Chening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO.-154.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

COLLOM.—Suddenly, on the 1st inst., Leon Sinclair, nly child of John J. and Maggie Collom aged sixteen onths.

'uneral from the residence of his parents, No. 1009

orris street, on Tuesday afternoon, October 4th, at 2

lock.

'VERALL.—On the 21 Instant, Mrs. Margaret Uber,

it of the late John Everall, accel 18 years.

EVEBALL.—On the 21 instant, Mrs. Margaret Uber, relict of the late John Everall, aged 18 years.
Due botice of the funeral will be given
HARMAN.—On the 30th ult., J. Henry Harman, in the 46th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, October 5th, from the residence of his brother in-law, N. P. Gordon, No. 120 North Eighteenth street, at 3 o'clock P. M.
PURDY.—Buddenly, on October 1st, Philip B. Purdy.
His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 2046 Locust street, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARCH, COR. OF FOURTH. 400 EYBE & LANDELL, 400 stripe Opera Square Shuwls. Tripe Opera Long Shuwls. Red, White and Blue Opera Cloths. India Camel's Hair and Paisley Shawls.

PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia, -JOHN C. BAKEE & Co. 718 Market st SPECIAL NOTICES.

FULLY UNDER WAY

OUR

FALL TRADE OPENED.

WE NOW OFFER

The Finest Ready-Made Clothing

That Philadelphia has ever seen and the largest and most varied line of

ELEGANT PIECE GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH

Youths' and Boys' Dress & School Suits

And all that & New and Beautiful in

Gents' Furnishing Goods, "

AT THE

CHESTNUT ST. CLOTHING HOUSE,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

WANAMAKER.

Orders on the Custom Department are being registered fast, and as we have but a few patterns of some of our_ Choicest Imported Styles, we ask an early call from our

Our Ready-made Glothing should be seen before any purchases are made of Fall and Winter Garments,

BEDFORD WATER!
Fresh from the Springs, kept in glass
A. MOSELEY, Apothocary,

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL Exhibition of the Burlington Co., N. J. Agri-nitural Society will be held at Mount Holly on TUES-DAY and WEINESDAY, October 4th and 5th. Trains leave Upper-Side of. Alarket street at 8 and 9 A. M., and 1, 230, 5 and 6, 30 P. M. Also, at 7 A. M. and 3, 30 P. M., via Camden and Bur-ngton County Railroad; and from Walnut street, by Landen and Ambey Railroad, via Burlington, 6, 30, 8, 19 A. M., and 12 M. A. M., and 12 at.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF
the Stockholders of the Greenwith Improvement
and Lailroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, the
Others of October, 1870, at 11 or clock A. M. at 12;
Wilmut street, for the election of officers to serve for
the ynsuing year.

M. MAGEE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Lehigh Valley Bailroal Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two and a Half Per Central partials + their office, No. 303 Walnut street, up stairs, on and after SATURDAY, October 15, 1870.

L. CHAMBERLAIN, october 15, 1870.

Treasurer.

IF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL White Mountain Cake, go to DEXTER'S, 245 south Fifteenth street. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, ical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously poor

PULITICAL NOTICES.

MASS MEETING

OF THE

UNION REPUBLICAN CITIZENS

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN,

Monday Evening, October 3d, 1870.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!

Debt and that Economy and Integrity shall supersede Extravagance and Fraud in every department of the Government.

All who are in favor of Maintaining and Protecting the Industrial interest of our Country, and who desire the Sucdess of the great Principles of the Republican Party, are invited.

The following distinguished Speakers will address the

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Matne. Hon. JOHN SCOTT, U. S. Senator, Pennsylvania. Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL. Hon. F. CARROLL BREWSTER.

General JOSHUA T. OWEN. LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

By order of the Ward Executive Committee.

WM. M. TAYLOR, Chairman.

POL TICAL NOTICES.

INTH WARD. The REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the NINTH WABD are requested to meet at Headquarters, Northwest corner of MERBIOK and MARKET Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 4, at 71% o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the

HON. CHARLES O'NEILL GEORGE L. BUZBY, Esq. By order of the Ward Executive Committee. JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

EDWIN F. LEVAN, {

° Carpetings, &c.

NEW CARPETINGS.

JAS. H. ORNE SON & CO. 626 CHESTNUT STREET.

We are now receiving a full supply of all the new

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN MADE CARPETINGS.

FRENCH MOQUETTES FRENCH AXMINSTERS. ENGLISH AXMINSTERS. ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

WILTON, VELVET and TAPESTRIES. English and American INGRAIN THREE-PLYS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS In Sheets from 4 to 8 Yards Wide. All of which will be offered at unusually

JAS. H. ORNE SON & CO.

PIANOS.

Low Prices.

Chestnut Street, below Seventh.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, &c., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

No. 1006 OHESTNUT STREET.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

Grand, Square and Upright. Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices. GOULD & FISCHER. Successors of J. E. GOULD, No. 923 Chestnut Street,

1018 Arch Street.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-OCTOBER 3.

ABRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Contipede, Willets, from Providence, in balaut to J S Hills.
Steamer H L Gaw, Her. 13 hours from
the steamer H L Gaw, The steamer H L Gaw, The steamer H L Gaw, The steamer the steam Steamer H. Gaw. Her. 13 hours from Baltimore, with halse and passengers to A Groves. Jr.

Steamer H. L. Gaw. Her. 13 hours from Baltimore, with halse and passengers to A Groves. Jr.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from Ne v York, with malse to John F. Ohl.

Schr Mabel F. Staples, Coffin, 5 days from Biston, in sallast to Souder & Adams.

Schr W. H. Brinsfield, Jones, 5 days from Federalsburg, with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Mager F Staples, Colin, a days from Beston, in ballast to Souder & Adams.
Schr W H Brinsfield, Jones, 5 days from Federalsburg, with railroad ties to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr J M Clayton. Thomas, I day from Frederica, Del. with wood to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr America, Smith, 5 days from Wicomico River, lumber to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Jas W Bartlett, Bartlett. from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Deer, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Somerset, Adams, from Salisbury, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Schr Boston, Nickerson, from Boston, with make to captain.

Schr J H Perry, Kelly, from Newport, with make.

Schr Sulioto, Dexter, Salem.

Schr Sulioto, Dexter, Salem.

Schr Sulioto, Dexter, Salem.

Schr Sulioto, Dexter, Salem.

Schr J Slusman, Sulsman, Salem.

Schr J Slusman, Slusman, Salem.

Schr J Slusman, Slusman, Salem.

Schr J Sophia Wilson, Walls, Weymouth.

Schr E W Pratt, Kendrick, Providence.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Walls, Weymouth.

Schr S B Wheeler, Laoyd, Boston.

Schr B Wheeler, Laoyd, Boston.

Schr Henry Holbert, Benton, Boston.

Schr Henry Holbert, Benton, Boston.

Schr J T Weaver, Weaver, Boston.

Schr J T Weaver, Weaver, Boston.

Schr J Cadwalader, Steelman, Boston.

Schr J Gadwalader, Steelman, Boston.

Schr J Maxfield, May, Boston.

Schr J Maxfield, May, Boston.

Schr J P Gake, Endicott, Boston.

Schr J Gake, Capticott, Boston.

Schr J P Gake, Endicott, Boston.

Schr J F Gake, Capticott, Boston.

Schr J F Gake, Capticott, Boston.

Schr J F Gake, Ladle to captain—not as before.

GLEARED THIS DAY.

Steamper O Comstock, Drake, N. York, W M Burd & Co.

i-Iconsigned, vessel to captain—not us before, OLEARED THIS DAY Steamer C Comstock, Drake, N. York, W. M. Bhird & Co. Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. All who faver a Reduction of the National

MEMORANDA
Ship Virginia, Campbell, hence at Helvoet 18th ult.
Steamer Prometheus, Gray, from Charleston, SC, at Boston yesterday
Bark Abbie N Franklin, Holbrook, from Leghorn for
this port, was signalized 6th ult. lat 42 40, lon 37 55, out
38 days Bark Tropic Bird. Durfee, hence for Cronstadt, in the Sound, Elsinore, 16th uit.

Bark Schamyl, Dix cleared at Stockholm 13th uit.
for New York.

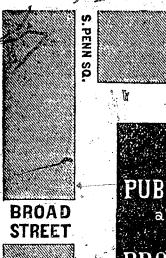
Schr St Mary, Williams, sailed from Newport 30th uit. for this port Schr Sarah, Cobb, for this port, sailed from Warren Soth ut.
Soth ut.
Schrs Wm Arthur, Atchison, from Portland, and J H
Bartlett, Harris, from Providence, both for this port, Schra Wm Armut Armat Bartlett, Harris, from Providence, both for this port at Nowport 30th ult.
Schra Maryland, Green, and Elizabeth English, Crowell, cleared at Boston 1st just, for this port.

COPARTNERSHIP. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the undersigned is this day
dissolved by mitual consent. The assets and, liabilities
will be liquidated by WM. H. HIUNTER. at 734 Sanson
street.
WM. H. HUNTER.
THOS. W. SNOWDEN.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1870. oc8,21.

DOUBLE BOILERS, FOR PREPARING AL Corn Starch. Farina, or Milk, without risk of burning, and Tea-Pots. Pans, Kettles, Wash Basina and Thuware and Höusekeeping Hardware. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 335 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. OPIRITS TURPENTINE.—134 BARRELS DTurpenting landing from stoamer Pioneer, and for sale by COCHEAN, RUSSELL & CO. III Chestaut street.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS ORSTRUCTION AT BROAD AND MARKET STS.

MARKET STACET



The act of legislation creating a commission

to erect Public Buildings, and directing the

people of Philadelphia to select between

Washington Square and Penn Squares, con-

tains the following clause: "In the event of

the ultimate selection of Penn Squares as the

site for said public buildings, the said commis-

sion shall have authority and they are hereby

em owered to vacate so much of Market and

of Bread streets as they may deem, needful;

provided, however, that the streets passing

around said buildings shall not be of less width than one hundred feet."

The project of thus strangulating the two

main avenues in the city is naturally exciting

so much feeling among all those who own

property or do business upon those streets. and it is, besides, a matter of much public con-

cern to all who take an interest in the future

development of our city, that we have had

the above diagram prepared, drawn to a scale,

showing what the result will be. After

leaving a street one hundred feet wide around

the buildings, the remaining space will not be

as a solid block is, of course, impossible.

has 251,735 feet, or almost exactly one oct

zens at large, who have been counting on

section in this manner. We are not without

MUSICAL.

Hassler's Orchestra.

emy of Music, the orchestra recently organized by the Hassler brothers gave its first per-

formance. The house was completely filled,

and we are glad of the fact, for it is, we hope,

a token of popular appreciation of the ef-

forts of Mark and Simon Hassler to form a

combination of musicians which will be credi-

table to our city. The programme was ju-

diciously arranged. It contained chiefly popu-

lar music, such as selections from Martha, and the Bolantian Girl, Julien's "Steight Ride Polka," and Lindpaintner's "Battle Over-

Flambeaux. All of these pieces were played by

the orchestra of over sixty musicians in a man-

should receive the hearty support of our citi-

to acquaint the people with such music.

The Nilsson Concerts.

he Academy of Music. Concerts will also

be given on the following Wednesday and Fri-

day evenings; and there will be a matinee on

Saturday, the 15th. The sale of tickets will

begin on Thursday, of this week, at the Aca-

The Chief of the Pittsburgh police went into a sewer the other morning, thinking he had a sewer thing ou a man who was heard in there crying out, "I know you; you're police,

demy.

gore within the street line.

JUNIPER ST.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS as proposed BROAD & MARKET

BROAD STREET MASONIC TEMPLE

JUNIPER ST.

MARKET much less degree by Washington and Franklin Squares, yet its prosperity has been almost ruined. Sixth street, to the east of it, has rapidly improved, and Eighth street, to the west, has become one of the busiest avenues in town, while Seventh street has been passed over in the march of improvement, and has remained virtually dead. These same influences would be intensified in Broad street by the surroundings which the courts and public offices would attract to the neighborhood. Handsome stores and public institutions would be driven away by taverns and eatinghouses; and the unseemly crowds which now infest the front of the State House would take the place of the promenaders whom we have looked forward to as filling the sidewalks of the future fashionable avenue of the city. Broad street, moreover, is the only place where processions and military reviews and

receptions have any chance of making a dis-

almost destroyed. We assume, as a matter of course that no more than sufficient to accommodate the pro- one thinks of committing the absurdity of posed structure, erected around a quadrangle, placing four small buildings on the four existing squares. This would be so frightfully ex-The area shown in our plan contains 248,972 pensive, so excessively inconvenient, and so feet, while Washington, Square, as it hands, unterly destructive of architectural effect, that we believe the idea is not seriously entertained by any one. The framers of the bill certainly We do not wonder that the Free Masons are did not contemplate it, or they would not have becoming exercised over the prospect of armed the Commission with power to occupy having their new and splendid Temple thus the centre and carry the streets around the crowded into a corner, and thrust behind the new architectural prodigy; nor that our citis Penn Squares that they cannot be used for the zens at large, who have been counting on a purpose in their present conditions, and can-Broad street as the grand metropolitan fea-# not be consolidated without inflicting an inpurpose in their present conditions, and canture of our future city, should object to its bi - jury on the whole city so great as to be inadmissible. We are confident, therefore, that examples of what is the effect of thus blocking the people will commit no such folly as voting up a street and diverting it from its course, in favor of their selection as the site for the Seventh street, for instance, is cut off to a public buildings.

GOTISCHALE.

His Funeral in New York Yesterday.

The Tribune says:
The funeral of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, -On last Saturday afternoon, at the Acad-u The funeral of Leuis Moreau Gottschalk, the well-known pianist, who died at Rio Janiero, Dec. 18, 1869, aged 40 years, will take place to-day, from St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-lighth street, near Tard avenue. Representatives from several musical societies of this and neighboring cities will attend. Five hundred pards of invitation have been is sued, and a space has been set apart for the holders. At 10 A. M., the Rev. Edward J. McGynt, D. D., the pastor of St. Stephen's Church, will celebrate a solemn mass of requiem, assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon. The music will be under the direction of Mr. William Berge, and will be sung by a double quartette, assisted by Berge's Choral Union. Cherubin's Requiem Mass has been selected. At the offertory will be introduced an adaptation of Gottschalk's "Last Hope," arranged by his sister, Miss Clara Cottschalk. As the ture" upon the theme of "God save the Queen." Besides these were the "Coronation March," from the Prophet, and the Marche des by his sister, Miss Clara Cottschalk. As the body is borne from the vault under the church the orchestra of oversixty musicians in a manner which must be regarded as extremely creditable when we remember that this is the first public performance of the organization, and that the opportunities for rehearsal have ducting its performance at a concert in Rio not been very great. Mr. Mark Hassier discharged in the sent the manuscript to his publication of the sent the manuscript to his publication. lishers in this city, and in his letter to them accompanying the manuscript, he used these words: "I believe it was written for my rerected the music. Other concerts will be given on coming Saturdays by the intestra—not every week, but at time at will be announced. It is in the greatest degree desirable that this enterprise words: "I believe it was written for my requiem." As the body is carrying from the church, Gottschale's Funeral March will be performed. The body will be taken to Greenwood. The pall-bearers will be Charles Vezni, George W. Warren, C. F. Chickering, Henry C. Watson, Richard Hoffman, D. Colden Murray, Gen. James F. Hall, L. J. Discombes, Thomas J. Hall. zens, and we hope such interest may be ex. hibited in it, that each of the concerts will be pecuniarily successful. Certainly if the coming

concerts are as good as the first one, subscri-YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK. bers and persons who purchase single tickets Ravages of the Scourge. will have a very handsome return for their in-vestments. It is somewhat singular that a city of the size of this one—a city too, which contains so many really admirable instrumenare being energetically stayed by the couratal musicians—has not, had, before this time, geous and commendable exertions of Dr. an orchestra of this size and character. The Carnochan and his efficient assistants, and an orchestra of this size and character. The from information which may be relied upon professional jealousies of smaller organizathere is reason to believe that the pestilence will be speedily checked. Alarm and a gradtions and of individual musicians are responually increasing state of consternation prevailed throughout the community when the terrible announcement was made that yellow fever sible for this, in part; but as these have now been overcome, we may fairly hope, with the assistance of our people, to have in existence was stealing into the city. The man who a large orchestra, of first rate ability, under junwisely relies upon circumstances, however dicious direction; an orchestra which will not apparently secure, to shield him from the disassistance of our people, to have in existenco apparently secure, to shield him from the disease, rashly defies a danger that will come upon him mawares. The patients at West liank, Lower Quarantine, were yesterday increased by the arrival of the following persons from Governor's Island: Orderly Sergeant Stuart; Company Sergeant Sullivan; James Madigan, corporal, Company B; Charles Bulser, corporal, Company B; Thomas Williams, buglen.

List of Dead Shice Last Report. only cater to the demand for popular music. but will be ready, when occasion offers, to interpret compositions of the highest class, and The first of the Nilsson Concerts will be given on Monday night next, October 10th, at

The following is a list of those who died esterday at the Lower Quarantine: Henry Smith, aged twenty-four, native of Hanover, admitted Oct. 1, from steamship Mississippi, died a few hours after admission to hospital.

Francis Nearns, aged twenty, native of New York, private soldier, admitted Oct. 1, from Governor's Island. Charles Taylor, aged twenty-three, native of Philadelphia, admitted Oct. 1, from Governor's Island.

there crying out, "I know you; you're police, and you're after me." After wading or swimming half a mile, the official came out in a pitiable plight, only to find that a boy in a madjoining house had been yelling down through the pipes, and then running to the window to watch the result. The Chief has been sitting down, thinking to himself parer since.

Thiladelphia, admitted Oct.1, from Governor's Island.

"Adversity," says a Western preacher, takes us up short and sets us down hard, and when it's done with us we feel as contented as a boy that's been spanked and set away to coel."

FIRST EDITION.

BY CABLE AND MAIL.

EUROPE.

ATTITUDE OF RUSSIA

REVELATIONS

[By Cable.]

Good Grounds for the Apprehensions of Turkey--Extraordinary Movements of Troops---Prospective Understanding Between Bismarck and the Czar.

London, Oct. 2. 1870.—The special correspondent of the *Trilane* at St. Petersburg writes on the 26th ult.: "To quiet rumors, the government announces semi-officially that it persists in neutrality, and that a Turkish war would have no connection with the present conflict. Gen. Ignatief is here. There present conflict. Gen. Ignatief is here. There are constant movements of troops; regiments and cannon are daily passing through. The newspapers are all agitating the Eastern question and urging the abrogation of the Treaty of Paris. The Diplomatist says: "Gortschakoff has resolved speedily to upset it." An understanding will probably be peaceably arrived at between Gortschakoff and Bismarck."

The Czar and the German Victories. London papers mention that the Czar, on eceiving news of the battle of Sedan. receiving news of the battle of Sedan, gave a dinner at Moscow on the 3d of September, when, having drank to the health of his royal uncle of Prussia, he broke the glass, according to German custom, which prescribes that none shall drink again from a glass which has been used for very solemn toasts

Rumored Enlistment of Ameritan Officers for the Army of the Czar...Denial by the Russian Minister. play, and the effectiveness of these would be

The New York Tribune says: It was reported in certain usually well-informed circles, on Saturday, that agents of the Russian Government had arrived in this city and were enlisting ex-officers of American can armies for service under the Czar. immediate occasion of this demand for American officers was said to be the organization of a grand army of intervention, intended to be thrown in the direction of Prussia, and meantime to release other forces for the conquest of Turkey. The Czar's pen-chant for Americans, and the known excel-lence and experience of American officers, were assigned as among the reasons for this movement. The circumstantial rumor even went so far as to say that the Czar was anxthe introduction of late improvements in the American field thetics.

The Russian Minister, on inquiry as to the correctness of the story, promptly declared it talks and absurd. He says that an imposter, representing himself to be a Russian agent, has been going about the country, lately, asking contributions of money to aid in the forwarding of American officers to Russia. One gentleman, in Philadelphia, believing the story, but fearing to trust him too far, sent \$6,000 in gold to Minister Curtin in St. Petersburg, to be placed at the disposal of the Czar should he need it for such a purpose. The money was returned, and the swindler denounced. The Minister also states that all rumors to the effect that Russia is arm-The Russian Minister, on inquiry as to the that all rumors to the effect that Russia is armthat all rumors to the effect that Russia is arming with a view to the acquisition of territory are untrue. Russia does not want Constantinople; all she desires is peace, that she may have leisure to further her national improvements, and complete the emancipation of the serfs and other reforms. The possession of Turkey in Europe would disturb Russia's centre of gravity, and she would be threatised with the fate of the Roman Empire—dismemberment. To retain the North there. memberment. To retain the North, therefore, she is willing to forego the acquisition of the East.

[By Cable, 1

The Siege of Strasbourg.
OSTEND, Oct. 2.—I have from Strasbourg the lews that many of the French troops at Strasbourg bourg, on seeing the white fing hoisted, refused to surrender their arms and threw them into the moat. The people maintain a silent, sullen attitude. The thousand German troops have been left as a garrison, and are busily repairing the citadel and public works. 40,000 troops have been despatched to the army before Paris, the Baden troops showing much disaffection on re-ceiving their orders. The city has been greatly injured. The books, missals, and manuscripts of the Commandery in the Public Library are reported to have been preserved by storing them in the cellar of a house near the New The Cathedral has suffered much Temple. The Cathedral has suffered much; the roof of the nave has been partially burned, and the fine stained glass has been damaged in some of the western windows. The great tower is undergoing a careful examination. Architects from Munich have already been sent for to examine it. It is feared that foundations have been severely shaken. famous Frauen Haus has also suffered badly, and the Hotel de Ville. No steps have yet been taken to repair the great bridge to Kehl.

Fighting Before Rouen.

London, Oct. 2.—Your special at Boulogne elegraphs me: My officer of National Guards at Poix had some reason for his scare. We have news to-night that the National Guards of the Army of Rouen had their first brush with the enemy yesterday, near Bonnieres, about forty miles from Paris, and nearly half way to Rouen. The action was fought in the forest of Bosny, in the words on the Evreux road, and on the bank of the Seine. The Gerroad, and on the bank of the Seine. The Germans advanced from Meulan, which they had occupied in force two days before, passed through Mantes, and were attacked at Bonnieres by the Rouentroops. The National Guard behaved very gallantly, and for two bours had the advantage, driving the Germans back through Mantes, where many were killed in a desperate conflict on a bridge over the Seine, and nearly to Mezy, where reinforcements of artillery and cavalry came up to the Germans from Meulan, and these, in their turn resuming the oftensive, drove the turn resuming the offensive, drove the French back in considerable disorder and with heavy loss. At the latest advices the Germans occupy Mantes, the bridges over the Scine the Magny road, and the faubourg of Limay. Communication is reopened, however, by Anglens with the command of the Army of the Lotre has been offered to General Beauregard. General Utiliah has anywed to The Lotre has been offered to General Beauregard. Ulrich has arrived at Tours—with what object is not known. The news from Paris is that when the Germans summoned Fort d'Issy, near Mendon, to surrender, the commander replied that it could only be surrendered by his dead body. The artillery practice of the forts is excellent, and the German lines are withdrawn to a distance from the first investment,

the guns of the forts proving to be of a much greater range than the siege cannon. The Germans are reported to be suffering from sickness, and going into winter-quarters beyond Versailles. All stories of renewed disturbances in Paris are based on the issuing by General Trochu, on the 29th (Thursday), of a proclamation denouncing severe penalties against all persons found attempting to commit robbery, or otherwise disturb the public order, and all spies. World.

[By Mail.] BISMARCK.

A Conversation with the Iron Count-His Opinion of German Troops.--Paris Not to Be Attacked.--Starve the Re-seiged.--Prospects of Peace.--Krance to Be Rendered Harmless... A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from King-William's headquarters at Rheims, under date of Sept. 13, gives the fol-lowing interview with Bismarck:

To my opening observation that we lead not

be counted on."

Paris to be Starved Out.

Paris to be Starved Out. Paris to be Starved Out.

I asked if he thought the French would defend Paris. "We shall not attack it," he answered. "What will you do, then?" I asked. "We shall enter it without attacking it. We shall starve it out." I urged that it would require 1.200,000 men to invest Paris. He explained that it would not be invested in that sense." But," he said, "we shall post our armies around it, according as is thought best, and we have 50,000 cavalry who will answer for the rest. They will perpetually sweep and scour the parts not actually occupied by our troops, and

Not a Morsel of Food will beable to Enter

Why should we attack, and undergo fresh sacrifices gratuitously? There are fighting persons in Paris, who might give us trouble the first and possibly the second day if we attacked. The third day, if we leave them alone, they will be more troublesome to Paris itself, food becoming scarce. We will begin with the third day. Why run our heads against a wall? He spoke with the utmost confidence of this system, and I leave his views just as they were stated. When I suggested that, while Paris was being thus starved into submission time would be given for the formation of a new French be given for the formation of a new French army south of the Loire, he replied, "Not an army; only numbers of armed people. We took 1,500 of such near St. Menehould with a cincle stondard of drawners." took 1,500 of such near St. Menenould with a single squadron of dragoous. It is possible that the Frenchman may be made a good soldier in three months, but we shall not give him three months, and in any case the so-called army will be without officers deserving the name. If they insist on fighting, well and they will be described and But it is a They will be slaughtered. But it is a

Peace Prospects.

Touching upon the prospects of peace, he inquired—"With whom? Through what? With the gentlemen of the payement and their representatives." When I saw the Emperor," he went on, "after his surrendering himself a prisoper, I asked him if he was disposed to put forward any request for peace." The Emperor replied that he was not in a position to do so, for he had left a regular government in Paris, with the Empress at its head.

Only the Imperial Government.

"It is plain, therefore," continued Count Bismarck, "that if France possesses any government awall it is still the government of the Empress as Regent or of the Emperor." When I asked if the flight of the Empress and of the Prince Imperial might not be regarded as an abdication, he said, very positively, he could not so construe it. The Empress had been forced to go by the gentlemen of the pavement, as the Corps Legislatif had been obliged to suspend its sittings; but the action of the standard of the pavement was the of the gentleman of the pavement was not legal. They could not make a government. The question was—Whom does the fleet still obey? Whom does the army shut up in Metz still obey? Perhaps

Bazaine Still Recognizes the Emperor If so, and we choose to let him go to Paris, he and his army would be worth considerably more than the gentlemen of the pavement and the so-called government. We do not wish to dictate to France her form of government; we have nothing to say to it. That is her affair." I pointed out that it would be extremely difficult for the French people at the present moment even to employ the means necessary for ascertaining the national will. "That is their lookout," replied his Excellency. "We know what we want, and that is enough for us."

German Conditions of Peace.

This observation led up to what Germany will consider indispensable conditions of peace. Count Bismarck disclaimed all desire of increase of territory or population for mere increase sake, and it was a nuisance to have German subjects who speak French. "But," he continued, "the present is the twenty-fifth time in the space of a hundred years that France has made war on Germany on some pretext or other. Now, at least, our terrible disease of divided unity being cured, we have contrived, by the help of the hand of God, to wheat her down. It is idle to hope to propitiate her. She would never forgive us for beating her, even if we offered the easiest terms in the world and foresteen from culture for the world, and forebore from asking for the expenses of the war.
France to be Rendered Harmless.

She could not forgive you for Waterloo, and it was only by accident that she did not make wan upon you on account of it. She could not forgive Sadowa, though it was not fought against her, and she will never forgive So lau. She must, therefore, be made harmless. We must have Strasbourg, and we must have Metz, even if in the latter case we hold merely the garrison, and whitever else is necessary to improve our strategic position against attack from her. We do not want the territory but the garrison have a gleric between her and us. At the commencement of this war, had the Emperor displayed energy, he might have attacked Southern Germany before we could have done anything. Why he did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an anything to the did not do it we do not know to this day. He had an anything to the did not do it we do not know to this day. army of 150,000 men ready to be moved in a day. We cannot do that—we are too poor. But France can afford it; and having missed doing the energetic and daring thing once. she would know better next time, and would do it if we do not take precautions, and make it investible by invivous our frontier. Hed do it if we do not make precautions, and make it impossible, by improving our frontier. Had the attack been made at once on South, Germany we should have lost its assistance, not because the South Germans are not well disposed, but because that would have been crushed.

"The late King of Wurtemburg said to me one day, 'you are always very frank with me?"

one day, 'you are always very frank with me; I will be frank with you. If the French were to pounce upon my people, and I were eating a soldier's bread in your camp, how should I teel? My people, oppressed with exactions, would beg of me to come home and make terms with the conquerors. The shirt is nearer to the skin than the cent, and I should have to do it.' These were the words of the late King of Wurtemburg to me, and they describe the situation such as it must always remain if the situation such as it must always tendar we do not make ourselves strong against French attack on that side. That is why we must have Strasbourg, and an improved frontier. We will fight ten years sooner than not obtain this necessary security."

A cereous matter-bees-wax.-Ex.