THE
"CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN."
ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

Largest circulation of any Newspaper in North Central Pennsylvania.

Terms of Subscription.

If in advance, or within 3 months....$2 00
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If after the expiration of 6 months... 3 00

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BLANKS.

Single quire.....$2 50 | 6 quires, pr. quire, $1 75
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Dollar, 25 or less, $2 00 | ½ sheet, 25 or less, $3 00
½ sheet, 25 or less, 3 00 | 1 sheet, 25 or less, 10 00
Over 25 of each of above at proportionate rates.

GEO. B. GOODLANDER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Cards.

WILLIAM J. WALLACE. FRANK FIELDING.
WALLACE & FIELDING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Legal business of all kinds attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office in residence of William A. Wallace. jan12'70

A. W. WALTERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [dec2-1y

H. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clearfield, Pa. 1y

WILLIAM A. WALLACE. J. BLAKE WALTERS.
WALLACE & WALTERS,
Real Estate Agents and Conveyancers,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Real Estate bought and sold, titles examined, conveyances prepared, taxes paid, and insurances taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. jan1,'70

ISRAEL TEST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office in the Court House. [jy11,'67

JOHN H. FULFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market St., over Hartswick & Irwin's Drug Store.
Prompt attention given to the securing of Bounty, Claims, &c., and to all legal business. March 28, 1867 1y.

ROBERT WALLACE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wallaceton, Clearfield County, Penn'a.
All legal business promptly attended to.

WALTER BARRETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Second St., Clearfield, Pa. [nov21,68

JOHN L. CUTTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
And Real Estate Agent, Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Third street, bet. Cherry & Walnut.
Respectfully offers his services in selling and buying lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties; and with an experience of over twenty years as a surveyor, flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. [feb28,'63 tf

WM. M. McCULLOUGH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Clearfield, Pa.
Office on Market street one door east of the Clearfield County Bank. [may4,'64

John H. Orvis. C. T. Alexander.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa. [sep13,'65-y

DR. AI THORN,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having located at Kylertown, Clearfield co. Pa., offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country. [Sept. 29, '69-y

DR. J. F. WOODS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having removed to Annwville, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and the surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. [Dec. 2 6m pd.

J. H. KLINE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having located at Penfield, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. oct. 11 tf.

JEFFERSON LITZ,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Having located at Osceola, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country.
All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtin st., formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. my19-1y

DR. J. P. BURCHFIELD,
Late Surgeon of the 53d Reg ment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, having returned from the Army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield county.
Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on Second street, formerly occupied by Dr. Woods. [apr4,'66-tf

DR. T. JEFFERSON BOYER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.
Having permanently located, he now offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, and the public generally. All calls promptly attended to. oct29-y

F. B. READ, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Kylertown, Pa.
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of the surrounding country apr 6-6m pd

REUBEN HACKMAN,
House and Sign Painter and Paper Hanger,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
Will execute jobs in his line promptly and in a workmanlike manner. apr1,67

DENTAL PARTNERSHIP.
DR. A. M. HILLS,
Desires to inform his patrons, and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of Dentistry,
S. P. SHAW, D. D. S.,
Who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and therefore has the highest attestations of professional skill. All work done in the office I will hold myself personally responsible for being done to the most satisfactory manner and highest order of the profession.
An established practice of twenty-two years in this place enables me to speak to my patients with confidence.
Engagements from a distance should be made by letter a few days before the patient designs coming. [Jan. 5, 1870 1y.

Cards.

MRS. S. S. LIDDELL'S
MARBLE & STONE YARD,
CLEARFIELD, PA.
Shop on Reed Street, near Pennsylvania Railroad depot. may 18,'70tf.

G. H. HALL,
PRACTICAL PUMP MAKER,
NEAR CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Pumps always on hand and made to order on short notice. Pipes bored on reasonable terms. All work warranted to render satisfaction, and delivered if desired. my25,1ypd

GEORGE C. KIRK,
Justice of the Peace, Surveyor and Conveyancer,
Luthersburg, Pa.
All business intrusted to him will be promptly attended to. Persons wishing to employ a surveyor will do well to give him a call, as he flatters himself that he can render satisfaction. Deeds of conveyance, articles of agreement, and all legal papers, promptly and neatly executed. mar30yp

DANIEL M. DOHERTY.
BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
SECOND STREET,
jy23] CLEARFIELD, PA. [1f

CHARLES SCHAFER,
LAGER BEER BREWER,
Clearfield, Pa.
HAVING rented Mr. Entres' Brewery he hopes by strict attention to business and the manufacture of a superior article of BEER to receive the patronage of all the old and many new customers. Aug. 25, tf.

SURVEYOR.
DAVID REAMS, Luthersburg, Clearfield Co., Pa., offers his services as Surveyor to the west end of the county. All calls will be attended to promptly, and the charges moderate. 1:19:70

SURVEYOR.
THE undersigned offers his services as a Surveyor, and may be found at his residence, in Lawrence township. Letters will reach him directed to Clearfield, Pa.
may 7-tf. JAMES MITCHELL.

J. K. BOTTORF'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
CROMOS MADE A SPECIALTY.
NEGATIVES made in cloudy, as well as in clear weather. Constantly on hand a good assortment of FRAMES, STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS. Frames, from any style of moulding, made to order. apr28-tf

THOMAS H. FORCEE,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GRAHAMTON, Pa.
Also, extensive manufacturer and dealer in Square Timber and Sawed Lumber of all kinds.
Orders solicited and all bills promptly filled. [jy14-1y

GEO. ALBERT.....HENRY ALBERT.....W. ALBERT
W. ALBERT & BROS.,
Manufacturers & extensive Dealers in
Sawed Lumber, Square Timber, &c.,
WOODLAND, PENN'A.
Orders solicited. Bills filled on short notice and reasonable terms.
Address Woodland P. O., Clearfield Co., Pa.
je25-1y W. ALBERT & BROS.

FRANCIS COUTRIET,
MERCHANT,
Frenchville, Clearfield County, Pa.
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, and everything usually kept in a retail store, which will be sold, for cash, as cheap as elsewhere in the county. Frenchville, June 27, 1867-1y.

C. KRATZER & SONS,
MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware,
Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions and Shingles,
Clearfield, Penn'a.
At their new store room, on Second street, near H. F. Bigler & Co's Hardware store. [jan14

MOSHANNON LAND & LUMBER CO.,
OSCEOLA STEAM MILLS,
MANUFACTURES
LUMBER, LATH, AND PICKETS
H. H. SHILLINGFORD, President,
Office—Forest Place, No. 123 S. 4th st., Phil'a.
JOHN LAWSHE, Superintendent.
je8'67] Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.

SAMUEL I. SNYDER,
Practical Watch Maker,
Opposite the Court House,
SECOND STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry promptly repaired, and work warranted to give satisfaction. mar2'70

JAMES C. BARRETT,
Justice of the Peace and Licensed Conveyancer,
Lutheburg, Clearfield Co., Pa.
Collections & remittances promptly made, and all kinds of legal instruments executed on short notice. may4,'67tf

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor & Manufacturer of the
Celebrated Iron Frame Pianos,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Philadelphia,
Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, Eng. The highest Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited.
[Established 1825.] je15 3m

J. HOLLOWBUSH . . . . . H. DAVIS CAREY.
HOLLOWBUSH & CAREY,
BOOKSELLERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
AND STATIONERS,
218 Market St., Philadelphia.
Paper Flour Sacks and Bags, Foolscap, Letter, Note, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. feb24,'70-1ypd

NEW
MARBLE WORKS,
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
CALL and see the new MARBLE WORKS, on Market street, opposite the Jail.
MONUMENTS,
GRECIAN TOMBS,
FRENCH COUCHES,
TABLE TOPS, MANTLES,
GARDEN STATUARY,
TERRA-CUTTA WARE,
HEAD & FOOT STONES,
of new and beautiful designs.
All of which will be sold at city prices, or 25 per cent. less than any other establishment in this county. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Orders thankfully received and promptly filled in the best workman-like manner.
S. A. GIBSON.
JAMES E. WATSON, Agent. my11-1y

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR

EIGHTH
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
CLEARFIELD COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will be held on the
FAIR GROUNDS,
NEAR
CLEARFIELD,
ON
Wednesday,
Thursday,
and Friday,
THE
12th, 13th and 14th
DAYS OF
OCTOBER, 1870.

THE PREMIUM LIST is published in pamphlet form, and can be had by application to the Secretary of the Society, either personally or by letter.

Family Tickets, during Fair.....$2.00
Single Tickets, during Fair..... 75
Single Admission Tickets..... 25

THURSDAY:—Purse of $100 to be trotted for.
FRIDAY:—Purse of $50 to be trotted for.
For conditions, entries, &c., see pamphlets.

It is to be hoped that Farmers will take an interest in this Exhibition. No pains will be spared by the officers of the Society to make it a creditable one.

Judges will be announced from the stand on Wednesday.

Premiums for Stock and Cereal Grains have been largely increased.

G. R. BARRETT, President.
A. WRIGHT GRAHAM, Secretary. au10

NEW HOUSE!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW PRICES!!!
HARTSOCK & GOODWIN,
CURWENSVILLE, PA.,
Are now receiving, direct from Baltimore, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, an immense stock of
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARD, GROCERIES, &c.,
Bought at lower prices than have been made to any house in town since the good old days before the late "unpleasantness"—all to be distributed to those who visit Curwensville for supplies, in accordance with the great sacrifice at which they were bought.
The Ladies are particularly invited to call at Hartsock & Goodwin's Cheap Store to examine the splendid stock of DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, SHAWLS, FANCY GOODS, &c., now on exhibition.
They Defy Competition!
Parties cannot do themselves justice in buying the necessaries of life without calling on
HARTSOCK & GOODWIN,
Curwensville, Penn'a. my4:3m

DAVID REAMS'
LUMBER MANUFACTORY,
NEAR LUTHERSBURG, PENN'A.
MANUFACTURES all kinds of Lumber for building purposes. Always on hand—
LATH FOR ROOFING,
PLASTERING LATH,
PALINGS, &c., &c.
His Plastering Lath are evenly sawed and of different lengths, to suit purchasers; the Palings are four feet long and ready pointed.
All kinds of Sawed Lumber will be furnished to order, and delivered if so desired. Prices will be liberal, according to quality.
All kinds of GRAIN taken in exchange for Lumber.
Luthersburg P. O., Jan. 19, 1870.

New Cabinet!
MOSHANNON LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY offer for sale Town Lots, in the borough of Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa., and also lots to suit purchasers outside the limits of said borough. Osceola is situated on the Moshannon Creek, in the richest portion of the county of Clearfield, on the line of the Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, where the Moshannon and Beaverdam branch roads intersect. It is also in the heart of the Moshannon coal basin, and large bodies of white pine, hemlock, oak, and other timber surround it. One of the largest lumber manufacturing establishments in the State is located in the town, while there are many other lumber and shingle mills around it. The town is but seven years old, and contains a population of one thousand inhabitants.
For further information apply at the office of the above company.
JOHN LAWSHE,
apr14 Superintendent.

WAGON-MAKER SHOP FOR RENT. The shop lately occupied by William McKnight, deceased, situate on the alley between Reed and Pine streets, near R. R. Depot. Will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to
GEORGE C. PASSMORE.
Clearfield, August 17, 1870-3m.

Legal Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vendition Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1870, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

Four certain tracts of land situate as follows: No. 1 situate in Bradford township, Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a black oak on the bank of Susquehanna River; thence South 60 degrees, west 222 perches to a post on the original line of survey; thence north 22 degrees, west 120 perches to pitch pine corner on the bank of said river; thence down said river, by its several courses and distances, about 343 perches to the place of beginning; containing 162 acres and allowance, and having thereon erected a small log house and barn, and about 75 acres of cleared land. No. 2 situate in same township, county, Pa., beginning at a sycamore on the Susquehanna River, thence north 65 degrees, west 56 perches to a post; thence south east 50 perches to a post; thence north east 55 perches to the river; thence along said river, by its courses and distances, to the place of beginning; containing about 20 acres, more or less, all cleared. No. 3 situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by the Clinton county line, north by land of Hugh McGonigal, west by John McGonigal and south by land of Jeremiah Gains; containing about 50 acres, and having thereon erected a large two-story frame house, a frame bank barn, together with a good bearing orchard, and all cleared and under a good state of cultivation. No. 4 situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about 32 acres, adjoining the above 50 acres, and being all cleared. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Gains.

Also, two certain tracts of land situate in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows: Beginning on the south-west corner of Spruce street; thence north to Metz street, 265 feet; thence east on Pine street 150 feet; thence south-east to Spruce street, 265 feet; thence west on Spruce street 150 feet, to the place of beginning; and having two small dwelling houses, store room and stable thereon. And one other lot of ground situate in the village of Glen Hope, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post at the north corner of S. C. Patchin lot, on the west side of the Glen Hope and Bald Eagle Turnpike, and running north 56½ degrees, west 21¾ perches to Cooper avenue, to post, on the corner of Walnut street; thence south 55¾ degrees, west 27 perches to post on line said street and Patchin's line; thence south nine degrees, west 27 perches along said line to post; thence south 24½ degrees, east 18½ perches to post on corner of Spruce street, running across said street and between the lots of S. Hindman and J. I. Dawalt, and bounded on said street on the west; thence north 55¾ degrees, east, along said street, 11 perches to post at the corner of the school house lot; thence 34 degrees, west 185 feet to post; thence north 55¾ degrees, east 66 feet to post; thence south 34¼ degrees, east 165 feet to the street; thence along Spruce street to corner of lot conveyed to W. C. Metz; thence north 34¼ degrees, west 165 feet to post; thence north 61 degrees, east 11 perches to line of S. C. Patchin's lot; thence north 65 degrees, east 10 perches along said lot to place of beginning; containing four acres, and about one acre cleared thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of W. C. Metz.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded east by lot of C. J. Shoff, west by Clearfield creek and north by township road, containing one-half an acre, with a two-story tavern house, two-story saloon and warehouse, with two store rooms and stable erected thereon. One other lot in the village of Madera, Woodward township, bounded east by lot of Samuel Mitchell, south by Robert Alexander, west by C. J. Shoff and north by township road, containing one-fourth acre, with two dwelling houses thereon. Also, 200 feet of banking ground on Clearfield creek, at Madera. Also, one other tract of land situate in Woodward township, bounded east by W. B. Alexander, south by James Alexander, and north by George Hockenbery, and west by Wm. B. Alexander, containing 158 acres, 113 perches; 60 acres cleared, and having frame house and log barn erected thereon. Also, one other tract of land in Woodward township, bounded north by Jonathan Boynton, east by Samuel Hagerty, south by Chris. Shoff, west by James Alexander, containing about 160 acres; having one acre cleared and a log house and log barn erected thereon. Also, one lot of ground situate in the village of Anneville, in Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., containing about two acres, and having a frame house and frame barn erected thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. J. Shoff.

Also, a certain tract of land situate in Karthaus township, Clearfield county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: On the south by land of Jeremiah Gains, on the west by land of John McGonigal and on the north by land of J. McGonigal, containing 50 acres, all cleared and no buildings thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Brarfield.

Bidders will take notice that 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid when the property is knocked down, or it will be put up again for sale. CYRENIUS HOWE,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Clearfield, Pa., Sept. 7, 1870.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any other way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Clearfield county, to be held at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the fourth Monday (being the 26th day) of September, A. D. 1870.

Partial and distribution account of J. A. J. Flegal, administrator of Jacob Flegal, late of Goshen township, deceased.
Final account of Joseph and Elisha Davis, administrators of Joseph Davis, Sr., late of Penn township, deceased.
Final account of James Somerville, administrator of David Somerville, late of Chest township, deceased.
Final account of I. C. M'Closkey, administrator of Isaac Price, late of Karthaus township, dec'd.
Partial account of G. W. M'Cully, administrator of estate of John L. M'Cully, late of Gulich township, deceased.
Final account of Mary Mullen, executrix of estate of Thomas Mullen, late of Beccaria township, deceased.
Final account of William K. Wrigley, guardian of R. B. Shirey and James H. Shirey, minor children of John Shirey, late of Bradford township, deceased.
The account of A. S. Williams and A. W. Young, administrators of estate of William Williams, late of Jordan township, deceased.
Final account of John J. Picard and Margaret Brisl, executors of estate of John Brisl, late of Covington township, deceased.
Final account of John L. Wilson, administrator of Hartwick Bush, late of Bradford township, deceased.
Final account of Miles Reed and Mary Reed, executors of the last will and testament of Dr. A. H. Reed, late of Woodward township, deceased.
Final account of John Sankey, administrator, and Mary Irwin, administratrix, of Henry Irwin, late of Lawrence township, deceased.
Account of James H. Turner and Susan Waple, administrators of Richard Waple, late of Boggs township, deceased.
Final account of A. C. Tate, executor of Joshua J. Tate, late of Lawrence township, deceased.
Final account of A. C. Tate, surviving executor of William Sloss, late of Knox township, dec'd.
REGISTER'S OFFICE, A. W. LEE,
Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 31, 1870-3t. Register.

TRIAL LIST FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1870.
Osceola Coal Company vs. A. J. Goss, et al.
G. D. Morgan & Co. vs. Samuel Shoff.
Sam'l Hagerty's executors vs. Cyrus Jeffries, et al.
James Irwin vs. Robert Leonard.
P. Gallagher vs. James Forrest.
J. B. DeHaas vs. J. Barger's estate.
D. Snyder vs. D. Mitchell.
Isaac Caldwell vs. Patrick Kerns.
S. Hagerty's executors vs. Susanna Deams.
M. Herlicin vs. Thomas White.
James Henry vs. Jacob Bilger.
Hoop, Weaver & Co. vs. Joseph Burchfield, et al.
Jonathan Boynton vs. A. Updegraff, et al.
Charles Larrimer vs. Casper Leipoldt.
W. W. Worrall, et al., vs. J. C. Snyder.
B. Lounsberry vs. W. Albert & Brother.
John McCullough vs. Alexander McCullough.
E. Thompson vs. R. Thompson.
Thomas Riley vs. Cornelius Owens.
Augustus Leonte vs. L. M. Coudriet.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of JACOB ZIMMER, deceased, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pa., having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE LEILICH,
Jefferson Line, Sept 7-6t. Administrator.

THE REPUBLICAN.
CLEARFIELD, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1870.

The Greatest Folly of the Age.

Napoleon is a prisoner among the Prussians; and the more we study this disastrous war, which has destroyed the Bonapartes if not ruined France, the more striking is its resemblance to the escapades of Louis Napoleon at Strasbourg and Boulogne. It was undertaken with the same reckless indifference to facts and the same contempt for all the probabilities of the case as were those two notorious adventures. The leading statesmen of France, the French Legislature, and all intelligent Frenchmen were perfectly aware before hand that France was not able to make war against Prussia, and that her armies could not cope with the Prussian armies; but they were all carried away by the determination of the Quixotic old Emperor, and by that natural instinct which leads every nation to support its Government, for a time, at least, after it has once become involved in a controversy with a foreign power. To Mr. Thiers alone belongs the credit of having dared to stand up in his place in the Legislative Corps, after all the preliminaries had been gone through, and when the sanction of the Legislature was alone necessary to the commencement of hostilities, and then and there to proclaim the truth that war was a violation of common sense, that failure was certain and success impossible.

War was formally declared by France on the 15th of July. But only a fortnight before, there was a debate in the Legislative Corps upon the number of conscripts which should be drawn in 1870 to recruit the army.—In this debate the facts in regard to the Prussian military system, the forces which Prussia could bring into the field, and the actual inferiority of the French army, were fully set forth by men of such authority as Marshal Le Bœuf, Minister War, Mr. Thiers, the Count De la Tour, and Mr. Garnier-Pages. It was demonstrated that while the French standing army contained but four hundred thousand men, with a reserve of four hundred thousand liable to be called out in case of war, and a Garde Mobile composed of untrained young men from twenty to twenty-nine years of age, described by the Minister of War, as "an inert force existing only on paper," the armies of the North German Confederation, and the States allied with Prussia and subject to the same military system, amounted to five hundred thousand, all trained soldiers; and in addition to these all the men up to forty years of age in the entire population, in numbers not less than half a million more, and none of them without some knowledge of military discipline.

Thus, it was stated, a war between France and Prussia would be at the very outset simply a conflict between half a million of soldiers ready to take the field on the side of Germany and four hundred thousand on the side of France. But to exhibit this discrepancy in its full proportions, it was shown in the debate that while the French army has to furnish at all times 40,000 soldiers for service in Algeria, and 40,000 gendarmes for service as police throughout France, the Prussians suffer no such reduction. So that while the Germans could at once put into the field half a million of skilled fighting men and have their reserves of half a million also ready for action in an incredibly short time, the French could only furnish at the outset three hundred and twenty thousand, while their reserves required a much longer period in order to become prepared for use.

But this difference between three hundred thousand and five hundred thousand does not sufficiently express the inequality between the two powers. By the greater promptness of the German system of bringing forward the reserves, a sufficient number of them at once became disposable for garrison duty, for guards along the lines of communication, and for the thousand other details of service which so greatly diminish the effective force of an army; and in this respect also France was inferior. As Mr. Thiers, the highest authority on such a subject, said in his debate:—"With four hundred thousand effective men we must not believe that we have four hundred thousand men to take under fire. This number must be diminished by at least one half." Thus, while the Germans could easily calculate upon bringing into the field for actual fighting the full effective force of half a million, the French, according to Mr. Thiers, could not at the beginning of the campaign bring under fire more than two hundred thousand men. The justice of his estimate is fully confirmed by the result of the present campaign. The whole French force that was drawn up along the boundary at the beginning of the war and after a month of active preparation was something above two hundred thousand; it certainly did not equal two hundred and fifty thousand men. Of course their defeat by the Prussian half million was foredoomed; and what we have now witnessed is but the demonstration of what was stated in this debate.

The only voice of hostility against Germany manifested in this debate was that of Granier de Cassagnac—When the Government was urged by Garnier Pages to reduce the army he exclaimed, "Let us take the Rhine, and then we will diminish our army by two hundred thousand. This is the only solution." But this exclamation was not approved in any part of the Chamber. The gravest words of the other side, however, were those uttered by Mr. Thiers. "We desire peace," he exclaimed, "because a war to-day would be a universal war, bringing frightful calamities in its train. Guilty in the eyes of civilization, of humanity, of history, and in the eyes of France, would be those who should let it loose." "Let us not overlook the changes brought about by the events of 1866. Instead of a federated Germany organized for peace, omnipotent for defence, impotent for attack, you have a formidable military power." "We reproach the Government for Sadowa. For me Sadowa is a great patriotic grief, an irreparable misfortune. But if it is a misfortune, we cannot annul it, or reason as if it had not happened. It is an immense event, the greatest which has been accomplished for many centuries. Previously the peace of Europe reposed upon the Germanic Confederation; and now I do say that there is danger of war; but peace is organized in a different manner, and there is now in existence a power which might commit a temerity if it believed its interests required it."

Notwithstanding facts like these officially exhibited before them, the French Government and people rushed into war. The result has verified the prophecy of this remarkable debate; the Empire is overthrown and Napoleon is a prisoner. All in consequence of having attempted with two hundred thousand available soldiers to fight a power that had five hundred thousand to bring immediately into the field. Their only chance of success was to invade Prussia instantly, before the German armies could be concentrated; but through the imbecility and corruption of the French administration this chance was lost, and France herself was invaded.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Shall France Continue a Republic?

Prussia seems determined to plant her forces under the walls of Paris. She relies upon needle guns, as well as diplomacy to glean closely the bloody fields of her late harvest. Other powers offer their kind offices, their meditation to bring about a satisfactory peace, to stop the current of blood and carnage, but William will not remove his spiked helmet, or Bismarck his martial insignia. The Crown Prince pushes on, and Prince Charles heads his serried columns in the direction of Paris. England wishes peace. Russia deprecates further war. But Prussia heeds not the voice of peace. She is for war. France also has petitioned for peace. Envoys from the Republic have visited the Court of the King of Prussia on a peace mission. These, at the head of the young Republic, have openly proclaimed that its foundation and mission is peace. The Empire was war. Napoleon created the struggle which has decimated France. That is now over. His Empire is at an end. It will no longer menace Prussia or disturb the peace of Europe. On the ruins of Imperialism has been erected a government based on the will of the people. That government is willing to treat in a proper manner for a proper peace. But the Republicans are not willing that a Bourbon shall be put upon the French throne, that France shall be mutilated or Frenchmen converted into slaves. They will give ample assurances that Prussia shall not be subjected to menaces in the future, that no efforts shall be made to curtail her territorial properties, and having done this, they expect Prussia to allow Frenchmen to rule France, under the form of government most agreeable and palatable to the masses. They want a peace sanctioned by calmness, wisdom and moderation—not a peace proclaimed from the mouth of cannon, or dripping from the points of gory swords. With that peace they also desire the perpetuity of the Republic.

Will William agree to such a peace, carrying such results? It is said he will treat with no Frenchman but M. Thiers. This gentleman is an Orleanist. He is not in favor of a Republic. That fact is well known. His selection, therefore by King William, as the person with whom to treat is clearly indicative of the latter, as to the future government of France. Besides, rumor declares that William will listen to no overtures which are not based upon the acknowledgment of French Imperialism in some form. If not in the person of an Orleans Prince, then in that of the representative of some other royal house. As the French people will not agree to this idea, the Prussian army is being sent to Paris, to overawe public sentiment, and bend the stream of peace negotiations in the desired direction. Such a course will not meet the approval of the civilized world. Prussia declared the war was against Napoleon. He was the obnoxious person to be removed. Prussia also announced that the war was not against the French people. They were exempted from the causes of the contest, and as a matter of course, should be from its effects. If the French people disclaim all intentions of interfering with Prussia, then Prussia should agree to such a peace as will leave them in a condition to govern France according to the popular will. If William acts in a different manner he will show that Prussia fought under false colors, and that the real intention was to force one King from the throne and put another in his place, just as objectionable to the people of France. If Germany is to govern herself, why not France? The real question which now interests freemen of all national titles is, shall France continue a Republic? The people are on the side of a free government, and Kings or Ministers who oppose their desires, will in the end feel their vengeance. Napoleon cheated and defied the people of France, and he is a prisoner of war in a foreign land—his crown broken—his sceptre destroyed. William and Bismarck should profit by this bit of personal history. Germany and Germans are not insensible to the calls of the age for a free government, and what is now taking place in France may be duplicated in Fatherland. Earlier, perhaps, than expected, if William places a despot upon a throne in France.—*Age.*

In Texas the Free Masons are about establishing a college.

The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner!

"'Tis done! But yesterday a king—
And armed with kings to strive—
And now thou art a nameless thing,
So abject—yet alive!"

Another "Napoleon has fallen!" He, who, but a few weeks ago, seemed as firmly seated on his throne as any despot of Europe, is now a pitiful prisoner of war, dependant, for a miserable residue of existence, upon the clemency of him against whom he so lately fulminated his declaration of war.—How wonderful are the ways of Providence! How vain in poor puny man.

"Clad in a little brief authority,
To Play such tricks as make angels weep!"

Aye, and mortals, too! over the myriads of slain, mangled and maimed wrecks of mortality whose blood now stains the soil of France, and mingles with the ashes of the homes of a hundred thousand desolate families. This is war! And all for what? Because two irascible gentlemen, elevated upon thrones—"inch high above their fellows,"—could not be content with the broad domains over which they swayed their sovereign sceptres, and could not peacefully reconcile their differences. Napoleon objects to Prussian intrigue for placing a kinsman of King William upon the throne of Spain, lest at some future day, in the event of hostilities with the latter, his kinsman might also let loose upon him the military power of Spain. William seems somewhat pacifically inclined, and amiably advises his relative to decline the Spanish throne, the offer of which had doubtless been procured through the subtle intrigue of European diplomacy. Napoleon, however, is not satisfied, and demands a downright guaranty from the Prussian king that Prince Leopold shall not accept the proffered diadem. William sulks—refuses—and snub the French Minister. Beneditti informs his august master—is re-called—and war is declared between two nationalities of populations about equal and eighty millions of the most highly enlightened people of Europe are suddenly translated from terms of social and commercial intercourse and friendship into mortal enemies, and are driven on to slaughter each other, with all the murderous machinery of modern mechanism. The fair fields of France are laid waste, villages and cities are in flames, two or three hundred thousand men are murdered or maimed for life, when Louis finds himself shut in at Sedan, and all avenues of escape shut off or extremely dangerous. Instead of throwing himself at the head of some forlorn hope and selling his life as dearly as possible to the invaders he has brought upon his country—in fighting whom he has seen the best blood of France flowing in torrents—he gives parole and surrenders without a scratch to show devotion to the cause in which he has sacrificed the lives of so many thousand much better men than himself—throws honor to the winds—drops his sword at the feet of his foe, and gives his unscarred carcass into his keeping! And France has spilt her blood for him who thus can hoard his own!

Not only as sense of honor and devotion to his country alike demanded that, under all the circumstances, he should have died like Belshazzar—sword in hand—but a decent regard for his dynasty would have dictated it. Had he so died, or even exposed himself to be decently wounded and taken *vi et armies*, armed *cap a pie*—all France would have thrilled with devotion to his dynasty, and rallied around his son, to whom it was in his power thus to bequeath a rich heritage of renown,

"And, leaving in battle no blot on his name
Look upward to heaven from the death-bed of fame"—

By shrinking from scalding, with his own blood, his sincerity and the high sense of honor from which he professed to have been driven to declare the war, he humiliates his country with the spectacle and the embarrassment of a sovereign in the hands of the enemy—covers himself with shame, seals the doom of his dynasty—and all *to live*—to see his Empress and his son wandering out-casts upon the world, and himself an inmate of a living tomb,—a caged monster in the eyes of his captors, and a coward in the estimation of all the earth!

"To die a prince, or live a slave—
Thy choice is most ignobly brave!"

While quoting from Byron's Ode to Napoleon the First, we will further select a few passages that, with slight modifications, are equally appropriate to Napoleon the last and least:

"Is this the man of Hundred thrones,
That strewed the earth with human bones?
And can he thus survive?
Since him miscalled the Morning Star!
Not man, nor fiend hath fall'n so far!"

"With might unquestioned—power to save—
Thine only sin hath been the grave,
To them that worshipped thee;
Nor dill thy fall could mortals guess
Ambition's less than littleness!

"Thanks for that lesson—it will teach
To after warriors more
Their high philosophy can preach,
And vainly preached before,
That spell upon the minds of men
O may it break, and not again
E'er load them to adore
Those paged things of sabre-sway,
With fronts of brass, and feet of clay.

"The destinies decadate—
Usurper overthrown—
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own!
Is it some yet imperial hope
That with such change can calmly cope
Or dread of death alone?
Darkness of—"dark spirit, what must be
The madness of thy memory!"

"Thine evil deeds are writ in gore,
Nor written thus in vain—
Thy triumphs tell of fame no more,
Or deepen every stain.
If thou hadst died as honor dies,
Some new Napoleon might arise,
To shame the world again—
But who would over the solar height,
To set in such a starless night?

And the—heart of royal dower,
Thy once imperial bride,
How bears her breast the torturing hour?
Still clings she to thy side?
Must she too bend, must she too share
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou throneless homicide?
If still she loves thee, hoard that gem,
'Tis worth thy vanish'd diadem!

"Fair freedom! we may hold thee dear,
When thus thy brightest foes their fear
In humblest guise have shown.
Oh! ne'er may tyrant leave behind
A brighter name to lure mankind!"

Bower of Liberty.

The New French Minister.

M. Alexander Auguste Ledru Rollin, the ambassador of the new republic of France, to the United States, has distinguished himself in the field of journalism, while his republicanism has been earnest and life long. Liberally educated at the best French schools, and making the law his speciality, he early gave evidence of extraordinary ability in his profession, and was selected as counsel by most of the opposition journals and republican conspirators who were prosecuted by Louis Philippe. In these trials he achieved great popularity by his boldness and fervid eloquence. In 1837 he entered the field of journalism as the editor of the *Journal du Palais*, a law periodical of high standing.

In 1841 he was elected deputy by a nearly unanimous vote. On account of a bold confession of republicanism, he was prosecuted by the government, and was sentenced four months' imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine. At a subsequent trial, however, he was acquitted. Later he established a journal, *La Reforme*, which advocated not only political but social reforms.

Taking a conspicuous part in republican demonstrations in 1847, he was for a time the acknowledged leader of the revolution, and it was mainly owing to his efforts that the regency of the Duchess of Orleans was not accepted by the Chamber of Deputies. On the organization of the provisional government he was elected by acclamation one of its members.

In the presidential election of 1848 he presented himself as the democratic candidate, but received only 370,119 votes, while Louis Napoleon received more than 5,000,000, and Cavaignac nearly 1,500,000. In 1849 his appeals in behalf of a truly republican form of government added to his popularity, and his addresses were everywhere hailed with unb