Evening



Mulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 101.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY door, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH COMMON ES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Company's office and salesroom ad WM. G. BHO ADS', No. 1221 Market street.

DIED. OHNSON.—On the 5th inst., Sarah A. Johnson, aged JOHNSON.—On the 5th inst., Sarah A. Johnson, aged El years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, 1522 Coates street, on bloom and a sterneon, at 4 o'clock.

To proceed to Lauval Hilly temetery.

KUGLER.—Suddenly, this morning, Mrs. Eva Kugler.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NICHOLSON.—On the 4'h inst., Mrs. Jane Nicholson, wile of James Nicholson aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully in lited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband. No. 1/34 South Fifth street, on Monday atterneon, at Joelock. To proceed to the Wharton Street Church Vault.

NORTON.—On Thursday, August 4th, Charles F. Morton, at his country residence.

NORTON—On Thursday, August 4th, Charles F. Morten, at his country residence.

The relatives and triends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 1221 Arch street, on fuceday in roline, 9th inst, at 10 octock.

PENINGTON—On the 5th inst, in the 65th year of his age, Lieu enant Lawrence Penington, late of the United States Navy.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, August 8th, at 9 octock, from his late residence, 5215 Bridge street, West Phylodolphia

400 EVRE ARCH STREET. Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS

At Gold 17% Premium PURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.-JOHN C. BAKER & Co..713 Market st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL

Sizes and Styles

FINEST CLOTHING.

JOHN

WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

Natatorium and Physical Institute, BROAD Street, below WALNUT. re manif. 2 School for both sexes and all ages. PUPILS, RECEIVED AT ALL TIMES.

he most timed persons taught to swim in from 6 to 10 EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

On an lafter to-day season tickets will be reduced fifty (to per cent per cent

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 1, 1879.
PROF. DENJAMIN K. McCLUBG, LEADER
C. LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND.
Dear Str. We, the undersigned, appreciating your
control in organizing for their RECREATION and
AMUSI MENT the celebrated NEW YORK BAY EXGLESIONS, t. nder you the compliment of an Excurtion unthe New York Bay, suspense in New York City
two hours, and passing Long tranch on the trip.
If this should prove acceptable, you will name the day
list would best suit your convenience, and oblige
Tours, respectfully,
Wm. F. McCully,
L. Who. Buxter,
Frederick Griker,
Robt. T. Gill.

Frederick Gerker.

John Tremwith,
Bichard Peitz.
E. W. C. Greene,
Samuel P. Jones,
Wm. C. Gillingham,
Richard Ellis.
John De Barger.
John M. Sweeney,
John B. Barger.
John M. Sweeney,
Charles Bell.
Wm. Mezonigle,
John H. Sweeney,
Charles Bell.
Wm. P. McCully, Eq., Gen. D. W. C. Baxter.
Bobert T. Gill, E-q., H-m. John F. Mooney, Wm. D.
Rendrick Eeg., and others,
Ginthmen: Your communication of the 1st instant,
tendering me the compliment of a NEW YORK BAY
EXCUESION. has been received. I appreciate most
heartily the kind sentiments embraced in your missive,
and thank you sincerely for it.
I accept of the profered offer, and will name MONDAY, August 22d, 1870.

Most respectfully yours. Most respectfully yours.
BENJAMIN K. McCLURG.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,
At CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY,
123 CHESTNUT STREET,
Braun's Famous Panoramic Views of Berlin, Potsdam,
Charlottenturg. Coblens, Heidelberg, Jena,
Weimar Erfurt, Ems. Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden. Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liego, Ypres, Botterdam, Utrecht, &c.
A complete set of the Berlin Museum, with interior
views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of
Prussia,
Particular attention is drawn to the fact that hu a few
days 100 views on the Rhine, and its Fortifications, as
never before seen, will be exhibited.

HOWARD HOSPITAT. NOS. 1518

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

— Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously of the poor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Past 10 A. M. and at 8 o'clock P. M. 11 FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Washington square, Moraing service during this month. Bev. Wm. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College, will preach.

REV. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., WILL preach in the Arch Street M. E. Church. Broad. India Arch, Sunday morning, at 10% o'clock. Strangers invited. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWEN-tieth and Cherry streets.—Service (Choral) and Sermon, to morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. At this ser-vice the seats will be free. au6-s8t*

REV. R. C. MATLACK WILL property of the Nativity to-morrow (Sunday)—inorning, and administer the communion. Service at 10% o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH. FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, corner seventh and Spring Garden streets, Rev. Thomas X (trr. Pastor, will preach to-morrow, at 192 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers welcome. It EVENING SERVICE AT SPRING Garden Hall, N. W. corner Spring Garden and Thitteenth streets, will be resumed to-morrow evening at 74 o'clock. Sermon by Grarles Campbell. Subject R Rilgion; what it is." The morning service for the Lord's bupper and worship as usual.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN
Church. Locust treet, above Fifteenth.—During
this month the congregations of the West Spruce Street
and of Calvary Preshyterian Churches will worship together in Calvary Church. Services at 10% A. M.
Rey, Thaddeus Wilson will preach to morrow. UNION SERVICES-CENTRAL UNION SERVICES—CENTRAL
Presbyterian and Third Reformed Churches.—
Rev. C. Wadsworth, D. D., will preach to-morrow moruing, in the Central Presbyterian Church (Eighth and
Cherry streets), at 10% o'clock, and in the Third
Reformed Church (Tenth and Filbert streets), in the
ovening at 8 o'clock.

OPEN AIR SERVICES UNDER OPEN AIR SERVING Men's Christian Association, SABBATH AFTERNOON (D. V.), at the fol-

ciation, SABBATH AFTERNOON (D. V. lowing places: Second and South streets, 3 o'clock. Cemetery Lane. Second street, above York, Seventh and St. Mary streets, Independence Squaro, Preaching by Roy. T. A. FERNLEY.
Gray's Ferry road and Bainbridge St., Nineteenth and Ridge avenue, Fourth and Bainbridge streets; by the Young Men's Unristian Association of the Kirst Presbyterian Unurch.
Jefferson Squaro. 4 o'clock Broad and Master streets, Address by HENRY H. SHILLINGFORD, Esq.,

Broad and Arch streets,
Broad and Costees streets,
Broad and South streets,
Twonty-second and Federal streets,
Almond street wharf, 7 o'clock.
Emeline street, rear of Ninth and Bainbridge streets,
TX o'clock.

1735 o'clock.
Wister's Woods, below Germantown, 4 o'clock.
Germantown avenue and Nicetown lane, 452 o'clock.
West Philadelphia—Thirty-sixth and Lancaster
genue, 75, o'clock. Ocopersville, 6 o'clock.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

mission of News About the Weissen-burg Defeat...It Makes a Great Impres-

ston in England LONDON, Friday, Ang. 5, 1870.—These is no French account of the Weissenburg defeat received here up to 1 o'clock this morning. The special correspondent of the *Tribune* in Paristelegraphs that the official despatch is in his ession, but permission to telegraph it is re

The Prussian victory has made a great impression here. The Daily News of the 6th will say: "Henceforth we may look for an exchange of really hard blows. The French Emperor cannot afford, under present circumstances, to consult merely military interests in the movements he orders. The moral effect of the movements he orders. The moral effect of this defeat at Weissenburg must be wiped out at whatever price it may be necessary to pay. It is understood that Marshal MacMahon, when the unexpected blow was strick, was just returning from a long and serious conference with the Emperor, having probability corriect area, with him solar of the probably carried away with him a plan of the campaign. Whether this untoward event will interfere with this plan or not, all that we know of the character of the French army bids us look for a serious attempt to avenge their defeat." their defeat." DETAILS OF THE SAABBRUCK AFFAIR.

A Iribune Correspondent Witnesses the Legag-ment... the First Experiment With the Mitrailleuse... A Prussian Battalion Breaks in Disorder,

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 4, 1870.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* with the French forces sends an account of the affair at-French forces sends an account of the affair at Saarbruck. On the 2d inst., at 8 A. M., more treeps were expected at the railway station. Marshal Lebour had just passed toward Gen. Frosard's headquarters on the way to the heights of Spieheren. A French officer gave our correspondent a place in his carriage. He cached the advanced posts as the men of the 67th Regiment of the line were busy buckling on their knausacks.

on their knapsacks.

They only knew that the order was "Forward." At 10 o'clock the videttes of Cartoul's brigade were sent to the front, the infantry adily advancing under cover of the wood, tollowing the road in parallel lines, artillery and all descending the hill. On reaching the plain the infantry rapidly deployed, skirmishus were thrown well out, and the battalions were massed. In the rear additional artillery were massed. In the rear, additional artillery was placed in position on the heights. The skirmish line then traversed the valley, followed by the battalions, and keeping the same estance. The heights on the other side of the valley, which overlook Saarbuck, were reached

without serious opposition.

The artillery now opened fire at once, the Prussian batteries on the other side of the river replying vigorously. The division of General Bataille, massed upon the road from Forbach to Saarbruck, moved up, and the attack began in earnest. At 12 o'clock the Emeror arrived, and the cannonade was brisk all along the line. A Prussian battery at the intrance of a wood near the village of Arneval, tinding the French fire too hot, himbered up and moved to the rear, while a battalion of Prayslan infantry retired at the same time in

good order by way of the Saar.
On this battalion the first experiment was made with mitrailleuses, and with decided efthat, for the battalion was soon broken, and disappeared in disorder behind the nearest cover. At two o'clock the French aga n advanced, and the ground just held by the Prussians was occupied without further resistance. Here and there were lying a few Prussians lead and many wounded. There was cannon ading toward Saarlouis, during the engagement but it gradually grew, weaker.

Another correspondent writes from Metz,

ou the evening of the 2d, that the French had 6 killed and 170 wounded. The Prussian loss s not known; it is reckoned at 250. In a train with the correspondent from Saarbruck, there came 14 prisoners, and among them a son of the ex Grand Chamberlain of the Duke of Nassau. A staff officer, sent by the Emperor, arrived from Forbach to question the prisoners, and with orders that they shall be kindly

At nine o'clock, strong columns of infantry, with cavalry and artillery, leaving Spikren, took a position between the village of Arneval, the Hahlberg, and the slopes of Saarbruck. This movement was sustained on the left in tront of Forbach by the First Division of the Second Corns; other divisions supporting second Corps; ether divisions supporting the right; the whole body numbering 25,000 men. The Sixty-seventh Regiment, forming the head of the column of the Second Division, opened fire in skirmishing order on the enemy, who were very well posted in the upper part of the valley. When the French upper part of the valley. When the French had deployed the struggle was brief. Within wenty minutes the Prussian infantry was in the edge of the wood in the rear of Saarbruck, opened on the French troops, who advanced under its fire and established several batteries on the heights above the Saar.

The cannonade then stretched along the entire batteries above the Saar.

tire line from Ludwigwald, a mile and a half to the right of Saarbruck, to the extremity of the forest of Arneval... In the rear of the vil-lage of the same name, firing continued with violence until half-past twelve. The enemy's fire gradually diminished, and their forces fell back. The French advancing, picked up two dead and seven wounded men.

During the action the bridges over the Saar were blown up. The French are now repairing them. The Prussian forces numbered 6,000. There was a sharp cannonade heard toward the village of Gross-bittersdorf, which was occupied by the Third Division.

the Iwo Millions Voted in Parliament Opposed by towe...Bright Fayors a Re-solute Attitude.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 5.—It is believed that there was strong opposition in the Cabinet to proposing the credit of two millions recently voted, and that Lowe resisted it, from unwillingness to part with his surplus, so ve-lumently that one moment he talked of re-signing. Bright, so far as able to share in Government councils, has approved a resolute policy.

The story that England has presented an ul-The story that Edgiand has presented at the stimatum to France and Prussia respecting Belgium was generally discredited in the House, and was considered to be finally ex-House, and was considered to ploded by Gladstone's answer.

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

A Special Mission to Denmark...Only Two tessels of the French Fleet at Copen-hagen...The Press of Denmark Against

hagen-the Press of Denmark Against Neutranity.

London, Friday, Aug. 5, 1870.—The special correspondent of the Tribune writes from Copenhagen, on Sunday (31st), that the Marquis of Cadore was expected daily on a special mission and with instructions for the French iteet. Only two French vessels were yet there—the Thetis and the Flandre. The Danish press is almost unanimous to the effect that France can have Denmark's assistance if

Bailroads and Their Stations...The Distance from Point to Point.

The following are the stations and distances on the principal German and French rallroads which intersect the seat of the present European war. The Rhenish Bailroad runs in a northwesterly direction along the left bank of the Rhine from Bingerbrucck at the mouth of the Knine from Bingerbrucck at the moute of the Nahe River to Cologne, having a length of ninety-five miles. The following are the principal stations on the railway and their distances from the starting-point: Bingerbrucck, Bacharach, 8 miles; Ober-wesel, 12½ miles; St. Goar, 16½ miles; Bopard, 23 miles: Cannellan, 35 miles; Coblentz, 384

25 miles; Cappellan, 35 miles; Coblentz, 38!

miles; Neuwied, 46½ miles; Andernach, 49 miles; Brohl, 53½ miles; Nd. Breissig, 56 miles; Singzig, 50½ miles, Remagen, 61½ miles; Rolandseck, 66 miles; Mehlem, 68½ miles; Rolandaeck, ob miles; Meniem, obj.
miles; Godesberg, 70 miles; Bonn, 74½ miles;
Boisdorf, 78 miles; Sechtem, 82½ miles;
Bruehl, 85 miles; Cologne, 95 miles.
From Neunkirchen in Rhenish Prussia east
the railroad stations and distances are: Kais-

ers lanten in Rhenish-Bayaria, 29 miles: Neutadt, 481 miles; Ludwigshafen, 67 miles; Worms, 81 miles. The railroad from Germersheim to Spires, in Rhenish-Bavaria, near the Rhine, is 7 miles in length. From Frankfort-on-the Main, south, along the Main-Neckar Railroad, the stations and distances are as follows: Darmstadt, 151 miles; Zwingenberg, 262 niles; Auerbach, 28 miles; Benshheim, 30 miles; Heppenheim, 33 miles; Weinheim, 39 miles: Heppenheim, 33 miles; Weinheim, 39 miles: Friedrichfeld, 48 miles; Weinheim, in Baden, 55 i miles. From Kell, in Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Strasbourg, the railroad stations, to the east, with their distances are Kork. 21 miles; Eegelshurst, 4 miles; Appen weimer (junction), 7 miles. From Manheim in Baden, south along the Baden Bailroad running nearly parallel with the Rhine, the principal stations and their distances are Heidelberg, 111 miles; Langenbruken, 201 miles; Bruchsal, 321 miles; Carlsruhe 46 miles; Ettlingen, 501 miles; Garlsruhe 46 miles; Ettlingen, 501 miles; Muggen strum, 56 miles; Rastadt, 61 miles; Oos (61 miles; Benchen, 83 miles; Appenweier (junction), 861 miles; Offenburg, 92 miles; Friburg, 131 miles; Basle, Switzerland, 170 miles; From Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, northwest, the stations and distances are: Ludwigsburg in niles; Besteken, 50 miles; Much miles; Auerbach, 28 miles: Benshheim, 30 miles; miles. From Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, north-west, the stations and distances are: Ludwigsburg, 91 miles; Bietigheim, 15 miles; Muchlecker, 29 miles; Maulbronn, 331 miles; Bretten, 591 miles; Bruchsal, in Baden, 49 miles. From Paris, northeast, the stations and their distances are; Rheims, 991 miles; Charleville, 1533 miles; thence southeast—Second Control of the Market Charlest dan, 163 miles; Montmedy, 201½ miles; Lon-guyon, 214½ miles; Thionville, France, 241½

From Paris, east, the stations and their distances are: Nancy, 220 miles; thence, north, to M-tz, 2441 miles; thence, east, to St. Avold, 2751 miles; Forbach (France), 2871 miles. From Paris, east again, the stations and disances are: Luneville, 240 miles; Avricourt 55 miles; Sarrebourg, 2681 miles; Saverne 2% miles; Strasbourg (France), 3121 miles From Strasbourg, across the Rhine, to Kehl he distance is 121 miles.

ne Sentiments of Frenchmen Toward the Prussians of Paris. [From the Courier des Etats Unis, by "Figaro."] In the last few days Paris is transfigurated.

This Paris of revolts, this Paris of June and January, this troubled, divided Paris, lace-rated by numberless factions, has suddenly and as by enchantment become, that which it always was in the greatest crises of our his-tery, the soul of France, the advance Guard

At the first alarm cry all those small quar-rels have subsided, the hostile Cortes have ad-journed their bitterest disputes,—there has been a national truce of hostilities, and all learts have joined in the unanimous cry

"Fatherland is in danger." And the mother has given her sons, the wife her husband, the citizens their money, old men have offered their feeble assistance, women their brave hands and indefatigable the votion. Belleville has fraterbized with the Poulevard Montmartre and Chassee d'Antin. The Church has blessed this national arma-ment: Eight centuries have passed since this mystic call, "God wills it." The West has risen against the East. To-day the whole of fundhated France rises at the national appeal, "Honor wills it." For it is an old account which we are going to settle—the final liduiets the four corners of the universe in a fever is rather a war of races than of principles. It is the old Gallic blood which revolts against the German blood. Therefore we hope that he battle will localize itself between the beligerent nations, and that other nations may emain attentive but neutral, if not indifferent ritnesses of this inevitable duel.

France has no hatred. Its pride has received ufficient legitimate satisfaction to be able to ive to its opponents the alms of disdain. But russia remembers bloody injuries. To her ripsic has not been the revenge of Jena Leppic has not been the revenge of Jena. Isloud alone can blot out the harred which interior humiliations may have put asleep, but have not strangled. This profound, interest, indestructible hatred is inherent in he soil. One feels it floating in the air.

In a romance animated by the purest breath the stricts in the production entitled (Present extending the present e

In a romance animated by the parest breath of patriotism in the production, entitled "Prussian Terror in Frankfort in 1866," Alexander Dumas has marvelously depicted the feeling with which the dwellers on the banks of the "It is," says he "a sort of monomania, which troubles the most limpid spirit. One loes not more readily become a popular Min-

ster in Berlin than by promising, sooner or ater, that war with France will be declared One is no poet except when one writes or has One is no poet except when one writes or has written against France a lampoon styled, 'Le Rhin, Leipsic, or Waterloo.'"

These poetical hallucinations have in these ast days come within the domain of reality. Even before the declaration of war had officially sanctioned hostile acts, French women

in the streets of Berlin have been subjected to be most odious outrages, and our country-nen were driven to the frontiers at the point

of the bayonet.

It seems that in view of the savage manifesations there should be in the French heart nly one unanimous feeling of disgust and a violent desire of vengeance. And still we have found in our Chambers men, who repuriating all patriotic traditions, deaf to the voice of national honor, have cynically protested against our respectable and legitimate succeptibilities.

These Prussians of France, these emigrants

n our midst, these allies of the future German inpire, all those who voluntarily have severed hemselves from the mother country to open the doors to foreign invasion, all those who would turn the national war to the profit of the civil war—all those we repudiate as not belonging to our family; and we nail for he fratricidal names to the pillory of

Let all of them be cursed in the towns and in the country! May the doors of castles, houses and huts be shut to them, and may they find an asylum only in that cursed Prussia the country of their adoption and predi-

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Is Prussia Liberal?

Is Prussia Liberal?

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

It may be as well, in the present state of popular interest in the Franco-Pruss an war, to inquire how much there is in the a-sertion echoed through a large proportion of the press, that Prussia is a liberal power. History does not lie. Our predilections for one side or the other may be warm. But we must not improve not he. Our predhedhous for one state of other may be warm. But we must not ignore or talsify the lesson it teaches. Is Prussia the champion of liberalism of Europe? Whatever may be the prejudices against France, history shows that, in the true sense of the word, Prussia has never been liberal, and is not now liberal. Was it not Prussia that deluged Europe in war to wrest Silesia away from Austria, in order to make the Silesians a nation of slaves? Was it not Prussia that was the chief villain in the tragedy of Poland partitioned? Was not Prussia the first to let loose her dogs of war upon that great uprising for liberty, the French Revolution, and the last to cal them off? Prussia has never once fought for cause of an oppressed people; she has to this day persistently kept down the rising spirit of pendence within her own territory. But she has a hundred times fought for conquest,

for greed, to secure her royal race, to make despotism permanent. Neither is the cause of Prussia that of a united Germany Prussia has absorbed Germany, not Germa Prussia. William I. is the modern in Prussia. William I. is the modern impersonation of the divine right of kings, and hates republicanism with all the stubborn batred of his haughty nature, and Bismarck, so far from being the conciliator of the people. is the promptest and most dogged foe of the pointar will extant. When men tell us Prus-sia is the liberal apostle of continental natious, we cannot forget that she is still a relentless tyrant over unhappy Poland; that she still in-sists on coercing Schleswig-Holstein to obey her will; that she has throttled Hanover, and has greedily grasped Frinkfort. Hamburg and Nassau; that she still assumes to govern with arbitrary power and the prowess of her arms, not only her own people, but thousands of people who detest her, and whose liberties she has filched without rhyme or reason.

WHY DID THEY WEEP?

The Prince's Tranquility. The N. Y. Star has the following on a now famous cable despatch: The thrilling aunouncement of Napoleon to the Empress about the scene at Saaroruck, when the little Prince Imperial picked up the bullets which fell around him, to use as "al-ley-tors," and all the soldiers "wept at his when the little Prince Imperial picked up the bullets which fell around him, to use as "alley-tors," and all the soldiers "wept at his tranquility," raises a question in psychology which has not been equalled in interest since the menorable discussion which once arose upon a passage of Holy Writ: We are told in the Book of Exodus, that Jacob, on his first meeting with his bride, "Kissed Rachel, and lifted up his voice and wept." Now, the problem is, "Why did he weep?"—and the whole range of solutions—whether the entertainment had not proved to be what he expected, whether he was overwhelmed with grief that a thing so delectable had been, at so late a period of his life, for the first time experienced, whether he was only putting forth a tearful appeal for another Installment of the same, etc., etc., we are willing to leave to the careful and leandid reflections of the reader. we are willing to leave to the careful and candid reflections of the reader. But the question before us is one of more recent and more practical interest. Why did those gray-beards weep at the little Princo's tranquility? Were they sorry that the ball the young cub picked up hadn't hit him? Had they been rejoicing at their victory, and on suddenly coming upon the Man and the Boy, in whose special behalf they were shedding their blood, did the crying arise from a sudden effort to "laugh on the other side of the mouth?" Was it done by platoon, and because it had made a part of the "order of the day?"

day?"

These suggestions are proffered in modesty not as conclusive; but only as contributory to a satisfactory solution. The great question still remains—Why did they weep?

Another View of It. The Newark Courier has the following arti-

le upon the same subject: THAT NOBLE BOY!

Kiss him for his mother."-Bryant. Casa Bianca, whose imperturbability "on the burning deck" enrolled him as the most famous of tender-aged heroes, has stood a long while without a playmate in his little niche in the big temple of Fame. It is a lonely place for a small boy, and the company he has to keep are all so old and ugly, besides being such tremendous fellows! Yesterday, Master Casa was about the only young gentleman that poetry and history thought well enough to bother their heads about, at least so far as to hand down his baptismal name. * * * * * * *

Louis, the only and darling son of

Mrs. Louis N. Bonaparte, the Atlantic tele-graph announces to America, "has smelled powder" at Saarbruck, and in the words of his noble papa, "was admirably cool and little impressed."

Of course this boy baptized is now a child of fame. Now let Mr. Abbott sharpen his pen and do up the precious Imperial Hinfant for Oliver Optic's magazine or the Young Folks' Monthly. Let him picture for the youth of America the scene at Saarbruck; tell them how Master Louis, on his two foot high Shethand pour, with his tip sword dra wayn and thashand pony, with his tin sword drawn and flashand pony, with his tin sword drawn and flashing in the sun, dashed up to the front where the cruel bullets stormed, and there, in sight of two big armies coolly picked up one of those deadly missiles from off the battle-field, put it safely in his breeches pocket, slapped his little hand on it, winked his eye, and then rode away at his papa's heels. If this incident moved the whole French army to weep, think of the oceans of invenile tears that Abbott and only ceans of juvenile tears that Abbott and only abbott can bid gush. Let 'em gush, as Mr Ward, under the circumstances, would have said. Our lads have had too long a cry over Casa Bianca. It's time they had something fresh. It's here in the person of Lu. Bona-parte, who, bid by his stern parent, rode right to the front, where the bullets (fallen ones) were as thick as chestnuts after a shower. Let there be peace now. If Napoleon the Third went to battle to get a bit of warlike prestige

tor his son, it's "arove."

'When Billy Tell was doomed to die
Orshoot the pippin off his baby's head,
He said: 'Hold your mouth, shut your eyes,
Or 1 might shoot you dead.'"

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

Heroism of a Boy...He Attempts to Rescue a Lady from Drowning and Both are Drowned.

A melancholy accident, involving the death A melancholy accident, involving the death on two persons by drowning under-circumstances of a peculiarly distressing nature, occurred at Rye Lake, Westchester county, New York, a day or two since. It appears that a party of young people residing in the neighborhood had been enjoying a picnic in an adjacent grove, where innocence clasped lands with mirth and every eye sparkled with childish joy.

childish joy.

During the afternoon a little group, consisting of a young lady named. Hart, aged about fitteen, with a younger sister; Jacob Roach, aged fourteen, also with a youthful sister, aged the state of the state of the sister. parated themselves unobservedly from their impanions and sauntered to the edge of the While there Miss Hart incautiously atlake. While there Miss Hart incautiously attempted to stand upon a large stone, from which she slipped and fell into the water, which at that point is thirty feet deep. Without a moment's hesitation young Roach, who was an excellent swimner, heroically sprang into the lake to rescue his companion, and twice the brave boy succeeded in bringing her to the surface, but failing to find anything to which he could cling, and becoming exhausted with his almost lifeless burden, the wo sank together and were drowned. Some two sank together and were drowned. Some men who were working in a field on the op-posite side of the lake, and witnessed the galposite side of the lake, and witnessed the gal-lant efforts of the boy to save Miss Hart, reached the spot in a boat shortly afterward, in the hope of affording assistance, succeeded in recovering the bodies, which were buried in one grave on the following day. The he-roic boy, who perished while attempting to save the life of his companion, was the only son of a widowed mother. son of a widowed mother.

-A young lady in Tennessee has at last had her perseverance, in looking under her bed each night, rewarded by finding a negro concealed there. He was interviewed by her relatives and passed in his checks.

-A London journal advertises a "fairy air pillow, which weighs but two ounces, and when uninflated can be packed in a note envelope; also a pocket life-preserver, weighing three ounces."

-An old lady in Tennessee, hearing of the European war, is burying her valuable fears another visit from the Yanks.

THE MARSEIL GAINE AT THE GRAND

The Scene of its First Public Singing We translate from an enthusiastic Parireporter:

Those who were present at the impromptu national spectacle last night in the Opera House will not forget it.

The piece was Musanisho, but the attention of the public was hardly directed to the work of Auber. It was known that the "Marseilaise" would be given for the asking, and the -udience only awaited the most appropriate coment to call for it.

It was in the second act that the cry went up from every breast. The patriotic duo had just been encored; "Amour sacré de la patrie," sung with infinite heart and energy by Villaret and Devoyod.

"The 'Marseillaise'!" was heard from every part of the house. The manager made his appearance. "Gen-

tlemen," said he, "obedient to your desire, we have the honor to announce that Mme. Sass will sing the 'Marseillaise' for the finale of the third act."

How long the beautiful ballet of the Dumb Girl appeared to the auditory! The whole crowd panted with impatience.

Finally, "Masaniello" sent up his great cry for vengeance: the populace rushed back. brandishing their weapons; the tocsin sounded. Breaking through the crowd, the ample figure of the cantatrice appeared, draped in the white peplum, and waving the tri-colored banner. An immense "brava" prevented her commencing for at least five minutes. "To your feet, gentlemen," cried a voice from the parquet; and everywhere, in the fauteuils and boxes, up to the dome, men and women rose up. A general silence followed. Marie Sass intoned the national hymn.

What a wonderful artist! How the soul of antical regions are results as a superscript of the soul of

a nation's revolt against a pitiless adversary seemed to pass together into her blood! A thrill passed over the house when with her uperb voice she gave out that savage aposonhe of the refrain:

'March on! His craven blood must fertilize The enthusiasm became indescribable; the enthusiasm became indescribable; the fifther house, men and women, took up in unison the terrible and magnificent chorus. In one box Emile de Girardin was shouting, 'Vive Farmée!" He seemed sorry that he could not for this once change the author's pen for a tenor's voice to play his part in the scene. We believe we heard the voices of M. Maurice Richard (Minister of Fine Arts) and M. Haussbann (ex-Prefect, wedded in a patriotic duct. The Duke and Duches de Mouchy thought no longer of the endearments of the honeymoon in their box; their eyes were lighted up with patriotism. The wartever swelled all these bosoms, and love of
country arose in every heart. And flowers,
crowns tied with tricolored ribbons, fell at the feet of the transfigured singer, who was, for that occasion, the heroic Muse of Warlike

LOUIS KOS TTH.

An Interview with Him in His Retire-ment.

Some months ago, says the Boston Journal,

the Boston Lyceum Bureau commissioned a celebrated lecturer to travel through Europe until he found Kossuth, and, as it was reported that he was poor, to offer him a series of lucrative engagements with lycoums in the United States. We are permitted to quote from an interesting letter just received from the gentleman referred to, dated Geneva,

With nerves still quivering from the dizzy Alpine cliffs over which the Cenis Railway as just launched me here from Italy, I haster or report the execution of the commission which you entrusted to me. * * * In a re-Turing quarter in the royally-forsaken city of Turing piazza Cayour, over an humbly wine tayern, I found the lonely Magyar—a mild, edate, rather dignified-looking gentleman of apparently sixty years of age, whose demeanor, hough grave, exhibited much affability and

ourtesy. "When I had laid your proposition before im, and conveyed an assurance of the delight which his acceptance of it would afford the republic, he expressed his deep regret that it was beyond his power to entertain it, averring that he had retired entirely from public life and was now a recluse from worldly affairs Lothis, as a rejoinder, in order to remove any impression that a visit, such as was proposed to America, would involve his interference in or contact with political matters, I described to him the character and organization of American lyceums, and the work done by the Boston Lyceum Bureau for them, showing that the discourse you desired from him would require only his views upon some social or literary topic, apart from the atmosphere of politics altogether. I added likewise, that while gratifying and instructing others, it would scarcely fail to be a subject of intense interest to lim to have an opportunity of comparing the America of his day with that of the present and of observing what transfer was could

and, and of observing what twenty years could do in the Great Republic.

"He then warmed in conversation, and said: 'I dislike giving you a cold negative, but I am not the man I was; I have had heavy domestic affictions; I want nerve, and heavy domestic affictions; I want nerve, and as for addressing a number of people, I have almost forgotten what public speaking was: I am in truth a changling. Were I to go any where, it would be to America. 'But,' he added, 'why want me?' Are you not a nation

"'But,' I said, 'none, Signor Kossuth, such as you.'
"I then touched upon the delicate ground of pecuniary considerations, and he immedi-tely observed: 'I have very little money, but I have very few wants and I am content."

I have very few wants and I am content."

"' Will nothing move you, Signor." I said.

"'I repeat,' he added, 'were I to go anywhere it would be to the grandest country in the world, your America; but I think, from the sample before me, you can do without Kossuth.' Oh! spare my blushes! but I am a faithful witness, and he had to pay a compliment in return for mine.

"The mashot, however, was his emphatical." "The upshot, however, was his emphatic determination to speak in public no more unless duty to his own country demanded it He requested me to say, however, that he felt highly flattered by the invitation and grateful

for the consideration regarding his circum-

stances.

-A letter from Foochow says they are exhibiting a Chinese criminal in a wooden cage where he will stand until death. He is about twenty years of age. His crime is kudnapping children. He stands in the cage with his head through a hole in the top, his toes barely touching the flooring. Thousands gather around him every day; laughing and jeering at him; there he stands with his ankles chained together and his hands tied behind him. him Some one had put a few bits of broken bricks in the cage, and at times he would try, by standing tiptoes on one foot, to bring the broken bricks together with the other, as he could raise himself up a little, and ease the weight from his neck. He made rather poor work of it, as he could not see the pieces, and had to direct his movements by the sense of touch only. His sufferings must be great, as he has been standing more than seventy hours. Another man that was caged up the same way lived about six days.

-A dress for the concert-room--Organ-di muslin with fluted flounces.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Mrs. Charles Dickens has been seriously ill since her husband's death. -A Pittsburgh female was lately scalped in

a row with three others. - Within the last ten years Nova Scotia has produced nearly \$4,000,000 worth of gold. -Matrimony is said to have cured Jenny

—A Terre Haute (Ind.) Judge has given a man a divorce on account of his wife's horri ble profanity.

-Pittsburgh's modesty is offended by scores of men who practice pulling in wherries on the river every evening, innocent of costume. — The Charleston (III.), Courier says a young lady of that place has been celebrating her wooden wedding by marrying a blockhead. -Violet ink is used altogether for love let-

ters, because it fades out so beautifully, and

—The rush to the Yo-Semite Valley this year is unusually large. Already more than 20,000 travelers have gone thither.

—Louisa Mühlbach has just completed a novel which she calls "Eugenie, or the Mistress and Empress." —The "Iceland Shakeup," the "Alaska Re-rigerator," and the "Alps Icebolt," are newly invented summer drinks.

-A physiological teacher having put up in his class room the device, Mens sana in corpore sano, one of his young lady pupils wrote under

it, and women's also. -A young somnambulist recently, in the harbor of Provincetown, Mass., leaped over-board, was rescued, and only awoke after safely reaching the deck.

-A dwarf woman, nineteen years of age, —A dwarf woman, nineteen years of age, was recently deserted by the side showman of a circus, in Kansas, and would have starved only for the kindness of the people. The radian had engaged to pay her \$25 per month.

—A Western editor, demoralized by the heat says that at ninety-eight degrees in the afternoon the thermometer indicated twenty-bye matters was two clock. The preserve and the editor were both on time.

-The Grenzboten, a German literary organ, says that Dickens's "Pickwick Papers' emancipated the German mind from the precommuting influence of French fiction, and had a most powerful and healthy influence on German literature."

A Virginia editor wrote something about his "Alma Mater," and the compositor set it up "alum-water." The funeral of the compositor was quite largely attended by his brother printers. The editor has been exonerated.

-A physician residing at Campbelltown, Steuben county, having been duly assessed, as he supposed, as a "physician" and standing ready to cheerfully pay the tax which should to to swell the national treasury and decrease the national debt; found that he had been rated the had been rated to the county of the swell tay at a security to the swell the same treasury and the swell tay at the swell tay and taxed as a "butcher." -An artist of an illustrated paper called

—An artist of an inustrated paper caned upon Superintendent Jourdan, of New York, and requested permission to "sketch" the muderer of Mr. Nathan. The Superintendent informed the gentleman he would be dent informed the gentleman he would be bar-py to accommodate him, but at present it was not in his power to do so. -The London Daily News, in speaking of the numerous summons notices to Germans in England hable to military duty at home, says

that the documents resemble a Bank of England note, and that the penalty for not responding is the loss of property, and citizenship, and three years' penal servitude it afterward caught -The Fort Scott (Kansas) Monitor says "Colone Boudinot, of the Cherokee Nation, has in training a splendid elk, which he proposes to exhibit at the State Fair in this city, in September next, and will enter it against the fastest horses in trials of speed. We may poses to exhibit at the State Fair in this city, in September next, and will enter it against the fastest horses in trials of speed. We may calculate upon an exhibition of fast time that will far eclipse the greatest record of Bonner's famous Dexter"

-It will be an intense relief to newspaper readers on this side of the Atlantic, says the Cleveland Leader, to know that the Emperor has finally started by special train for the front of the army. The announcement that he was going was a great thing at first, but by containing the contain tant daily repetition for two weeks or more

it grew very tiresome. -A good story is told of a clergyman resi-—A good story is told of a clergyman resi-ding at Calais, Me. In the kindness of his heart the reverend gentleman invited a foot-man to get into his wagon and ride. The clerical gentleman asked his companion "if he was prepared to die," whereupon the latter leaped from the wagon and fled to a place of safety, doubtless considering the question synonymous with "Your money or your

-A young woman of Iowa walked a distance of forty miles last week to have herself treated for toothache. Her lover hearing that she had left home suddenly, and believing that she had eloped with a rival, instantly set out in pursuit. After traveling thirty miles he encountered her returning alone. In the surprise and pleasure of the moment, he forgot his heartache and she forgot her toothache. -Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has two brothers, named Moore, who bear such a remarkable resemblance to each other that the law offi-cers recently failed to discover "which was which." One of them was "wanted" on a charge of abandonment, and the officer arrested the wrong man. When brought before the much-

abused wife she scrutinized him closely, and ould not be certain that it was, not her husband until he spoke. -The widow of Marshal Niel, although in rerfectly good circumstances, exercises a most despicable parsimony. The correspondent of a Vienna paper says that one day lately, in walking about the city, she noticed some superb roses in full bloom in the window of a cowierge. "Will you sell them to me?" she concierge. "Will you sell them to me?" she asked. Even a concierge is sometimes subject to its of gallantry mingled with patriotism. "No, Madame," was the reply; "but I shall be proud if you will accept them as a present from me." The lady graciously accepted the gift, and the houest concierge carried the flowers to her house with her own hands. Whereupon, this gentle lady thanked him, and, taking out her purse, offered him the magnificent sum of two copper sous; at the same time saying to the Adjutant of the late Marshal, who was standing near her, "One n ust do something for such people!" Beside other large sources of revenue, she had but just received an additional annual pension of

2.000 francs. —The Colony of Victoria in Australia has recently commenced the exportation of a new article of merchandise, viz.: leeches. The breches found in the River Murray have qualities which render them formidable rivals of the speckled leech of Northern Europe. They like freely, do not stick too tight, and do their office in such a workmanlike way that no inoffice in such a workmanlike way that no inflammatory wound is left on the patient's skin. These advantages have been duly appreciated, and in the Murray district as much care is taken to preserve the leeches as in Norfolk to preserve partridges. Not satisfied with sup-plying the little blood-suckers to Colonial sufplying the little blood-suckers to Colonial suf-ferers, the leech-farmers have recently ven-tured upon sending a consignment of them to England. They were packed in soft clay taken from the bed of their native river and have ar-rived safe and sound after their long journey in first-rate appetite, doubtless, and eager to strike a veln. It is a historical fact that Eng-land has bled her colonies by wholesale for centuries past, but this is believed to be the first instance on record where one of them has attempted to retaliate by phlebotomizing has attempted to retaliate by phlehotomizing the mother country.