MARRIED. FIELD-ELLIOT.—On September 28th, 1870, by the ov. E. B. Beadle, D. D., Thomas Y. Field, Major U. S. larine torps, and Maggie M. Elliot, youngest daugh a rof the late Hugh Elliot.
WHITE-BALDWIN.—On the 26th inst., Mr. D. Wilmes White to Miss Mary V. Baldwin, both of Phila.

BRYAN.—On the 28th instant, Harry, son of the late George H. Bryan, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, 1822 De Lancey Piace, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ELLIS.—On the 27th instant, Walter J., Infant son of Wm. B. and Garrie D. Ellis.

HAUER.—On Wednesday morning, 28th instant, at Bethlehem, Pa., Henry Hauer, aged 31 years.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Wm. B. Berry, 531 York avenue, on Friday afternoon, 39th instant, at 3 o'clock, Interment at Glenwood Cametery.

LYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAYabee, the new fall Shade. n Silks from \$1 25 to \$6 per yard.

PURE COD LIVER OIL CITRATE Magnesia. - JOHN C. BAKER & Co. 718 Market at. SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FALL MATERIALS AND FASHIONS.

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The Pool from which Germantown recgives, its supply of water is alarmingly low, and becoming depleted with such rapidity that it is possible Germantown will be left entirely without water in two or three days The most rigid economy is positively necessary, and is earnestly enjoined upon all the citizens supplied from Germantown Works.

### FREDERICK GRAEFF, Chief Engineer Water Dept.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, GERmattern. Thursday next being St. Michael's
Day, and the lith simiversary of the opening of this
Church, there will be service at 10% A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. Henry J. Morton. Children's Service and Festival at 3% P. M.; address by Rev.
Leighton Coleman. Evening services at 8. e'clock; sermon by Rev. Dr. Hoffman: Collection at each service
for the Sunday School. Building Fund.
The clergy and friends of the parish are invited to be
present.

STEP FOR TOOM.

STEREOPTICON. Enday 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 city of the city of the city. STEREOPTICON .. ENTERTAIN. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W: MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
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BEMEMBER, THE ORIGINAL delicious White Mountain Cake is found only at DEXTER 8, 245 South Fifteenth st. sel3 tu th s 12trps PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN Chemistry and Mineralogy, at Dr. F. A. GENTH'S Laboratory, Nos. 108 and 112 Area street. LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVER-LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVER-SITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A Term will be-sin on MONDAY, October 3d. Introductory Lecture by HON. J. T. OLARK HARE, at 8 o'clock, P.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1820 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished graful tously
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MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS nd Drawing Materials, such as Dividers, Bow Pens, awing Pens, Surveying Compasses, Transits, Levels, and, Tape Maasures, Drawing Papers, &c.
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POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

1870. a

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

# MASS MEETING

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS !

HONESTY!

ECONOMY!

"As Goes Maine So Goes Pennsylvania."

THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS

PHILADELPHIA, THE FRIENDS OF OUR National and State Administrations.

And all who have sympathized with them in MAINTAINING THE UNION And in settling

FAIBLY AND PERMANENTLY The questions which threatened its destruction, and all who AUQUIESCE IN THEIR SETTLEMENT As necessary to the

PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY, AND TO THE AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER CONFESION AND TURMOIL,

WILL MEET IN MASS MEETING BROAD AND MARKET STREETS.

On Saturday Evening, October 1, To seek means to insure SUCCESS

AT THE APPROACHING ELECTION, TO PROVIDE AGAINST FRAUD, And to announce and discuss the measures which the GREAT REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HAVING SETTLED RECONSTRUCTION Now propose for fostering the BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY. FOR THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION,

AND A SIMULTANEOUS REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT FOR SECURING A SOUND BUT PLENTIFUL CURRENCY, AND AN EVENTUAT.

SAFE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS. AND FOR EFFECTING A THOROUGH REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE,

ECONOMY AND INTEGRITY SHALL SUPERSEDE EXTRAVAGANCE AND FRAUD In every department of government. LET THIS MEETING BE AN

OVERWHELMING ONE! et our citizens show by their presence that they disapprove all WRANGLING ABOUT RECONSTRUC-TION,

NOW THAT IT IS A FIXED FACT, AND WHEN OUR

MATERIAL INTERESTS DEMAND AT-TENTION. ALL ARE INVITED TO LABOR FOR THE GOOD OF ALL. NATIVE AND ADOPTED CITIZENS.

THE RICH AND THE POOR. THE CAPITALIST AND THE ARTISAN, THE MERCHANT AND THE MECHANIC, THE MANUFACTURER, THE LABORER, AND THE PROFESSIONAL MAN. ARE ALL INTERESTED.

Let all come and strive for the general wel-

LET THE PEOPLE SUPPORT THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE. The following distinguished and eloquent speakers will address the meeting: Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General United States. Hon. JOS. R. HAWLEY, Ex-Governor of Hon. JOHN SCOTT, United States Sena-Hon. SIMON CAMERON, United States Senator.

Hon. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pendsylvania. Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE. Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY. Hon. WM. D. KELLEY. Hon. CHAS. O'NEILL.

Hon, LEONARD MYERS. Hon. HENRY D. MOORE. Hon. JOHN COVODE, Chairman of State Central Committee. Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Gen. HENRY H. BINGHAM Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL. Hon. BENJAMIN HUCKEL, Esq. Hon. ALFRED C. HARMER, Esq., Hon. A. WILSON HENSZEY, General JOSHUA T. OWEN, Colonel WILLIAM B. MANN, General HORATIO G. SIOKEL,

AND OTHERS. A Grand and most Magnificent DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS, Under the superintendence of PROFESSOR JACKSON,

WILL BE GIVEN. PREVIOUS TO AND AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee. JOHN L. HILL,

President. JOHN MCCULLOUGH, Scoretaries.
MARSHALL C. HONG, SCORETARIES.
Se29-3t CHARLES W. BIDGWAY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings. POLITICAL NOTICES.

TO THE

## ODD FELLOWS

PHILADELPHIA.

infamous measure, and one that if it would become a law would destroy the cemetery and desecrate the graves of thousands of the dead. Mr. Bunn asked the House to defeat the bill, and presented remonstrances from the ceme tery company against it. The bill was voted down, no other member of the House talking against it but Mr. Bunn. On the following House convened, Mr. Stokes, seconded

Monday evening, February 28, before Mr. Bunn reached the Capitol, as soon as the by Mr. Cloud, moved that the House reconsider their former action and ne bill, which was done without a call of the yeas and nays. Now where were all the other members from Philadelphia who claim that they were opposed to this bill? The record shows in black and white that Mr. Bunn defeated the bill, and while he was unavoidably absent the bill was reconsidered and passed, and no one as much as called the yeas and nays. Now it certainly is very wrong, since Mr. Bunn was the only champion of the Odd Fellows, for his opponent to put him in a position contrary to the position the record shows that he took; it

will do Mr. Laws no good; the calumny will recoil upon the calumniator. I have the record at my house, and I invite all my brother Odd Fellows to call and examine for themselves, and I defy Mr. Laws or anybody else to prove that what is set forth in this communication is untrue.

No. 910 Marshall street,

We, the undersigned members of the Order of Odd Fellows, hereby certify that we have examined the record, and the facts set forth in the above are true: JAMES HAYDOCK, Paradise Lodge, No.

WM. R. SEVERN, Chosen Friends Lodge, B. O. SEVERN, Chosen Friends Lodge, No. JESSE NEAL, Penn Lodge, No. 26. G. PETERMAN, Northern Liberty Lodge,

H. HERIGES, Northern Liberty Lodge, No. C. H. KURTZ, Northern Liberty Lodge, No. CHAS. SINER, Neptune Lodge, No. 354. ANTHONY HUVER, America Lodge, No.

GEO. HAWKES, Purity Lodge, No. 325, GEO. HALLER, Robert Morris Lodge, No. SAMUEL T. PAUL, Penn Lodge, No. 26. JAMES MILLIGAN, Richmond Lodge, No.

T. CLARK, Richmond Lodge, No. 240. WM. M. LUCKARD, Mount Olive Lodge, JOHN H. JEFFRIES, Improvement Lodge No. 344 EDWIN HELLYER, Improvement Lodge, No. 344, JAS. H. McBRIDE, Improvement Lodge,

C. J. SHOEMAKER, Aurora Lodge, No. WM. J. GUEST, Aurora Lodge, No. 465.
JAMES LE SAGE, Aurora Lodge, No. 465.
E. B. AUSTIN, Purity Lodge, No. 325.
J. H. VANDEGRIFF, Purity Lodge, No. 325.
ENOCH SINCLAIR, Paradise Lodge, No. 127.
JOHN A. LOUGHRIDGE, Paradise Lodge, No. 127. No. 127. CHARLES STERN, Jefferson Lodge, No. 12. MICHAEL BRADLEY, Jefferson Lodge,

L. GREENTKEE, Star of America Bouge, No. 52. GEO. L. DIETZ, Cohocksink Lodge, No. 383. SAMUEL BEVAN, Amity Lodge, No. 19. Past Grand H. C. Aliman, Lodge No. 13. Past Grand S. B. MURPHY, Lodge No. 146. AMBROSE SIMPSON, Lodge No. 226. Past Grand WM. KING, Lodge No. 408. WM. C. ZANE, Lodge No. 146.

Mr. WM. M. BUNN

s charged with having presented and voted for at the last session of the Legislature a bill to extend Diamond street, thereby cutting through the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

Now, Mr. Bunn is a member of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 100, and has been a member of the lodge for six years. I am a member of the same lodge, and, as a brother Odd Fellow, I deemed it my duty to look this matter up before condemning Mr. Bunn. I procured a copy of the Journal of the last House of Representatives, and lo! to my surprise, I find that Mr. Bunn's is the only name that appears in the record as opposing the The following is the record of the bill: It was presented by James Miller, January 26, reported from committee by Mr. Hill, of Lycoming, February 9. On the 23d of February, when the bill was upon its final passage, it was denounced by Mr. Bunn as an

pass

BENTON O. SEVERN,

Philadelphia.

C. EISENHARDT, Mount Olive Lodge, No.

No. 12.
EDWARD BOYD, Kensington Lodge, No. 11.
W. SWOPE, Harmony Lodge, No. 16.
E. GALLAGHER, Harmony Lodge, No. 16.
ISAAC ROBERTS, Fidelity Lodge, No. 138,
DAVID BICKLEY, Fidelity Lodge, No. 138.
L. GREENTREE, Star of America Lodge,
No. 52.

THE BESIEGED CITY.

The Gloom and Despondency in Paris.

**EDITION** 

The Gloom and Despondency in Paris.

Paris, Sept. 14, Night.—There is mourning on the banks of the Seine. Horrors on horrors head accumulate; one woe treads on another's heels, and the grief of an hour old doth hiss the speaker. And still we are but in the first hour of our agony. The foe is at our gates. I have seen the sunlight gleaming from the burnished helmets of the daring Uhlans, who dashed up this morning to within gun-shot of the fort, on the rampart of which I stood gazing upon the desolation that had succeeded to the smiling scene of loveliness that a few days before greeted my eyes from the same point of observation. The Prussians are beneath; our walls. They have kept, their engagements faithfully; the 14th rousians are beneath; our walls. They have kept their engagements faithfully; the 14th of September was the day named, by them for their appearance here, and they are here. We have prepared for them, but at what a cost, already; and at what a cost they are to be entertained! Outside of Paris there is be entertained! Outside of Paris there is devastation, and the abominations of desolation; within its walls is what? There is no fear, or, if there be, it is bravely hidden—even the women, with their pallid faces, having brave words on their quivering lips, and bright smiles on cheeks-betlewed with tears. The smiles are for their defenders, and their tears are for their children. But, while fear is absent or is hidden behind a mask, every other emotion that fills the human heart with agony rages almost beyond controt. Hat the wand of a malignant and merciless fairy been waved over Paris. yond controt. Had the wand of a malignant and merciless fairy been waved over Paris, changing everything that was joyous into grief and all pleasant objects into emblems of suffering, the transformation could not have been more startling and shooking than that which has occurred. From the boulevards we see the dense columns of smoke that arise from the burning woods and villages around us; and we speculate on how long it will be ere our own houses are set on fire by the Prussian bombs. There is a story here to night that the enemy have immense mortars which will throw projectiles to a hitherto unheard of distance, and that the shells for these mortars are filled with nitro-glycerine. The Paris you knew was most gay at ine. The Paris you knew was most gay at night—the Paris we now know is to-night wrapped in silence, gloom and sorrow. Not a theatre is open; the streets are almost deserted; all the shops are closed save the cafes, and those are empty; the few passers-by who are seen walk quickly and without speaking. Nearly every able-bodied man in the city is in the defences or at the barracks, and their wives and children sit at home with hearts heavy with grief. Up to this moment the behavior of those from whom the worst

was dreaded—the Reds and the mob—has been wonderfully good. Never has the city been more orderly and more free from crime. But how long is this to last? Rochefort has, thus far, restrained the Reds, and the mob has restrained itself. But there are terrible whisperings in convents and in churches of what may happen when the red flag is raised, as we hear has been done in Lyons.—N. Y. World,

THE RUINS IN STRASBOURG. Effects of the Prussian Bombardment.

A letter from the vicinity of Strasbourg says:

The Public Library, the Temple Neuf, the Museum of Paintings, the most splendid houses in the finest quarter, are now only heaps of blackened ruins. The first-named institution was celebrated throughout Europe. It contained books and manuscripts unique in the world, the result of centuries of labor, patience and perseverance. Nothing now remains but a sheet of parchment or paper—not a document. The site in the contained to the contained a document. The site is now encumbered with ruins, and all that is to be seen is the carbonized covers of one or two books in a corner. Of the Church of the Temple Neuf, the ner. Of the Church of the Temple Neuf, the largest Protestant place of worship in Strasbourg, with its splendid organ and renowned mural paintings, the four walls alone remain. The Art Museum at Aubette is totally de-The Art Museum at Aubette is totally destroyed, with the building in which it was contained. The Cathedral has hitherto only escaped by miracle the great disaster with which it was menaced every night. This morning again some fragments of sculpture and stone from the walls were found scattered about the ground, and showed that a cannon ball had struck our magnificent monument; one of the glories of the world. The Notre Dame Asylum, one of the cldest and most noble monuments of the middle ages, has been injured by projectiles. The Hotel de Ville is shattered. The Council Hall is devastated. Several private residences are destroyed, shattered. The Council Hall is devastated. Several private residences are destroyed, those in the Rue du Temple Neuf, from the Library to the Rue du Dome, have become prey to the flames. The shells fell by dozens and by hundreds in a single street, and as soon as the fire was lighted up projectiles were poured like hall upon the spot, no doubt for the purpose of preventing the workers from poured like hall upon the spot, no doubt lot the purpose of preventing the workers from getting the flames under. The whole city is heaped up with wreck, and the roofs, chimneys

RUSSIA AND THE WAR. Threatening Attitude of the Czar. Some light is thrown on the attitude of Russia and the military preparations she is making by the following extracts from recent Russian

The Gazette de Moscow says: "What is now taking place ought to make us consider the position in which war would find us. In view of the ultimate victory on the side of Prussia, and of the desire of Count Bismarck to extend her frontiers and convert the Baltic sea into her frontiers and convert the Baltic sea into a Prussian lake, we may expect him to turn his attention to our Baltic provinces, which would enable Prussia to acquire immense naval power. In anticipation of this eventuality, every Bussian desires to Janow what we are doing to receive the enemy. We have too much the habit of waiting until we learn if y experience, and of not foreseeing the future. Thus, after the Crimean war, we commenced to fortify only Cronstadt and Kertch, forgetting the Prussian frontier, although it is evident that we cannot count on the friendship of Prussia in the future. All strategic conditions, and the course of the railroad lines, demonstrate that it is necessary to fortify demonstrate that it is necessary to fortify Riga and Kowno—Riga as the seat of govern-ment of the Baltic provinces, Kowno to defend the railroads leading to Lobau or to St. Petersburg, and because it is the best place for a

fortified camp.

A great number of artillery horses have A great number of artiflery horses have been purchased in St. Petersburg, and a mer-chant there has entered into a contract for 4,000 tuns of gunpowder. M. Nobel's factory has received an order for 800 mitrailleuses, to be delivered by the 1st of October. The Rus-sian journals anticipate that Prussia will de-mand the Carran portion of Alexandra Lor mand the German portion of Alsace and Lor-raine, and in that case they claim that Russia should receive an equivalent concession. In order to enforce this, the army ought to be promptly organized.

A WAR PICTURE.

Horrible Scene in a Burned French Village.

The Etoile Belge thus relates the heart-rend-The Etolic Beile thus relates the heart-rending appearance presented by the village of Bazeilles after the lighting:—"Of the two bundred houses which formed this village only two remain standing; all the others are burned, plundered and destroyed. Bazeilles is a heap of smoking rubbish, and under this rubbish how many corpses still! Nothing has yet been cleared away. At the end of a side street a woman was trying to lift up a mass of stones. Her hair was dishevelled; her face pale, her eye fixed and haggard. She made no answer to all the questions we addressed to her, but continued her work. It was evident that the unhappy woman had lost her reason. She was doubtless seeking some beloved being who had perished in the awful catastrophe. On the road stood one living, creature, a little child; it held its hands out to us, and said it had not eaten since the day before. From the child; it held its hands out to us, and said it had not eaten since the day before. From the ruins of a house in which the destructive, element seemed to have wrought peculiar havoc, we drew out the barrels of several Chassepots, to which part of the wood entirely calcined still adhered. We raised several stones, and soon discovered carbonized human remains. The sound of the drum recalled us to the road along which some Freuch prisoners were passing."

#### KING WILLIAM'S DANGER.

The Democratic Movement in Germany
---Need for Wilnelm to Heed the Storm

HANOVER, Sept. 10.—I can give you the following information from the best authority respecting the recent political arrests in Germany, which have excited so much attention:
The arrests effected yesterday in Brunswick were directed at the members of the Committee of the Socialist-Democratic Workingmen's Union, viz., at Messrs. Bracke, Jr., Bonhorst, Gralle, Kuhn and Spier. The cause of the arrests was the publication and circulation of a manifesto proceeding from the Committee, and the arrests were made by order of mittee, and the arrests were made by order of the Governor, General Vogel, von Falcken-stein. The prisoners were conveyed under a strong military escort and handcuffed () like strong military escort and nandcuned (i) like dangerous criminals to the railway station, in order, as is supposed, to be transported to Magdeburg or Winden. In like manner the printer of the manifesto in question, Herr von Ehlers (from Brunswick), were arrested in the course of the afternoon and were each

the course of the afternoon, and were each carried off bound to three policemen!

The police searched the premises of the committee and confiscated a number of papers relating to their affairs, included a large number of papers and papers and papers and papers. ber of printed copies of the manifesto. In the evening strong military patrols marched through the town, which was supposed to be threatened, but had no occasion to make furthreatened, but had no occasion to make further arrests or commit other excesses, as the workingmen remained perfectly peaceable. The incriminated manifesto contained a comprehensive explanation of the views of the wind on the present political situation for prehensive explanation of the views of the union on the present political situation, expressed the sympathies of the party for the newly established French republic, and demanded a prompt and reasonable treaty of peace with the present French Government, with an appeal to King William's proclamation that Germany made war only with the Napoleonic government and not with the French neonle. rench peopl

With regard to any contemplated annexa-tion of Alsace and Lorraine, the manifesto recommended that the integrity of French territory should be left untouched, as the anexation would only make a western Poland for Germany, and induce new and bloody

The conclusion of the manifesto urged the German people to make the Prussian barrack system more adapted to German unity, by reedom for the German people; and glancin at republican demonstrations Italy, it expressed the hope and conviction that, in spite of the absolutism now domineer. ing over us, the time will some day come for Germany also to participate in the blessings of a republic.

The manifesto preserves a tranquil and moderate tone throughout, and in ordinary times, indeed even in the present, the eye of any Prussian lawyer, however vigilant, would hardly perceive anything treasonable in it. General Falckenstein, however, is no lawyer. and understands much better the discipline of the military art than that of the noble Lady Themis, who said: "The commencement of the war has nowhere in Germany had to un-

dergo rougher treatment than in the govern-ment of Hanover."

This recent proceeding bowever, indicates the sensitiveness of the Prussian Government with regard to the question of annexation. It is not impossible that a wink was given by the bighest circles, which easily explains such a step with regard to this displeasing expression of free opinion on this point. Be that as it may, it is at any rate certain that at present there exists in Germany no constitutional right of lawful and free expression of opinion. On the other hand a Herr von Schweitzer, in On the other hand a Herr von Schweitzer, in Berlin, has, as a matter of course, not omitted to combat the French "bourgeois republic," and trail ti in the mud on behalf of the King

of Prussia.

Arrest of the Workingm n's Committee. (From the Spectator.)
Germany seems to be even now not strong enough to let her people talk harmless politics, freely. The Central Brunswick Committee of the German section of "The International Workmen's Association" issued on the 5th instant instant a manifesto to the German working class, calling upon them to prevent the an-nexation of Alsace and Lorraine, and to bring about an honorable peace with the French republic. This manifesto has been seized and all the members of the committee and all the members of the committee, even the printer, were arrested and chained like common felons, and sent to Lutzen, in East Prussia. The general who is said to have ordered this arrest is named as Vogel Von Frankenstein (we presume by mistake for Vogel Von Flackenstein), but he does, indeed, represent the Frankenstein of German politics. What can the government of any State in Germany have to tear from the advocacy of political measures so honorable and reasonable as these? Indeed, had they been really revolutionary instead of singularly wise, what a blunder in the German authori-

wise, what a blunder in the German authorities to treat revolutionists just now with any greater respect than the English government pays to the orations of Mr. Bradlaugh. THE CHASE OF THE HERMANN.

The chase of the chase of the steamship Hermann by a French war-vessel is corroborated by the accounts brought by the ship Chancellor, which arrived early yesterday morning from Liverpool. Capt. Patten, her commander, informed the Quarantine Doctor, who boarded her, that when nearing port he saw a brig-rigged steamship, like the Hermann, yeer round, and steer in a southerly direction under full steam, and that, as long as she was visible, she continued to hug the Jersey coast. The Quarantine authorities say that the vessel seen must have been the Hermann, as she was the only brig-rigged steamer that left-the port within twenty-four hours. She must have been they her pursuer. Her pilot, who took her out, says she was follwoed by a French gunboat, said to be the Britomarte. Nothing has been heard sinde of the further movements of the war-vessel-seen by Capt. Judkin, near Fire faland. The French Consul says that he has not been made aware of the chase, but that it is only a very likely thing to have occurred, as the German, he asserts, would do the same had they the chance. Mr. Roessing, the North German Consul, can give no information on the subject as he says that he is completely in the dark as to the movements and number of the French vessels of war in our vicinity. He says the trip of the ments and number of the French vessels of war in our vicinity. He says the trip of the Hermann was understood to be an experiment to test chances.—N. Y. Times.

Out of twenty-eight portraits of the Governors of Connecticut, in the Senate Chamber of Hartford (says, the Times), only two are represented as wearing the moustache—John Winthrop and Joseph R. Hawley, their terms of office being separated by an interval of more than two hundred years.

BUNNING DOWN A CIRCUS. Disastrons Collision on the Eric Rail way—A Circus Manager Instantig Hilled—Inexplicable Conduct of the Engineer.

L. B. Lent's New York Circus met with a erious accident, about five o'clock yester-ay morning, at Turner's Station, on the Eric

Railway.

At Turner's the train was stopped to cool a heated journal. A flagman: was sent back nearly half a mile with a red lantern—the signal of danger—to warn express train No. 12, which was nearly due and momentarily expected. The flagman on his lonely station up the track soon heard the rumbling of the Approaching Express [1]. I train, and in a moment the glaring headlight.

train, and in a moment the glaring headlight, in the dim dawn of morning, rushed into sight. The flagman waved his lantern to the engineer, but no attention seemed to be paid to it whatever. There was no whistle to "down brakes" and no cessation in the lightning-like speed. The flagman waved his lantern with more vehemence and determination, and with all his might yelled to attract the attention of the engineer. But still the train came on lat thirty-five miles an hour, not even noticing the excited flagman's last effort, which was made by hurling the lantern with all his night at the engineer as the locomotive dashed past.

made by hurling the lantern with all his might at the engineer as the locomotive dashed past. But evidently the engineer saw none of the signals, for he kept on at full speed, and a minute later was enveloped in the wreck of the circus Train. into the rear of which he had dashed. Many of the passengers on the circus train, when they heard the approaching express, sprang from the windows or rushed out of the cars. With great presence of mind the remainder crowded into the centre of the cars; and thereby saved their lives, for when the trains thereby saved their lives, for when the trains collided the usual "telescoping" followed, and the ends of the cars were smashed together. None of those who remained in the cars were hurt beyond "A Few Scratches and Bruises,

while the only injuries sustained by those who jumped were a few bruises and sprains not-serious enough to record. The manager, howserious enough to record. The manager, however, Mr. Harry M. Whitbeck, was instantly killed. Hearing the approaching train he had endeavored to leave the car, and had just reached the platform when the collision occurred. He was instantly mashed up with the ends of the two cars. When found it was discovered that both legs and both arms were broken and, in fact, almost completely severed. Besides this, there were other wounds upon his person that must have been sufficient to cause instant death.

The only animal hurt was the hig marker

The only animal hurt was the big monkey, who was cut in the lip. The treasurer of the circus, in the confusion, lost his satchel containing \$2,700, but he subsequently recovered t all right.

were wrecked—two passenger and two freight cars. The last passenger car took fire imme-diately after the accident, but the roof having

been broken open, rendered escape easy. GOTTSCHALK.

rrival of the Remains of the Lamented Pianist-Solemn Requiem at St. Ste-piten's Church on Monday.

The steamer Merrimac, on which the remains of the late Louis Moreau Gottschalk were conveyed from Rio Janeiro, was discharged from quarantine yesterday and reached her pier. The body of the distinguished pianist, after being conveyed to St. 262. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth Streets its will remain there until Montain day morning, when a solemin requiem mass will be sung. The vomits of the eminent organist, Dr. William Berge, who also presided at the requiem for the Rev. Dr. Cummings. The mass will be the Rev. Dr. Cummings. The mass will be the grand requiem of Cherubini, and will be rendered by a large chorus and orchestra. It is a work of rare merit and more dramatic in is a work of rare ment and more dramatic in its interpretation of the sublime words of the mass than any other musical work, extant. Mr. Thomas Hall, long the warm and cherished friend of the deceased, has charged bimself with the superintendence of the obsequies. The sisters of Gottschalk are at present

in the city to pay the last sad tribute of affec-tion to a brother who was admired as an artist

and honored as a man.—Herald. HOW WE STAND IN CONGRESS. Districts Certain and Districts to be Fought for. | Democrats again in October. | Dists. Republicans. | Maj. 1868. | 2d. —O'Neill's. | 2,620 | 4th.—Kelley's. | 1,859 | 7th.—Townsend's. | 3,2901 | 6 210. | 6 210. |

-Dickey's..... 6,319/ 

 14th—Packer's
 2,606

 17th—Morrell's
 1,014

 18th—Armstrong's
 2,028

 

Republicans. 

of the close districts might possibly be made up in another quarter. The idea may strike some of our Democratic, and some of our Republican friends, as ridiculous; nevertheless, we should not be greatly surprised if a Republican Congressman were elected in the Twelfth (Woodward's) district. Luzerne is not as Democratic as she once was, and under the late act of Congress there cannot be fraudulent voting there to the extent it was

practised formerly:-Harrisburg Telegraph. SINGULAR OCCURBENCE AT MAUCH.

Man Gored by Elks.

At Packerton, near Mauch Chunk, a German, named Adam Eberling, was working in Hon. As a Packer's deer park, which is sixty acres in extent, and enclosed by a fence 18 feet in height. While he was working in the park alone he was attacked by a number of elks and gored to death. Their antiers in flicted wounds in nine different places, and the unfortunate man was literally rent to nieces. unfortunate man was literally rent to pieces, his entrails being torn from his body.

The claim of Oriental women for their rights will doubtless be without a veil.