Coening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 97.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870.

TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and POBTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free, from offence. Earth Closed Com-

emnie. ESTABROOKE.—In Germantown, July 27th, 1870, rances Hildreth, wife of John D. Estabrooke, and ughter of James Mansfield, Esq., of Gloucester, Masnchusetts.
WOODWARD.—On Saturday, July 30th, at the resience of John Shivers, near Moorestown, N. J., Clara
I. Woodward, daughter of John P. and the late Prisilla T. Woodward. . Woodward. relatives and friends of the family are invited to the funeral, from the residence of her father, 803 in street, on Wednesday morning, 3d instant, at

ARCH STREET. DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN O. BARER & Co.. 715 Market at

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Chestnut Street.

ummer CLOTHING

JOHN WANAMAKER.

ES GRAND CARNIVAL AND

> BAL MASQUE. TO BE GIVEN AT THE

SEA VIEW EXCURSION HOUSE.

ATLANTIC CITY.

On Wednesday Evening, August 3, 1870.

THE GRAND BALL ROOM

On this occasion will be exquisitely decorated with Floral Adornments,

WHILE Pictorial Designs and Ornate Novelties

will cultance the splender of the scene and gratify the

Cards of Admission (including Railroad fare to and from Atlantic City).....\$5 00

Natatorium and Physical Institute.

BROAD Street, below WALNUT.

swimming School for both sexes and all ages. PUPILS RECEIVED AT ALL TIMES.

The most timid persons taught to swim in from 6 to 10 EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

On and after to-day season tickets will be reduced fifty On and action of taking lessons that object to join-Persons desirous of taking lessons that object to join-regular classes, can make arrangements for

ing the regular classes, can make arran strictly private lessons on moderate terms. For further particulars, call or address jy30 s tu th s4trp"

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

My3-tu the Smrd\$1 207 CALLOWHILL STREET. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1220 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,
Medical treatment no medicine furnished gratuitously

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

A KRANGEMENTS FOR LONG

BRANGH.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO. AND NEW

JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1870, passengers
from Philadelphia for Loug Branch will leave Walnut
street wharf at 7 A. M. and 30 P. M.

Return trains will leave Long Branch for Philadelphia
at 8.45 A. M. and 6.20 P. M.

Fare Philadelphia to Loug Branch, 52 50.

For After Saturday, July 30, the 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
trains will be discontinued as Loug Branch trains from
Philadelphia.

WM. H. GATZBIEB, Agent,
JCLY 29, 1870.

O A M P M E E T I N G ATZMER, Agent, 1730 3ts, 1750 3ts, TRIP.
Tickets can be procured at Office, \$28 Chestnut street, or at Walnut street Wharf before departure of trains, or at Walnut street Wharf before departure of trains, W.H. GATZMER, Agent.
PHILADELPHIA, July 28, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.-REGO'S TEABERRY TOOTH WASH.—

It is the most pleasant, cheepest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!

Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!

Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!

Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

Sold by all Druggsts.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor mhlly rps Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelp

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE

"ABSOLUTERY NO PAIN."
Dr. F. R. THONIAS, formerly operator at the Colton
Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless
extraction of teeth. Office, 911 Walnut st. mbs, lyrps OIL CLOTH VISES, CARPETSTRETCHers, Upholsterers and Housekeepers Tack Hammers, and superior quality iron, tinned and loatherheaded Tacks. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. OROQUET SETS OF BOX WOOD, LIG-

num Vitæ, Rosewood, Laurel, Maple, &c.—a fresh assortment just opened. Also, Parlor Ground and Bli-liards, and various sized Quoits. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. DLUMBS AND LEVELS, SQUARES,
with Levels inserted Combination Gaws, with
Plumb Levels Square, Rule and Scribe Aul, in the one
tool; Plumb bobs and Pocket Levels. For sale by TRUJIAN & SHAW, No. 833 (Eight Thirty-five) Market
street, below Ninth.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND Money Broker, northeast corner Third and Sprace streets.—\$220,000 to Lean, in large or small amounts on Diamonds, Silver-Plate, Watches, Jewelry, and all goods of value. Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Established for the last Forty Years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest rarket rates. No Connection with any other Office in this City.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED
1830.—SOHUYLER & ARMSTRONG,
Undertakers, 1827 Germantown avenue and Fifth st.
D. H. Schuyler [apid-lyros] S. S. Armstrong WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VEN-the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut streets next door to the Post-O co. THE TOURIST IN CENTRAL NEW YORK,

The Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton ... Syracuse ... Utica ... A Dash at Tren ---Syracuse-ton.

ED. BULLETIN :- Dear Sir :- In further communication upon summer journeying, the Tourist proposes, having left Port Jervis far behind him and sped for miles along the course of the hill-nurtured upper Delaware, to pause for awhile at Binghamton.

Binghamton: the Inebriate Asylum. Not so much that Binghamton is strictly a watering place as because a delay in the connection of trains makes a pause necessary Yet for some visitors of thirsty habits little else than water can be obtained. The town with a population of 17,000, has an attractiveness and commercial activity which should bring many visitors to its wide streets, fine stores and elegant dwellings; but, after all, Binghamton is better known in connection with a handsome edifice on a hill-top beyond its limits. At this place young gentlemen who find a difficulty in "swearing-off" at home are politely but firmly initiated as members pro tem. of the total abstinence society. While the influences of the institution have not in all cases been unfailing, it is a gratification to know of their generous nature and to assert, upon the authority of a fair resident of the town, that there are few within its limits who live so luxuriously as the guests upon the hill-top near by. A wink will be as good as a nod to the adolescents of the

The afternoon loiterer at the Binghamton depot is often awaiting the start of the train to Syracuse, and as this is upon a railroad subordinate to the great Western lines, it awaits them as submissively as their owners are awaited by many obsequious people. Finally released, it darts northward over a rolling, well-watered and fair country to its evening destination. The handsome cars are deserted by those who have not been welcomed at way stations. Omnibusses convey such as, even then, have no welcome, to various hotels, and comfortable accommodations there prove the stranger is not forgotten. Indeed, throughout Central New York there is, at the prominent hotels, a consideration of public pleasure in active management; neat, often handsome, rooms; attentive service, good food and reasonable prices, which must be gratefully remembered by all who have realized the vicissi-

udes of travel in other sections. Syracuse. Syracuse, a city of about 40,000 inhabitants seems to be so capable of taking care of itself as to excite no foreign anxiety. Its business centre is fixed at the intersection of the New York Central and Oswego Canals, and the grade of traversing railroads, of which Van-derbilt's busy line is chief. In this portion wide streets permit free intercourse with the well-built stores which line them; and Salina street is a commercial Broadway, attractive enough for a long promenade. It is named from one of the principal manufacturing interests of the city. Breweries are also conspicuous near the canals. These are spanned by light iron bridges, and suggest an enterprising Venice to one whose eyes have not dwe upon the slumbering Queen of the Sea. Within a stone's throw a variety of prominent buildings attract attention-the courtseveral churches, a fine public house. school, banks, insurance offices, and the most prominent hotels. A few steps from this neighborhood the stranger may find, to his surprise, the commencement of one of the inest avenues in the country. Bordered with wide grass-plots and shaded by fine trees, James street ascends gently for over a mile, and when the pedestrian, after admiring the augmenting beauty of the residences and apaugmenting beauty of the residences and appertalning gardens, stops to rest, he may turn and hind a panorama of hills beyond and around the city. Stooping amid them to toil, it stretches gaily up their sides for leisure and repose, seeming, even where its dead rest upon a sunny hill, to retire cheerfully where life's responsibilities are abated or at an end. The different suburbe all invite a visit, and would furnish pleasant decupation to the visitor rebo furnish pleasant occupation to the visitor who remained to inspect them, situated as they are on such irregular ground.

A Home for Females, near James street is one of the newest chari-ties of the city. It is designed for helpless aged women of good character and for younger

persons during the interval which may occur before a situation is found. Prominent citizens and congregations have subscribed for its support and have furnished distinct rooms, somewhat over-reaching the simplicity of aspect and economy of space appropriate to such an institution. Though under Protestant bounty, it has no religious restrictions. Syracuse has a great inconvenience in the course of the N. institution. Y. Central Railroad through and across several of its prominent streets. Locomotives rumble and shriek along at will, yet the natives make the best of it, and dodge about as fearlessly as rats in the stalls of a noisy stable. Travelers find entire the results of the stalls of the stalls. find some inconvenience on their own account in being landed or taken up in the middle of the street, but a projected station will probably mitigate this grievance. Citizens can only trust their flag-men and train their horses for some time to come. From Syracuse we turn to

Utica. a rival city in population and in its commerthe commercial dependence upon the same great iron thoroughfare to the West. It is, however, less of a commercial centre, and resorts more to manufacturing to maintain its standing and advance its interests. There is the same cre-ditable effort to render the business and social sections of the city attractive which has been observed in Syracuse, and the ascending tendency of some of the finest avenues suggests many an airy neighborhood and fine view of the undulating country around. Restricted in his impressions here, the attention of the

reader is turned towards The Trenton Falls,

which are really most frequently the cause of the tourist's presence in this direction. An hour's ride on the Black River Railroad through an attractive country will bring him to the desired station, when a stage rattles quickly to the hotel. This is a pleasant surprise, in all its comfortable appointments, and, after an approach through a fine avenue of trees and an hospitably open gate, seems rather like a spacious mansion, in its cool shadow of foliage, than a place of contract for "all the comforts of a home." The delusion is well sustained. The roads and lawns near the house are carefully kept—a garden stretches into the distance before it. Conservatories and graperies are in view, and the woods in the rear are threaded by numerous paths leading to the veiled beauties of the Falls in the chasm beyond. The table is bountifully supplied, and the waiters keep watch instead of being kent watch of eing kept watch of.

being kept watch of.

The proprietor is 'an affable and cultured gentleman, who devotes himself to his place, his plants, pictures, coins, minerals, music and his prettiest and most notable guests. Paying a good bill is but a mere incident with such advantages, leaving the Falls out of the question, Yet these are the most charming sur-

prises. Let them be visited about sunset. A THE WAR IN EUROPE iew moments' walk will lead to The Glen.

and a long abrupt flight of steps descends into it. There the combined stream is rushing like a mill-race between and over the shelving stone, which, in its broad, hard surfaces and compact regular stratification, as exchanges described on either hand, excites in every one something of that interest with which the geologist unfolds the history of those mighty periods prolonging time to an with which the geologist unfolds the history of those mighty periods prolonging time to an eternity. Fossils of plants and shells are numerous between the strata. Delicate vertical planes mark the sealing up of some deep lissure in ages past, and the whole aspect of the ciffs, which rise perpendicularly for one hundred feet upon each side of the stream, shows that natural forces entirely distinct from the action of the stream have here rent

from the action of the stream have here rent the earth's higher crust asunder and left a rugged channel for its course below. Sometimes over a rocky floor like the pavement of a court, spreading its lucent borders and leaping from prone declivities; sometimes surging through fissures which plummet could not well sound,

The Daring River

runs its sterile career for two and a half miles, descending in that distance over four hundred feet. The path of the tourist follows it patiently and sometimes rashly up; here threading a narrow gorge close to the foaming waters; there lost upon the broad, hard bed which they sometimes entirely appropriate; now revealing an abrupt and sonorous cascade, commanding the gaze and dashing the beholder with its spray, now opening a wide perspective of turreted and impending walls of living rock crested with hardy pine and dripping their charities upon the moss-decked stones below. Twilight gives a runs its sterile career for two and a half miles, and dripping their charities upon the moss-decked stones below. Twilight gives a grandeur to the scene, and under its lone, wild grandeur to the scene, and under its lone, wild influence the imagination half attends the shade of the lurking Indian on the cliffs above and the sharp twang of his avenging low. If the pale, broad moon then succeed the day, silvering the waters and bathing their walls with mystic light, is it strange if your correspondent should rather leave his memories to the reader's fancy than attempt further to describe them?

A. G. H.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT IN THE WEST. A Daughter Found After Thirteen Years.

From the Kansas City Times, July 27.1

Nearly thirteen years ago there lived on the banks of the Ohio, but a few miles from the City of Louisville, a man by the name of Henry C. Dauforth, the family consisting of himself, wife and one child, a daughter, only a little more than two years of age. One day the child escaped the vigilant eye of the mother and wandered from the house. Search was made, but no trace could be found of their prattling darling until reaching the banks of the river, where her little bonnet was seen near the margin of the water. Then, indeed, the little one was mourned as dead, and only (From the Kansas City Times, July 27.) the little one was mourned as dead, and only a mother's heat can fathom the agony of the bereaved parents. Other children came to take the place of the lost one at the fireside, and the first storm of grief at the terrible affliction had given away to quiet submission; still the blue, dancing waters of the Ohio always caused inexpressible sadness to their bereaved hearts. Five years ago the family removed to St. Louis, where they have resided ver since. Saturday Mr. Danforth received ver since. Saturday Mr. Danforth received an anonymous letter from this city, urging him to come up immediately if he wished to find his daughter, whom he supposed was drowned thirteen years before. He arrived in the city Monday last and proceeded to the place designated in the letter, and found a woman whom he had known in other days, rapidly nearing the grave, and a younger girl in attendance upon her. She pointed to the child immediately on his entrance, saying that is your drowned child," and entered upon an explanation which convinced him of the truth of her words. It seems that he himself was the innocent cause of the affair. The elf was the innocent cause of the affair. The woman had loved him previous to his marwords were spoker another all the lage, and when the g him to another all the passions of her nature were 1, and she determined upon hinding him worst determined upon come revenge, and how faithfully she executed her intention the above facts will testify. She had kept herself informed of his whereshe had kept herself informed of his whereabouts, and when she knew that death would
hortly claim her as his victim, she determined to make all the reparation in her
ower. Who can paint the joy of the fatheron finding the dead alive? The woman, it
cems, had only been in our city some six
months, coming from Cincinnati, to which
blace she had alivate fled with the child. She said she had always treated her as she would have done her own daughter, to which the child testified, and begged that the woman might be taken with them. The result was, that yesterday evening the three took the train on the North Missouri Railroad for St. Louis and ere this the waiting mathes the Louis, and ere this the waiting mother has re-ceived the embraces of her long-lost daugh-ter. Such incidents were of frequent occur-rence years ago, but in this modern age it calls forth no little astonishment.

THE KU-KLUX.

Bandits Here and in Greece. The disgrace which a few bandits, unchecked by the prompt and powerful arm of the Government, may bring upon a civilized country has been illustrated in the case of country has been illustrated in the case of Greece. It is impossible to survey the practices of the Ku-Klux organization in this country without regarding that band of outlaws as even more dangerous to the community. The bandits of Greece preferred plunder; murder was only the alternative of ransom. The Ku-Klux of some parts of the South preferred murder and destruction of property, and the only alternative they ever offered to the threatened individual was prompt departure from his native State. Only in an indirect way can the bandeparture from his native State. Only in an indirect way can the ban-dits with whom the Government of Greece dallied be regarded as being connected with politics; the Ku-Klux avowedly commit their outrages upon those to whose political convictions they are opposed. The former perpetrated their enormities upon strangers and foreigners, and other governments indignantly demanded of Greece their suppression; the latter, with violence and raments indignantly demanded of Greece their suppression; the latter, with violence and rapine, attack American citizens who seek from their State and their country adequate protection. Colonel Wm. A. Moore, of Chowan, N. G., in his speech before the House on this subject declared that the whole power of the State was inadequate to the suppression of the Ku-Klux. He says their purpose is "to intimidate Republicans and prevent them from voting at the coming election. They hope to trighten some, and hang others who are too brave to fear them, and thus carry the State in August."

EVENING NEWSPAPERS.

Their Superiority. [From the New York Leader, July 30.]

It is a noticeable fact that the evening papers are getting the cream of the war news.

This is easily accounted for by the difference of time between New York and London. When the last editions of our evening journals are ready for the press it is about 9 o'clock in the evening at London, and the bulk of the news of that day has been received from Ber-lin and Paris. So that we may reasonably ex-pect to find at least a synoptical review of the war news in the evening papers, while we continue to look for details of movements and

By the Atlantic Cable.] ENGLAND'S APTITUDE.

The Commons Strongly Favoran Energetic Policy...Members of Parliament Going into the Prussian Army.

London, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.—Three members of Parliament—Dilke, Winterbotham and Auberon Herbert—leave on Thursday for the Prussian army.

The debate on the war in the Commons crowded all the galleries. The feeling of the House was again strongly marked in favor of an energetic policy. When Cardwell proposed a vote for 20,000 additional troops and £2,000,000 he was warmly cheered. So also was Mr. Gladstone when he told Mr. Stapleton that "if colliers are chartered to attend the fleet of a belligerent to supply coal, they will to all practical intents and purposes be come store-ships attached to that fleet and will come under the operation of the foreign enlistment at "a purpose and the foreign enlistment at "a purpose and the store and the stor come under the operation of the foreign en-listment act," and so was the Secretary for War when he stated, in reply to Mr. Talbot, that the army is at present only 2,500 men below its establishment of 178,600.

Mr. Disraell's declaration for armed neu-trality was not less applieded on the Con-

trality was not less applauded on the Con-servative side, and though the Liberals wanted to hear an authoritative statement from Mr. Gladstone, many showed marks of unmistakable sympathy with Mr. Disraeli's more resolute attitude.

It is more clear than ever that the popular feeling goes beyond the Government. There are not wanting members of Parliament and

ournals who would prohibit France from buying arms or coal.

Mr. Gladstone's strong point was in proving

that the English military forces, so far from-being diminished, are augmented.

The Daily News of to-morrow says: "On the whole, we have every reason to be contented with the condition of our national defences, with the condition of our national defences, which, with the augmentations already proposed, will be quite adequate to support the last secured neutrality, and might, if the calamity should fall on us, quickly expand into a force quite adequate to sustain us in the struggle. An appeal to the arbitrament of arms is the very last to which we should willingly resort, but we may rest assured that it is neither so distant from the thought of the minneither so distant from the thought of the min neither so distant from the thought of solicin sters as to be deemed impossible, nor so alien from their counsels as to find them unprenared."

G. W. S.

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

he Danish Government Wishes to Preare Still in Camp.

London, Monday, August 1, 1870.—The special correspondent of the *Tribuna* writes from Copenhagen on the 26th ult. that it is believed that Denmark will preserve neutrality. The temporary manoeuvres at Camp Hald were finished, but as yet there were no indications of the camp being broken up or of the troops returning to cantonments, although it is understood that orders were given a fortuight income.

is understood that olders were supported in the freedvalendet Journal says: "The general feeling is decidedly warlike. The moment has arrived for Denmark to throw off the mask and openly side with France." The Government is, however, steadily in favor of neutrality. The Cabinet will resign if the war party cets the upper hand. G. W. S.

THE AUSTRIAN POLICY.

Abstinence and Neutrality the Policy of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

[Pesth Correspondence of the London Times.] If any one could still have doubted that all feelings of revenge and animosity against Prussia have completely disappeared in Austria he has only to follow the manifestations which have been exhibited since the differences between France and Prussia have arisen. While the Foreign Office, as it will be able to move in the preservales and its proper place. arisen. While the Foreign Office, as it will be able to prove in the proper place and time, joins sincerely in the efforts of the neutral powers to avert the calamity of war, and proclaims the strictest neutrality on the part of Austria as long as there shall be no intervention on the part of any other of the great powers, the organs of public opinion, without difference of color, proclaim this neutrality and absence from all interference as the only policy in the interest of Austria ence as the only policy in the interest of Austria-Hungary. On this as well as on the other side of the Leytha there has not been heard a dissentient voice in this call for peace and non-interference. However natural this policy of the strictest neutrality may be on the part of Austria-Hungary, its value at this moment ought not to be underrated. Although there are lenty of proofs that this monarchy has since the treaty of Prague studiously avoided in-fluencing in any way the decisions of the South German Cabinets, or meddling in any way in German affairs, the attitude of Austria' sure to exercise some influence on the South German powers. If, therefore, war becomes unavoidable, Austria may claim some credit in

localizing it.

Bismarck on the Cities which will Suffer Most in the War.

[From the Hamburg Correspondent, July 20.]

The North German Parliament was opened on July 15 by Count Bismarck, who enjoyed the best health. The news which was received from all parts of Germany of the most patriotic devotion to the common cause had, of course, a decidedly encouraging effect on the assembled body and their resolutions, which Count Bismarck freely acknowledged. Regarding the reports of the deputies from Bremen, the Chancellor of the North German Confederation said: confederation said:

It has been most satisfactory to me to no-ice the excellent bearing of the people of our scaports at this critical moment. Every one amongst us knows that just those cities will suffer from the coming war, but they have not hesitated one moment to place the cause of the fatherland above the cause of earthly possessions.

A correspondent writing from Bonn on the 16th of July, says: "Last night more than 1,000 students, being the entire number in the 1,000 students, being the entire number in the town belonging to the University here, presented themselves before the authorities and asked that they might be instantly enrolled in the defence of the country. Public feeling is serious, but firm. Men, women and children are devoted to the defence of the Fatherland."

Street Scenes in Berlin.

[Berlin (July 15) Correspondence of London News.]

The excitement here has become intense, and its character serious. Some houses in the West End to-day have begun to display flags. The crowd yesterday evening at the corner of Unter den Linden and Frederick street was enormous, and the broad streets were everywhere filled in a way which hardly permitted the numerous carriages to pass. This morp. Street Scenes in Berlin. the numerous carriages to pass. This morning a similar scene was enacted in the eastern parts of the town in the neighborhood of the Bourse. Numerous family meetings are already taking place to make arrangements for "the great war." The angry feelings one hears expressed everywhere have for their expressed everywhere have for their object not only the French government, but the French people. They must be put under tutelage. This is the general cry. The newspapers call Paris "a lunatic asylum under an ignorant Italian doctor, who knows no other remedy but bleeding."

The Empress and the Prince Imperial.

The Empress is well pleased that the Prince Imperial is going to the front, and replies cheerfully to those who condols with her upon the country separation from her only child. It is right, she is reported to have said, that the Prince should thus early hegin his apprenticeship to the noble profession of arms, and prove himself worthy of France, of the name of Na-

poleon, and of that of the valiant race of Guz-nian, from which, on her side, he springs. Those who are acquainted with the Empress's character—with her high spirit and almost virile courage—will not be surprised at the forfitude she displays in encountering a double separation which, however bravely met, can-not but be very painful to her as a wife and mother. Marshal Bazaine has left for the army with his staff. He is to command a corps of 80,000 men, bereafter to be increased to 120,000, consisting of seven or eight divi-sions, including the army of Paris and the troops now at Metz. sions, including the troops now at Metz.

Will Waterloo be Avenged ?--A Question Which People are Asking--- Tearing the Treastes"---A Napoleonic Idea.

[From the Pall Mail Gazette.]

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

It is wrong, perhaps, to consider what may be the result of the war between France and Prussia from a purely selfish point of view. Still it is natural; and it will already have occurred to many Englishmen that if France succeeds finally in "tearing up the treaties of 1815" (already badly rent), she will at the same time have avenged all her great deteat of the Nanoleonic period excent one, and of same time have avenged all her great deteats of the Napoleonic period except one, and of the four great powers who combined to crush her, will have retaliated on all but one. First came the turn of Russia, then that of Austria, now that of Prussia. If Prussia should be beaten, will the intoxicated soldiers of France remember that there remains still—in the language of Berryer, pleading for the Louis Napoleon of the Boulogne expedition—"une defaite a venger?" PRUSSIA.

King William's Speeches on the War. Urisis.

The following is the speech in full of King

The following is the speech in full of King William on opening the North German Parliament on the 19th ult:

Honored Gendemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation.—When at your first meeting, I bade you welcome from this place in the name of the allied governments, it was with joy and gratitude that I was able to bear witness to the fact, that by the help of God, success had rewarded my sincere efforts to meet the wishes of the people and the re-God, success had rewarded my sincere efforts to meet the wishes of the people and the requirements of civilization by avoiding any disturbance of the peace of Europe. It, notwithstanding this assurance, the menace and imminence of war have now laid upon the confederate governments the duty of calling you together for an extraordinary session, you as well as ourselves will be animated with the conviction that the North German Confederation has labored to improve the national forces, not to imperil, but to afford a greater protection to universal peace; and that when protection to universal peace; and that when we call upon this national army to defend our we call upon this national army to defend our independence we only obey the mandates of honor and duty. The candidacy of a German Prince for the Spanish throne, both with the bringing forward and the withdrawal of which the confederate governments were equally unconcerned and which only interested the North German Confederation in so far as the government of a friendly country applicated to base upon its success the hope of ac-

peared to base upon its success the hope of acquiring for a sorely tried people a pledge for a regular and peaceful government, afferded the Emperor of the French a pretext for a casus belli, put forward in a manner long since unknown in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and adhered to affect the removal of since unknown in the annals of diplomatic in-tercourse, and adhered to after the removal of the yery pretext itself, with the disregard for the people's right to the blessings of peace of which the history of a former-ruler of France, affords so many analogous examples. If Ger-many in former centuries here in silonce such violations of her rights and of her honors, it was only because in her then divided state she knew not her ownstrength. To-day, when the laks of intellectual and rightful community which began to be knit together at the time of the wars of liberation, join slowly the different German races, to-day that German races, to-day that Germany's argument leaves no longer an opening to the enemy, the German nation contains within itself the will and man nation contains within itself the will and the power to repel the renewed aggression of France. It is not arrogance that puts these words in my mouth. The confederate governments and myself are acting with full consciousness that victory and defeat are in the hands of Him who decides the fate of battles. With a clear gaze we have measured the responsibility which, before the judgment seat of God and of mankind; must fall upon him who drags two great and peace-loving peoples—both equally enjoying and desiring the blessing of a Christian civilization and of an increasing prosperity—all are called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sanguinary conflict of arms. Yet those who hold power in France have, by preconcerted misguidance, found means to work upon the legitimate but excitations and the restification of personal in ing people for the furtherance of, personal in berests and the gratification of passions. The more the confederate governments are con-scious of having done all our honor and dignity permitted to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace—and the more indubitable it shall ap-near to all minds that the sword has been near to all minds that the sword has been

pear to an minds that the sword has been thrust into our hands—so much the more con-fidently shall we rely upon the united will of the German governments both of the North and South, and upon your love of country; and and South, and upon your love of country; and so much the more confidently we shall fight for our right against the violence of foreign invaders, inasmuch as we pursue no other object than the durable establishment of peace in Europe. God will be with us, as He was with our forefathers.

Previous to the delivery of the speech, on

the arrival of the members of the Federal Council, Dr. Simson called for cheers for the head of the North German Confederation—an appeal which was thrice frantically re-The King read the speech in a firm voice

In the king read the speech in a firm voice, but displayed at several passages much emotion, and was often interrupted by vociferous cheering, especially when he spoke of the no longer divided Germany—a remark that was understood to allude to the co-operation of Bavaria. The other passages most cheered were the ones referring to the peace-loving German people and the misguidance of the French nation. rench nation.

At the close of the speech Baron von Friesen, the Saxon Minister, called for cheers for King William, which were repeated over and over again.

As already reported briefly by cable telegram, the King of Prussia received an address from the Berlin Town Council, on the 18th of July, thanking his Majesty for having repelled "the unheard of attempt made upon the dig"the unheard of attempt made upon the dignity and independence of the nation," and
asserting that France having declared war
against Prussia, "every man will do his duty."
The address says that, "however desirous
Germany might be to carry out the work of
peace, no sacrifice will be considered too
heavy to oppose the present rapacious attack
upon the independence of the Fatherland.
Prussia enters, in unison with Germany, upon
a war to which she has been provoked by
foreign arrogance."

The King in reply expressed his gratifude

The King in reply expressed his gratitude for the sentiments contained in the address, and said:

and said:

God knows T am not answerable for this
war. The demand sent me I could not do
otherwise than reject. My reply gained the
approval of all the towns and provinces, the
expression of which I have received from all expression of which I have received from all parts of Germany and even from Germans residing beyond the seas. The greeting which was given me here on Friday last animated me with pride and confidence. Heavy sacrifices will be demanded of my people. We have been rendered unaccustomed to them, by the quickly-gained, yictories, which we achieved in the last two wars. We shall not get off so cheaply this time; but I know what I may expect from my army and from those now hastening to join the ranks. The instrument's sharp and cutting. The result is in the

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hands of God. I know also what I may 'exhands of God. I know also what I may be pect from those who are called upon to allowate the wounds—the pains and sufferings which war entails. In conclusion I beg you to express my sincere thanks to the citizens for the reception they have given me.

At the termination of the King's address the assembly, with great enthusiasm, shouted unanimously, "Long live the King!"

FACTS AND FANCIES. -Boone county, Ky., thinks it has a twenty-

 Andrew Johnson is delighting Tennessee with three-hour speeches. -An Ohio man wears a pet black snake around his neck for a cravat.

-Anna and Olive plot a competitive lec--A Bangor family cherishes the ancestral umbrella of 1820.

-A Polish countess is keeping a mountain hotel in New York State. The Mormons are getting ready to strike

- Within the last ten years Nova Scotia has produced nearly \$4,400,000 worth of gold. -A complete French-Chinese Dictionary is

-NewYork is harrassed within frightful new isease—sebaceous excrescences. It's corns. -Arkansas has a paper called the Magnolia

-Albany wants the world to believe that it was so bot there that an umbrella was sun-

struck. -The Iowa papers were said to show a marked improvement in two days after the editors started off on their excursion. —An old farmer's description of a pointless preacher was: "A good man, likely; but he will rake with the teeth up."

-The colored citizens of Indianapolis have with great unanimity united with the petition ers in favor of the introduction of German into the public schools.

—A woman at Fort Wayne, Indiana, pro-poses to get rid of a worthless husband by a lottery of her effects, he to be one of the second or third rate prizes.

In an Indiana district the fortunes of the rival Congressional nominees hinge upon the question of "who will do most for the new cumeters force." cemetery fence."

The people of Oshkosh, Wis., are in luck. Fifty thousand pounds of Switzer cheese will be manufactured within a short distance of their town during the present year. -The house in Hanau, in which the brothers Grimm were born, is to have a marble stab

three feet in length let into the wall just above the principal entrance door. Governor Seward thinks the Europeau war will be all over in sixty days. The New York Globe thinks it will—that, in point of fact, it will be all over Europe.

-The Mount Gothard Railway tunnel, in Europe, it is estimated, cannot stand the constant dripping of the mountain streams, and it is feared that it will have to be eventually

-A woman of thirty-five has been found by a crusus taker at Hartford Conn. who has to family of twelve children, all alive and in cool health. This is, indeed, an evidence that Connecticut is a land of steady habits? -The St. Louis Germans gnash their teeth got an answer to their royal address from King William himself, while their answer was signed by a fellow named Simpson.

-A Connecticut newspaper in a recent of description, thus: "His personal appearance was commanding, and his friends very extensive, both in Michigan and Connecticut. ciety of France, passed through St. Louis a few days since for Southwest Missouri, in search of a location for two thousand French,

families. The London News says: "During the last, eight years the odious practice of painting the face has been steadily growing, until, in the most conspicuous classes of society, the practice has ceased to be the exception, and has become the rule."

become the rule.' There onst was two cats in Kilkenny

And aich thought there was one cat too many is So they quarreled and fit,
And they gouged, and they bit, 1977 and Till, excepting their nails.
And the tips of their tails,

Instead of two cats, there warn't any, Instead of two cats, there warn't any,

—At Gallipolis, Ohio, Mr. Jones a former member of the Legislature, lay down under a stationary train of cars, when the train started. There appears to be a general impression among those who attended the funeral that the voice of Mr. Jones will not resound through the halls of legislation mext winter, unless he is elected by annels.

To show how expert detectives are, it is stated that a murder occurred in Detroit about

stated that a murder occurred in Detroit about a year ago, and two detectives have been working up" the case since. They have worked diligently all the time and have finally figured the thing down so close that all they figured the thing down so close that all they out who the murderer was, and where he is at present, and a few such unimportant facts, they will make it red hot for him they will make it red-hot for him. —Three bachelors in a midland town re-cently made themselves as famous as the three black crows, by a game of euchre. The "vic-tim" is to marry before the close of the year, and support the other two during the year following. The finding of a wife is an easy matter enough, but the trouble will be to induce.

er to comply with the full terms of the contract. -It is astonishing how many old men and women the census takers are turning up in all sections of the country. Nearly every exchange has something to tell us of patriarchs. discovered in different localities, aged all the way from 103 to 107. We believe none of them have dared to go beyond 107. It is a still mered singular fact that most of these centenarians never chewed tobacco, never rode in the horse cars, have voted for every President that ever cars, have and still leave the use of their every district. lived, and still have the use of their eyes and

—A "loving" couple eloped to a city in North Carolina, last week, for the purpose of becoming one in the flesh. The job was done becoming one in the flesh. The job was done for them by an obliging clergyman. Still full of romance, they went to a hotel to spend the honeymoon. At dinner the bridegroom accidentally struck the bride with a piece of ice over the left eye. She took the matter as personal, slapped him in the face and returned to her parents on the next train. It was a pity that a single lump of ice should have caused such a sudden "coolness" between them.

-As one enters the nave of St. Peters, at —As one enters the nave of St. Peter's, att.
Rome, he perceives on either hand a font for
holy water. These are of collossal size, and
each is supported by two angels, sculptured in
white marble, and as large as grown men, but
which have the form and air of infantine
cherubs. And such is the picety of proportion
in everything about St. Peter's that not the