

NEW FALL GOODS.

**BLACK** BATISTE ALPACAS AND JANUS CLOTHS. JUST IMPORTED. FOR SALE BY

BESSON & SON,

ight, which was first announced to take place isst Saturday, but owing to the rainy weather was postponed until to day. The animals meanwhile were kept in a half starved condi-tion, until the time next appointed for the brutal exhibition, which was yesterday. • One of the poor brutes was tied to a corner, the other was kept in a little pen. A party of butchers arrived on the ground bringing a quantity of blood, which was thrown upon the ground. A party of whippers then stood around the arena and proceeded to whip the little Texan, goading it to desperation by sticking a num-ber of spikes into it, which sunk into the hide of the terrified brute, and hung to it, the blood oozing out from its skeleton-looking frame. The Combatants Meet. The Comparants meet. T-After the outside animal had been torfured about one-hour, amid the cheers and laughter of the brutalized assemblage, the second bull was driven out of its pen, and the animals met, but from the manner of their meeting it was evident they had met before, and under the wake for mether avhibited the least inclithe yoke, for neither exhibited the least inc nation to fight.

On Monday, the 19th, the Garde Mobile clected their own officers. The election passed off without violence or disorder; and crowds of the people of Paris after the elec-tion, going to the Place de la Concorde, sur-rounded the emblematic statue of the city of Strasbourg and crowned it with garlands of flowers. On the same day the "Legion of the Friends of France," a force of foreigners em-bracing many Americans, went on duty at the fortifications. fortification On the 20th came the news from the scouts that the Uhlans had slept at the Palace of Ver-sailles, and skirmishes with ne results of im-portance occurred before the fort of Ivry. On this day the arrest of Baron Ambert was brought to the knowledge of Genral Trochu. He personally examined into the matter, ordered Baron Ambert to be at once dis-charged, and severely reproved the National Guards who arrested him. On the 21st General Durort with Generals

On the 21st General Ducrot, with Generals d'Hugues and Canzai, attacked the Prusians posted in the woods of Clamart. During the action a battalion of the Garde Mobile, misaction a battanion of the Garde Mobile, mis-taking the Sixteenth Regiment for a portion of the enemy's force, fired into it, which caused a dreadful confusion, of which the Prussian main body on the heights of Meu-don and St. Cloud promptly took advantage. A murderous fire was poured in upon the recruits, who finally broke and fled. A general stampede then took place, and the

No English Fings Carried. An ominous and striking feature of this ex-traordinary demonstration was the entire ab-sence of the English flag from the procession. I saw not one carried along the entire line, but hundreds of white banners with the liberty cap, and the words "The Republic," in gol-den letters, and many American and French standards. In the park the assemblage num-bered many, many thousands. Six sepa-rate stands were erected, over each of which floated the white flag and the stars-and-stripes twined with the tri-coler. At one of them the Italian standard also was raised. Around each stand a separate also was faised. Around each stand a separate meeting was held, and the most enthusiastic speeches were made, bitterly denouncing, in the language of one orator, "the sham of the British monarchy which was chloroforming the british nation."

The Feeling Manifested against the present course of Prussia was in-tense. The police were out in considerable numbers, but there was little disorder and no rioting. The upper classes are now for the most part out of town, and the park was consequently filled with masses of people who sympathized with the manifestation. But though the disposition of the higher orders is to hold aloof from these displays, as it is of the press systematically to betittle them, it is not to be denied that a considerable and increasing section of the educated class are rapidly drift-ing towards a similar feeling. When the pro-cession moved out of Trafalgar Square a knot of gentlemen came out of the Union Club, and, standing on the pavement, cheered for

wold to a man against transference to Ger-many. They would sooner have been trans-ferred to Russia than to Germany. Like all borderers, they hate their neighbors. What has happened in the last two months is well calculated alike to intensify and to jus-tify their hatred. The hand of Germany has been laid heavily upon Alsace and Lorraine, -and her hoofs have been stamped all over their soil. Was ever more cruel and more useless warfare waged than that which has been carried on against the fair city of Strash. useless warfare waged than that which has been carried on against the fair city of Stras-bourg? That city has been pounded to pieces by the very people to whom it is proposed to transfer it! One hardly knows which to ad-mire most, such a proof of Germany's love of Alsace in general and Strasbourg in par-ticular, or the mode taken to attach the people of Strasbourg to their pro-posed future countryment. There was not the slightest necessity for proceeding against Strasposed ruthre countrymenter. There was not the slightest necessity for proceeding against Stras-bourg. There were only eighteen thousand French troops in the city, and they might have been watched by a slightly superior force; but the Germans, as if resolved to prove they are the same barbarians that they always have been in wer bacen regular slight on parhave been in war, began regular side of opera-tions in an irregular manner, destroying the city in order to compel the surrender of the fortifications. They spared the French sol-diers, and poured their bombs and balls upon the houses of a poople when there and the the houses of a people whom they call Ger-man!-Such brutality-cannot make a very favorable impression on Strasbourg, and a vote-

A CHICAGO SENSATION."

Adventure of a Burglar. Adventure of a Burglar, If not sensational, Chicago is nothing, -The aspiring genius of its citizens quails at no possibilities, however citized, and is daunted by no dauger, however imminent. It, has been reserved for Chicago, furthermore, to il-lustrate how thoroughly the father of evil may be depended upon to take care of his own. One Farrell, a burglar by occupation and an adventrous fellow in disposition, found thimself in pursuit of his avocation, in the third store of the residence of a gentleman of Ohicago. Discovered in the act of "sloshing around" by an inmate of the house, he took refuge in a closet. -Bard-pressed by the inmate, he leaped fromthe closet window to the ground below, a dis-tance of fitty feet. But remarkable as was the desperation that prompted this fearful leap, the result was still more extraor-dinary. For when the astonished inmate of the house looked from the window expecting to house looked from the window expecting to see the mangled remains of the burglar, he saw merely a pair of 12 brogans, to which was attached a pair of 12 brogans, to which was attached a pair of 12 brogans, turned sole upward, and the legs working convul-sively. Even while thus gaping in astonish-ment at the sight that met his eye, the working legs succeeded in working the rest of the body loose from the aperture into which it was concealed, viz., the cellar-door. When, that feat was successfully accomplished, and, the brogans commenced to scud away down an alley, the inmate of the house recovered from his astonishment and gave the alarm. Farrell was arrested, and on examination it was found that in falling from the window he had struck his head against the cellar-door and had burst his head against the cellar-door and had burst a hole in the stout inch planks large enough. to admit his shoulders.

No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET. se24 3trp

### THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE JOURNAL

Will be published in Harrisburg, Pa., by the Harris-burg Printing Association, on and after Monday, Octo-ber 3, 1870, as a DALLY AND WERKLY NEWSPAPER. It will be devoted to independent journalism; will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people, and will assist every effort to advance the religions, educa-tional, moral and social conditions of humanity. So long as the Bepublican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American labor, the promoter of American manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, The JOURNAL will advocate its principles and defond its outcome.

policies, win arrections principles and useful has The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always have precedence in these columns. Na-tional and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, ad-vocated and defended; newe, political, commercial, arricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published in Harrisburg ascarly as in New York - or Thiladelphia, so that the inhabitants of the central part of the State and travelers on the railroads need not wait for the news of the day until it reaches them in the city papers.

for the news of the day initial treaches them in the city papers. The Local news of our own, city will be theroughly The Local news of our own, city will be theroughly chuvased and car-fully edited; State affairs will be re-ported promptly, fully and accurately from all parts of the Commonwealth. The columns of THE Journal will be open to correspondents on all subjects of general interest, and to the leaders in the Republican party, in church and educational affairs and social reforms, for the oxpression and advocay of their own views, over the trown signatures, subject always to the option of the editor.

The Utterary department will be in charge of an edi-tor, whose special daty will be in charge of an edi-tor, whose special daty will, be to make independent criticisms of new publications of every class. The WEKKLY JOURNAL will, in addition to other attractions, contain an ably edited Agricultural Depart-ment, in which the farmers of Pennsylvanu will find reports of the Farmer's Club of . New York, and other societies, and contributions from the ablest writers on agriculture.

agriculture. The DAILY JOURNAL will be published as a two 

"State Journal," Harrisburg, Pa. se26 m w s'rp§ ......

LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVER-SITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.-A Term will be-n on MONDAY. October 3d. Introductory Lecture HON. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 o'Clock, P. 8023 7trp

IF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL South Fifteenth street. go to DEXTER'S, 245 HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1718 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. lical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

HORTICULTURAL.

And all other Dutch Bulbs. Our importations are opened this day. se22 6trps 922 and 924 Market street, above Ninth.

OVAL AND ROUND IRON CAKE Griddles, some of which are very thick and large, for use in restaurants. Also, soapstone griddles, which require no grease and therefore smit very little smill or smoke. For sale by TRUMAN & BHAN, No. 836 (Eight Thirty-five) Market atreet, below Ninth.

WIRE DISH CLOTHS OR SCOURERS for cleaning bellers, pans and other cooking ensils, are more durable and more efficient than sand ashes. Hotels, restaurable, and public institu-ons will find them a desirable article to put into e hands of their, scullions. Sold by TRUMAN SHAW: No. coorard bit intri-fivor Market street,

SAUSAGE MACHINES AND STUF-D fers, cleavers, choppers, meat saws, butcher knives and atcels, meat scales, meat hooks and mincing knives by TRUMAN & SHAW, No, 635 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

1870. GET. YOUR HAIR CUT AT. iair and whiskers dyed. Shave and bath 25 cents. addes and Ohildren's bair cut. Bayos set in order. pen Bunday morning No. 125 Exchange Place. It.

Diabolical Atrocity.

Diabolical Atrocity. Now followed a scene which for cruelty, torture and damnable brutality has never been excelled either in this or any other age; a piece of cruelty to animals that should be denonnced with the exectations of a civilized community. Finding the poor half-starved brutes would not tear and rend each other with the shore hours of men and with their sharp horns, a number of men and boys, armed with whips, stood over the smallest animal, and, from the platform above it, whipped the bull until it fell to the earth, where, for fully half an hour, the prostrate animal was whipped in detail until its eyes were whipped out. The other brute having been lassed was

The other brute having been hassoed was drawn to the platform by a party of human beasts, more beastly than the beast itself, and held, while two of their numbers gouged its eyes from their sockets, the poor brute bel-lowing pitifully in its anguish. Fully fifteen minutes were consumed in this horrible sport. The build to turn an inclusion for the sport. The brutal torturers finally desisted from pure exhaustion, and the bleeding and blinded animals staggered around moaning with anguich with anguish. The Platform Gives Way.

The Fistiorm cives way. How long the horrid scene would have con-tinued we know not, but by a divine dispen-sation of Providence, a part of the spectator's gallery gave way, precipitating the occupants to the earth in one promised the back of hu-manity, brutality and pine lumber.

### Carl Schurz Injured.

Among the crowd which fell with the scaf-folding were Senator Carl Schurz, Congress-man Van Horn, and their friends, who, in company with Mayor E. M: McGee, had driven out to see the fight. We are happy to say no one was very seriously hurt. Senator Schurz escaped with a damaged nose, and others with slight bruises.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

The Hopes and Fears of the Queen.

A correspondent says: The Queen of England, swayed by the double motive of family affection and of royal prejudice, lends her ear to the statesmen who represent to her that it is best to let war go on until the republic is crushed. If, say they, the French republic maintains itself, all Europe and her own dominions will be agi-Europe and her own dominions will be agi-tated by republican revolutions. Germany will not escape the contagion; her daughter, instead of becoming Queen of Germay, may live to see herself the wife of a dethroned live to see herself the wife of a dethroned prince, and her son may be deprived of even the shadow of authority which still is left to the sovereign of Great Britain. These influences brought to bear on her Majesty are power-ful. But the pressure in the other direction is also strong, and is hourly becom-ing stronger. The present attitude of England cannot be much longer maintained, and at any moment you may hear that it has been changed. If not, the words of a German prophet will find a speedy verification— "When the peace comes, the contempt of the world will weigh on England's shoulders like a mountain, and perhaps a compassionate a mountain, and perhaps a compassionate European congress will one day meet to de-clare her island kingdom neutral, like Belgium and Switzerland, and enable the Queen to sell

her fleet, as a useless toy, to the highest bidder." -The government in sworth is alarmed at The government in monorm is alarmed at the unexpected strength which the Democra-tic party in the metropolis and in other parts of the country has displayed within the past few days, and is not by any means unanimous as to the policy which it should pursue.

-Tupper has made another literary appear-ance, this time publishing his "creed.", What he believes is by no means so strange as that such a multitude of people should believe in furner. Tupper. -----

° 1.

35

pursuit was only stopped by the guns of Fort Montrouge. In the evening, groups of the fugitives gathered about the cafes on the boulevards, reciting and exaggerating the events of the day, till the police and patriots interfered and drove them back to their barracks. On this day M. Jules Favre left Paris Meaux. During all this time no serious disturbance of the peace took place, nor was the general confidence of the people in the government shaken, nor their resolution to resist to the last abated .- World.

Forces of the Germans in France. OSTEND, Sept. 25.—From German sources I have the following estimate of the German armies now in France : Before Metz. Strashourg. Bitsche Var.

d	dun and Phalsburg	l
ts	Before and around Paris	L
an ac	Guarding the communications	Į
rt.		ŀ

New French Army of the Northwest. ROUEN, Sept. 25.—A new army, being the fifth in the field outside of Paris, is now form-

ing at this capital of Normandy....The mate-rial is splendid—the hardy and prosperous Normans and the fierce, determined Britons - and the armament received by way of Havre is excellent. It is estimated that there are now under arms here, with the soldiers of the how under arms here, with the soluters of the line, more than 80,000 men, of whem about one half occupy a fortified position on the slopes of the hill of St. Catherine. The armies

Mr. Disraeli's Organ on the War,

London, Sept 25 - The Standard to-morrow will have a leader saying Bismarck made a LONDON, Sept.25 — The Standard to-morrow will have a leader saying Bismarck made a great mistake in treating the provisional gov-ernment with hauteur and contempt. He ought to have welcomed it as the best auxili-ary force for a satisfactory termination of the war. No possible government in France or abroad could sign a peace giving so much and giving it so genuinely. The permanent con-quest of France is out of the question. The occupation of France may be possible if Ger-many can keep up her armles. Every day the war continues reduces the ability of France to pay the German bill. Bismarck and the King will yet regret that they refused to deal more generously with the gentlemen of the pavement. It is not impossible, even now, that Paris may make a resistance which will compel the besiegers to retire, and the strug-gle may last all through the winter. Fortune, with Prussia to-day, may be with France to a morrow. In forcing her power she cannot lay claim to magnanimity. Had she insisted only on the razing of the fortresses the world would have applauded. The refusal of France to ac-cept an armistice is politically suicidal. Mis-governed, defeated, but defiant, France may well excite the sincere sympathy of the world. — World.

The Bismarck-Favre Difficulty --- The Military Idea a Promovant to Disagree-ment--- Von Moltke's Optition.

LONDON Sept. 25. The files of negotia-tions between Count Bismarck and Jules Favre was due immediately to the extreme weak-ness of the French government, which dares not follow its own indemnat ness of the French government, which during not follow its own judgment. The question of recognizing Favre officially was not raised. Favre admitted at the outset that he and his colleagues could give no guar-antees of permanent peace, but desired an ar-mistice until a Constituent Assembly could be chosen and ment. He admitted also that Gerchosen and meet. He admitted also that Ger many could not be asked to tailing ush tempo-rarily any advantage resulting from her pres-ent military position; and it was agreed the

Bar - Shina Britterstan D

后,后后来的东京和市场中心。 1.新新时代的人员中国的任

France and the United States. At the windows of the St. James on Picca-dilly similar manifestations were made. It is becoming clear that from the in ortificient due becoming clear that frouble is anticipated on this question, and from these increasing and openly republican organizations at the assem-blage of Parliament. If the United States were blage of Parliament. If the United States were now represented here by a Minister of Ameri-can sympathies, of force and of influence, there can be no doubt that a popular feeling might be easily excited here which would compel justice to the claims of America. As it is, all the official weight of the United States in London is thrown against the popu-lar cause. Mr. Motley talks freely and care-lessly in deprecation of the course of Mr. Washburne, and slightingly of the republic in France. n France. An Oxford Positivist on the War.

The following placard was extensively posted on the walls of London during the manifestation to-day. It is signed by the leader of the English Positivists, a first-class at Oxford, a former master of Rugby, and one of the ablest writers of the Westminster Re-

ENGLISHMEN, ESPECIALLY ENGLISHMEN OF The Working Classes: France, as the ag-gresser in this horrible civil war, for civil war it is, incurred just blame. Her government deserves most blame, but the French nation must take its share.

But the attitude of the two parties is chang-ing; has, in fact, already changed. The mili-tary spirit fostered in Germany beyond all due bounds, has thrown the nation on the French army, and in its triumph the German nation is throwing aside all its original moderation, and avowing plans of annexation and inter-ference with the just independence of France. Germany is now the aggressor, France on the defensive. Germany is even rejecting the claims of the other States of Europe to have a

while Louis Napoleon was officially the ruler of France our government could not casily interfere, for he was the aggressor; though even this obstacle must, under certain circumstances, have been set aside. But he has ceased to rule. Should not England then casily interfere in the head? of France, if actively interfere in the behalf of France, if an energetic diplomatic remonstrance is not listened to? Should she not require of Ger-many the withdrawal of the German nation from the French soil, on the receipt of a fair indemnity in money, and under the guarantee that, if France assumed the offensive, England would join Germany to resist her?

These terms, accepted by France and re-fused by Germany, we should support them by arms. No selfish abstinence from action, by arms. No selfish abstinence from action, but war in union with France-the English and French armies side by side, as in the days of Cromwell or in the Crimea-to drive, back the German lifroad; such is the policy I appeal to you to adopt. Arms, money, a fleet; and an army-we have all these means in our power. We might call on Italy and Spain to join us; nay, even the trained and the sia. It is a policy of great sacrifices, but great interests are at stake. Think what the iron full of Prussia may mean for the industrial movement, the interests of labor in Europe. There is once more a banding of the powers There is once more a banding of the powers against the republic, in which lies the hope of

social progress. 11. As a nation we are being urged to im-itate the example of Prussia, to organize

society on a permanent war footing. A strong expression of your refusal to be drawn into expression of your refusal to be drawn into such imitation of your entire and unqualified: reprobation of the whole military spirit, is, be-

 $(\Sigma) > (X_{1}) > (X_{2})$ 

in Alsace and Lorraine would be dead against them.

# ROBBERY OF THE NORTHUMBER-LAND BANK

Fifteen Thousand Dollars in Bonds Stolen. The Williamsport Bulletin says:

We are informed by a gentleman who was stopping in Northumberland, on Thursday uight last, that the First National Bank of that place was entered by burglars, and from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars in coupon bonds carried off. It occurred in this wise: About haft-past eight o'clock in the evening, as the watchman, a one-armed man, entered the building, he was roughly seized by four men, who were concealed inside, gagged, his hand tied and fastened to a chair, when, after all was quiet, they went to work. They were armed with a sledge and commenced operations on the brick vault and commenced operations on the brick vault surrounding the safe. After working for some time the arch of the vault suddenly gave way, precipitating a great mass of bricks and mortar on the safe, completely burying it beneath the ruins. Finding that the labor to remove this mass of rubbish would consume more time than they had to spare, they aban-doned the idea of getting into the safe, and commenced looking in other places for money and valuables. They succeeded in finding bonds, mostly belonging to private parties, amounting, as near as could be ascertained, to

between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars, Our informant, who visited the banking-Our informant, who visited the banking-house on Friday morning, says that the room presented a complete mass of ruins. The watchman was found sitting in the chair tied, where the burglars placed him, gagged and unable to move. He says that there were four of them, and that they threatened him with his life if he attempted to make any noise. It is supposed that they canned access to the It is supposed that they gained access to the building early in the evening, through a back window, and laid in wait for the watchman, when, on his appearance, he was seized, as described above, and after all was quiet went to work. It is supposed that they left on the down train which passes the place about two-colorit in the morning

o'clock in the morning. There is great excitement in Northumber-land over the robbery.

## THE COURTS.

The Carney Homicide. OVER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Paxson.—This morning William Nixon, alias Pentz (colored). was put on trial charged wita the murder of William Carney (colored), on the 18th of June last. Messrs. E. Horace Tharp and F. A. Bregy appeared for the prisoner. risoner

It will be recollected that the deceased, a musician, was at a ball in a professional ca-pacity, and on his way home stopped at a hall on Brown street, near Fourth, where a party was in progress. At this party there was a dispute in regard to a Mrs. Draper, who was a participant. Nixon interfered in the dis-pute. After this, Mrs. Draper left, and saw Carney on the sidewalk. They started for home, Nixon following, and when hear Fifth streat Nixon pstapped up and struck near Fifth street Nixon stepped up and struck Mrs. Draper. Carney asked Nixon why he did this, whereupon the crowd cried to Nixon to "go for film" (Carney), or they would go for him (Nixon). Nixon then drew a revolver and shot Carney, and caused his death. The case is still on trial case is still on trial.

-Professor Tyndall says that there are the strongest reasons for believing that death from lightning must be painless. The nervous system requires a certain interval of time to become conscious of pain. The time of an electric discharge is but a small fraction of this interval; hence, as an apparatus of feeling, the nervous system is probably destroyed the nervous system is probable before consciousness cap set in.

### FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Soup herb diet-vegetable soup.-.Ex.

-" The highest circles"-Saturn's rings.

-Russia contains 90,000 nobles.

-There is wild excitement in Toledo over pean-pod thirty-one inches in length:

-A North Carolina writer tells of a little

-" Buggy Umbrellas" are advertised for sale in New Haven. Use insect powder on them. --Terre Haute's "mineral well" is still going down. It is 1,475 feet deep and nary show

- A Westchester farmer took laudanum too frighten his wife. She didn't scare well, but he died.

-It is insinuated that certain drug-clerks are in collusion with the census takers to re-duce the population.

-Newark, N. J., is to have the largest cathedral in the country, and to spend fifteen years in building it.

-Prof. Stowe is endeavoring to neutralize, the effects of his wife's "True Story" by edit-ing a new family Bible.

-Ung and Ah Gim are accomplished Chinese burglars in San Francisco; Ah Gim breaks in with a crowbar and Ung operates with Ah Gimmy.

-The coroners of two Minneseta counties are having a quarrel over the body of a man found murdered in the road, each claiming him, to get the fees.

-An Ohioan offers \$2,000 for a wife. The cheapness of the offer is accounted for by the statement that he is old and tolerably well broken up.

-A Georgia court has fixed the damages for killing a wife at \$7,000. The husband's bill against the railroad company was \$20,000, evidently a fictitious value.

-A Georgian editor has had his pistol stolen. He advertises to give the thief the contents, and no questions asked, if he will return it.

The Journal de Toulouse announces the death, in his twenty-ninth year, of the cele-brated gymnast Leotard, Poor fellow! He was the most gentlemanly looking, the most aristocratic or acrobats.

-Her Magesty of Honolulu has lately hecome a widow, but instead of staking her fu-neral pile on the partnership, she is deter-mined to go it alone until some one else will take her hand.

-A young and beautiful girl jumped from an elevation of fourteen feet; into the river, at Buffalo, a few days since, for the purpose of ending her life, but after coming into contact. ending her life, but after coming into contact. with the water and the mud, she so far changed her mind as to be glad to seize a pole extended to her by a boatman.