

The War.

END OF THE SECOND EMPIRE

SURRENDER OF NAPOLEON.

Desperate Fighting of the French—The Great Battles at Sedan—The Rout of the French Army—Surrender of M. Mahon and Bazaine—The Defeat of the French at the Battle of Sedan—The Prussians Use the Bayonet.

Berlin, Sept. 3.—Evening.—There is great jubilation throughout Germany to-day over the success of the Prussian arms. Business is entirely suspended, bells ringing, bands playing, and there is a general hilarity over the prospect of a speedy peace. The various corporations of Berlin, accompanied by the children of the schools, formed in procession to-day, and after parading through the streets marched to the palace to congratulate the Queen on the joyful news.

London, September 3.—A special telegram to the New York Herald dated Sedan, transmitted by way of Bouillon, in Belgium, at midnight on the 2nd inst., has just been received here.

In his telegraphic report the Herald writer says that the die of battle is cast, so far as the fate of M. Mahon's splendid French army and personal executive fortunes of the Bonapartes and the Bonaparte French Empire are concerned. It is, he says, all over with France, according to the existing situation both in the field and in the cabinet in Paris, and then goes on to say: "I have already telegraphed to you the facts that after the battles which took place between the French and Prussian armies, during the days and evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, each day's fighting being of a most terrific character. The active results remained undecided, although the balance of the fortune was at the close of each day somewhat in favor of the Prussians. Thursday last in the morning at day break showed the French forces as having been heavily reinforced during the night or in the hours of temporary cessation of combat, and that they were then occupying a strong and elevated position near Bazailles. The French line was seen to extend from Bazailles to and along the course of railroad to a point near Bouzy, and thence along the main line of the road to another and extensive point on the Mouson railroad. At the hour of five o'clock in the morning the Prussians commenced the battle, making a simultaneous and powerful attack on the French front and left flank. The assault was confined for a time to the play of artillery on the part of the two armies, both keeping up an incessant fire. The French were, as was very soon evident, weaker in their force of guns than the Germans, and their fire was consequently neither so warm nor so effective as was that of their enemy. At noon the Prussians made a fierce infantry attack near Bouzy, with the object of breaking the French center. After the delivering of some of the most terrible blows and the apparent finishing of some of the most severe fighting of the war between the two armies, the Prussian assaults fell back from the point which they had struck on the center. A pause seemed to take place in the Prussian army, as though for a breathing time or to rally and renew their determination. At the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon the artillery fire was less animated and not quite so incessant on either side. This temporary lull indicated, however, merely a prelude of a still fiercer assault, a really dreadful affair. At two o'clock a simultaneous movement was commenced along the Prussian line, their infantry charging right upon the French guns. The hour of three o'clock in the afternoon came and the battle was still raging. The French soldiers, who had previously and from the first moment stood firm at all points, notwithstanding the almost crushing severity of the assault, wavered for a moment or two all along the position and almost immediately broke in apparent confusion. The battle soon became a rout on the part of Napoleon's soldiers. They recoiled, fell back, staggered as it were, and finally retreated. Marshal M. Mahon was reported during the attack which has just been described.

The roads, highways and surrounding fields now presented a most terrible and sickening sight. The French troops left everything behind them, flying in all directions in the midst of the confusion, and throwing their arms away at every step. The Prussians pressed forward resolutely and in order, with the full determination of cutting off the retreat or flight of the French towards Belgium. During these several actions and in the last charge particularly the Prussian soldiers used the bayonet with most terrible effect on the French. Night closed down on them in their pursuit of the flying French, the dark hours finding the Prussians gathering in victorious and joyous groups around the city of Sedan. The Emperor Napoleon remained at his headquarters, which had been fixed near Sedan all through the line of fighting, and until the close of battle. At the hour of 11 p. m. a message was dispatched to His Majesty from the field, advising him of their actual loss of the fight, and advising him to fly to Belgium, but the Emperor was really too ill in health for the journey.

This, Saturday morning the Prussian troops prepared to attack Sedan, the place being really in no position to offer resistance. At twelve noon to-day, a party of French officers, headed by General Wimpfen set out from Sedan bearing a flag of truce to the German headquarters, where these French officers surrendered their army and fortress to His Majesty, King William. The French officers also bore and delivered to the King's hand an autograph letter from His Majesty, the Emperor

Napoleon III, of France, in which Napoleon expressed his desire to surrender himself personally to the King, but he having now any command or authority. This letter to the King said: "As I cannot die at the head of my army I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters at Rudes. King William received the French officers and their messages graciously, and with much suavity of manner. A formal capitulation of the French army took place at once. The articles of this solemn act were concluded and ratified at half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

Large numbers of French soldiers have already escaped from the scenes of the late disaster to Belgium. M. Mahon's whole army comprised 120,000 men, and the Prussians had 200,000 men engaged in its reserve.

Twenty thousand Prussians and ten thousand French were killed and wounded in the battles of the Meuse.

London, September 3.—Telegrams of a still later hour from the seat of war which have been received here embrace a report of the capitulation of Marshal Bazaine at Metz. This act took place, it is said, soon after the Marshal had been in receipt of the news of the personal surrender of Emperor Napoleon and of the surrender of the army of Marshal M. Mahon.

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The consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. Railway sleepers alone require 150,000 acres of the best timber every year. The entire expenditure for railway buildings, repairs, and cars, is \$38,500,000. The locomotives in the United States cost \$36,000,000 worth of the article. Wood industry amounts to \$500,000,000, in which there are 40,000 artisans employed.

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GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION. PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 24 day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, D. W. Woodring, Sheriff of the county of Centre, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, ON THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, (being the 11th day of October,) at which time they will vote for the following State and County officers:

Five persons to represent the 21st district in the senate of Pennsylvania. One person for the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. One person for the office of Commissioner of the county of Centre. Two persons for the office of Jury Commissioner of the county of Centre. One person for the office of Auditor of the county of Centre.

I ALSO HEREBY make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows: For the Borough of Bellefonte and Spring and Jenner townships, at the court-house in Bellefonte. For the township of Brunsdale at the house of John Bond. For the township of Carlisle at the school-house of Robert Mann's. For Farguson township at the school-house in Pine Grove. For the township of George township at the public-house of Wm. Wolf. For Harris township at the school-house in Bouldsburg. For Haines township at the public house of Mr. Bulp in Aaronsburg. For Halfmoon township at the school-house in Walkerville. For Howard township and Howard townships at the house of Mrs. Edza Tipton. For Huston township at the former place of holding elections. For Liberty township at the school-house in Engleville. For Miles township at the school-house in Rabersburg. For Maion township at the school-house in Jacksonburg. For Mifflin township and Boggs township at the school-house in Mileburg. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judicial department of this State, or of the Federal Government, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, who shall be incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any officer of said election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a citizen of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed thereon and returned, and who has resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid ten days, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector before the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall deposit on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application for such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the affidavits given him that he is of the aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inspected in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and note made opposite his name by writing the words 'admitted to vote' by reason of having paid tax, or the words 'admitted to vote' by reason of such age, shall be inserted in the lists of voters kept by them.

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of countless masses, which are filling up every avenue leading to the hall. There are no symptoms of disorder yet, only a UNANIMOUS EXPRESSION OF POPULAR WILL.

Before the residence of General Trochu, in the Douve, there is a compact mass of people, awaiting the return of the Governor.

Around the Tuilleries there is a strong military force, guarding against any possible display of popular indignation. Hundreds of thousands of citizens are still pushing toward the Corps Legislatif. Place De La Concorde is one mass of human beings.

There is intense excitement and a constant noise of voices that drowns all other sounds. There were no dangerous elements visible until the crowd reached Rue Castiglioni, where they began tearing down the flags of the National golden eagles of France, and from the walls and sigus medals bearing the Imperial effigy. Soldiers have also joined in these demonstrations.

An interview has taken place between Napoleon and the King of Prussia for the purpose of deciding upon THE FUTURE RESIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR.

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Tragic End of Two Brothers. Providence, R. I., September 1.—Last Sunday two brothers named James H. and Frederick Owens, while partially intoxicated, were seen fighting on board a sail boat on the river, about ten miles from this city. They were remonstrated with, and soon continued on their course. The next morning their boat was found washed ashore, but the brothers were missing. This afternoon both bodies were recovered in the river, cut and bruised, indicating that they had resumed fighting, and fell overboard.

Franklin, August 30.—William A. Thompson, a well known citizen of this place, was blown to pieces this afternoon by the explosion of two tar-potatoes. He was hauling tar-potatoes from Franklin to Miller's farm. When a mile and a half from Franklin they exploded. The horse which was attached to the wagon was blown several rods and torn in pieces.

Brooklyn, September 1.—At about midnight last night a fire broke out in the three story frame tenement houses at the corner of Graham avenue and Boerum street, which was attended with the loss of three lives before the flames could be suppressed.

"Wife," said a broker, a few days since, "do you think I shall ever be worth fifty thousand dollars?" "Ain't I worth that to you?" said the confiding spouse. "Yes," said the other half, "but I can't put you out of interest."

Grasshoppers are terribly destructive in Fayette county. They have pretty much taken possession of Franklin township, and pasture fields and corn fields are suffering terribly from their depredations.

The fly flouring mills at St. Paul, New York were destroyed by fire on the 25th, together with 1,800 barrels of flour, 1,000 bushels of wheat, 70 tons of mill feed, and 1,000 empty flour barrels. Loss on building and machinery, \$50,000. Clock \$15,000.

Horace Greeley is likely to be the Radical nominee for Governor of New York.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks that "a failure, Grant is a success."

Wonderful Civil Engineering Shown in the Pyramids. Colonel Sir Henry James, in a recent lecture on the "Pyramids of Egypt," stated that the king's chamber, inside the pyramid, contained some stones that were thirty feet long. These stones, weighing some ninety tons, were not found in Egypt at all, but were brought down the Nile, a distance of five hundred miles, and then placed in their present position, one hundred feet above the level of the ground. With regard to their finish, these syenite stones are of the very hardest known, and yet they are so exquisitely polished, and built in to form a casing to the king's chamber with such superior skill, that the finest sheet of tissue paper could not be inserted between the stones, even after a lapse of four thousand years. Such workmanship excites the wonder and admiration of the world, even in this age of science and improvement.

A First-Class Dog Story. The latest remarkable dog story comes from Charlottesville, Va. A few Sundays ago a clerical doctor was preaching in the absence of the regular pastor, in the Episcopal Church. Near the close of the sermon, his dog got up, stretched himself, and walked around unheeding. The doctor, taking no notice of this, the dog deliberately looked around till he found the carrier's hat, took it in his mouth, carried it up to him, and would not leave till he was relieved of it. He then went down in front of the pulpit and waited impatiently for a few minutes for the doctor to take the hint. Finding he would not, he looked around and got his stick, and carried it up to him, which hint was quickly taken by the doctor, for fear that he might do something worse.

Chicago, August 30.—A special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Mail reports that a fearful accident occurred this morning on the Des Moines Valley railroad, near Desola. A passenger train, heavily laden with soldiers on their way to the reunion, was nearly to its destination, when two of the cars were thrown down an embankment to the ditch. The cars were smashed and twenty soldiers wounded and eight killed.

George Rice, a young negro of Evansville, Indiana, was arrested on Thursday last, for a brutal outrage on a white girl. It was with much difficulty that the officers saved him from the summary vengeance of the citizens.

About seven thousand operatives in the manufacturing establishments at Fall River, Mass., are now on a strike, and the Governor has ordered out a portion of a State militia to preserve order. Ball cartridges are a part of their equipment.

The consumption of wood in the United States is enormous. Railway sleepers alone require 150,000 acres of the best timber every year. The entire expenditure for railway buildings, repairs, and cars, is \$38,500,000. The locomotives in the United States cost \$36,000,000 worth of the article. Wood industry amounts to \$500,000,000, in which there are 40,000 artisans employed.

Good Health, for September is before us. The name of this monthly indicates its character devoted to the improvement in human health. It is a magazine that should be read by every body. Published by Alex. Moore, Boston. \$2 per year.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION. PURSUANT to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," approved the 24 day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, I, D. W. Woodring, Sheriff of the county of Centre, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, ON THE SECOND DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, (being the 11th day of October,) at which time they will vote for the following State and County officers:

Five persons to represent the 21st district in the senate of Pennsylvania. One person for the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. One person for the office of Commissioner of the county of Centre. Two persons for the office of Jury Commissioner of the county of Centre. One person for the office of Auditor of the county of Centre.

I ALSO HEREBY make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Centre, are as follows: For the Borough of Bellefonte and Spring and Jenner townships, at the court-house in Bellefonte. For the township of Brunsdale at the house of John Bond. For the township of Carlisle at the school-house of Robert Mann's. For Farguson township at the school-house in Pine Grove. For the township of George township at the public-house of Wm. Wolf. For Harris township at the school-house in Bouldsburg. For Haines township at the public house of Mr. Bulp in Aaronsburg. For Halfmoon township at the school-house in Walkerville. For Howard township and Howard townships at the house of Mrs. Edza Tipton. For Huston township at the former place of holding elections. For Liberty township at the school-house in Engleville. For Miles township at the school-house in Rabersburg. For Maion township at the school-house in Jacksonburg. For Mifflin township and Boggs township at the school-house in Mileburg. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judicial department of this State, or of the Federal Government, or of any incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, who shall be incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or any officer of said election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a citizen of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed thereon and returned, and who has resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the freemen citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid ten days, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on oath or affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector before the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years he shall deposit on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application for such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the affidavits given him that he is of the aforesaid age, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inspected in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and note made opposite his name by writing the words 'admitted to vote' by reason of having paid tax, or the words 'admitted to vote' by reason of such age, shall be inserted in the lists of voters kept by them.

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together with the same, or shall vote in any manner to procure another so to do, or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth, agreeably to law, (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

In accordance with the provisions of the act of an act of the General Assembly, further supplement to the Election laws of this Commonwealth, I publish the following: WHEREAS, By the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed