 12 hours or more, then making forced marches of two or three days, always methodically but resolutely. All those clusters of trees which form the woods and copses called after Notre Dame and Saint Martin, Gros Bois; all that remains of the once vast Forest of Bondy have been thus occupied by Prussians. They advanced along the Orleans road to-Savigny, where they cut the lines. They found the ford between Ablon and Athis, and, as the Seine is now low, they soon crossed it, with water up to their waists. Immediately they proceeded to construct a

pontoon bridge at Juvisy, where the railway branches off toward Chatillon-le-Petit and Vitry. By this movement they avoided the bridge at Joinville-le-Pont, which had been

blown up at the approach of their Uhlans.

From this point they rapidly gained the Bois de Ferrieres and Meudon, and presently Versalles—wherein the old palace of the Kings of France, in the ancient "hunting-box" of Louis XIII. messieurs the Uhlans rested their weary limbs on Sunday night. No rested their weary limbs on Sunday night. No time has been lost by them in getting to work.

By Mail. h

Demonstration in Front of the American Legation. Paris, Sept. 9.—The recognition of the French Republic by the American Government led to an imposing demonstration yesterday. When the crowd arrived in front of the Legation several of its members were chosen to convey to Mr. Washburne the expressions of its sentiments. Mr. Washburne listened with much emotion to the following address delivered by M. Lucien:

"Sin: In the name of a great number of citizens, certain of the approval and support by the entire nation, we come to beg you to testify to your Government our gratitude for the spontaneity with which it has answered the aunouncement of a French Republic. A great part of our thanks belongs to you also. Sir, for the generous expressions which your heart dictated when communicating to us the adhesion by your Government. We did not expect less from that great and generous American nation, whose aspirations and principles have always have in harmony with the American nation, whose aspirations and principles have always been in harmony with the ideas of France. To-day America and France are sisters—sister Republics; that is, sisters of Liberty. The ocean which separates us is less profound than the sentiment which unites us. Long live the United States of America."

The Minister then appeared at the balcody, and said: "I am moved by this demonstration. The Republic of the United States has received with joy the advent of the Franch

received with joy the advent of the French Republic. I will convey the thanks you have given me to my Government, which I know will be much pleased with this patriotic manifestation." EUGENIE UNDER DEFEAT.

Her Inquiries for Napoleon and Mac-mahon---Last Days in Paris.

[Paris, Sept. 3, Night—Correspondence of Irish (Dublin) Times.] On the Stock Exchange they could not believe that the cause of France was thoroughly lost in the northeast of the empire, and it will forever remain a singular example of the blindness of moneyed men, or of their selfish-ness (having an eye to peace), that on this fatal day there was but a fall of one per cent. on the Bourse of Paris in government stock.

Later in the evening, I believe, the Empress first received the fatal and terrible news in its full extent and with full authenticity, for it was late when the announcement to the Pre-fects, signed by all the Ministers, was written out and forwarded. If the Ministry previously knew it, probably it was quite natural that they should break it to the Chamber and the nation. The Empress, poor, unhappy, lady, bore the shocking intelligence better than any human being could have contemplated. She was pale as marble, and was arrayed in that negligence of dress and personal adornments of the shocking in t sadly habitual to her since this crisis has arisen. With hands clasped and eyes raised to heaven, her first words were:

"Louis, my son?"
"Madame, the Prince Imperial was at
Maubeuge, and must be quite safe in Bel-"Poor France, poor France!" she then peated several times. "And the Emperor," she said innocently, "they will not, surely, in-

sult or ill treat him?"
"Madame," replied M. Chevreau, "it is a palace prison of gold and velvet, and anxious sympathy, which ever await such a prisoner as his Majesty."
"And MacMahon?"

"The Marshal is very badly wounded, please your Majesty." "Ah! I fear me the gallant duke has sought

death, and has found it."

"And De Failly!"

"I think your Majesty must make up your mind for the worst as regards Gen. De Failly; there is no certainty, but many reports say he was killed on the 20th or the 30th." Such was the scene at the Tuileries. not presume to give you as fully authentic the ipsissima verba, but from a source certain I learn that something very near the foregoing

words were uttered. THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

His Highness as an Exace. The Voyage to England.
[London (Sept. 8) Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.] Some further details concerning the unfortunate lad, but a little while ago the heir of a proud and mighty empire, will perhaps not be unacceptable to your readers. The Prince Imorial had been staying the night from the 5th to the 6th at Ostend. The boat he was leaving by was the ordinary Belgium mail steamer, awaiting the arrival of the morning train from Brussels, and it was thus that his late Imperial Highress and your correspondent happened to meet on the same deck. The Prince cried a little on coming on board—I think he must have believed he was only then leaving France—but was quite bright before the boat left her

moorings.

I had got into conversation with some of the suite, and, noticing the Prince peering hard at the receding shore, I offered him, through his governor, my field glass. He bowed very graciously his acknowledgments to me, and by and by he came over to where I stood and account into conversation. entered into conversation. His talk was entered into conversation. His talk was just like that of any lad of his ago of fair ability and good education. His manners are in the highest degree those of a thorough and unaffected gentleman. Count somebody—I forget the name, although he introduced himself—came over to join in, and, as it afterwards appeared, watch over our conversation. He afterwards excussed himself for his intrusion. The poor Prince determined to the conversation of the poor Prince determined to the conversation. our conversation. He atterwards excused himself for his intrusion. The poor Prince did not yet "know that the Emperor was a prisoner," (!) and his attendants feared that I might allude to it accidentally. One cannot help thinking rather bitterly of the system of untruth and temporizing adopted in all the relations of the late French empire. From what I have seen of the boy, he would have stood the truth quite as well as the uncertainty he must have felt concerning the fate of his

Another incident of my conversation with the Prince's suite I must not forget to men-tion. Several of the gentlemen asked me, "Did I think the English would receive them well?" "Though not an Englishman," I answered proudly (for I have lived sufficiently long among you that such a doubt should sting even me to the quick), "England always has received and always will receive the stranger and the unhappy refugee with sentiments of kindness and respect, and you will find that wherever he may go in these islands your young charge will meet with the treatment due to his unfortunate position." The sallow faces of the tunate position. The sallow faces of the Frenchmen brightened, and they squeezed my hand for the comfort I had given them. I will here observe that I was the only person on board, out of the suite, to whom the Prince was allowed to speak, probably on account of what I have referred to above, as to his ignorance of his father's fate. ance of his father's fate.

[By Cable.] ITALY.

Garibaldi a Prisoner at Caprera...Mes-sages Stopped...Telegram from FavreItaly Fears Prussia.

London, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1870.—The special correspondent of the Tribune at Florence on the 18th says: "Garibaldi writes:

There is no answer from the French Govern ment, and that rubbish or scum, which calls itself the Italian Government, keeps me a prisoner. He has neither been allowed. prisoner.' He has neither been allowed to leave Caprera nor to receive any messages: the Italian Government on being questioned, answer: 'Owing to neutrality we consent to his departure. When duestioned, answer: Owing to neutrality we have refused consent to his departure. When Favre offered a French frigate to convey him, the Italian Government replied we should deem such an act direct hostility. The Prefect of Lyons telegraphed: "We await Garibaldi. Enlistments continus. Will be come?" This telegram was stopped. The Government would be glad to get rid of Garibaldi, but dare not offend Prussia. The French Minister telegraphed: 'If we can get him we are saved; if not, we shall do what we can."

NAPOLEON'S CASE.

How He Provided for the Future.

An English paper says:

The very easy circumstances in which deposed or abdicating potentates contrive to pass the years of their retirement has often been the subject of remark. Should the name of Napoleon III. be added to this list it may comfort those who sympathize with him to know that he will be no exception to his predecessors. It is now no secret in Amsterdam that his Imperial Majesty about a month back placed £400,000 in Dutch Railway bonds, upon the dividends of which, with other investments, he and his family, may manage to get on very comfortably. The denouement may possibly seem a little unromantic to the thousands who have spent their blood in the Imperialist cause, sheared by the invertible in the properties. spent their blood in the Imperialist cause, cheered by the inspiriting addresses of their leader and the conviction that they followed:

a man whose motto was "Mott ou victorieux;" but after all they deserve their disappointment for having so mistaken the spirit of their age. What was the use of "Mr." Burke's telling them eighty years back that the "age of sophisters, economists, and calculators" had succeeded that of chi-valry? Did they really suppose that a calculators" had succeeded that of chivalry? Did they really suppose that a European sovereign would stake his life upon a battle, and die at the head of his followers, like an ignorant Abyssinian prince? Did they indeed require actual experience to prove to them that Darius, "fallen from his high estate," no longer "welters in his blood," but retires calmly upon his other estates, real and personal, and passes the remainder of his life either in harmless field sports or in philosophical reviews of his own career."

Another Dancer to Paris.

Another Danger to Paris.

There is some reason to fear that Paris may be burned down by the besieged even if she escapes the besiegers. There are in that city vast stores of petroleum, alcohol and other combustible agents to be used in its defence. These stores are at present covered with a thick layer of earth, which might be a sufficient protection under ordinary circumstances, but, to say nothing of the possibility of a shell penetrating this covering, the danger must be extreme of a general explosion when we take into account the recklessness of desperate men, who, in their eager Another Danger to Paris. lessness of desperate men, who, in their eagerness to utalize every means at their disposal for the destruction of the enemy, are not likely to be careful as to the safety cither of themselves or the city they are defending. Perhaps, as regards destruction of property, the hideous waste of war has never in the world's history been more forcibly illustrated than in the mere possibility at present existing of Paris being laid in ruins.

THE TREASURES OF STRASBOURG. Valuable Works in the Library.

The news that the library of Strasbourg has been laid in ruins by the German bombardment. has naturally caused a painful sensation, espe-cially among lovers of biblography. When we consider that printing was probably invented—though not first practiced—at Strasbourg, and that the library was one of the oldest in France, we may understand the anxiety of the literary world as to the amount of damage really done. It may, however, alleviate this uneasiness somewhat to know that, notwithstanding the advantages which the city might have been expected to derive from its connection with the first printers, the library contained, with one remarkable ex-ception, few valuable books. That excep-tion was a small folio volume in which the depositions in the famous lawsuits between Faust-and Guttenberg were written by what was said to be a contemporary hand. This is open to doubt, but the volume was—may we not say is?—of the greatest interest, as one of the-most trustworthy sources from which the

prevalent opinions as to the origin of printing are derived. Among the early specimens of typography there was a copy of the first German Bible, printed by Mentelin about 1466, but undated; also three early Latin Bibles by Mentelin, leaven and French in the late. also three early Latin Bibles by Mentelin, Jenson and Eggestein, the last bearing the manuscript date 1468. There was, besides a rare copy of Virgil by Mentelin, a still rarer Commentary of Servius upon that poet, printed by the celebrated Valdarfer; a Jerome's "Epistles," by Schoifier, 1470; and about, 4,000 other books printed before the beginning of the sixteenth century. There were only two or three illuminated MSS. of any great value. We trust, therefore, that the rarest value. We trust, therefore, that the rarest volumes were placed in safety before this unhappy event, and that at least the little foliomanuscript which has so long been the chief bibliographical treasure of Strasbourg has been preserved.

The Cost of War in 1815 and 1870.

The Cologne Grazette publishes some curious statistics showing the lasses in dead and wounded in the battles of 1813 and 1814, from which it appears that war was quite as destructive then as it is now. At the battle of structive then as it is now. At the battle of Lützen (May 2, 1813), in which 96,000 Russians and Prussians, with 524 guns, were engaged with 120,000 Frenchmen with 250 guns, the allies lost 10,000 men, and the French 15,000. At the battle of Bautzen (May 20, 1813), 96,000 Russians and Prussians fought against 130,000 Frenchmen. The losses were 18,000 men (including 6,000 killed) on the side of the allies, and 3,000 dead The losses were 18,000 men (including 6,000 killed) on the side of the allies, and 3,000 dead and 17,000 wounded on the side of the French, who were the victors. In the battle of Dresden (August 26th and 27th, 1813) there were 200,000 Austrians, Russians and Prussians against 100,000 Frenchmen. The allies lost on this occasion 15,000 dead and wounded, and 23,000 prisoners. In the battle of Leipsic 300,000 allies, with 1,334 guns, fought against Napoleon with 171,000 men and 700 guns. On the first day of the battle (Occober 16, 1813). Napoleon with 171,000 men and 700 guns. On the first day of the battle (October 16, 1813) the regiments engaged lost upwards of one-half of their mev. The 7th landwehr regiment of Silesia was reduced from 1,800 to 160 men; and on the three following days the allied army lost 45,000 men. The losses of the French were 15,000 dead, and 15,000 wounded. Summing up the losses of the whole campaign, we find that Napoleon lost in Russia 500,000 men; in Germany, up to the whole campaign we have that the trapheton lost in Russia 500,000 men; in Germany, up to the armistice of the 4th of June, 1813, about 40,000 men; in the battles which ended with Leipsic, 150,000 men; and 100,000 in the campaign of the battles which state of the campaign of the battles which state of the campaign of the battles of the campaign o paign of 1814, which, with the losses of 1815, makes a total loss of nearly a million of men before Napoleon was subdued. The losses of the allies during the same period were only 100,000 men less.

-Most of the sleeping is done at the summer resorts now early in the morning, when the mosquitoes are frozen. And all hands devote fifteen minutes before breakfast to mashing them as they sit on the wall waiting to be thaved out.

—The Ritualists separate the sexes in church, Pater-familias writes to a paper complaining of this. He has been in the habit of sitting by his wife for twenty-five years, "and who," he piteously asks, "is, under the new plan, to pinch me when I snore out at the stu-

pid sermon?