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# Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 103.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, 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 at W.M. G. RHOADS', No. 1972 Market atreet.

DIED.

GATCHEL.—On First day, the 7th instant, Helen Virginia, only daughter of Francis R, and Sarah M. Gatchel, aged 22 years.

The funeral will take place on Fourth-day, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock; from the residence of her parents.

No 1018 Green street. No. 1103 Green street.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, August 6th, 1870, Archibald Mitchell.

The male friends of the family are invited to attent the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1333 Coates street, on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock. clock. NEALLIS.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, Mr. George Vanille in the 70th year of his age. NEALLIS.—Suddonly, on the 7th instant, Mr. George Neallis, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully.
Invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1334 Lombard street, on Wesinesday afternoon, the 10th instant Funeral services at Salem M. E. Church, Corner of Lombard and Jumper streets, commencing procisely at 4 o'clock.

SUATTERGOOD.—On the 7th inst., Edward Garrett, son of Thomas and Sarah G. Scattergood, aged 7 months. The interment will take place from the re-idence of his grandmother, 'Abigail' R. G-rrett, Upper barby, Delaware county, Pa., on Fourth-day, the 10th instant, to meet at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Kelleyville on the arrival of the train leaving Thirty first and Market streets at 2.30.

400 EYRE ARCH STREET. & LANDELL, Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS

DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia, -JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 715 Markot st. SPECIAL NOTICES.

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FURNISHING GOODS

The Finest in Town.

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NS OLD BETHEL

CAMP MEETING.

Barnsboro Station, on West Jersey Railroad

Trains leave Philadelphia from foot of MARKET Street at 5.00 A. M., 17.45 A. M., 3.50 P. M., 5.45 P. M. RETURNING, LEAVE CAMP.

6.42 A. M. 8.13 A.M. 1.38 P.M. 4.58 P.M. and 10.05 P.M. Excursion Tickets, good during continuance of the Camp. Theents each.

W. J. SEWELL, Sup't. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street; Dispensary Department, altreatment of medicine furnished gratuitously POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

1870.

SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1,

Fifth Grand Excursion

Around New York Bay and down to Long

Branch, Landing at New York about one hour.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT Street Wharf,

Thursday, August 11, 1870, At 734 o'clock A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Tickets can be procured at the office of Beck's Band, 825 Market street; of Chas. Brintzinghoffer, 935 Market street; of Enos Renner, 501 Girard avenue; J. C. Heim, 1215 North Tenth street; Ticket Office, 628 Chestnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. EDUCATION.

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For catalogues apply to Messas, JORDAN & BRO.,
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EUGENE LEHERT, Principal, Nazareth. North-THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH
Bethlehem. Pa. Term opens Sept. 1. Applicants
examined August 29th and 20th.
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,

A SPARAGUS AND PEAS. FIVE HUNdred cases Green Peas and Asparagus, for sale by SEPH B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware

### THE FENIAN PRISONERS. Gen. Grant in St. Louis.

A mass-meeting of Irishmen was held in St. Louis, on Thursday, to consider the propriety of petitioning General Grant, on his arrival in that city; to pardon Generals O'Neil, Starr, Donnelly and others, now serving out terms of imprisonment for participation in the Fenian raid on Canada. There was a numerous attendance. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

\*Resolved\*, That we, the Irish nationalists of St. Louis, in mass-meeting assembled, do de-

St. Louis. in mass-meeting assembled, do desire, while we unreservedly and emphatically condemn the suicidal policy of our imprisoned fellow-countrymen, that led them to abuse the privileges and violate the laws of this country, a corpress for them in their means and by express for them in their unhappy and humiliating condition our brotherly sympathy and desire to aid them by all legitimate and

and desire to and them by all legitimate and honorable means in our power.

Resolved, That it is the sense and desire of this meeting that in view of the approaching visit of our President to this city, that we have a supposed to the control of t netition and pray him to extend to our mis petition and pray him to extend to our mis-guided but gallant countrymen, Gens. O'Neil, Starr and others, now suffering in prison for their late violation of our neutrality laws, his Executive elemency, and to restore them once more to liberty and friends.

Resolved, That it is the desire and hope of

the Irish nationalists here assembled that our many friends and American sympathizers throughout the country with our cause will now lend us their aid and influence in potitioning our Chief Magistrate for the intervention of his elemency in behalf of our imprisoned countrymen.

prisoned countrymen.

The following gentlemen were appointed to present a petition to Gen. Grant when signed:
The Hon. Nathan Cole, Mayor; the Hon.
Erastus Wells, M. C.; Judge Thos. J. Daily,
Col. Alton B. Easton, Col. Ferdinand, Meyer, Mr. M. W. Hogan, Mr. James McBride, Dan. O'Madigan, Irish News; Capt. Peter Kelley, Capt. John Tobin, Capt. Richard T. Brophy and Capt. Peter Madden.

# THE WAR IN EUROPE

LEITER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.]

The Intense Heat. PARIS, Tuesday, July 26th, 1870.—As I antici, pated in my last, the excitement of the past week, so far as Paris is concerned, has now entirely died away, and the French capital is now full only of dust, heat and emptiness. The heat has been something fearful, ar t of a quality which is even worse to bear than its intensity. I mean its intolerable dryness. The sky looks like that which hangs over a Sahara desert, so hopelessly would it be to expect one drop of moisture from its bronzed and fiery aspect. One might fancy, with the Welch Glendower, that the Heavens were about to be on fire, in order to chastise the wickedness of men for the atrocity of this most unrighteous war.

Hardships for the Soldiers.—The Cause less War.

To look up to the sky gives one the sensation as though all springs were to be dried up and all things creeping on the face of the earth were about to be condemned to die of thirst. God help the poor fellows who have soon got to make forced marches, and fight, and lie wounded perhaps for hours under this tropical sun, without a drop of water to cool their tongues! And for what? Because, first, two Sovereigns and their two Governments have quarrelled about a "point of honor," and excited two nations to take up their quar rel! A candidateship for a throne which hardly any one can be found to accept; conversations, accidental meetings and malentendos between a punctilious old king and an intrusive French Minister in the public gardens of a watering place an imprudent telegram sent to a newspaper and dignified into an official note and a premeditated affront,-these are the paltry causes which are to nevastate the centre of Europe and add the scourge of war and slaughter to those of drought and scarcity. I persist in affirming that this conflict is, on both sides, a scandal and a disgrace to humanity and to Christianity, to civilization and to the nine teenth century.

Napoleonin the Field.

But to return to facts, or at least to the few that are still left us to chronicle or comment upon here, before the grand drama opens elsewhere. The Emperor is not yet gone, although fourgon after fourgon of supplies for he imperial stat mojor and its mess have been despatched along the line to Nancy. Napoleon III., like Napoleon I., always "keeps his state," even in the field. If the Prussians ver take his camp they will find it well garsished with silver plate. Napoleon I. drank his hot chocolate from a huge silver bowl even during the retreat from Russia, when thousands of poor soldiers, the sacrifice to pude and ambition, were making their last ed in the snow.

Deliberate Preparations for the Conflict. Nothing denotes more the sense of the magnitude of this conflict which is entertained by those who have brought it on than the deliberativeness as well as extent of their preparations. The Emperor is evidently to begin, and desires first to have all ready and

to leave all safe behind him. The Official Journal of yesterday actually announced that measures were being taken to put the fortifications of Paris and the su rounding forts in a state of defence; and orders have been given to clear the ground for a certain distance beyond the walls. News Channels Closed.

No stronger avowal could have been made of the perils and possibilities which may lie ahead. The Officiel Journal has also at once shown that the prohibition to publish any intelligence whatever from the army is not intended to be a dead letter, or to be allowed to be evaded in any way. The Figure and other newspapers having endeavored to cater to the public curiosity and impatience by giving a few details which are probably purely hypothetical, have been at once warned to desist by the organ of the Government. We shall know nothing here save by the official telegrams. Almost every one who has attempted to go down the line to Metz or Strasbourg, with any view of gaining information, has found it necessary to come back as useless. Privateering.

The Government has announced officially that no privateering will be allowed, and that in all other respects, also, the principles laid down by the Congress of Paris in 1856 will be observed, even towards the vessels of Spain and the United States, although those nations did not adhere to the declarations then made The Chambers.

The Chambers have been closed "by de-

cree," not simply "adjourned," as desired by the independent party. The difference is that in the latter case they could meet again when they liked. In the former case, they can only meet when summoned by the crown. Napoleon III. remembers, perhaps, the action even of the subservient Senate in 1815, and does not wish to return to Paris after a defeat. should be meet with one, only to find his deposition voted, The universal feeling, however, is that defeat would, in the present case, be equivalent to deposition.

Volunteering. Volunteering goes on briskly, and it is alleged that 100,000 volunteers have been enrolled, which is quite possible among an excitable and military people like the French. On the other hand, I know that the mobilization of the reserve and garde mobile is telling cruelly upon the middle and industrial classes. Many small stores and establishments have been closed altogether, and the agricultural

interests are suffering severely the loss of hands, which were already scarce in the rural Napoleon's Proclamation. The proclamation of the Emperor has been published, and will have reached you. It is specious and moderate in language, and appeals, of course, to Heaven for the justice of

his cause. But his preparations show that Napoleon III., like his uncle, places his con-

fidence largely in having on his side les plus aros bataillons. The Emperor keeps up the appeal to revolutionary passions which I have had occasion to notice as being made in favor of the war. He speaks, somewhat imprudently, perhaps, of the march of the French armies across Europe in the old revolution,

that says his same principles and will call forth the same devotion. I agree with him in the latter expectation, so far as France is concerned. But the appeal will tell as much against him as for him; and will certainly rouse German enthusiasm to resist to the utmost French aggressions like those which marked the beginning of the present century.

The Foreign Circular. The State paper published by the Duc de Grammont in the shape of a circular to his diplomatic agent abroad, is a remarkable document, and deserves attention. The fact there alleged that M. de Thile pledged the honor of Prussia, in March, 1869, that the Hohenzollern candidature should not be brought forward again, certainly demands an answer and an explanation.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

England Resolved to Maintain the Neutrality of Belgium---No News From Either Army--General Trochn Ordered to Metz... The Baltic Naval Expedition

LONDON, Aug. 9, 1870, 1.30 A. M .- Gladstone's announcement in the House that the English Government had at last made a spe-cific proposition for Belgium's protection, is welcomed with a sigh of relief and a feeling that England has once more vindicated her position as an European power. Disraeli only expressed the general feeling of the House when saying that he rejoiced that Government is resolved to maintain the neutrality and independence of Belgium, and that he accepted the declar ation as the avowal of a vise and spirited policy, not less wise because

Apartied.

"Few Ministerial statements," the Daily Ners of the 9th will say, "have been received with more general satisfaction. To their many claims to the confidence of the Crown and to the support of the people, Government has now added another, which if it does not transcend, at least equals, any which it was before tatitled to urge.

"The sagacity, moderation, and at the same time boldness of its foreign policy, present a striking contrast to the isolation which has been suggested on the one hand, and the insolent and purposeless medding which has been racticed on the other.'

There is nothing from either army up to 1½ clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Gen. Trochu, who was to have commanded by Butting articles. the Baltic expeditionary corps, is gone to Metz, and the Baltic enterprise is indefinitely

THE BATTLE OF WEISSENBURG. 

London, Aug. 8.—A special correspondent writes from Mayence on Thursday: This—evening came a despatch from Weissenburg, announcing a Prussian victory and the occupation of Weissenburg. I have seen the official despatch and obtained the following additional details:

The King, on his arrival at Mayence, called a council of war, and urged that the sooner the xisting inactivity ceased the better, and press of an advance. His opinion was adopted and orders telegraphed to attack the French outposts in the neighborhood of Landau and Weissenburg.

Weissenburg.

A Prussian force composed of two line regiments, one regiment of Bavarian troops and some artillery, together about 9,000 strong, rove the French before them into Weissen-

The artillery was then brought up and coefficient of the forthcations of the town. The town soon caught fire. Seeing this and some confusion among the French troops, the Prussians could no longer be restrained by their officers, who were anxious to reduce the own by cannonade.

The soldiers rushed forward with the bayonet and surprised the French, who, not expecting an infantry attack for hours to come, were barricading and entrenching. The Prussians lost heavily, but took eight hundred prisoners and the town. The greatest enthu-iasm prevails here, and there is an immense crowd about the palace waiting to cheer the

King.

The same correspondent writes from Mayence, Friday midnight: Half the prisoners taken at Weissenburg were first marched from the citadel to the railway. They put a good face on the matter, and showed true French gaiety. The large crowd received them well, browing packages of tobacco and cigars to heir beaten foes. The soldiers all belonged to the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line. The officers were allowed to retain their swords, and will be paroled on reaching Munich. The other 400 taken at Weissenburg, went late last night to Erfurt. There were 800 in all. As before, wine and cigars were offered by the Germans, but the French desired to pay for everything. The privates were disarmed, but kept their steel bayonets, heaths and knapsacks. I personally know that the French story of 25,000 Prussians at Saarbruck is false.

# NAPOLEON'S INDECISION. Linglake's Opinion of the Emperor of the French.

In his history of the Crimean war, Kinglake,

the historian, manifests a remarkable hostility throughout the work to Napoleon; he gives the following summary on Napoleon's uncer-

In general men are prone to find out consistency in the acts of rulers, and to imagine that numberless acts, appearing to have different aspects, are the result of one steady design; but those who love truth better than symmetry will be able to believe that much of symmetry will be able to believe that much of the conduct of the French Emperor was rath-er the effect of clashing purposes than of du-plicity. There are philosophers who imagine that the human mind (corresponding in that respect with the brain) has a dual action, and that the singleness of purpose ob-served in a decided man is the result of a close accord between the two engines of thought accord between the two engines of thought, and not of actual unity. Certainly it would appear that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, nore than most men, was accustomed to linger in doubt between two conflicting plans, and to delay his final adoption of the one, and his final rejection of the other, for as long a time as possible, in order to find out what might be best to be ultimately done by carryng on experiments for many months together

on experiments for many months together with two rival schemes of action.

If we accept this as a point of view from which to intimate the doubt and hesitation that Napoleon III. has manifested since the commencement of the war, the matter may be explained as a mental characteristic—otherwise Napoleon is not receive the observation. wise Napoleon is not usually the slave of an infirm purpose—then probably his enfeebled health and immense anxiety have led to hesitation in his plans of action. tation in his plans of action.

Attitude of Italy and Austria.
The Washington correspondent of the N. Y

Times says:

The report that Italy is coming to the aid of The report that Italy is coming to the aid of France is distrusted by various persons who sympathise with the French cause, and they think the arming of troops under Victor Emmanuel is but the first step in the plan to seize Rome and overthrow the Pope. It is held by our officials that if there is a secret treaty between France and Italy it must come to light in a few days. The French sympathisers do not feel kindly toward Austria, and some of them strongly condemn the efforts by

the French side, and profess to believe that Austrians will soon abandon the pretence of neutrality and declare openly for the Prus-sians. The French Minister, by order of his sians. The French Minister, by order of his Government, formally asked the United States last week to issue a proclamation of neutrality, &c. Those in position to know something of the President's purposes think he will soon conclude to do so, though he said on Friday evening, just before he left here, that he had not yet determined what course to pursue. Napoleon's Abdication Thought Possible.

The same correspondent says;
Those in the circle having access to the
French Legation seem to think that a mistake
has been committed in calling together the
Gorps Legislatif. They say it can do no good; and the speeches of those who oppose Na-poleon's cause will excite the mob, and be likely to produce disorder. The abdication of Napoleon is one of the things thought to be possible. Opinion is very much divided as to what may or will be done by the French fleet in the Baltic.

Those who regard Napoleon as already about vanquished say the fleet is of no consequence, and can do nothing to help him in his emergency. Some of the officials believe there is a friendly understanding, if not an account tual treaty, between France and Denmark, and argue that the fleet will soon begin operations with Elsinore as a base, and use its guns and the thirty to forty thousand men it is reported to carry so as to give the Prussians a great deal of trouble.

### THE SECRET TREATY.

M. Ollivier's Unofficial Statement---Fur-ther Comments of the London Press. The following is the letter of M. Emile Olli-

The following is the letter of M. Emile Ollivier to a friend in England on the publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia, which has been referred to in our cable despatches:

PANIS, July 26, 1870.—My.Deav.Friend: How could you believe there was any truth in the treaty the Times has published? I assure you that the Cabinet of the 2d of January never negotiated or concluded anything of the kind with Prussia.

I will even tell you that it has negotiated

with Prussia.

I will even tell you that it has negotiated nothing at all with her. The only negotiations that have existed between us have been indirect, confidential, and had Lord Clarendon for their intermediary. Since Mr. Gladstone slightly raised the vail in one of his speeches, we may allow ourselves to say that the object of those negotiations, so honorable to Lord. of those negotiations, so honorable to Lord Clarendon, was to assure the peace of Europe by a reciprocal disarmament. You will admit by a reciprocal disarmament. You will admit that this does not much resemble the conduct

of ministers who seek a pretext for war.
You know the value I set upon the confidence and friendship of the great English nation. The union of the two countries has always seemed to me the most essential condi-

always seemed to me the most essential condition of the world's progress. And for that reason I carnestly beg you to contradict all those false reports spread by persons who have an interest in dividing us.

We have no secret policy hidden behind our avowed policy. Our policy is single, public, loyal, without after thoughts tarrieres pensess; we do not belong to the school of those who think force is superior to right the helication. think force is superior to right; we believe, on the contrary, that good right will always pre-vail in the cul; and it is because the right is on our side in the war now beginning that, with the help of God, we recken upon vic-

Affectionate salutations from your servant, (Signed) EMILE OLLIVIER. ROME.

The War News in the Holy City. Infal-libitity and the Sword. Summons to the Knights of Malia. Rome, July 16, 1870.—The shrill clarion of war so suddenly and startlingly sounded on the Franco-Prussian frontier has not failed to produce a thrilling effect upon the Court of Rome, for the delays and difficulties that were foreseen a few days ago, with respect to the promulgation of the infallibility dogma, have vanished, as if by enchantment, and that ceremony is positively announced for Monday next, the 18th inst.

No doubt Pius IX. bears in mind the old proverb," Delays are dangerous," and resolves to carry his hardly won attributes into effect before the incalculable contingencies of war may render them mere abortive schemes

Two days ago a German prelate, the Bishop of Wurzburg, residing at the Austrian ecclesi-astical establishment of the Anima, died of astical establishment of the Anima, died of Roman fever in its most violent form, called permiceosa, together with his servant, after only eight hours illness. They had been taking a carriage airing in the cool of the evening after a sultry day, but on returning home they were both seized with shiverings, then delirium, and finally death. With such examples, and the war news before them, it is not surprising they the fathers. fore them, it is not surprising that the fathers should be most urgent to complete the business before them on the best terms that they can obtain, and then take flight as speedily as possible. A general source qui peut is expected for Monday night and Tuesday

morning. On account of the suddenness of this windup the splendor of the accompaniments of the eremony will not be so great or complete as there had been a little more time to prepare The principal point of interest remaining is to know how many and which of the opponent bishops will remain to thunder out their non placet actually in the Pope's hearing. Several have already left Rome, satisfied with their protest in the general congregation, and the government does not object to their going, mindful of the Italian proverb, "A nemico che The Knights of Malta now in Rome are so

few in number that they do not suffice for a guard of honor; so that this morning the Superior of the Order telegraphed to Naples for the Knights of that priory to come to Rome directly to mount guard in the Council Hall on Monday morning.

The Latest Situation.

The latest despatches show that the Ger mans are concentrating their attack on the already weakened French right wing, and are determined to use up, if possible, the French corps d'armée stationed originally at St. Avold, General Frossard; 'commanding, and at Bitsche, General De Failly commanding. There is no longer the least doubt that this manuture has been in a great measure successful, from the fact that the French positions at Forbach, St. Avold and Bitsche, have been carried by the Germans at the positions at Forbach, St. Avoid and Bitsche, have been carried by the Germans at the point of the bayonet, after very severe lighting, and with great loss in killed and wounded to both sides, ending in a full retreat of the French forces, who left the victorious Germans not only in possession of the battle-field, but who also lost many prisoners, the baggage and supply trains of two divisions, and other trophies of war. The French forces seem, however, to have retreated towards seem, however, to have retreated towards Metz. At or near Metz the main body of the French army is still in position, and no fightng of importance has been done by rench left and German right wing, excepting

French left and German right wing, excepting the attack on Thionville:
General MacMahou has evidently succeeded in collecting his beaten forces at Saverne, in the rear of Strasbourg and Haguenau, and on the railroad line to Nancy, with a view of joining the main army at Nancy. It is also said that the French were in full retreat on Nancy and Ohalous, and had given up their position at Metz—a position selected by themselves on account of its strength. It is very position at the leaf position selected by themselves on account of its strength. It is very possible, even probable, that the French will take up their next line of detence behind the Mosle, with Nancy as the centre; but that would not at all necessary to the defence of that live. A runner that Street thisers an notices analy toward Austria, and some of them strongly condemn the efforts by the evacuation of Metz, which is necessary to dialogue of the defence of that line. A rumor that Strasland has usual, and the say but one paper in Austria supports bourg has or will be given up is also to be anything.

doubted. Strasbourg is a strongly fortified place, and could easily be defended for months to come by an army of not more than 30,000 men against one of 100,000 men. The Germans have no such force to spare for the purpose, and if they had would not employ it in that

way. Strasbourg is undoubtedly an important place and the possession of it to either party is of great value, for it is not only a strong fortress, but the capital of the Alsace, and the possession of its not only a military, but also a political and moral advantage; but with all that the Germans will not be able to lay siege to the place and divert 100,000 men from their operations in the field

operations in the field.

The French are a formidable adversary, which will shortly become again most evident—for there is not only a great battle preparing near Netz or perhaps between the preparing for there is not only a great battle preparing near Metz, or, perhaps, between that place and Nancy, but before the Germans get there they will have to do some more hard fighting in the passes of the Vosges Mountains, and, if their victories continue to be bought so dearly and at such a heavy loss of nen, they will want every man in the tield, and cannot afford to bother with out-of-the-way fortresses during this war. King of the way fortresses during this war. King William and his generals seem to be fully aware of the difficulties to be overcome certainly show no disposition to underrate their enemies the French, for it is rumored that they mean to move into France fully 800 000 men, including their armies now in the

field.

The German lines, thus far, begin at Stlerck, opposite Thionville, and extend over St. Avold, Bitsche, Worth, and Lutz to Hagenau. All these places are only a few miles each distant from the frontier, and although the war has thus been practically carried into France, it is still confined to the very frontier; and speculating how long it will take the Germans to reach Paris, at this stage of the conflict, is entirely futile. conflict, is entirely futile.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Pretty Severe "Last Words" ... Pol lard Pitches into the "Great States

In the Baltimore American, Edward A. Polard, the historian of "The Lost Cause, or Jefferson Davis in the following energetic

BALTIMORE, August 6, 1870.—It had been hoped that Jefferson Davis would rest quietly in the grave dug by his own hands. But the spirit of undying vanity in this man has lately bursted the confines of a tomb that we sup-posed to be inviolable, to roam the country, and to shock what remains of conscience and of a sense of propriety in the South by maudin recitations, and by reassurances of a couceit that we had thought happily laid and silenced in the last-obscure refuges of human failure and disgrace. Think of this man refailure and disgrace. Think of this man recently addressing some Sunday School children in Memphis, and forcing an occasion so puerile and simple to speak of himself as regarding "the ovation" (sie in the newspapers) as done to him as "a representative of constitutional hierty;" think of this man yet more recently striking a romantic and theatrical attitude on top, of Lookout Mountain, and proclaiming there, in sight of disasters that his folly caused, and where it had made a very monument of and where it had made a very monument of graves, his memory smitten by such a scene. graves, his memory smitten by such a scene, that "the Southern people had nothing to regret in the past;" think yet further of this man traveling out of his way to the Virginia Spas, to "lionize" there—this man standing before his bacchanalian audience, the greatest murderer of his times, the Assassin of a country, clothed as with a garment in the wasted and unrequited blood of more than a hundred thousand of his countrymen, delivering this sentiment: "May your prosperity be as wide as your borders, and all your homes be percet!" be peace? \*---

great causes in history have been satisfied to live on in the scenes of their former greatness, and amid the ruins they have precipitated on their country. A brave and decorous man is unwilling to suffer from such contrasts of his former condition, or to put himself in a position to be constantly stung by the reproaches of his countrymen. The dignity of exile has generally remained for those who have wrecked the hopes of their country: and even where the law has suffered them to live on the theatre of their former career, the instincts of decement have led them to withdraw to ferriging decency have led them to withdraw to foreign lands rather than remain in brazen insensibility to public indignation, or in conceited blindness to the littleness into which they have

The only possible explanation of this depraved braving of public sentiment is the unitying vanity of the man. It is that characteristic vanity which Mr. Davis displayed during the whole war. The same wretched, lunatic concert yet binds his eyes, keeps him a "superfluous laggard on the stage." and makes the poor tinselled wretch insensible of the vastness of the public contempt into which he has fallen. If Mr. Jefferson Davis was a man of sense he might see how far he was ruined and des-

pised in the South; and if he was a man of any dignity, sooner than have returned to a land which stands the living and reproachful witness of his folly and degradation, and be calling public attention to himself, as he is doing to-day, he would prefer to have died in the coldest embraces of a foreign country, the narrowest home of exile. Can he not know realize that his career is finished, absolutely finished on the face of this earth? It is the great man who knows when his career is enled, when the last stake of fortune is gone and nothing remains but the decency of death. Jefferson Davis may not avoid notoriery; this should cling to him; but let him not mistake the attention which he secures on his reappearance among the wrecked fortunes of the South as fame. He comes back not as an apparition in heroic robes among the scenes of former greatness; not as a figure adorned with misfortune, and not as a figure adorned with misfortune, and with kindly sorrow on his brow, the impersonation of a lost cause; there is no ghostly grandeur—it is the evil genius of the war come back to us with the putrid finger of decay, and the dead phosphorescent gleam of the tomb for its ornament. If thus to draw public attention back to his shrunken greatness; if thus to torture the imagination that would willingly close its eyes on the past; if thus to revisit the land where the bones of tens of thousands of his countrymen, which he had put under the harrow, have not yet mingled with the clay, and still stare from the shallow trenches of the battle-field—if this be fame, if this be greatness, it this be the honorable satisfaction of an exile, then was the return of Jefferson—Davis to America a well-chosen one, and his Davis to America a well-chosen one, and his present career of self-exhibition is a noble employment; otherwise, the black and damna ble stalk of an evil spirit back to the scene of its injunities and exhaust its iniquities and crimes.

The wretched man rests under a peculiar

The wretched man rests under a pecunar accumulation of guilt. Condemned in the North as a traitor, he is yet also condemned in the South even by those who would have been glad to have stood "fellow-traitor" with him, as the spoiler of the cause he espoused; and, holding these double titles to infamy, of which history has given but few examples, which history has given but few examples, he yet ventures to return to a country in no extremity of which he can go without some accusation to face or some reproaches to encounter. It is the adventure either of insance to the country of the count vanity or hardened insolence.

-The reporter of a Salt Lake newspaper believes that he has made himself famous by "interviewing" George Francis Train. The has usual, spoke a great deal without saying

THE GREAT YACHT RAGE. Triumph of the Magic at New York Yeer terday.

The Tribune says: The Queen's Cup is not to be taken back to England by the Cambria. She made a gallant effort yesterday to reclaim it, but it is not to England by the Cambria. She made a gallant effort yesterday to reclaim it, but it is not to be re-won with the ease and dash with which it was taken in the memorable contest of nineteen years ago, when the result was announced in the open confession, which see mod to do the British soul good: "First—the America: second—nothing." Into the race of yesterday the best yachts of the New York Club entered with a spirit which was comply mentary to their English contestant; and the winner herself, though broken with long service in the war and with age, came forward to do her best to retain the trophy of her former victory. The Cambria had just triumphed in a long and closely-contested race over one of the swiftest schooners of the New York Squadron and one of the most daring sailors of the Club. There was reason, therefore—for distrusting the issue, and to put forth every effort on the part of American yachtsmen to win the race and maintain their right to

the cup.

Propitious weather and winds combined Propitious weather and winds combined with this strong spirit of rivalry to produce one of the quickest races on record. The winaing yacht, the Magic, made the run to and around the light-ship and thence to the stake-boat in the Narrows in 3 hours, 33 minutes, and 54 seconds. The America, which came in fourth, was fifteen minutes behind, while the Cambria, marked eighth in the contest, was 27 minutes, 13 seconds behind the winner. Her late contestant, the Dauntless, was only one minute and twenty-Dauntless, was only one minute and twenty-three seconds behind the Magic, and beat the Cambria's time by twenty-four minutes, forty seconds. The contest was spirited throughout, and the scene in the bay pictures que beyond description. No race of the kind in New York harbor has ever been witnessed by such numbers as on steamers at sea and from the adjacent shores watched this international

### FACTS AND FANCIES.

- Savannah has sent North a half-grown alligator, twelve feet long.

Peter Cartwright is still able to preach oc-

casionally. -Some of the North Carolina papers are

printed with blue ink. -Miss Ingelow is writing a story for children, the scene of which is laid in Florida. -A young colored woman in Beloit, Wis., has taken a contract to paint a house.

-A Vermont lady found a big rattlesuake coiled under her pillow, one morning lately. —Napoleon bragged so much about the little boy's baptism of fire that it was quite natural to send him back to Font-au'-blow! -Rondout (N. Y.) young ladies are organiz-

ing a society for the encouragement of young men who desire to marry. Four "young ladies" and a pig have been running a foot-race at Belvit. The pig won, and the ladies lost their pork steaks. -A sweet Ohio girl went for her maligner

with a revolver, and lodged three balls in his corpus, before he could take it all back. —What with the chassepot and the mitrail-leur and the baptism of fire, the French ar my cannot be said to be deficient in weepin's ! —As a good diet for young men who are practising of mornings to take part in rowing races, we recommend the early rows potate. -A swimming school in Frankfort-on-the Main announces in English: "Swimming in-

structions given by a teacher of both sexes.

The Queen's Cup yacht race proves the Dauntless to be the fastest vessel affoat. She was only beaten by Magic. -The Journal Officiel's laments over the French defeat sound as if Napoleon had got nothing by his attempted invasion of Prussia

but some Rhine Whine. —A New Orleans paper has discovered that "self-destruction implies a suspension of the love of life for the time, at least, during which the act of suicide is committed."

The French enamellers guarantee "permanent beauty" for 500 francs. It takes a month, during which the patient "must not think of washing nor even blow her nose." —A resident of East Bridgewater, Mass., finds apples on his trees roasted by the intense heat of the sun, during the past few days, to the depth of half an inch!

-The library of the British Museum now contains 1,600,000 volumes, and is doubling itself every fifteen years. It is overwhelming to think of the amount of trash accumulating. -A Frenchman offered a bet that Berlin would be captured before the 15th inst. Fritz does not like being bantered, and pro-

poses prendre le Pari! (Pari is French for bet, and sounds just like Paris!) —A newspaper philosopher says very truly, there are only two classes who really enjoy the watering places—the rich who have cotages of their own, and the very healthy who can sleep anywhere and digest anything.

-The rain which has been wanting in England and France as well as in the United States this summer, has all gone to Russia, Egypt and Asia Minor, where it has fallen in extraordinary amounts. -A female factory operative of Waterville, Me, died a short time since from the use of jute switches. The autopsy revealed the fact that the skull had been perforate 1 by vermin,

and the brain partially eaten away. —The story that an English capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of the Milwaukoe elevators arose from the circumstance of a gentleman's dropping in at a restaurant and asking for "'alf dozen hoisters."

-A dry-goods dealer in Michigan recently invented a fire-escape, and, singular enough, like Dr. Guillotine, was himself the first to test its practical utility; but the result was not the —A wild-cat attempted to take a baby cut of its cradle in a cabin near Mankato, Minn., but

mount, and fought it until the mother came in and drove the wild beast out with a brand of —A man and young lady in Chicago quar-reled over the ownership of a small dog, and each seizing a leg nearly enforced King Solo-mon's celebrated decision in the infant case,

a little black-and-tan dog attacked the cata-

when an officer arrested both. -The Woman's Journal has this: "The The Woman's Antified has this: "The Salie law excluded women from the throne of France—The Kingdom of France being took noble to be governed by a woman," as it said. Accordingly, the history of France shows only tong line of royal mistresses ruling in secretary of the wider of Elizabeth and Anno of Elizabeth and Canal points to the reigns of Elizabeth and Anno and Victoria to show how usefully a woman

E-The Leader gives the following account of a misfortune which it asserts happeved to a misfortune which it asserts happeved to a gentleman at Long Branch the other day:

Aniong the persons at Long Branch is the family of Mr. Blank, a radical Baptist, of New Jersey. Mr. Blank says of himself that recently, one morning, he took what he thought was a train for New York, but when he stopped he found himself in a crowd, wending towards he knew not where. What was his pious amazement to behold, soon after he entanged the ground has been a supplied to the control of the contr tered the grounds, a group of pretty-looking, horses running as fast as ever they could along a round road. One was ahead of the rest, and the time was 1.80. He never was so surprised in his life. It wast have been the races. Everybody commiscrates Mr. Blank."

may sit upon a throne."