# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION IN EUROPE.

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Trochu's Views in 1867.

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Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

M. ABOUT'S JOURNAL.

Adventures of the French Anthor-The Battle of Forbach-Official Incompetency.

M. Edmond About gives in the Soir "The Journal of a Journalist," in which he describes the battle of Forbach, or rather the mismanagement which allowed things to take care of themselves, and left generals of brigade and of division without orders until the corps a armee was nearly destroyed. The journalist had left his wife and children near Saverne, and he suddenly hears that MacMahon is there and is waiting for the enemy. In haste to place his family in safety, he hastens in a carriage towards Saverne, and on his way bears different rumors. Atlength he comes in sight, half-way from Pialzburg, of the 47th of the Line, or rather what is left of them. An officer who has seen some service says he never saw anything like the battle: thirty-two officers of the regiment are hors de combat. At Pfalzburg he ands the gate shut, and has to make his way round.

From Pfalzburg to near Saverne I met a long procession of laggards—culvassiers without culrass, fusiliers without guns, horsemen on loot, and infantry on horseback. Here is a small body who still march in good order; it is a company of the 17th Bat-talion of Foot Chasseurs. "I congratulate you, my friends; your company has not suffered much." A soldier replied, with a sad smile, "It is the battalion you see. All the rest lie yonder." A dead horse lies there on the roadside, and they cut two pieces of hesh out of its thighs to eat. in proportion as we advanced the read became more narrow for us, and the wave of me which swept upon Pfalzourg seemed, so to speak, to swell under one's eyes. We were just passing a regiment of infantry in a pitlable condition, and mingied with other uniforms, and had prudently place ourselves on the descent which leads down towards ourselves on the descent which leads down towards the valley of the Zorn, when a real charge of oursassiers, galloping like mad, upset my herse in the ditch and broke the springs of the carriage. The unfortunate horse got up again with a bound, but the carriage, horribly damaged, immediately began to tumble about zig-zag, first to the left among the cuirassiers, and then to the right towards the infernal ditch. We jumped into the road in the middle of the galloping cohort. One stopped the horse, another pushed the carriage One stopped the horse, another pushed the carriage into a hole in detaching the traces, and we discovered ourselves journeying unencumbered with a horse without a carriage and a carriage without a horse, and all our luggage in the midst of the great retreat of the 1st Corps. A benevolent woodman whose of the 1st Corps. A benevolent woodman whose house was near came to our assistance, taking the horse under cover and hiding the luggage. We left the carriage in the ditch, and went on on foot to-

On the way he was stopped as a spy by some Zonaves, but saved by the timely arrival of an officer of cuirassiers, who told him he had slept at his house on the previous night, and that his wife and family were in the town. He con-

It was clear that our artillery had been roughly tried when limbers were seen passing without their guns. There were, nevertheless, one, two, three regiments of the line quite firm, sufficiently perfect, their rifles on their shoulders, and their knapsacks at their backs. In their rear was Marshal MacManon, caim, dignified, almost smiling, and as fresh as a rose. I saluted him in passing, and he responded without knowing me. One of his aides-de-camp, M. d'abzae, named me to him, and he then stopped and asked for news, listening with fine composure to the defeat of M. Frossard, of which he was still gnorant, and telling me very simply, in few words, of his own misfortune. "I had but 35,000 men, and I found 150,000 before me. We have succumbed to numbers. They have killed or wounded about men, but we will take our revenge. Explain that to the public. But where are you going thus?" "To Saverne." "You will get yourself taken; the Pruss ans will be there in two hours; they are seen " "I have my wife and my children." "Then God protect you! Don't fail to say that the morals of the troops

From a communicative German soldier, M. About learned that the Prossians had sustained enormous losses: that they used no tents, but slept in their great-coats; that they had pienty of meat, but had had no bread for four days. This was the German's opinion of the Turcos: -

"Pon't speak; tolme of them. They are tigers! They cut off the heads and gouge out the eyes of our wounded, flithy black beasts that they are! Detestable soldiers, they are without taking aim; they rush forward like fools, and run away without knowing why. They did us a good deal of harm with their tayonets, but when the Wurtemburg cavalry charged

Lem they turned their backs."

Concerning the incompetency of the officials,

Official Incompetency.

We need not act like Carthaginians, nor even ke the French of 1790. The nation can afford to amnesty its vanquished leaders, but let them hide themselves from public view. The sponer the betthemselves from public view. The scener the better. The idea of having recourse once more to the worn-out lists of the reserve profitably to replace them is a delusion. France, rejuvenated by a stroke of mistortune, wishes to be commanded by young men. Take colonels to make them generals, majors and captains to make them colonels. Ereak with the wretched traditions of the Second Empire, which gave everything by favor; let merit only be held of account. The army no longer wishes to obey warriors of the ante-chamber and virtues; of the court. As to the supreme chief, his account will be settled in the proper time and place, according to the circumto the supreme chief, his account will be settled in the proper time and place, according to the circumstances. Emperor is the translation of a Latin word which means victorious general. If the victorious general or Emperor is vanquished, it is not the enemy, nor the nation, nor the army which deprives him of his authority (mandat), but logic and plain grammar. Aiready the peasants of Aisace, those model electors, cry aloud:—"This will teach us to vote for the official candidate. We should not be in darger, perhaps, if we had answered 'no' to the plebiscitum." Oillyler

should teach us what he meant by a "French Sadowa." We have no more troops here (Saverne). The last stragglers left for Pfalzburg during the day. What shelter can thay find—what change of clothes will they have—how will they feed themselves—how oppose the enemy—those thousands of fools who have had a care only to save their miserafools who have had a care only to save their miserable persons? The enemy must have reaped a rich harvest of booty—a paymaster's chest, all the officers' baggage, and thousands of full knapsacks are his. To those acquisitions he can add a pile of relics of all kinds, uniforms, cuirasses, sabres, helmets, rides, which strew the deserted camps. Old soldiers lost their heads like censcripts. I have seen a small boy strutting in a tanic, with three good-conduct stripes on the sleeve! Another carried a Chassepot given to him by a soldier; ten others had their blouses full of cartridges. The beadle makes a collection of trophies at the town-house. The women in the streets have pouches, the children trundle the hoops of drums in play; wounded troop-horses limp to the fields, there to perish of hunger if the knacker does not arrive to put an end to their sufferings.

THE VIEWS OF TROCHU.

What the Governor of Paris thought of the Organization of the French Army three Years

The London Times has printed a review of L'Armee Française en 1867, published two years ago by Gen. Trochu, and made prophetic by recent events. The critic thus summarizes the views of the author: "The chapter on the simplicity and fixity of regulations is short," he says, 'very general in its statements, and applicable to all armies. It may be summed up in the one expression regarding troops in a campaign, There, all which is not simple is impossible. His essay on the general education of the French army might have been taken as the text on which to preach the sermon contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Military Education in England. But, in addition, Gen. Trochu recommends those military discussions or lectures which have been since adopted, and to which attention has lately been drawn in these columns. In speaking of the administration of the army Gen. Trochu does justice to the honor of those who have been charged with it, but shows that, from want of knowledge of business, the honorable administrators often allowed the army of Italy to want bread in a country teeming with all the riches of a fertile soil and per-fect climate. Have we not heard something of the same sort lately? When he speaks of 'manœuvres' General Trochu is trenchant in his criticisms. He shows that the French army of to-day acts upon regulations not differing in plan or spirit from those in use during the wars of Frederick the Great. He calls for simpler and more natural rules for the manual and platoon exercises of infantry, and finds fault because the time of the men and officers is taken up with all sorts of minute observances, instead of with the broader study of tactics. He quotes General Morand to prove that heads full of formulæ become so confused that they are incapable before the enemy, but that reforms in this direction are especially difficult because there are so many officers who have no other merit than that of being what is called 'good drills.' All necessary maneuvres could very easily be contained in a few pages, and ought to be considered but as the alphabet of the art of war. In other parts of his book General Trochu insists that neither enthusiasm nor yet elaborate drill will bind victory to the standards of an army. Intelligence, from the Commanderin-Chief down to the last soldier, simplicity, and an organization designed for war rather peace, are the chief necessity for armies likely to take the field. He shows how all artificial manners and speech of soldiers are irresistibly effaced in battle, and give place to the true attitude brought about by the natural instincts of individuals. Nothing is more unlike real war than the accounts of it. In battle the swagger of the sabreur has disappeared, his brilliant uniform is smirched by the dust or the mud of the bivouac. His haughty self-assertion in the presence of civilians has evaporated, and he rests in faith upon the knowledge and cleverness of his officers. If those officers show themselves skilful, he gains confidence and is devoted to them; but if he finds that their knowledge is insufficient to lead him to victory, or at least to keep him from undeserved defeat, he is ready to

"However it may be recruited, an army is kept together by discipline, but neither threats nor kindness, reward nor the lash, can ever cause soldiers to show devoted obedience to officers whom they do not respect. There is a tacit compact between them; the soldier gives his services, his obedience, and his life, if necessary, without a murmur. He exacts, on the other hand, that his officers shall be intelligent and skilful, that they shall not fatigue him unnecessarily, and that they shall not call upon him to die unless the sacrifice of his life is of real benefit to his comrades, and needful to support the honor of his country's arms."

accuse them of murder, and take vengeance upon

## ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Is There Any of the German Feeling Left in the People? There is a good deal of discussion in the German press just now as to whether the people of Alsace and Lorraine still retain any German feeling notwithstanding the long period during which they have been under the rule of France. A Bayarian officer, who fought in the battle of Weissenburg, writes to the Presse of Vienna

The Alsatians have not the slightest recollection of having at one time been Germans. One would have thought that they would have preserved something more from the time when their country was one of the most beautiful of Germany than the use of the German language, which, moreover, they speak as badly as French. Every trace of German customs and loyalty has disappeared among them. They are completely Gallicized, and are more fanati-cal than the French themselves, as their present conduct proves. During the assault on Weissen burg they seconded the French, who defended them seives bravely, by firing through garret windows on our troops. Even the women took part in the battle; they poured boiling oil and water on our conquering soldiers.

A writer in the National Zeitung, on the other hand, declares, though apparently only on theo-retical grounds, that both Alsace and the greater part of Lorraine are thoroughly German in language and customs as well as in race. Alsace, he says, "has retained the German spirit in all its ancient purity, notwithstanding the influ-ences of the French Government since the peace of Westphalia;" and the same is the case with the eastern, and especially the northeastern, parts of Lorraine, "fortunately for us Germans." He adds that nearly all the towns are originally German, with Frenchified names. Thus Lune-ville is Lunstadt; Nancy, Nantzig; Toul, Tull; Verdun, Vierten; Remiremont, Reimersberg; Boulay, Bolchen; Faulquemont, Falkenstein; Bouzonville, Busenweiler: Fenetrange, Finstringen. Nancy was the old capital of Lorraine when it was German. Metz, Toul, and Verduu are also old German towns, and came into the

#### possession of France in 1552. FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

More Revelations About Napoleon's Schemes -His Propositions to Count von Boust in

1867. An Austrian monthly review the Deutsche-Ungarische Monatsschrift, publishes- a document in continuation of the revelations made by the German press concerning the projects of the Emperor Napoleon. According to this journal, the propositions which the Emperor Napoleon made at Salzburg, in 1867, to the Count von Beust were as follows:-

1. The Emperor Napoleon undertakes to give active assistance to Austria in case that power demands of Prussia the strict execution of the Treaty of Prague, or wishes, in case of need, to compel by force Prussia to do so. 2. Treaties of alliance, offensive and defensive,

between the South German States and Prussia shall be considered as a violation of the Treaty of Prague, and the Southern States, in virtue of the Treaty of and the Southern States, in virtue of the Treaty of Prague, shall be invited to form a South German Confederation under the joint protectorate of Austria and France, with a Federal Parliament sitting at Vienna. The Emperor of Austria, in his character of Chief of the Southern Confederation, will enjoy the same powers as those exercised by the King of Prussia in the Northern Confederation.

3. Prussians shall be called upon to evacuate Mayence, which will receive a garrison from the Southern States. That part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse situated to the north of Main will be detached from the Northern Confederation, to be included in

from the Northern Confederation, to be included in that of the South.

4. Austria and the Southern States will together form a Customs Union, which will have power to enter into commercial treaties, on the one hand with France, and on the other with the Northern

5. For the present, the question of the restoration of those first dispossessed (des premiers depossedes) will not be raised.

In case Prussia refuses to carry out the treaty of Prague in all its fullness, and to put an end to all conventions and arrangements in contradiction of his treaty, France and Austria will declare war orainst Prussia. After the defeat, Prussia will have to cede to France the coal-basin of Saarbruck, as well as the territory of Saarbruck, Saarlouis, and Saarburg. The southern part of Silesia will be Saarburg. The ceded to Austria.

The population of the territories annexed by Prussia will be consulted by means of universal suffrage, and the result of the vote will be obligatory on Prussia, while France and Austria will compet this vote to be respected. In case the population of these territories pronounce in favor of the restora-tion of their former sovereigns, these last will have the right to enter into the Northern Confederation

or not.
7. Prussia will be summoned, in like manner, to come to an understanding with Denmark in the space of three months to the execution of article 5 of the Treaty of Prague. If this understanding be not carried out within the time limited, France and Austria will take in hand the settlement of the ques-tion, and will submit their decisions to a conference of the great powers.

s. In the event, by no means probable, of the Southern States, or any of them, refusing to join in the formation of a Southern Confederation in the sense of the treaty of Prague, the two allied powers will address to them an ultimatum, the refusal of which will be followed by a declaration of war. France and Austria reserve to themselves the power of making agreements as to eventual cessions of territory by any of the Southern States against whom war may have been declared.

#### BARBARIAN WARFARE.

Napoleon's Employment of the Barbarians of Northern Africa.

The Emperor Napoleon, in making use of the Turcos, Spahis, and other barbarians of Northern Africa in the present war against Germany, has raised a storm of indignation among all civilized nations. We have no doubt but that the thoughtful part of the French people would join in the general outcry against the brutality and infamy of this measure, if they only dared to give ex-pression to their feelings. The Wurtemburg Staats Anzeiger publishes in a recent number an interesting little article on the subject by Robertson Mohl, one of the greatest living writers on international law, of which we give a

verbal translation:-"We will not dispute the practicability nor even the necessity of the employment of such barbarian hordes in the wars waged by the French Govern-ment against the other not subjected barbarian ment against the other not subjected barbarian tribes of Africa. It may be that a barbarian foe is best forced into submission through the assistance of other barbarians. But this will never justify the employment of the African barbarians in a European war waged in a European country. The law of nations is essentially based on the degree of culture and civilization of the contending peoples; that is the reason why that code has always changed according to the greater or lesser scale of civilization. cording to the greater or lesser scale of civilization of the interested parties. Let it be understood that barbarian troops because we are not used to their manner of lighting. Their warfare may be wild and not adapted to the habits of disciplined European armies; but we do not pre-tend to say that such warfare is in itself condemnable, inadmissible, and adverse to the rules sanctioned by the law of nations. But there are other grave considerations which ought not to be lost sight of. It is well understood, and has been too frequently proven to be disputed for a moment, that such uncivilized troops cannot be restrained from committing twofold but equally horrible atrocities. First, their treatment of their wounded and captured antagonists is crue youd description, and it is not to be expected that they will be in any way affected by injunctions from their officers, no matter how energetic, nor by the anticipation of punishment, no matter how severe. But such acts of cruelty, while they can never have any material influence on the issue of an engage ment, undoubtedly adduce a series of unnecessary evils. Beside, we must not forget that such barba-rous and cruel behavior must necessarily lead to re-taliation, and thus infinitely augment the horrors of war. But not only that; such barbarians are a horrible plague for the inhabitants not under arms, friend as well as foe. Acts of violence against noncombatants cannot be prevented; in fact, there is no security of person or property against such savages, who do not respect what is most sacred to us. If even the warriors of civilized nations do too much harm to the districts they traverse, it is certainly un-worthy of the humanity and culture claimed by a European State pretending to march at the head of civilization to increase the horrors of war until they become unsupportable. It is true that history tells us of the use of auxiliaries, as, for instance, the hiring of Indian savages during American wars, or the employment of Tcherkessians by the Emperor of Russia in the war of annihilation against the insur-rectionary Poles. But these measures have been fitly condemned as conflicting with the law of nations. It is rather difficult to establish a positive rule, and this is equally the case in such countries where civilization loses itself and gets stifled by barbarism in the remote border districts. But there cannot exist a moment's doubt that it is un-worthy of a nation like the French to import foreign savages that they may help in the settlement of diffi-culties with another European nation, and thus to place itself on an equality with a race so decidedly inferior to the degree of culture claimed by 'la grande nation.' This step was certainly not necessary for the sustenance of its power, and the other European non-belligerent States would be justified in unanimously protesting against the repetition of the use of Turcos, Spahis, and similer Algerian troops, as contrary to the usages of civilized war-

## NOTES OF THE WAR.

Heroic Deeds at Weissenburg and Woerth. M. Claretie, in the Clocks, mentions seme acts of heroism during the combats of Weissenburg and Woerth. He says:—"I think of those two gendarmes Woerth. He says:—"I think of those two gendarmes who at Freuenburg, with a foot chasseur, when abandoned by the army, rescued alone four carticads of provisions from a squadron of Uhians. Poor simple heroes, whose names will not be known, and who returned calmly to the soldiers, saying, 'There is biscuit for you.' I think a'so of those men of the 77th of the Line who, in the wood of firs and birches at Styring, after driving the Prussians from tree to tree, after having killed heaps of the enemy under the thick shade, having at last used all their cartridges, and, being without powder used all their cartridges, and, being without powder or ball, remained there to be slaughtered in their turn while marching with their bayonets only against the mitrailleuses. I think of that regiment which, taken in flank, imagined they saw assistance in the mounted chasseurs coming to their aid, and waved their caps in the air; they only discovered waved their caps in the air; they only discovered their error when they feund themselves falling before the carbines and sabres of the Uhlans. I think of that prophetic remark of a Sister of Charity at Forbach, who said to me, pointing to the wood, 'I fear for the wounded under the trees, which may take fire. The Prassians are there.' I repeated those w ris to the general, who said to her, 'Go and look after your wounded, and do'not concern yourself with my business.' I can again see the skirmishers posted behind trees cut down to protect the retreat, firm, and saying, 'Here we will cie!' I think I can still hear that incess ant and fearful noise, always the same dull sound, like and fearful noise, always the same dull sound, like a heavy body ploughing into a heap of human fiesh, that vlouf, vlouf; of the mitralleuses; and those wounded calling for their mother; and that little musician who, dying, was asking, amid the sobs of all around, 'Where is the 77th, my poor 77th?'

tieneral Ab. I Donay's Death. General Abel Douay, whose loss is much regretted, is said to have perished in the following manner in battle at Forbach:—

When the battle was lost he stood on a mound watching the last regiment of his division as they descended the bill, decimated by the enemy's fire. He had done everything which was possible to re-trieve the day. He had no longer a battation or a company to fight with. He gave orders to the offi-cers of his staff which dispersed them in various directions, and he descended the slope alone. Ar-

rived at the bottom he drew a pistol from his holster, killed his charger, and, sword in hand, began to ascend the hill in front of him. Soldle's belonging to various regiments and various arms threw themselves in his way and tried to stop him. "Where are you going?" they cried, "To the enemy," was the answer, and he marched on, followed by a handful of soldiers. A terrible fire flashed from the summits of the Prussian position, and here and there struck down the men, electrified by the stoical calmness of their general. More soldiers arrived and again attempted to persuade their chief to retire, but he pointed his sword to the top of the hill and continued to advance. For a time he escaped the balls which killed those marching by his side, but at last he staggered, a soldier pushed forward and caught him in his arms, and General Douay was

The Great German Leaders.

The following is the translation by the London Times of a letter received in England from a

German in Mayence:-HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, MAYENCE, August 14, 1870. - When the first intelligence of victory arrived here at Mayence, eight days ago, the King of Prussia and his three Ministers, who are now at Saarbruck, left Mayence in order to be nearer the seat of war. Having made a short excursion to Wiesbaden, Frankfort, Cologne, and Mannheim, I returned, much to my comfort and pleasure, to Mayence, and occupled my former rooms at the English hotel. Since my last letter the German army has gained considerable advantages, which have elated their spirits to an unusual degree. The three successive glorious deeds of arms, viz.:—1. The retaking of Saarbruck and the capture of Forbach; 2. The battle of Weissen-burg; and 3. The battle of Woerth, have caused

burg; and 3. The battle of Woerth, have caused throughout the whole of Germany one loud outburst of joy, and filled their hearts with enthusiasm.

During the stay of the King of Prussia here I had frequent opportunities of observing him daily, and also Bismacck, Molike, and the Minister of War, Von Roon, who were residing in the English hotel at the same time as myself. If you could have seen the two last mentioned who was had if I may be a seen the two last mentioned who was head if I may be a seen that the same time to be seen the two last mentioned who was had if I may be a seen that the same time to be seen the seen that the same time to be seen that the seen th the two last-mentioned, who now hold, if I may say so, Europe's destiny in their firm grasp, and direct such momentous events, you would have clearly per-ceived on their calm features what confidence they clt in their cause—a striking difference in compari son with the uncertainty, restlessness, raging, cry-ing or well-known swaggering of the French, from

the very Emperor Napoleon and his Ministers down to the corporal and the flansur of the Boulevard. Concerning the bravery of the French soldiers there is only one opinion respecting their extraordi-nary behavior. True, they fought like lions, but the prefound study, that even calmness and keen fore-sight of the superior leaders and "directors" of the German troops, and the ardent desire which ani-mates the whole German nation to keep the Rhine, which they love above all, and to defend their com-mon Fatherland, will insure victory for Germany, and then it can be once more truly said, "Right has

The Fortifications at Metz. The Independant de la Moselle, published at

Metz, says: -During the last few days our city has completely changed its aspect. The forts are occupied, and cover the plains to a great distance with their powerful protection. Their service is performed by the Guard Mobile and the regular troops. In the face of the considerable masses of the enemy which have penetrated on to our territory by the lines of Saarbruck and Waissenburg the first care of the considerable masses. brucken and Weissenburg, the first care of the com-mander-in-chief of our army ought to be a concenus to act on the enemy's flank. The fact has been admitted that the passage of the Vosges cannot be defended without compromising our strategic situation in the presence of an enemy who is numerically superior to us. We have been led in the same manner to evacuate Nancy, and already the scouts who advance for that the country have the scouts, who advance far into the country, have approached to within several leagues of the city. The Prussians, perfectly aware of our situation, and as to the direction of the operations to be pursued, will, doubtless, hesitate to enter far upon our terriwin, doubtess, nestate to enter far upon our territory while we occupy the three fortified positions of Langres, Paris, and Metz, and while we leave behind us such a fortress as Strasburg. The day before yesterday a deputation of the mayors from the suburbs waited upon the Emperor to sek for a suspension of the order to raze all the property on the military zone. They received from Marshal Lebour the assurance that it should only be executed on the the assurance that it should only be executed on the first zone to a distance of 150 metres from the face of the fortifications; the second, which contains nomerous factories, the loss of which is estimated at several millions, will only be levelled at the last

## THE SAFE ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Affair at the Methodist Mis-slon Rooms-Grossly Exaggerated Reports. The "great safe robbery" which is reported to have occurred at the "Methodist Book Concern," on Thursday morning, turns out to have been but a very small affair. The safe which was entered did not belong to the "Book Concern" at all, but was the property of the Missionary Society, an entirely

different organization, although occupying a portion of the same building, which is owned jointly by the two corporations. The Mission Rooms are located in the third story The Mission Rooms are located in the third story of the new Methodist building, on the corner of Eleventh street and Broadway, while the Book Concern occupies the second story. The particulars of the robbery are as follows:—The room in which the safe which was broken open is situated is that used by the secretaries of the Mission Society, Drs. Durbin and Harris. The safe is one of Marvin's, and not a particularly strong one, as it was used only for the purpose of storing-books and papers, no

only for the purpose of storing books and papers, no money ever being there deposited, as the funds of the society are lodged in the vaults of the Shoe and Leather Bank, subject to the draft of the treasurer, another officer of the corporation. On Thursday morning Dr. Harris, upon entering he Secretary's rooms, discovered nothing particular in the general appearance of affairs, but in attempting to open the safe was unable to do so. Thinking that the lock was out of order, he sent for a mechanic, who upon his arrival discovered that the door was only closed, having evidently been opened by some one familiar with the combination. To open the inner safe, after the large door was opened, was an easy matter, as it is only about an eighth of an inch thick and of east-iron. This was broken open by the burglar with a common chisel and a realest by the burglar with a common chisel and a mallet

oth of which tools were found and belong in the

building.

The only property of value which was removed was some \$15,000 in Jetsey City war loan bonds, the private property of Dr. Durbin, and about \$300 of other valuables, belonging respectively to two other officers of the society and to a minister of this city. The articles were of no great worth and were valued more as keepsakes than from any other cause. They had been placed in the safe as a favor during the owner's absence from the city. The nly loser to any amount is Dr. Durbin, the Owner of the bonds in question, and in regard to Ohese it is expected that they will soon be recovered, tas the suspicions pointing to the abstractor of the property are already strong, and discovery is imminent. It was for this reason, and at the particular request of the officers of the society, that the affair was not made public yesterday, in order that the detectives employed in tracing out the affair should not be interfered with. In reply to the article pub-lished in a morning paper of yesterday, the Secre-taries of the Missionary Society have addressed us the following note:-

GENTLEMEN: - We have read with no little surprise and GENTLEMEN: —We have read with no little surprise and sorrow your account of the "great safe robbiry." in the "Methodist Book Concern." The sife which was opened is not the property of the "Book Concern." but of the "Missionary Society," and it is not located in the premises of the "Book Concern," but in the "Mission Rooms." The statement of losses, both as to persons and amounts, is a fabrication. The only loss of importance falls on a single officer of the society. About \$15,000 in bonds, his own private property, were taken, but they are valueless to others, and will in all probability be speedily recovered. The aggregate of all other losses does not amount to \$300. Only one man not connected with the Mission Rooms has lost a farthing, and his loss is of importance only as involving some keepsakes of the family, and not for its intrinsic worth.

Gorresponding Secretaries, Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, Sept. 1, 1870. The notice given below was yesterday generally distributed throughout the city, and a copy left at all the banks of New York and Brooklyn. The facts of the case were detailed as stated to a represen a-tive of the Times who called at the Mission Rooms yesterday, and to whom every courtesy was shown, while no desire was evinced to conceal anything. The following is the notice referred to:—

\$15,000 STOLEN. On the morning of August 31, the following described bonds were stolen from my safe — Jersey City war loan of 1834, seven per cent, 21000 bonds. No. 25c to No. 31c, in-clusive, 215,000. All persons are cautioned sgainst negotiating the same.

J. P. DURDIN, No. 815 Broadway, third floor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3t, 1879.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3t, 1879.

-The Republican Congressional nominating conventions held thus far throughout Pennsylvania have wisely followed the example early

WINNIPEG. THE- END OF THE REBELLION.

The Origin, Rise and Progress of the Red River Rebellion-Its Inglorious Termina-A despatch from Toronto, published by us yesterday afternoon, gave the particulars of the occupation of Fort Garry by the expedition under Colonel Woolsley, and the final winding

up of that tea-pot tempest which will figure in

history as the Winnipeg War. The Origin of the Trouble.

In 1670, King Charles the Second granted to 'The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England, trading into Hudson Bay," the lands now in question, with a virtual ownership, saving always the sovereignty of the crown. In 1811 the Hudson Bay Company executed to Lord Selkirk that part of their territory comprised in the British half of the valley of the Red River of the North-being so called to distinguish it from the Red River of Texas-and in 1821 this Selkirk grant was merged back into the company. In 1867, Parliament passed the British North American Act, which contemplated the consolidation of all the British possessions in North America into one State, to be called the Dominion of Canada; and in 1868, it being found that the case of the company demanded further legislation, passed the Rupert's Land Act to facilitate the accession of Rupert's Landthe old name of the company's territory, derived from the flery Prince Rupert of Marston Moor times-to the Dominion.

Under this latter act an agreement was entered into by virtue of which, on payment to them by the Dominion of £300,000, the company was to surrender to the crown the grant made them by King Charles the Second, the object being to put Rupert's Land in a condition to be absorbed in the Dominion without a violation of the company's vested rights. Said agreement having been entered into, the Dominion Parliament passed, on the 22d of June, 1869, an act for the temporary government of the company's possessions, or the Northwest Territories, as it was now called, as soon as the union thereof with the Dominion was consummated; and directed the appointment of a lieutenant-governor with plenary powers, under the guidance of the Dominion, for the rule thereof.

William McDougall, C. B., was appointed lieutenant-governor, and, towards the close of October, 1869, entered the Red River country with intent, on the first of December then following, to take possession, in the name of the Dominion, of the same. This procedure was highly disrelished in the territories, first, on the ground that there had been no formal cession, the terms of the agreement to that effect remaining unfulfilled; and, second, that the consent of the people of the territories to such transfer had been utterly ignsred, and on the 2d of November Mr. McDougoll was expelled by a body of armed men.

The Rebellion in Full Blast. Four days thereafter John Bruce, signing himself as President, and Louis Riel, signing as Secretary, of the French-speaking people of Rupert's Land, issued an invitation to their English-speaking compatriots to send delegates to meet delegates from the French population in convention at Fort Garry on the 16th of November, 1869. On that day William Mc-Tavish, Governor under the Hudson Bay Company, or "of Assinaboin," as he signs himselfthis being one more of the many names of this debatable land-issued his proclamation warning all persons within the Territories to retire to their homes and not participate in any such proceedings as the proposed convention.

The convention met, however, at Fort Garry on the 16th of November, as called, and consisted of twelve English delegates and twelve French, with Bruce as President and Riel Secretary. In a week's session this convention drew up a bill of rights which virtually demanded a representative government for Rupert's Land, subject to the sovereignty of the crown; but adjourned on being unable to unite on some form of guarantee therefor. On the 24th of November, however, another convention was held, and a resolution or independence adopted, which resolution was followed by a proclamation from Mr. McDougall of the 1st of December declaring the people of Rupert's Land in insurrection; and this proclamation in turn by a counter-proclamation of the 8th of December from Brace, President, and Riel, Secretary, announcing the independence of Rupert's Land, and that the government instituted there on the 24th of November, 1869, was "the only and lawful authority" thereof.

After the adjournment of the convention Riel was unanimously elected President of the Provisional Government, and began at once his preparations for defense.

## War Under Way.

This, as may be imagined, brought the pleadings to an issue, and the Winnipeg war began. The first commandant for the Dominion was Colonel J. S. Dennis, an appointee of McDougall, who gathered together some six hundred men, and moved against the insurgents. But the whole party were taken prisoners by the insurgents on December 18, 1869, and were detained in custody until the early part of February, when they were finally released and returned to their homes. The next champion of the Dominion cause

was Major Boulton, formerly an officer of the British army, who in February last, in company with Dr. Schultz, led an expedition against the insurgents, which came to a termination quite as inglorious as the former one. Boulton and Schultz, after occupying the lower stone fort, moved on Fort Garry with a force of two hundred Canadians, English, and half-breeds. Not being strong enough to attack Fort Garry they encamped near by. Riel collected five hundred men and a tacked them, and Boulton, fluding that but little assistance was to be expected from the settlers, surrendered on the 19th of February with fifty-seven of his men, who marched to Fort Garry, while the rest, under Schultz, retired to the stone fort. On the 19th Riel despatched one hundred armed men to attack Schultz, William Ganly, one of Schultz's scouts, was captured and shot. Schultz had left the stone fort and made his escape in the direction of Rainy Lake. Poulton was tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot, and preparations were actually made for his execution, but he was finally released in March, together with all the other prisoners held by Riel.

The Dominion Succumbs.

The Dominion Government, as well as the set by Philadelphia, and in every case where the course of a member had been such as to relect credit upon the people of his district, have reposlicated him for another term.—N. X. Times.

agents were appointed at different times to negotiate with the Provisional Government. All of these agents had a rough time of it, and one of them, Scott by name, suffered death as a reward for his temerity in rushing into the very den of the lion. The Dominion Goverament, finding it impossible to suppress the insurrection by ferce of arms, gave up the notion for the time, and in March last several delegates from the insurgents visited the capital to settle upon terms of peace. A bill was finally introduced in the Dominion Parliament, early in May, providing for the admission of the Red River country into the confederation as

#### The Province of Manitoba.

This act finally passed about the middle of May, and its provisions seemed to give entire satisfaction to the mass of the people affected by it. The boundaries of the new province were fixed from a point on the United States frontier 96 degrees west from Greenwich, to 98 degrees and 15 minutes west, the southern-limit being the 49th parallel, and the northern limit 50 degrees and 30 minutes. The province contains 11,000 square miles, and includes all the settlements on the banks of the Red and Assiniboin rivers, from the circumference near Fort Garry to the lake above-mentioned. The unorganized wast was to be governed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba under a seperate commission, and its affairs regulated by orders in council. The province was to have at present two members in the Senate; when its population amounts to 50,000 three senators; and when 75,000 four senators. It was to be divided into four electoral districts, each of which is to return one member to the House of Commons. The Lieutenant-Governor was to have an Executive Council of seven persons. The local legislature was to consist of two chambers, a council, and an assembly; the former to have, in the first instance, seven, to be increased ultimately to twelve members; the latter to have twenty-four members, elected by as many districts, which are to be defined by the Lieutenant-Governor, their qualifications to be the possession of a house and one year's residence. A subsidy was granted at 80 cents per head, and the further sum of \$300,000 for special purposes. All public lands not specially allotted were held to belong to the Dominion of Canada, and for the purpose of extinguishing the Indian title within the province, 1,200,000 acres were to be reserved for the Indians and

These propositions were accepted by the delegates of the insurgents, and late in June the Legislative Assembly of the Provisional Government, having been convened by President Riel to consider them, assented to the Manitoba scheme, with the approval of Riel himself. To complete the new arrangement, the Dominion bought up the claims of the Hudson Bay Company to the territory, which was formally transferred to the Dominion in June. Anxious to wind up the difficulty at once, the British Government supplemented the action of the Dominion Government by granting in July a general amnesty to all persons implicated in the

difficulty. In Pencetal Possession.

Meanwhile, the expedition under the command of Colonel Woolsley was organized, to proceed to the Red River country and take peaceful possession. The English Government consented to the employment of regular British troops in this expedition, on the condition that the Government of the Dominion defray twothirds of the expenses. The expedition coasisted of 600 regular troops and 1400 volunteers, the latter selected from the Dominion militia. The expedition started on its weary march in May, and such were the obstacles encountered that it did not reach Fort Garry until the 24th of August. An attempt was made to transport supplies for the expedition through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, but to this the Government of the United States objected, despite the assurance that the expedition was entirely peaceful in its character. This rendered the transportation of the supplies by land necessary, and greatly impeded the movements of Colonel Woolsley's grand army of 2000 men.

The obstacles presented by an unsettled country were finally overcome, however, and Celonel Woolsley reached Fort Garry on the 24th of August, to encounter no show of resistance in taking formal possession of the recently rebellious district in the name of the Government of the Dominion. It is said that Riel intended to offer resistance, but was persuaded that it would be useless; also that, previous to the arrival of Colonel Woolsley, he plundered Fort Garry, and with his more devoted followers took to flight, notwithstanding the general amnesty which included all their high-handed proceedings. For the truth or falsity of these reports we must await later advices; but, in the meanwhile, we can congratulate our readers on the fact that the Winnipeg War is at an end.

Melancholy Intelligence-Paralysis of Calef

Justice Chase. We have just learned with deep regret that Chief Justice Chase has for some time past ocen suffering from a paralytic stroke, which, without entirely de-stroying the use of his limbs, incapacitates him for walking without help, and seriously affects his mind. His recovery is desired rather than con-fidently expected; indeed, it is considered doubtful whether he will again be able to resume the arduous labors of the bench, although it will be remembered that Judge Grier remained on the bench for several years after he became partially paralyzed. The Chief Justice is now at the country seat of Senator Sprague, his son in-law. on Narragansett Bay, where he has the best medical attendance that the country can afford.—N. Y. Sun to-day.

An Alleged Mazeppa.

A case rather novel in its character, says a Pitts-burg paper, was brought before Alderman Taylor on Tuesday, on information being made by a man named James Brown, who alleges that several young men tied his bands with a rope, injuring his arms severely, and then bout d him to a horse, and escorted him in this strange situation to Wali's Station, on the Pennsylvania Raliroad, and by their rough treatment injured him severely. The parties were arrested yesterday, and alleg of that they were trying to arrest the complainant, and his resistance rendered the rough treatment necessary. The accused were required to give bail in the sum of \$2000 each for a hearing.

The Houston (Texas) Telegraph says: "We sometimes feel half inclined to resort to the trepanning process to introduce brains into the noddles of some of our weak-minded ultra-Democratic editorial brethren." The cause of offense to the Telegraph is that its Democratic brethren [insist upon resisting the fifteenth amendment, and fin keeping up their clamor for "a white man's Government."

"a white man's Government."

—The Detroit *Tribune* says that the prominent candidates for the United States Senate in Michigan are Hon. J. M. Howard. Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Hon. William A. Howard. These gentlemen all have their friends, who wish to see them elected, and would do all they could to promote their rac-