WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & 00., 907 descinut street. description MARKIED.

HUTCHINSON—SHREVE.—At the United States egation, Brussels, September 14, 1870, by the Rev. Wilam Drury, British Unaplata, Emlen Hutchiuson, of biladelphia, to Mary Shreve, of Boston. DIED.

ADAMS.—In Richmond, Va., on the 22d inst., Mrs. Catharine E. Adams, wife of Mr. R. J. Adams, and daughter of Daniel Flinn, of Boston, Mass., in the 35th year of her ago.

CLAPP.—On Thursday morning, 29th instant, Lena Laroque, infant daughter of John and Sallie A. Clapp. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Branchtown, Twenty-second Ward. Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, Oct 1st. at 1 o'clock.

DUNLAP.—On the 29th inst., Bobert Shewell Dunlap, in the 33d year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, 1737 Wallace street, on Monday, October 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

O ARCH, COR. OF FOURTH. 400

Stripe Opera Equare Shawls.

Stripe Opera Long Shawls.

Stripe Opera Long Shawls.

Ited. White and flue Opera Cloths.

India Camel's Hair and Paisley Shawls.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co. 715 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT

Ready-Made Clothing.

DEPARTMENT

Customer Work.

DEPARTMENT

Youths' and Lads' Wear. DEPARTMENT

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

ALL THOROUGHLY STOCKED WITH THE

FINEST

FALL MATERIALS

FASHIONS.

WANAMAKER'S

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

BIDFORD WATER!
Fresh from the Springs, kept in glass
A. MOSELEY, Apothecary,
1023 w fm 3(rp* Thirteenth and Walnut Streets,

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—CARD.

—We desire to give public notice that there is no enganized effort being made by the friends of Penn Square to influence or direct in any way our citizons on the question of the site for the proposed new Public Buildings, that there is no money being raised by assessment on the property owners or otherwise to be used in preparing or manipulating the tickets or the vote of our fellow citizens on this subject.

We therefore call upon the citizens of Philadelphia to see to it, for themselves that the efforts now being

preparing or manipulating the tickets or the vote of our fellow citizens on this subject.

We therefore call upon the citizens of Philadelphia to see to it, for themselves that the afforts now being made by selfish members of the Bar and others in the interest of the Washington square property owners does not deprive Philadelphia of the opportunity she now has of taking a step forward and elevating herself in her national status by locating her Públic Buildings in the locality that will most inure to the convenience of the whole public and assure the architectural improvement of the centre of the city.

Our efforts made in the interests of the Penn Squares before the adjournment of the last syssion of the Legislaturs, gave the citizens of Bhiladelphia the opportunity to express their preference as to the site for the new Public Buildings, and we thus leave the matter with them. (authoning, however, the friends of Penn Square not to rely upon the obtaining of tickets favoring Penn Square at the polls of their respective election precincts. but to prepare them in advance themselves.

Secretary of the late Public Buildings in the interest of the Penn Squares.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—IT IS

Conceded by all who are atall conversant with the necessities of the case, that the City of Philadelphia needs new Public Buildings. It is equally patent to all that the construction of suitable accommodations equal to the wants of a great city like ours will e attended by a large expenditure of money, which money an only be eracted upon. The cax payer is not at all interested as to the site that these new Public Buildings shall be erected upon. The cax payer is not at all interested as to the site that these new Public Buildings shall be erected upon. The cax payer is not at all interested as to the other public and the public at large; their interest is where they shall be erected to best benefit the city and the public at large; their interest is where they shall be rected to best benefit the city and the public at large; thei

Primo street to Columbia avenue, and eventa greater area.

There is no party politics in the question; it touches equally every citizen, irrespective of his party; it is more important to each and every citizen than who shall be Sherill—than who shall go to Congress than who shall be Sherill—than who shall go to Congress than who shall be Sherill—than who shall be Alderman in this Ward, or who shall be Councilian from that. Therefore, fellew citizens, look to it, that you avail yourselves of the opportunity now offered of securing 16 the City of Philadelech phia this most proper site for the expenditure of this large amount of money, and to be sure that you have the opportunity to vote for Penn Square, prepare, in advance, your ticket for this purpose, and not acquait upon finding tickets for this locality at the polls

1ts.

S. R. P.

S. R. P.

OFFICE OF THE MOIR IS CANAL
AND BANKING COMPANY

JERSEN CITY, Sept. 23, 1976.

The Coupons and Inferest on Boot Loan of this Company, due Oct. 1, 1870, will be paid at this office or to residents in or near Philadelphia, at the office of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on hives, ex. No. 304 Walnut street.

JNO. R. BUENETT,

seco 215

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN Chemistry and Mineralegy, at Dr. F. A. GENTH'S Laboratory, Nos. 168 and 17. Arch segreet. LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVER-

LAW DEPARTMENT UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. A Terra will be gin on MONDAY, October 31. Introductory Legim of HON. J. I. CLARK HARE, at 8 of 1997 TF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL White Mountain Cake, go to DEXTULES, 215 South Fifteenth street, 822 m w fm 325

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispersary Department.

—Medical treatment indimedicine turnished gratuitously of the nose.

DINCHING TRONS, CURLING AND Crimping Tongs, a Narlety of kinds and sizes, or safe by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 895 (Eight Thight-five) Market street, below Night. THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCKS FOR store doors are so strong that they cannot be formed crow bars or hummers, and the large number sold via ty of the tumblers make them almost unpickable, r sale with other kinds by TRUMAN & SHAW, . 836 Kight Thirty-five) Market street, below ith. TRON SCREW EYES, BRASS SCREW ings. Pictures Rings. Porcelain and Brass Head re Nails and Hooks, for sale by TRUMAN & V. No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, Ninth.

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

POLITICAL NOTICES.

GRAND

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS:

HONESTY!

ECONOMY

"As Goes Maine So Goes Pennsylvania."

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 ACQUIESCE IN THEIR SETTLEMENT As necessary to the

PEACE AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY, AND TO THE AVOIDANCE OF FURTHER CONFUSION 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, HAVINGSETTLED RECONSTRUCTION, Now propose for fostering the BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE

COUNTRY, 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 EVENTUAL 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 RE AN OVERWHELMING ONE!

Let our citizens show by their presence that they disapprove all WRANGLING ABOUT RECONSTRUC-TION, NOW THAT IT IS

A FIXED FACT, v 1 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

Connecticut. Hon. JOHN SCOTT, United States Sena-Hon. SIMON CAMERON, United States

Senator. Hon. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Penusylvania. 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. BENJAMIN HUCKEL, Esq.

ALFRED C. HARMER, Esq., Hon. A. WILSON HENSZEY, General JOSHUA TAQWEN, Colonel WILLIAM BIMANN, General HORATIO G. SIUKEL, 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.

President.

JOHN McCullough, Secretaries, Secretaries, CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Chairman of Committee on Public Meetings.

FIRST

BY CABLE AND MAIL.

FOREIGN NEWS

The Attitude of Russia

Is Prussia or Turkey Menaced?

THE PEACE QUESTION

Particulars of the Fall of Strasbourg

OPERATIONS AROUND PARIS

Russia's Designs.-Does She Menace Prussia.

Sept. 29.—The excitement here LONDON, Sept. 29.—The excitement here about the attitude of Russia is intensified to-day by further details as to the military preparations of that power in the Baltic provinces and on the Polish frontier; and by the report that the Hungarian government at Pesth, fearing the consequences of a Russian demonstration against Austria, insists upon the co-operation, or at least upon the absolute neutrality of Austria in the event of hostilities breaking out between Russia and Germany. breaking out between Russia and Germany. At the same time Tag-Blatt and other liberal journals of Vienna denounce in the strongest terms any attempt of the Austrian govern-ment to draw near to Prussia, making a great point of the tyrannical proceedings of the Prussian military authorities towards Jacoby and other Prussian Democrats. It is also stated and other Prussian Democrats. It is also stated that Russia, while she has been supposed to be threatening Turkey, has really offered to guarantee the Sublime Porte against any attempt of Ismail Pasha, the Khedive, to take advantage of the existing European difficulty in order to establish the independence of Egypt. New troubles, excited against the government of the Prussian Prince Charles of Roumania by Italian emissaries, under the protection of Russia, are also reported from Turn-Severn and Orsova on the Danube.

The Cashs Belli.

London, Sept. 29.—The Moscow Guzette says

London, Sept. 29.—The Moscow Gazette says Russia loses power because France is no longer a counterpoise of Prussta, who is now able to assault her neighbors with impunity. An active friendship between the Prussian and Austrian Cabinats in unwasted. and Austrian Cabinets is remarked.

The Military Preparations of Russia are proceeding on a gigantic scale. There is great activity everywhere.
(By Mail.)

An English View of Russian Designs. The Manchester Guardian, of September 16, alluding to the crippled state of Bugland's only European ally, says incidentally of the Eastern

The reopening of the Eastern question, which means for England the question of the advance of Russia to a position from which she may hope to break up our Indian Empire (held even now by the most insecure of tenures), has been postponed for years by the cooperation of France and England; and the union of the Western Powers has been looked upon by all political parties as a security against the pretensions of world-wide domain of Russia in the east and America in the West Nor if the east and America in the West France be struck down from the place as the leading power on this continent, can Ger many replace her as a firm and serviceable friend to this country? There are some English philosophers who scorn the idea of in lish philosophers who scorn the idea of in terested alliances, and maintain that a nation ought to have no policy except that of building up its own society on the principle of steadily improving the moral and material condition of its citizens, without regard for what other countries may be doing. But England, at least, has not the choice of thus keeping here self aloof from the rest of the world. Whntever may be her domestic policy in these islands, she has vast possessions in the East which are coveted by Russia, and great coldines in the West which America would not be

which are coveted by Russia, and great coldines in the West which America would not be unwilling to annex. No doubt we might get rid of all our troubles abroad by abandoning India and the colonies; but while we insist on maintaining the integrity of the British empire, we must count who are likely to be our friends and who our enemies among foreign States. That Germany will be in many respects a valuable ally to England we firmly be spects a valuable ally to England we firmly be-lieve. We have hopes that her citizen army may return to their homes with a army may zeturn to their homes with a stronger love of peace, and that her Government, conscious of its strength, may in its foreign policy steadily respect the rights of other nations. But there is a fear that reconstituted Germany may be unwilling or unable to forego the good-will of Russia; and it is significant that no sooner is France rendered powerless than Russia begins to talk of obtaining a revision of the treaty of 1856. British ships and British troops alone may still be able to keep Russia out of Constantinople, but it is important for English statesmen to bear in mind that if France be affected as a first-class. mind that if France be affected as a first-class power we shall be left to all appearance without a friend on the Continent of Europe

ing to help us either in the East or in the West.

Russia to Avenge France. The Berlin Avenir, an outspoken Republican paper printed in French at the German capital, after making an argument against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, says in the capital of the compilerations likely to called the regard to the complications likely to follow the

present war:
Whoever does not allow himself to be carried away by the excitement of the moment, or who is not interested in misleading th German people, must foresee that the war of 1870 will lead inevitably to war between Ger-1870 Wilf lead inevitably to war between Germany and Russia, as that of 1866 brought on that of 1870. We say inevitably, unless there is a revolution in Russia, which is unlikely. Except in that improbable event, war between Germany and Russia ought to be looked upon as certain. It all depends upon the course Germany adopts. If she annexes Alsace and Lorraine, France allied with Russia will enter into war against her. into war against her.

[By Cable.] . THE QUESTION OF PEACE. German War Enthusiasm Waning.

London, Sept. 20.—A correspondent at Berlin, writing under date of the 26th inst., reports as follows: The excitement and first flush of victory have subsided here and in all parts of Germany generally. It would be an error for any one o believe that the enthusiasm of the war is of to believe that the enthusiasm of the war is of the same intensity that characterized it a for-night ago. An earnest wish is expressed everywhere that the war might end, and the belief is widespread that it has lasted too long already. The cause of these anti-war sentiments I do not know and do not pretend to explain, although it is un-doubtedly the case that the under current of public feeling indicates a graying sympathy. public feeling indicates a growing sympathy for the Liberal government of France. In adlition, the recent imprisonment of Herr Ja

coby, the Liberal leader, and of other staunch

Democrats and Liberals, do not fail to impress

of the German authorities awakens apprehension that although the most triumphant results seem certain to accrue from the war no political benefits will be derived therefrom—none of that extension of popular liberty which has been promised so often and never granted. Last, though not least, it is evident that no matter how the war ends there will be no material reduction of the burdens which have been laid upon the people by this bloody. have been laid upon the people by this bloody

Germans believe that they can now only see, in the present war, the commencement of an important era of political configuration of this. country, as well as of other countries of Europe. This is foreshadowed by the convul-sions which are witnessed on the Tiber. German liberals insist upon an alteration of the North German Constitution. They assert that it was framed under pressure of the events of it was framed under pressure of the events of 1866; and conceded by the conservatives to have been hasty work, designed solely to secure the fruits of victory. It is, however, objectionable because of its entailing upon the people oppressive military burdens, indirect taxation, stamp duty on newspapers, limited franchise, union of Church and State, and police prosecutions. In conclusion the liberals proudly point to the constitution drafted in 1849 as the very Magna Charta best adapted to a great, powerful and free Germany.—

Herald.

f By Cable, 1 THE OCCUPATION OF STRASBOURG.

Carlsruhe gives me the following details of the surrender of Strasbourg. At 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, the German General von Werder went to Mundelsheim to await the arrival of the Mayor and Town Council of Strasbourg, the troops meantime forming in column. It was not till 8 o'clock that the head of the column reached the Port de Saverne and entered the captured city. The railway station at the gate and the streets were filled with people looking on in silence. Many women wept bitterly, and the aspect of the whole people was sullen and hostile in the highest degree. The troops began to cheer when they passed the gate, but soon, as if impressed by the dead silence and desolate aspect of the city and the people, they ceased to cheer, and Later Particulars. the dead silence and desolate aspect of the city and the people, they ceased to cheer, and marched in silence to the place of the Cathedral, where they were halted. The first act of General von Werder was to make a heavy requisition on the half-burned and half-starved city in favor of the abundantly provided German troops. A detachment of infantry and artillery took possession of the citadel, and the pioneers were set to work at once to restore the bridges. At 10 o'clock strong detachments were sent around the city to select quarters for the troops. All the public buildings, the best private mansions, and

to select quarters for the troops. All the public buildings, the best private mansions, and the market-places were at once occupied in this way. Three batteries of artillery are established in the Place Kleber.

At the interview between the town authorities and General von Werder, the latter spoke to the authorities in German and hailed them. ties and General von Werder, the latter spoke to the authorities in German, and hailed them as brethret. They received his remarks very coldly, answering in French, and when he asked for an explanation, one of their number stated that Strasbourg had no wish to be annexed to Germany, but regarded herself as a conquered city of the Republic of France. The General lost his temper, and threatened the city with confiscation. To, which one of the Councillors quietly replied he presumed that was a question to be decided not by General von Werder, but by the government of Germany and the King of Prussia.

In the afternoon General von Werder, at the head of a brilliant staff, entered the city and took up his headquarters at the Hotel de Ville.

The entire force surrendered by General Ulrich, who is badly wounded, numbering 400 officers and 17,000 men, have been sent to Rastadt, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, as

[By Cable.]

Operations Around Paris. LONDON, Sept. 29th.—Your special at Bou-logne sends me still further details of the re-centractions before Paris, the first results of which have been to check the advance of the Germans upon Orleans, and to develop a new circle of defence around Paris. I have already telegraphed the particulars I nave already telegraphed the particulars I now receive again of the victory at Longiumeau on Friday, Sept. 23, by which the plateau of Villejuif, about two miles from the old barrier of Italy, which had been lost by the French through the misconduct of the Zouaves and the mistokes of the Gardy Weblic on the 18th the mistakes of the Garde Mobile on the 19th, was completely regained. On the same day Gen. Manduit's forces stormed and carried the

heights, known as La Roche Chatillon, three miles southeast of Paris, dislodging the Ger mans from the woods which surround the hill, and establishing batteries, which they still hold, as they do Clamart, Baneaux—where they have. demolished the works throws by the Germans—and Bourg-la-Reine. The next day (Saturday) General Mau-duit made an attack in force on duit made an attack in force on the German positions at La-Brie-sur-Marne, nine miles east of Paris. The Germans had fortified themselves here upon the slopes commanding the river and in the Chateau Delange. They defended the place with desperation; but after three assaults, in which many lives were lost, the French stormed all their intrenchments, set fire to the chateau, and compelled the surrender of the widels and compelled the surrender of the whole German force. The occupation of La-Brie-sur-Marne and of Chatillon has compelled the Germans to evacuate Fontainebleau, and cuts the direct communications between the Crown Prince of Prussia at Versailles and the King at Ferrieres, near Meaux. On Sunday, the 25th, the communications between Meaux and the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony

neadquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony at Grand Tremblay were broken by an attack of the forces of General Carre de Bellemare. A column led by the Eclaireurs de la Seine, moving out before daybreak from beneath the guns of the Fort of Aubervillers, by Baubigny, Bondy and Livry, attacked the Prussians established and intrenched at Le Bourget and at the Chatcau Behagne, in Drancy, on the little river Groslay and on the Drancy, on the little river Groslay and on the road to Stains. A severe engagement followed, the Germans fighting with great determination to protect the huge supplies of forage they had amassed at this point for their cavalry

had anassed at this point for their cavalry. They were driven however, successively from all their positions, and the whole of their forage was committed to the flames. They retreated, part upon Bois-le-Vicomte and Tremblay, and the main body, hotly pursued by the victorious French, upon Dammartin. The loss on both sides was heavy. At the bottle of Biographics heavy. At the battle of Pierrefitte, on the 24th, seven miles from Paris, on the Beauvais road, the defeat of the Germans was comroad, the defeat of the Germans was com-plete. After a sharply-contested action, last-ing nearly all day, the French stormed the Prussian lines established on the slopes around the villa Faucompret. A hand-to-hand fight followed, in which the Germans were worsted and routed, with the loss of their bat-tery of steel cannon, two regimental standards and many prisoners, including a number of officers.

By these successes the circle of the German investment has been shattered at two points, and repelled to a distance varying from three to six miles. The French troops which occupy the positions taken during the operations have been strongly supported by Gang. tions have been strongly supported by General Trochu, and present a firm front. General Ripley, who assisted Beauregard in the defence of Charleston, and several other American officers, Federal and Confederate, are employed in organizing the American system of defence by rifle-pits at several points of the French circle of defence.—World.

-Since the Bois de Boulogne was cut down people have been taking themseves tenderly, it seems, to Paris green.

-Mr. Fedalein, of Brooklyn, wants a new ouse, a new wife, and a new kerosene lamp He lost a complete set of each the other even the masses unfavorably. The arbitrary course ling by the fashionable method.

THE CRUELTY OF THE WAR.

Brutalities of the Prussians and French A correspondent of the New York Post says:

A correspondent of the New York Post says:

It must be confessed that the Prussians have been somewhat barbarous of late, and show very clearly that bushwhacking will not be tolerated. Their behavior to prisoners in the beginning of the war was humane enough, but they have taken to shooting all peasants not in uniform captured with arms in their hands; and the Duke of Fitz James, who, in the name of the International Society for the Relief of the Wounded, has been busy with the ambulances at the front, has published a letter descriptive of the burning of Bazeilles, where the inhabitants joined the regular troops in the defence of their village. A few extracts from this letter will show the character which this war has gradually assumed: "The enemy entered; and then commenced a scene of horrors and nameless excesses that must forever disgrace their perpetrators. The population sought refuge in the cellars. All—men more and nameless excesses that must forever disgrace their perpetrators. The population sought refuge in the cellars. All—men, women and children—were burned alive. Out of two thousand inhabitants, barely three hundred survive to relate how the Bavarians drove women and children back into the flames, and shot those who had succeeded in bayaning from the

who had succeeded in escaping from the

blazing ruins."

Under other circumstances, it would be permissible to deny this statement in toto, but the Duke's testimony cannot be questioned; his honorable character is known to every one, and his sympathies, politically speaking, are rather with than against the German; not rather with than against the Germans; not that he is unpatriotic, but because, as a legitimist, he would hail with satisfaction anything which might possibly advance the chakes of his favorite dynasty: But, although no excuse can be offered for these atrocities, we must admit that they are not to be wondered at, when the French are doing everything to exasperate the invader, by counsels in favor of running up the black flag, and neither giving nor taking quarter; when their newspapers speak of the blowing up of the citadel of Laon, after its surrender, as "an act of sublime patriotism, whose perpetrator has merited well patriotism, whose perpetrator has merited well of his country;" when the Figure proposes a national subscription for him who will assassinate Bismarck, and when placards are put up in the Avenue Victoria calling upon the provisional government to "set a price upon the heads of Bismarck, Moltke and William, those murderers who have caused a blush to those murderers who have caused a biush to mantle upon the face of the humanity of the nineteenth century." Nor can it be expected that much mercy will be shown to any captured members of the bands of." Bourbonnel, the panther slaver, Chief of the Thirty of Burgundy," or to the "Avengers of the Seine," or the "Lost Children of Avoncourt," or any of those other querillas who are now swarming the Lost Confirm of Avoncourt, or any or those other guerillas, who are now swarming in the neighborhood of the invaders, picking up stragglers and shooting picket guards and videttes, particularly when it is known that the "Cercle des Chasseurs" has offered a bounty of fourteen francs for the head of each private, and that an honorary life member-ship of the society is promised to any one who

"can prove by authentic evidence that he has bagged twelve Prussians." SOME CURIOUS FIGURES.

German Calculations.

An interesting calculation has been made by a German writer. The disunity of Germany came in the year 1618, in consequence of the Thirty Years' war, and at the end of this war the French received Alsace. It was 1681 when the French freacherously took possession of the French freacherously took possession of Strasbourg, therefore sixty-three years after the beginning of the religious wars. Sixty-three years after that event, in 1744, we see the French uniting with Prussia in war against Austria. Again, sixty-three years later, Prussia was broken by Napoleon I. in the year 1807. Now, again, sixty-three years, and we come to the year 1870—the year of the downfall of Napoleon III.

Now add the figures of these years together, and we get sixteen, which is the same result as when we add un the figures representing

as when we add up the figures representing the years in which the two rulers of France and Prussia entered upon their thrones. King Wilhelm ascended the Prussian throne in 1861; Napoleoni was declared Emperor of France in 1852: 1 plus 8 plus 6 plus 1 is equal to 16; 1 plus 8 plus 5 plus 2 is equal to 16.

Germans have found out that the 18th is a pervious transfer of the 18th is a

very important day in Prussian history:

18th June, 1675—Battle of Fehrbellin.

18th June, 1667—Louise Henriette, consort of the Grand Elector, died.

18th January. 1701—Coronation of Frede-

18th December, 1745-End of the second Silesian war. 18th June, 1757—Unfortunate battle of Col-18th June, 1808—Battle of Friedland. 18th October, 1813—Battle of Leipsic. 18th June, 1815—Battle of Waterloo. 18th April, 1864—Storming of Düppe'. 18th August, 1870—Victory at Metz.

THE LINCOLN ASSASSINTREWARD.

The Matter in Court. The Washington correspondent of the New ork Herald says. The litigation concerning the rival claims to the \$20,000 reward offered by the Washington City Corporation for the capture of the Lin-coln assassination conspirators is not yet ended. For the past two days it has been be-fore the General Term of the District Supreme Caurt, here on appeal from the Secretary Court here on appeal from the Special Term, the question being on the right of division of the reward. The heirs of the late L. Baker, the notorious government detective under Stanton, and two others are the plaintiffs, while the ton, and two others are the plaintiffs, while the defendants are thirty-nine in number, including Capt. Doherty and the soldiers making the capture of Booth and Harold; Prentiss M. Clark, a citizen, who claims to having given the information and devised the plan which resulted in the capture of Mrs. Surratt and Payne, and Messrs. A. Q. Allen and W. M. Kirby, who claim to have given the first clue

Payne, and Messrs. A. Q. Allen and W. M. Kirby, who claim to have given the first clue as to the direction taken by Booth and others. It was claimed by counsel in the court below that the corporation had no authority to offer this reward, and consequently the bill should be dismissed, and also-that the parties claiming this reward did nothing more than, as good citizens, they should have done. The case was appealed to the General Term and was taken up yesterday. It is contended for the soldiers that the officers and soldiers are not prevented from officers and soldiers are not prevented from maintaining this action, although it has been held that a public officer, whose duty it was to apprehend offenders, might recover rewards offered for the apprehend. offered for the apprehension of such wards offered for the apprehension of such offenders; that if this rule should be applied to this case it might affect Baker, but not the soldiers. They were not detectives; they were not paid for this service, nor was it part of their duty as soldiers of the United States to assist in the capture of offenders against the law. They were officers and soldiers of the United States, and notof the city of Washington, and the city of Washington, and the city of Washington can take no advantage of the fact of their being officers of the general government. The city of Washington can take no ton, and the city of Washington can take no advantage of the fact of their being officers of the general government. The city of Washington has not interposed that plea, and if it were correct as a proposition of law it would have no application to this case under the present state of pleadings, and the only ground on which the claim of these parties can be rejected, appertaining to this branch of the case, is that the contract is against public policy. The law-making power of the United States, having to be made upon allow contract with the same parties for the same service; has decided conclusively that it is not against public policy. Under this law the rewards offored by the President and Secretary of Warviz., \$75,000—have been distributed, the parties he represents receiving their respective shares. On the other side, the counsel for Mr. Prentiss M. Clark, who chains to have originated the plan which led to the capture of Mrs. Surratt and Payne, maintain that persons in the police or detective service of the United States and officers and soldiers detailed for such service cannot recover any part

of the conspirators, and cite several authorities in support of this provision.

ASTRONOMICAL.

Remarkable Solar Phenomena....Woulderful Commotion on the Solar Surface ... Observations by Professor Langley, of the Allegheny, Pa., University.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Sept. 27.1 (From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Sept. 2.]
ODSERVATORY, ALLEGHENY, Sept. 26, 1876.
—The appearance of spots on the sun large enough to be visible to the naked eye is a rare occurrence, but it may now be noticed by any one who takes the trouble to observe them. The aspect of the sun through a large telescope is one just now of singular interest, and it seems to claim special attention from observers.

Here, where the remarkable changes of the solar surface have formed the subject of repeated observation daily maps of the position of the spots are made, and their singular variables there have been the chieft of most interested. ations have been the object of most interested?

scrutiny.

The side of the sun now turned toward us

ations have been the object of most interested scrutiny.

The side of the sun now turned toward us is to-day covered with hundreds of them, of all sizes and in all stages of growth, while the opposite side, to be presented to us a few dayslater, is comparatively bare.

The area of one of the large spots, which is now near the centre of the disc, has been computed from care ful measurements and found to exceed 2,300,000,000 square miles. Such immense numbers convey no very definite-impression, and perhaps a more vivid idea of the size may be gained by comparing it with that of the earth, whose entire area is less than a tenth part of that just given.

This is the area of the penumbra—an immense expanse of variegated forms, crossed by channels and convergent streams of luminous matter, all shifting under an action like that of some whirlwind which is twisting them from one position to another and changing their forms from hour to hour. The current sometimes appears to rush downward, carrying with it great masses of luminous matter to lower depths, and opening as it does so black cavities of a size commensurate with the scale on which this action is carried on.

The largest of these cavities is seen to be overhung with parts of the brilllant surface, which visibly break away in enormous portions and sink in it out of sight. Indeed, it is quite within the truth to say that a globe the size of the world might be dropped in without touching either side. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the impression of infinite and exhaustless energy of which one is conscious while beholding this with adequate optical aid. Masses the size of whole continents are utterly changed in shape or disappear from one day to another sometimes while the observer watches them, and the whole "spot" is to all appearance being slowly rotated by the cyclones which are visibly working there.

This is one of many centres of similar action, not all on the same scale but better

ing there.

This is one of many centres of similar action, not all on the same scale, but baffling the eye by their number and incessant change of form, which the draughtsman labors after in tain, and which even the photograph can but imperfectly render. At one of our largest-observatories the photograph is employed to make a daily chart of these changes, and an inspection of its truthful and unbiased recording will convey a more conclusive sense of the almost awful magnitude and energy of the solar forces than the most vivid description.

One who has been accustomed to watch them must feel the inadequacy of any attempt them must feel the inadequacy of any attempt to describe these "spots," and still more so of the futility of trying to convey his own impression by any extravagance of description or comparison

or comparison.

The wonder must lie in the consideration of authentic measurements, which are left to tell their own story.

The public may not share the interest of the

professional observers in such matters, but our own planet is too intimately connected with these phenomena not to make them claim some interest from all of us. Why the magnetic needles move responsively to these great changes in the sun, or why auroras will light up out, winter sky at intervals more frequently repeated as this solar action is more violent, are questions which astronomy is now trying to answer. The fact that they do so us certain; the cause is still wholly unknown to science. ese phenomena not to

science. YELLOW FEVER IN NEW, YORK.

Dangers of the Scourge.

The New York World says:

It can no longer be denied that New York has had for several weeks—yellow fever within her borders. It has been in just such withering weather, succeeding a stifling summer, that this disease and cholera have done, their worst work in our Northern country. The statement that many of the cases which occurred at Governor's Island, and what were supposed to be yellow faven at first—but proclaimed by experts to be no such thing—were, it now appears, the veritable "Yellow Jack," the terror of our Southern coast. The fact is derived from trustworthy sources. It would certainly be strange if we did not have yellow fever or cholera here this fail, when our Southern coast and the West-Indies are teeming with them.

Indies are teeming with them. ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

Rapid Enlistment of Troops. Enlistment in England is proceeding with great activity, and a military reserve is now forming. The recruiting has been attended with an unlooked-for success, and not the least difficulty has been found in securing men for the engineers' and one or two other corps where much higher qualifications are demanded than those required in ordinary regiments. The present facility in obtaining recruits is probably in a large degree owing to the abolition of flogging, and the extraordismary inprovement in the condition of the army since the death of the Duke of Wellington. The soldier has now been for some fif-teen years an object of grave solicitude to men in authority, and strenuous efforts, have neen made to amend his moral and physical condition.

The Worrell Lock.

We notice by the New York Tribute that our townsman Thomas B. Werrell, Esq., is now in New York city exhibiting at the American Institute Fair his new patent burglar-proof lock. We believe that the lock ourglar-proof lock. We believe that the lock possesses unusual merit. Mr. Worrell claims that it is absolutely "unpickable," and cannot be opened by any known means, including the use of powder. He invites all experts to test it, and will explain to them fully the method of opening it, and allow them as much time as they desire to merite unpit. Such method of opening it, and anow then as faired time as they desire to operate upon it. Such a lock is a great idesideration, and is worthy of public attention. Mr. Worrell has our best

vishes for its success.

FACTS AND FANCIES. -Dauble you, oh man! is wogram.-Ex--Bits of frontier life-scalps.

-All the German remale babies this year will be named Augusta. -Utah, having got rid of grasshoppers, is now erjoying cricket matches.

-The Wisconsin State Prison contains an old woman of 80 years, put in for incendiarism. -Disraeli propeses another novel. Not a nevel proposal.

-Furniture vans hired for \$100 a day during the moving panic in Paris.

—A Memphis Judge proposes to indict and punish duellists herapily.

—Under the head of "Crimes and Casualties," a rural paper mentions the fact that a rival editor has just published a book.

—If a man loses his breath it is of no use to the fact it. He cancatch it quicker by stand.

run for it. He can catch it quicker by stand-

ingstill. of the reward offered by the city of Washington for information which led to the capture -Charlotte russe made From old boots is a popular dessert in Chreago. They use an arc-

tic overshoe for a mould.