

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

The German Uprising.

Its Great Unanimity.

Bavaria's "Joyful Echo."

Hidden Causes of the Strife.

The French Uprising.

It is Unanimous Also.

Olivier on the War.

He Deems Victory Certain.

De Gramont's Diplomatic Note.

France and the Equilibrium.

England, Belgium, and Spain.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

GERMANY.

The Great Popular Uprising.

The Berlin Correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—

Am I to continue the list of popular demonstrations given in my last, and lengthened by each arriving mail? Am I to recount that the Darmstadt official journal declares against France in the strongest possible expressions; that the papers of Cologne, Trier, the seat of the Ultramontane, the editor of a Romanist and anti-unity journal has had a narrow escape from being chastised by the mob. But it would occupy too much space to convey the entire catalogue of similar manifestations to your columns. If the Emperor Napoleon has somebody who veraciously informs him of what is going on at this moment in the country he intends to invade, he cannot be in a very hopeful mood as to the success of his venture.

The same correspondent declares that the Germans will meet their enemies in a spirit becoming the magnitude of the stake. He writes:—

Thanks to the incessant provocations of the French Government, they have been thoroughly warmed to the work in hand. Since 1840, when M. Thiers asked for the Rhine frontier, they have by all the successive Governments of France been treated as a people whose political independence must be prolonged at any cost, if France was to be happy. They have long patiently endured the taunts and the wrongs inflicted by their neighbors. As is their habit, they did not much complain, but they were not to be trifled with. Of late they had hoped that in their steady progress towards unity they had already become too formidable to be wantonly attacked. They were also too confident in the civility of the agents of the invading foreigner, that they had not been hoodwinked to prevent his neighbor from arranging their own concerns. Seeing that they have been mistaken in both these assumptions, they feel that a day of reckoning has come, and will do their duty with will. As proud and patriotic men they are resolved to avenge the past and make the future secure; as peaceful, industrial, and cultivated citizens they cannot help looking upon the legions assembling on their frontiers as upon barbarians preparing to do them wrong.

One determination to ward off and punish this crying sin prevails in all parts of Germany. In the North it is a stern desire for action; in the excitable South the feeling is a more fiery one, and if not universal, it pervades such a vast majority of the people as to impose all but absolute silence upon the Ultramontane, the Republicans, and other fractions of the anti-Union party. Whatever remembrances of 1866 may have been lingering in men's minds, they are now submerged in a common hatred of the invading foreigner. Carried away by the currents of the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Baden Governments have already announced their formal resolution to stand with Prussia, and join the Northern Confederacy for better or worse.

The Hidden Causes of the Strife—German Remembrances of French Unrest.

On the 17th of July the Berlin correspondent of the Times writes:—

No one who remembers Berlin this month four years ago can fail to notice the immense difference between the state of public opinion then and now. In 1866 there was a general disinclination, from a sentiment of relationship and old alliances, to go to war with Austria; at present scarce a person is to be found who does not long for the commencement of hostilities between former injuries and recent affronts. However little a German may know of the history of his race, there are few unaware of the circumstances from which French ascendancy first arose. When, in the cause of Protestantism, Germany, 250 years ago, engaged in the most sanguinary civil war recorded in history, France stepped in and preyed upon the nation divided against itself. When, listening to the Jesuit, a Popish Kaiser led his Spanish, Italian, and Slavonian subjects against the Protestants in his German provinces and in those of his princely feudatories, France availed herself of the opportunity, and tore provinces after provinces from the body of the dilapidated realm. The disintegration of the German Empire consequent upon this internal conflict has now lasted two hundred years. Nominally reunited

at the close of the war, Germany has remained a divided country ever since, with up into a number of virtually independent territories, each strong enough to prevent joint action, yet, with few exceptions, too weak to resist foreign attack, it became a football for the designs of some unscrupulous portion of its territory; others were content with the gratification of humiliating so large yet so helpless a commonwealth. Once the most populous, the most powerful State of the continent, France now influences upon the course of events, a voice in the council of nations, impotent in the sphere of politics, it found great difficulty even in developing trade and obtaining commercial treaties from more favored halcyon Austria was the dependence on foreign influence in matters peculiarly domestic that on more occasions than one Austria was able to stay the progress of its constitutional life, while Russia, in a notorious instance, first made all attempt at reform. It is true Prussia the largest of the German States, has been a respectable power for the last century; still, she was too much hampered by the jealousy of people and by her own state of things. Hence the opposition, more or less openly expressed, of the other Continental powers, when, four years ago, Prussia at last undertook to cut the Gordian knot, eject the old but foreign Austria, and bring originally the split, and amid the applause of patriotic Germans, unite the *disjecta membra* of the nation into a compact whole. Hence, more particularly, the resistance of France, whose vanity was not content with a change which interfered with the delightful consciousness so long enjoyed by her of being stronger than any of the adjacent nations.

A Prussian Opinion of the French Declaration of War.

The *Provincial Correspondence*, of Berlin, of July 20th, says:—

The paltry, lying reasons given for this act show the wilful arrogance and thoughtlessness with which France has determined upon war. The great powers sought to restrain that country from its unjustifiable enterprise, while all other nations, in the most open manner, were pursuing the Prussian and German armaments are being carried on calmly but diligently, and the German armies will very shortly march out ready for defense. Although the arming of the French has been going on for a long time, this advantage, thanks to the splendid organization of the Prussian army, will soon be counterbalanced. It is possible that the French will endeavor to secure a momentary triumph, but a first success will not be sufficient to enable them to place full confidence in the leadership of their Commander-in-Chief and his advisers. We intend to avoid all vaingloriousness, but we have no cause to be despondent.

The King of Prussia and the King of Bavaria.

A Berlin despatch of July 21 says that the King of Prussia had sent the following telegram to the King of Bavaria:—

"On receipt of the telegram from your Majesty I immediately assumed command of the Bavarian army, and I incorporated it with the 3d Army Corps, placed under the command of the Crown Prince. By an unheard-of presumption, the Emperor drove the men from their peaceful homes, and heaped upon them the burden of a war which has electrified your people, and all Germany is now united as it never was at any former time. May God bless our arms in the future, and may your Majesty's most heartfelt thanks for your faithful adherence to our treaty upon which Germany rests."

To this the King of Bavaria made the following response by telegraph:—

"Your telegram has awakened in me a joyful echo. The Bavarian troops, side by side with their glorious brethren in arms, will enter the field to defend the rights of Germany, and to show ye now to the new one how madly and miserably he was out in his reckoning in fancying that one man of you would desert his colors when his hereditary enemies were to be opposed to the freedom of the German people, ye Thuringians and Hessians; be worthy of your sires, ye true German Saxons, who of your own free will throw off your yoke from France, and go over to the German standard. Up all that is German to the Rhine! to the Rhine! to the sacred Rhine, and come on the wings of the storm! Here we do all that in us lies. Rich and poor, old and young, we rush to our colors. Even the schools are broken up, for the very boys, inflamed with rage, are burning to ransom the honor of their king and of the German name. Hadst thou seen this day, Ernst Moritz Arndt, thou wouldst have known that thou didst not live in vain. We can now cry, 'It is a crusade; it is a holy war.' If every war has been recklessly invoked with craft and falsehood, it is this."

The Rhenish Penitence Unanimous for Prussia.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily News* has been travelling through the Rhenish provinces, which are to be the seat of war, if Prussia maintains a defensive attitude. He notes that the peasantry of that country are unanimous in their devotion to Prussia. He wrote, July 18:—

I have now passed through the Rhine provinces of Germany, and have had exceptional opportunities of ascertaining the opinions of their inhabitants. From the peasant, whose daily toil scantily feeds himself and his family, to the landowner who is far removed from poverty, the determination to preserve unimpaired the patrimony of the Fatherland, and to resist the invader, which demonstrates that the Germans of these parts regard the welfare of their country as far more to be desired than personal gain or personal success. The peasant who drags out a precarious and miserable existence on the meagre soil of whom this world is a pasture, and who would rather die than undergo a defeat which would be alike shameful and unendurable, no exertion can be deemed too great, and no sacrifice too grievous.

The Ethicalism of Paris in Favor of the War.

The New York *Tribune's* Paris correspondent, who is by no means inclined to the Imperial side in the pending struggle, writes as follows on July 22 concerning the war enthusiasm in Paris:—

For a day or two back there has been an apparent lull in the gathering storm of war, but it is merely superficial and shows intense absorption in the great event of the day, not that the public mind is cooling in its fervor. I have been a spectator during one great war, which was popular if ever a war were popular, and comparing what I am seeing now with what I saw at home, I cannot for a moment doubt that in throwing down the glove to Prussia the Ger-

man had, and knew it had, the vast body of the people on its side, and that it would have kept the peace if it had wished it ever so much.

If Napoleon wished for an explosion ever so ardently, he must have been astonished beyond measure at the result of his own victory. It is on. I have only seen one thing like it, and that was the excitement in New York at the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter. Here the men who do not hate Prussia, the men who do not love the Emperor, are fighting for the Emperor and for France. Almost the old hatreds are forgotten, and the hatchet is buried with unanimity to be dug up at a more convenient day. There is a prodigious surface enthusiasm for the war, but below this boiling there is a deep, strong, resistless current, sweeping all before it, bearing on the nation to the supreme hour that will for a long time decide its destiny. Only one thing now can stop France in her blood-hungry career, and that is the Emperor's death.

Whoever was in Paris last Sunday night, and on the Boulevard, saw a sight never to be forgotten. The sidewalks were crowded, the street was crowded, and every window was filled with people taking advantage of the occasion, and swarming over omnibuses, cabs, and horses like ants over apple cores. The confusion was indescribable, for different sets of people were singing different airs, and the Emperor's death was being sung in the "Chant du Départ," "Mourir pour la Patrie," the "Chant du Drapeau," and "Les Lampons," got so mixed up that it was all a roar through which you could only now and then hear a trumpet blast, or a rattling drum, or the cry of "à la guerre!" "à la guerre!" and rarely, very rarely, "Vive la France!" The regiment was in luck last night, for the crowd was ready to give them anything. Money was shoved at them by handfuls, and some old fellows, adroitly managed to get on the outside and thus to escape by an insensible and public avowal. Indeed, in the legitimate interests of the dynasty, M. Olivier had been obliged to entreat the Emperor to abdicate, and he had, at least a deliberate one. Her rulers, under Louis Philippe, had, it is true, once made her swayed by her own passions, and she had, in the Orleans family, the exact sequence of events which caused the war as follows:—The Prussian King had at first no concessions. This government, however, was not to be reconciled to this body he had given France an insult and published it. The Emperor must now decide; but, as France was a man, there was no doubt of the eventual result.

The Official Circular of the Duc de Gramont—France "Takes Up the Cause of Equilibrium."

The Duc de Gramont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a lengthy circular to the diplomatic agents of the Empire. We append the following extracts from this document:—

"The following, doubtless, is the plan combined against France, and which, if not prevented by unavowed intermediaries, will, if not unexpectedly been thrown upon it, to lead things to the point when the candidature of a Prussian prince to the throne of Spain, as a result of the Spanish revolution, would be traced out for Spain—in the exclusive interest of an ambitious dynasty—a part totally unsuited to the interests of the nation, and which would be in conformity with the instincts and traditions which unite it to us, we could not have the idea of denying our constant respect for the independence of every nation, and the respect for the policy of the Prussian Government was alone in this affair. That Government, however, is bound by the ties of common right, and desiring the rules to which the greatest powers have had the prudence to submit, attempts to extend its influence. France has taken up the cause of equilibrium, that is to say, the interest of all the populations menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of a royal house."

"In so doing does she place herself, as has been asserted, to her own ruin. We are foremost to proclaim, as a right to govern its own destinies. That principle, openly affirmed by France, has become one of the laws of modern politics. But the right of each people, as of each individual, is limited by that of others, and any nation is forbidden to extend its influence to the detriment of the sovereignty, to menace the existence or security of a neighboring nation."

"Prussia appeared for a moment to give way to our just demands. Prince Leopold withdrew his candidature; there was room to hope that a peace would not be broken. But that expectation soon gave place to fresh apprehensions, and we are certain that Prussia, without seriously abandoning any of her pretensions, was only seeking to gain time. The language, at first moderate, and then firm and haughty, of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern, his refusal to engage to maintain on the morrow the renunciation of Prussia, and the treatment of our ambassador, who was forbidden, by a verbal message, from any fresh communication for the object of his mission of conciliation, and, lastly, the refusal to accept of the mediation of the Prussian journals, and by the notification of it made to the cabinets—all those successive symptoms of aggression removed every chance of a peaceful settlement. Can there be any illusion when a sovereign who commands a million of soldiers declares, with his hand on his sword, that he will not extend a limit at which a nation would be ready to think of getting rid of them at the moment of signature."

"It is just that the Court of Berlin should bear, before history, the responsibility of this war, and that the means of avoiding which it has wished for. And under what circumstances has it sought to do this? It is in the last four years, France, displaying continual moderation towards it, has abstained, with a scrupulousness perhaps exaggerated, from calling against it the treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor himself, but the voluntary neglect of which is seen in all the acts of a Government which has been thinking of getting rid of them at the moment of signature."

"Europe has been witness of our conduct, and she has had the opportunity of comparing it with that of Prussia during this period. Let her pronounce upon the justice of our cause. Whatever be the

issue of our combats we await without disquietude the judgment of our contemporaries as that of posterity."

The French Army Before the Outbreak of the War.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

The effective strength of the French army at the end of June was 400,000 to 450,000 men under arms, from which, however, has to be deducted a large number on leave. The papers published the following statement of the forces in October, 1869:—

In France.....365,179  
In Algeria.....63,925  
In Rome.....5,252

Of these, 108,831 were on leave. Then come the reserves, 212,816, and the *Garde Mobile*, 500,714, giving a general total of 1,397,886. Deducting 30 per cent for the number between paper and effective, there remains a million of men, which is about equal to the estimate of Prussian strength given in your Berlin correspondence.

How the Demonstrations in Paris were Suppressed.

On July 17th the Prefect of Police caused the following notice to be posted up in Paris:—

"During the last few days the population of the capital have been desirous of affirming their patriotism by manifestations in the public thoroughfares. At the moment in which our country is engaged in a struggle, it is desirable that the capital should resume its accustomed aspect, and show by its calm the confidence which animates it. The Prefect of Police, therefore, has it right to invite the inhabitants of Paris to abstain from demonstrations which cannot be prolonged without inconvenience."

Epaulets Being Done Away With.

The fact was remarked on the departure of the 39th Regiment from Paris that a number of the officers did not wear their epaulets, but had simply a piece of gold braid on the sleeve just above the wrist. This measure is to be adopted generally in the campaign. As is known, the Prussian officers have no other mark of distinction than a gold stripe on the arm.

ENGLAND.

The Attitude of Great Britain—The Government and the People—Universal Condemnation of Napoleon.

Mr. George W. Small writes as follows to the New York *Tribune* from London, under date of July 21:—

Mr. Gladstone, master as he is of home politics, feels too heavily the responsibility of a decision on foreign affairs. He is morbidly anxious to keep on good terms with everybody. So it was left for the press to speak, and I rejoice to say that the press has done its duty, and a force that made it heard with respect all over Europe. The Imperial Court of France went mad with rage and resentment. Napoleon had counted on the subservience of most of the London journals—at on many of them he had only too good reason to count. They had leaped strongly towards him, and cast away from Prussia when the Hohenzollern business first became known. So far they are responsible, and more responsible than the Government, which had been at least impartial, and had, I am confident, said and done nothing during the first week to encourage the Emperor with a hope of support, and to make a protest worthy of the best days of his most honorable fame. The *Times* took the lead, declaring that the greatest national crime since the days of the first French Empire had been consummated; that the war was the act of a man who had no right to do it, and that the Emperor Napoleon to a course which is as impolitic as it is criminal.

The *Daily News*, with an ability and boldness equal to that of the *Times*, expanded and denounced the gigantic crime of him whom it was lauding the fashion to talk of as "England's nearest ally."

The press well represented the public feeling at the first announcement of war. It is not more remarkable, it may almost be said, unanimous. At any rate, I have not met one man of any degree or rank, or any shade of politics, who did not condemn the Emperor, and express more or less sympathy with Prussia, coupled with a hearty desire that he should be driven to conceive what infatuation can have committed the Emperor Napoleon to a course which is as impolitic as it is criminal.

The Dilemma of the Duc de Gramont.

The London *Times* of the 23d of July says:—

Although the notice of neutrality has been issued by our Government, no information has been given on the important question as to what articles are contraband of war. Upon application at the customs, shippers fail to get any answer on this point, and the greatest perplexity consequently exists. There is every desire on the part of the commercial community of London to abide carefully by any definite rules that may be communicated to them, and to assist the Government in every way to maintain an attitude of strict impartiality.

An English Opinion of the Two Contending Powers.

The London *Times* has the following:—

The Germans are a branch of that race which is destined to people and subdue the earth. From their wild and lawless hordes, they have become spreading, and their emigrants are now among the most active elements of transatlantic progress. Far away from the vast Fatherland, round the Baltic, down the Danube, and the busiest centers as well as in the remotest backwoods of the New World, the Germans count their brethren by the millions, and these, powerful by their wealth, intelligence, and energy, are not likely to look unconcerned on a struggle in which the very existence of their native country is at stake. Here in England, in America, throughout the world, the Germans are looked upon as the most welcome immigrants—industrious, industrious, truthful, trustworthy. Even in Italy, where Germany has been for ages the scourge of the land, the German individually was always popular, even during the worst period of Austrian domination at Milan. The French, on the contrary, hardly ever take root away from France, and are everywhere all over the world, but few brethren anywhere. The Emperor acknowledges the fact, and boasts that France needs no allies. We hope she will be able to dispense with moral as well as with material support.

A Comparison of their Military Qualities.

The *Times* of another date says:—

The chief difference between the two belligerents is this, that France brings an army into the field, Prussia only an armed people. France has her practical military school always open in her African colony. Prussia has in recent times seen no war, except in two brilliant but short campaigns, in which her militia had rather an opportunity of displaying their courage than leisure for acquiring experience. The front line in Prussia, or what is called the regular army, is formed of raw soldiers; but in the rear of it are the men of the Reserve, and the Landwehr, who have gone through their three years' training, and have been kept up to a high degree of efficiency by yearly drill—men of mature age, whose cool courage is intended to temper the impetuosity and ardor and impetuosity of youth. Thus the French should have the advantage at the outset, and the Prussians at the latter period of the campaign; for the strength of the former lies in the first, that of the latter in its second line.

WAR ITEMS.

Belgium Looks to England for Aid.

The Brussels correspondent of the London *Times*, of July 21, says:—

"Belgium looks anxiously to England for aid and assistance in the event of an invasion of her territory, and every line of the English press and every word uttered in the English Parliament is eagerly examined and weighed. Meanwhile, the military authorities are making the most energetic steps to protect the neutrality of the country. The army has been put on a full war footing, and the reserves have been called up."

But England Doesn't Intend to Aid Her.

The *Daily News* of the same date thus puts a quietus on Belgium's hopes:—"Among the cards which have recently been set afloat is a statement that the Cabinet have been considering the propriety of sending a body of troops to Antwerp, in order to protect the neutrality of Belgium; and that orders have been given to hold a sufficient detachment in readiness for the purpose. France and Prussia have announced their intention of sending Belgian troops, and the British Government is not likely to take any step which proceeds on an assumption that once of bad faith on the part of those powers, and of the insufficiency of the preparations of the Belgian Government for the maintenance of its own neutral position."

The French Press and Belgium.

The *Pail Mail Gazette* of July 18 says:—

"Some of the French papers are doing all they can to excite suspicion and hatred of Belgium. A writer in the *Picquet* writes to the effect that while the Count of Flanders is in command of the troops at Beverloo, his wife, sister of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, is a well-known Belgian, and so, the heir presumptive of the Belgian crown. 'Such facts,' he adds, 'ought to be brought under public notice in Paris throughout France, and must not be forgotten that under the guarantee of this so-called neutrality all our northern frontier, from Lille to Metz, is exposed to another part of the same journal, M. Alexandre Dumas mentions two facts in order to give an idea of the degree of confidence to be reposed in our friends the Belgians. The first is that General de Mont, who has just been placed in command of the corps d'armée of Antwerp, three years ago published an abusive pamphlet against France, and that General Chazal, commander of another corps d'armée, is the same who, when Minister of War, in open Parliament declared that he had advised the Emperor to allow the Prussian manufacture of arms in order that on the field of battle the Belgian and Prussian artillery, having guns of the same calibre, might interchangeably be used."

An Austrian Opinion of France.

The Vienna *Wanderer*, in an article on France and the European equilibrium, observes:—

"The preponderance of France is sapping the equilibrium of Europe, and turning the independence of the Latin nations into a meaningless expression. France insists on prescribing to the Spaniards the form of their constitution, and condemns the Italians to suffer eternally the disgrace of their nation—the temporal power of the Papacy. Nay, more!—The external policy of France makes her the enemy of the United States, whose internal tranquility she disturbs to an unprecedented extent. We owe it to France that the peace of the world has been secured, and that the different Cabinets, has been brought on the stage, that religious harmony has been rudely interrupted, that the rights of the Church made a matter of debate, and the foundations of the civil power undermined."

The Ultramontane View of the Evacuation of Rome.

The Paris *Monde* (Ultramontane) of July 18 makes the following comments on the contemplated evacuation of Rome:—

"To abandon Rome to-day would be to certainly deliver it to the revolution, to repudiate the policy followed for twenty years, and to sell the Vicar of Jesus Christ for a price scarcely above the thirty pieces of the golden denarius which the French Government is capable of this infamy do injustice to its foresight as well as to its probity. It is about to select the present moment to inspire alarm in Catholic countries, and create fear that a war commenced by treason is not to terminate gloriously for our flag? Napoleon I also at a certain period of his career, in the name of the Emperor, was able to remain engaged in the minds of the people and there is no fear that at so short a distance they will be forgotten. Besides, the Emperor had purchased on this condition would weaken the government within more than it would fortify it without, because it would break the bonds which united the Emperor to his subjects, and a tree without roots it would fall at the first shock."

Importance of the Artillery.

A correspondent, writing to the *Independence Belge* from Metz, considers that the chief cause which has retarded the advance of both armies is the lack of artillery horses, called "mules."

"Everything tends to strengthen the belief that the artillery will bear the brunt of the battles; it will be the deciding weapon. The best military authorities in this superb French army are daily becoming more and more convinced that the infantry lines will not stand a rapid artillery fire for one minute; they will fall back or attack with the bayonet."

Importance of Intrenchments.

The correspondent of the *Siècle*, writing from Metz, says:—

"With the new weapons we are no longer in the period when Jomini could say, 'The assailant has the advantage on his side.' The terrible destructive weapons of modern warfare have reversed this position. It is evident that in the contest between the two armies the advantage will be with the one which placed the most in its fortifications and intrenchments. The whole system of tactics, therefore, consists in annoying the enemy on his flanks, and compelling him to come out and fight. Since Sadowa, the idea has become prevalent that war is only a matter of a short campaign of two weeks, or at most a fortnight, and that the thing is done. But just because a single contact may end all, both parties will hesitate long before risking a battle."

The Situation in Spain.

The Madrid correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing on July 15, thus sums up the situation in Spain:—

"While the revolutionists and the liberal party are endeavoring to secure the conquest of September, the Government is engaged in a series of intrigues which threaten to draw them from power. The state of the public treasury is such that it cannot meet its engagements, and the Government is without prestige and the law without effect. In the province of Valencia, the other day, a band of savagery, more than 1000 in number, made an attack upon the salt mines of Torre Vieja, in order to carry off some bags of salt. Shots were exchanged and several were killed and wounded."

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Convention to be Held in Cincinnati.

The agent of the Executive Committee appointed by the National Convention held in St. Louis, October 30, 1869, to consider the best means of effecting the removal of the national capital to St. Louis, or some other Western City, second National Convention for the purpose named is to assemble in this city on the 25th of next October, and the agent has secured Pike's Hall for the accommodation thereof.

He has furnished us with the call for this convention, signed by the members of the Executive Committee. The committee speak with great confidence of the success of the undertaking, and set forth many reasons why the removal to the West should be made. The circular concludes as follows:—

"It is believed that the convention thus called will have power, by wise action, so to express the wishes and shape the effort of the majority of the people to destroy all hope of successful opposition, and to provide without needless delay for the removal to its new and permanent home."

"The Convention is to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional district, six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia, to be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories respectively, and by the Mayor

of the city of Washington. If for any reason the Governor of any State or Territory shall fail or refuse to appoint delegates, the appointment shall be made by coelection called for that purpose.—*Cincinnati Times*.

THE NATHAN HORROR.

The Way the "Dog" Got on the Premises—Why No One has been Arrested—The Philadelphia Canard.

The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning has the following:—

THE SHIP CARPENTER'S "DOG" still remains a puzzle to the police. It will be remembered that the *Herald* was the first paper to give a clue as to the manner in which the instrument of death came upon the premises; and it was that clue which led to the information that a reliable source.

Immediately after the publication of the theory concerning it, the detectives were despatched in search of the man who had seen the "dog" before the night of the murder. All Tuesday was spent in a fruitless search for the master builder. The gentleman who first gave the information about the "dog" being on the premises is a respectable lawyer, whose office is on Broadway. He can be found at any time. Detective Farley called upon Mr. Morris E. Williams, of No. 602 East Sixteenth street, for it was he who made the statement concerning the "dog." When the officer questioned him about it he emphatically denied having ever spoken of the instrument to anybody.

Captain Kelso subsequently obtained the affidavit of the builder, who swears that he never saw the "dog" on the premises, and that he never made any statement about it.

HERMAN NATHAN AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS. About 12 o'clock yesterday Herman Nathan arrived in a carriage at Police Headquarters. He was ushered into the Superintendent's room and was with Superintendent Jordan for about three-quarters of an hour.

Immediately after the interview had taken place, and after Herman Nathan had returned to the carriage and driven off, Captain Kelso announced to the reporters present that there had been some mistake in advertising the description of the late Mr. Nathan's watch. That description had stated that on the watch was engraved "Jurgensen, No. 1735." The proper description of the watch is, "a gold anchor hunting-case, stem-winder, No. 5575, 15-jeweled lines, by the firm of Jurgensen."

Captain Kelso was asked how such a mistake was possible in the description of the watch. He answered that "the watches were changed in the case in the house. There is reason to believe that great importance is attached by the police to this incident."

GENERAL BLAIR'S STATEMENT.

created no little excitement in uptown circles, and was very freely commented upon. The general impression is that it does not throw any light on the mystery, nor does it serve a good purpose on the trial, if ever anybody should be arrested for the murder, for the reason that it is not quite consistent in all its details. The General did not know any of the members of the Nathan family, and he did not know of the positive that the young man he saw at the third-story window at half-past five o'clock the morning the murder was discovered was the same who appeared on the stoop at 10 o'clock.

There was a good deal of discussion over the matter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. "Why," said a prominent broker, "I don't feel like accusing anybody of the murder without knowing exactly how the land lies, but I do think that the police have acted rather strangely. Now, would they have acted as they have done if the family of the deceased were a poor, friendless one, living in a tenement house? Just look at it. We'll say the father of a family is murdered in one of our Sixth ward hovels. All the evidence goes to show that somebody in the house killed him, or knew that he was being murdered when he was; at least we'll say there is no trace of the murderer, and the police have left the house, and granted that when he was killed his wife and sons were the only persons in the place. What would the police have done? Why, I can put my finger on a dozen cases to show you what they would have done. They would have searched every soul in the house the minute the murder was discovered. Why was the rule not followed out in this case? I don't mean to say that they would be certain to get the murderer in this instance by arresting all the inmates in Mr. Nathan's house; but that the police have acted doesn't show both ways. What's sauce for the poor man ought to be sauce for the rich man. But we are great admirers of caste after all; and the police are like ourselves, I suppose. However, in a murder case I think no condition, either of wealth or position in life, should have any weight with the officers of the law."

THE POLICE POLICY.

As an offset to these remarks it is quite pertinent to say that the police detectives know their own business best, and would certainly do nothing that would trouble themselves less about the way they choose to work up important cases. What might be advisable in one case might not be advisable in another. Superintendent Jordan is not