Coening



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 104.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 description tf3

DISECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T

CLABK.—On the 9th instant, at the residence of his mother, High street, near station, Germantown, Heary Edgar Clark, son of the late Dr. John Y. Clark, aged The r-lative and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, lith inst. at 30 cloke.

HAND—This morning—Emily B., wife of Jacob F.
Band, in the 54th year of her age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HARPER—On the 9th instant, Namnie T., only child of Henry B. and Anna C, Harper, aged two years.

ROSET—On the 9th instant, John Roset, in the 76th year of his age.

year of his age,
The friends of the family are invited to attend the Thursday, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, at 5 P. M.

A PPA-ER - On the 10th instant, Mary E., wife of
John Shaffner, Jr., in the 25th year of her age.

400 EYRE ARCH STREET.

Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia, -JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 718 Marke: st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

The Finest in Town.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

OLD BETHEL CAMP MEETING.

Barnsboro Station, on West Jersey Railroad

Trains leave Philadelphia from foot of MARKET benefat 5.00 A.M., 11.45 A.M., 3.30 P.M., 5.45 P.M.

BETURNING, LEAVE CAMP. 6 42 A. M. 8.13 A.M., 1.35 P.M., 4.58 P.M. and 10.05 P.M.

Excursion Tickets, good during continuance of the sup. 70 cents each.

W. J. SEWELL, Sup't.

1870.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Medical treatment no medicine furnished gratuitously

PULITICAL NOTICES.

(\$\overline{\pi}\$ 1870. SHERIFF.

W EDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Bings of solid 18 karnt fine Gold-a specialty; a DING AND
rs of solid 18 karat fine Gold—a specialty; a
cent of sizes, and no charge for engraving.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
and Chastingt street, below Fourth

NATURAL PORTRAITS. Curious Examples in Europe.

The "Old Man of the Mountain," seen near the Profile House in the White Mountains, is familiar to many of our readers. The London. Daily News thus refers to some accidental likeness, natural and architectural, to real per-

The French newspapers are beginning to be full of harmless jokes and sneers about Prussia and the Prussians. One of these relates to a certain mountain in the neighborhood of Ems. According to the satirists, even nature itself caricatures Herr Von Bismarck, since the outline of this hill bears a striking resemblance to the features of the 'blood and iron Count.' Indeed, it has been nicknamed the Bismarckshopf. Such a resemblance is by no means rare. Close to Paris, Mont Valerien, if examined from the Nanterre side, presents a startling resemblance to M. Thiers. Besides Mont Blanc, mountains in the Pyrenees, in the Tyrolean Alps, and elsewhere, are supposed to furnish portraits of Napoleon the First. There is a hillside visible from a coach-road in the Isle of Wight, the outlines of which recall with striking exactitude the features of the late Lord Brougham. In old Paris a group of houses in the Rue du Vieux Colombier seemed the exact likeness of M. Garnier-Pages. The roofs represented his flowing hair, a gallery his forehead, and his collar was portrayed by some chimney tops of the Pretite Rue Turenne. The Minister of the Provisional Government was very proud of this likeness, and when his guests used to praise an oil picture of him in his dining-room, M. Garnier-Pages always replied that, though a good likeness, it was not equal to that of the houses in the Rue du Vieux Colombier.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. TITUS.

New Euterprise in Titusville, Pa. The church of St. Titus, appropriately situated in Titusville, Pa., is to be transformed into a cathedral. The contractors, says a local paper, have already begun operations and broken ground for the foundations. The addition will extend rearward seventy-seven feet by seventynine wide, designed to correspond with the present structure, and the whole will then seat twelve hundred persons. The present beltry will be removed and a brick tower, twelve feet square and fifty-six feet high, surmounted by a slated spire one hundred and nineteen feet, substituted. The model is taken from St. Bonifacius' church in Buffalo. It will be heated by steam. A new organ has been ordered at a cost of four thousand dollars. The entire expense of the alteration will amount to twenty thousand. It is to be finished in ninety days. The funds will be contributed mainly by friends of the pastor, in various parts of the country. It will then be the largest religious edifice in the State ontside of Philadelphia and

The foundations for the west wing of the convent extend one hundred and ten feet front by seventy deep, giving an entire front of one hundred and thirty feet. It will be of brick, corresponding with the present structure. It will not be put under contract till the cathedral has been completed. Its cost is estimated at twelve thousand dollars.

Pittsburgh.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

[By Cable.] THE BATTLE OF WEISSENBURG.

The Troops Engaged... Men from Nassau, Frankfort and Silesia Share in the At-

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870 .- Further despatches from the correspondent of the Tribune, respecting the battle of Weissenburg, say the two regiments that suffered most severely in attacking with the bayonet are the King's Own Grenadlers and the 50th Fusiliers. The one was recruited near Dantzic, the other in the environ of Leignitz in Si the other in the environs of Leiegnitz, in Silesia. They are good-troops, of Gen. Steinmetz's severe training, but not the best of the Prussian army. A bayonet attack of Brandenburgers and Pomerannans means yet a different—thing.—Regiments—of—the—Eleventh—Army Corps, recruited in the Electorate of Brandenburg, in Nassau, and in Frankfort, cooperated with the regiments above-named, and thus, for the first time, fought as Prussian and thus, for the first time, fought as Prussian soldiers. As nothing is stated about their losses, it would appear as if care had been taken not to expose them too much the first time. The remainder of the troops engaged were Bavarians of the Second Bavarian Army Corps, from Franconia and from the Palati-

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

Napoleon Seeking Assistance from Eugthe description of the later to be buccessful.—The English People Distructual of Their Government.—The Government Stifling Discussion by Adjourning Parliament.

London, Tuesday, August 9, 1870.—French diplomacy is striving to retrieve the disasters of the French arms, and making strenuous efforts for English and other intervention in the Emperor's favor, to arrest the march of the Prussians and secure allies for France. The Prussians and secure allies for France. The Moniteur says "important answers are immediately expected," but no semi-official statement is trustworthy. There is no reason to believe that Napoleon's appeals will be successful. The English Ministry is capable of doing almost anything for the sake of peace; but English opinion will not tolerate diplomatic intervention at such a moment.

Extreme impatience is already manifested.

Extreme impatience is already manifested at the unsatisfactory character of the new arrangement for Belgian neutrality, under which England might suddenly be called upon to fight against Prussia with whom she sympathizes, and for the Emperor who has forteited utterly the foolish confidence formerly given him.

The favorable impression made by Gladtone's statement has already disappeared. The new treaty is now regarded as a device to get rid of all liability for Belgium at the end of get rid of all naming for beigium at the end of twelve months after the war; and it is asked, "Suppose France or Prussia had refused as-sent, what was the English Government pre-jared to do?" the reply being, "So far as-known, nothing, till coerced by public indig-

It is this dread of being forced to do some-thing which has led Government to hurry the adjournment of Parliament, suspending the rules to get appropriation bills through. It shrinks from questions, and what the public-fears is that during the recess deferential diplomacy with France is to be resumed. The debate broke out again to-day, alarming the Cabinet, and could only be stilled by the oromise of a last opportunity for discussion promise of a last opportunity for discussion to-morrow. With Government in such a

mood adjournment is a calamity, but probably cannot be successfully resisted. THE PRUSSIAN COAST DEFENCES. The Harbor Fortifications...A Prussian Iron-Clad passes the French Fleet Un-

London, Tuesday, Aug. 9.—The special cor-esponden of the Tribune at Berlin writes on

aturday, 6th inst.: The whole coast is in a state of perfect defence. I have witnessed excellent artillery practice. The iron-clad Arminius, which left for the North Sea, in the teeth of the French squadron, has reached port without seeing or being seen by the French, though she passed them while at Frederickshaven. The yacht Grille, the swiftest ship of the Prussian navy, is out on the Baltic, with orders to keep close to the French and watch their movements. She is in no danger of being caught. A French corvette, near Bornholm, attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour. "The whole coast is in a state of perfect de-

"It is impossible to guess, from the move-ments of the French, whether they will merely blockade or attack. An attack upon Kiel or Dantzic, it is considered here, would be hope-less. Suspicion is still directed toward Alsen, and the northern part of Schleswig.

THE INCAPACITY OF NAPOLEON.

LeBouf Removed to Prevent Mutiny in the French Army...No Official News of Prussian Movements...Why MacMahon was Defeated.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1870.—Letters om Metz speak in the most undisguised way f the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor. Marshal Le Beuf and all the military dandies composing the military staff of the army utterly lost the confidence of the army, and the change in the command was an absolute necessity to prevent mutiny.

All this while there is no official news what-

ever of the whereabouts of the Prussian army, and, under the circumstances, "no news is bad It is stated that General MacMahon wanted some days before the battle, to fire the forests in his front, through which the Germans

came down unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the La Favre, editor of the Soir, who has just arrived in Paris from Forbach, says he witnessed the entire destruction of Gen. Frossard's corps, and claims to speak for 30,000 French soldiers who were cut to pieces by the

fault of their leaders, and who lamented with their latest cry that they fell uselessly. The universal cry of the army, M. Favre says, is give us Generals that we can trust. The Soir was hitherto a Government paper, but it now attacks the Ministers for clinging to power, and augmenting the garrison of Pavis when every soldier is wanted at the frontier. It further says: "Every soldier now here is an insult to us. If you are incapable of saving your country, the country must save itself."

It was rumored in Paris to-day that the Empyror is expected at St. Cloud incomit

ATTITUDE OF ITALY.

The Florence correspondent of the London Daily News, writing on the 20th ult., says: On Monday morning, before the sitting of On Monday morning, before the sitting of the Chambers of Deputies commenced, the Commendatore Visconti-Venosta was summoned by the King, who wished to giving him instructions respecting the answer which the Minister for Foreign Atfairs should make on that very day to the questions put by Signor La Porta on the policy they intend to pursue in the approaching war between France and Prussia. The King most earnestly begged the Minister for Foreign Affairs never to pronounce the word "neutrality."

The Commendatore Visconti-Venesta was to merely state that while deeply lainenting the deplorable resolution which involved the most terrible calamities, Italy would adopt a policy of armed vigilance. I remember that on the very evening of the day on which the debate took place everybody was asking what an armed vigilance could mean. After much discussion on the extraordinary expressions

used by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and by the President of the Council, people con-cluded that it was merely one of those grammatical blunders not very uncommon, especially in Signor Lanza's Halian. However, it now seems probable that an "armed vigilance" means neither more nor less than a means neither more nor less than a probable participation.

That some arrangement has been concluded

That some arrangement has been concluded between the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emmanuel is generally believed to be a fact. All depends on the turn affairs will take. An alliance with France, and consequently a war against Prussia, would not only be unpopular, but, I believe, would cause serious internal complications. Therefore, if the war were to be localized between those Powers, Italy would keep quite aloof from the struggle; but I most firmly believe that if France were to be victorious in her first great battle, and Prussia were to be backed by another great—Power, Italy would be called upon to join France, not so much for the sake of a cause which would not much for the sake of a cause which would not nterest her in the slightest degree, but that neans would be found for touching the Italian sensibilities by proclaiming the liberty and the nationality of some great Catholic Power. If my journalistic experience does not deceive me, I am sure that this is the key to manœuvre which has been adopted by all the journals which have French sympathies in order to counteract Prussian tendencies.

The Austrian Premier on the War. Count Von Beust has just issued a circular to the representatives of Austria abroad on the policy of his Government in the present crisis. He says that when the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern first assumed menacing aspect for the tranquility of Europe, Austria's only effort was to maintain peace She did not attempt to pass any judgment on the question in dispute, but confined herself

to recommending the withdrawal of the Prince's candidature. The same course was taken, without pre-vious concert, by most of the other Cabinets. Now that war has been declared, it has become the wish of Austria to moderate, its intensity, and in order to arrive at this result she will anitain a passive and, consequently, neutral attitude. This attitude does not, however, exclude the thing of the content clude the duty of the Government " to

over the safety of the Government "to watch over the safety of the monarchy and protect is interests by placing itself in a position to defend it against all possible dangers."

The Count then points to the example of Belgium, whose position is guaranteed by international stipulations, and which yet does not shrink from considerable sacrifices so as to be enabled to protect itself in all events. to be enabled to protect itself in all eventualities. "Such examples," he adds, "should not be left unnoticed; they prove how general is the conviction that it is not sufficient to wish to remain neutral, but that a nation must be alive to the necessity of making its neutral-

Weakness, as well as passion, may be dan-gerous to a country in such critical times as gerous to a country in such critical times as these, and Austria cannot permit herself to be diverted, either by pressure or by unreasoning impulse, from the course marked out by her interest. "It is the most eager wish of the Government," he concludes, "to protect Austria from the accidents to which the greater part of Europe must be exposed. We will not elise to direct our attention to this object, and all the measures we shall take will be directed. all the measures we shall take will be dictated solely by the wish to secure both file trainquillity and the interests of the nations of

Address of the Queen of Prussia.

The Queen of Prussia, on leaving Coblenz for Berlin, issued the following farewell ad-

ress:
To the Inhabitants of Coblenz: For twenty To the Inhabitants of Coolenz: For twenty tears I have lived in your midst. You have proved during that period, by your attachment to the King, to our children, and to myelf, that firm ties are binding us together. To me it has always been a source of true plea-ore to return to you, because I estimate, at its full value, our beautiful Rhineland. At the present moment I should like more than ever present moment I should like more than ever to remain with you, to give the help which I can give, but other serious duties call me away. In the patriotic enthusiasm of the German people we hear the voice of God. A retrospect on the sufferings of the past, and on the half century full of blessings which followed them, shows us how merciful God has been to this dear city, and that He will remain so, for our trust in Him is the surest guarantee for time and eternity. Your trust and fidelity will always last. You know that we remain together in our hearts with God to our next meeting. our next meeting. Coblenz, July 19, 1870. AUGUSTA.

Rochefort Terms the French Government a "Military Dictatorship."

Henri Rochefort writes as follows from rison to his associates of the Mareillaige:

Mu Dear Fellow-Laborers: Considering that Mn Dear Fellow-Laborers: Considering that ince the declaration of war we live under a military dictatorship, and having regard to the position of the Republican journals and the tact that I am once more kept au secret at St. Pelagio, I think the Marseillaise cannot carry on the war any longer, since the only course open to it would be to replace the expression of our convictions by narratives of battles which we lament, and lists of killed and wounded. wounded.

We must, therefore, suspend the publication of a journal which has sacrificed everything to the cause of the people. This suspension will be only temporary. The "Marseillaise" (the song) of Rouget de IIsle is now Bonapartist and official. We shall reappear when it becomes Republican and seditious. Is not that your opinion? I shake hands with all of you.

The staff of the Marseillaise replies:
Yes, a hundred times yes. It would be unworthy those whom you have heroically led to combat to be timidly silent, or to give a semi-acquiescence in the war which we detest.

Bettur silence which leaves us impleable as Better silence which leaves us implacable as we were. When you think the time come we we were. When you think the time come we shall rally to you with our faith and our dig-

In assuming command of the French forces, as commander-in-chief in the field, the Emperor appointed Marshal Le Bouf the majorgeneral of the army, as the French military phrase has it, or, as we would say, chief of stati. There is reason to suppose that this ap-pointment was not over acceptable to the French generals, and was, in fact, considered the result rather of the imperial predilection

than as a prudent choice.

As early as the Italian campaign, the Em peror seems to have conceived a fondness for General Lebouf, and speedily manifested it by making him general of division and chief by making him general of division and chief of all the artillery in that campaign. On its termination he was again favored with the imperial recognition by an appointment on the tail of the Emperor, and finally, on the death of Marshal Neill, was made Minister of War and created a Marshal. Never having had command of a corps, his elevation to a baton was distasteful to the army, but the will of the Emperor overbore all remonstrance.

As Marshal, Minister of War, and Advisore

As Marshal, Minister of War, and Adjutant, so to speak, of the whole French army, Gen. Lebeuf had certainly a fair share of military honors at the opening of the present war, but the measure-of his abilities does not appear to have been commensurate with the extent of his preferment. The later serious reverses to his preferment. The late serious reverses to his preferment. The late serious reverses to the imperial arms have so fully demonstrated the justice of the reluctance manifested at his rapid promotion that he has been compelled to withdraw, or the Emperor has been compelled to dismiss him, and the official announcement accordingly is that he retires.

In his place is appointed Louis Jules Trochu, the organization now being Matshal Bazaine as commander-in-chief, and General Trochu as maior-general of the army. Whether Marshal

major-general of the army. Whether Marshal Bazaine's appointment to the supreme com-

mand significs that the Emperor purposes to withdraw from the actual command in the field does not appear, but it is certain that General Trochu is henceforth chief administrative officer of the French army. That he should, so soon after the inception of botilities, have come to the front, singularly verifies the prediction of the Army and Navy Journal of the 23d of July last: "Should the war survive its first battle a forthight and war survive its first battle a fortnight, and promise, as seems very likely, to be a long one, Trochu's name may chance to appear at the head of the French armies."

the head of the French armies."

Louis Jules Trochu, born in 1815, is still in the full vigor of his faculties, and has for some years past devoted so intense a degree of attention to a military study of the Rhemish frontier that he is pre-eminently fitted for his present post. His history in brief is lieutenant in 1840, captain in 1843, then staff officer with Marshal Bugeaud in Algeria, major in 1846, dieutenant colonel in 1853; general of brigade in 1854, then general of division in 1864. In the Crimea he served as chief of the general staff, and is credited by Kinglake, the

1864. In the Crimea he served as chief of the general staff, and is credited by Kinglake, the historian, as a master mind of the French army in the war.

In 1866 he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the French army, the Emperor discerning through the smoke of Sadowa that a new military era had set in, and in 1867 issued the result of his labors in a famous essay that has run through the neditions. Since the issue of this pamphlet "L'Armee Francaise," his chief study has been the Rhine border, the imminence of a war with Prussia. border, the imminence of a war with Prussia ever before him. With his accession to com-mand we will, doubtless, see a change in the French strategy.

THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

The General Situation Yesterday. A calm and impartial review of the latest elegrams from England, France and Germa together with the news received steamer, leaves no longer any doubt that the successes of the German armies have from the first been decided and continuous, while those claimed by the French-like the surprise of claimed by the French—like the surprise of the indefensible town of Saarbrucken—amounted to very little. It is a fact that the French have been bally beaten in two battles—by the Crown Prince commanding the South German army corps, with a sprinkling of Prussian veterans, at Hagenan—Marshal MacMahon commanding the French; and by the Prussian Generals, Von Groeben and Steinmetz, at Saarbrücken, Forbach and Steinmetz, Saarbrücken, Saarbrücken, Forbach and Steinmetz, Saarbrücken, Saa

Avold, General Frossard commanding the Marshal MacMahon is collecting his beaten Marshai siacmanon is concerning his beated columns at Savern, or Zabern in German. General Frossard has fallen back on Metz for the same purpose. These victories have been decisive, and left in the hands of the Germans from 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners, from twenty to birty pieces of artillery, mitrailleurs, stand-Acomplete rout of the French army has only been prevented by the gallant action of the French artillery, which covered the retreating French army by a most determined and heavy fire on the pursuing Germans.

Although successful, the Germans have suffered heavily in killed and wounded and this Arbough successful, the Germans have suf-fered beavily in killed and wounded; and this circumstance, together with the difficult and-

circumstance, together with the difficult and mountainous country through which the French army is retreating, has put a temporary stop to hostilities.

One of the first principles of modern Prussian strategy and tactics is, however, celerity of movement under all circumstances, and rapid and relentless pursuit in case of the enemy's defeat. Accordingly we hear that the Crown Prince and Ganeral Steinmetz are following up their successes rapidly, and with great determination, and that the King and Prince French of the entry to follow stein with the main army of the centre to force a balletrom the French before they had a chance to reorganize and recover from the demoralizing effect of their first great and the demoralizing effect of their first great and unexpected reverses.

This battle will be fought on the line of the

Moselle, probably near Nancy, which is not as strong a position as Metz, on a more direct line to Paris, and finally a most important railroad centre, consequently more of an objec-tive point to the German armies than Metz. other words, the German plan of campaign In other words, the German plan of campaign is evidently to force their way in the most direct line to Paris, via Nancy and Chalons, which are only partly fortified and situated in an open country, leaving the two fortresses of Strasbourg and Metz, which were originally the resting points of the right and left wings of the French army, to take care of themselves, or rather to be taken care of, each by a garrison of some 30 000 men. Thus about by a garrison of some 30,000 men. Thus, about to,000 men will have to be detailed from the French army in the field for their defence, a serious less of available men to Napoleon, the more so as such a comparatively small corps on each side of a victorious army of half a million of men advancing as a solid wedge into on each side of a victorious army of haif a million of men advancing as a solid wedge into France will be utterly powerless for any offensive operation against the invader. Napoleon will thus be forced to fight on the line of the Moselle. It will be a battle of giants, and decide the future of two empires for centuries to come. The two armies will for centuries to come. The two armies will number not less than 350,000 men each, and a deteat to either will be of the most serious condenat to either will be of the most serious consequences, but more so to the French and Napoleon, who would have but one other point to make a stand—the fortified camp of Chalons—where he has already taken up his headquarters; while if the Germans lose a deer sive battle before Metz or Nancy, they will have the Vosges Mountains, the Saarline, the strengly intrenched and fortified Rhine Provinces, and finally the line of the Rhine to fall back upon. The general feeling in the two countries indicates clearly the actual condition of affairs. France is by turns despondent, and ignant at Napoleon, and furious at indignant at Napoleon, and furious at the repeated defeats, clamoring for arms to rise in masse and defend France from apparent utter defeat and humiliation; the Germans are exalted to the utmost by their somewhat unexpected early successes, and ready for any sacrifice to make them permanent, and thus to secure forever their country's supremacy. There is a rumor that they propose to their feels are considered. that they propose to throw fully 800,000 men into France, which is, however, a larger force than they can afford for the purpose, even should the French naval expedition to the Baltic he entirgly given up. Baltic be entirely given up.

The movements of the French fleet along

the German coast, and the measures adopted for its defence by the Germans, present just now no new features of much interest, and will not for some time, as the expedition from Cherbourg has been indefinitely postponed, and the troops and marines been sent to Paris for its defence. The rumors of the insanity and death of Napoleon, the preparations for flight on the part of the Empress, ought to be disregarded like all rumors coming from interested or unreliable sources.—W. M. ested or unreliable sources .- IV

PLAIN TRUTHS.

Modern Diplomacy Translated. France (to Prussia)-Now I'm just going to

Prussia—Well, you just try it! I'll tell England on non. I say, England, he wanted me to turn agin you and help him to steal

Belgium.
England—'Ow?' Ow's that "IThat won't do, you know. What d'ye mean by that, you miserable frog-eater?
France—O-o-oh! what a lie! I never said such a thing; besides, Prussia sand it first; and besides, Prussia made me say it—that is, I only said it for fun, just 'cause Prussia wanted me to! Didn't I, Italy? (Aside to Italy.) Mind yer eye, now, old feller, or yer know what vou'll git!

Italy—Yes; I seen him!
France—And besides, Prussia's such a thundering old liar that nobody can believe him

Ah! I know what he said about you, Russia! Russia—What's that? What's that? What's

that?
France—Oh! nothing—nothing of any con-France—On: nothing—nothing of any consequence. I'd prefer not to tell, I thank you
I'm not one of the sort of people who go blabbing secrets around, and making trouble between neighbors. And now come on, you
bloody Dutchman, I'll lick you, anyhow.

Is it the End of Napoleonium?

The reign of Napoleon III. seems to be drawing near to a fit and ignominious end drawing near to a fit and Ignominious end. Despatches from Paris have many signs of increasing discontent and insubordination among the people; and the authorities do not appear even to try to conceal their fears. In London it is believed that revolution is imminent, and there are rumors that Napoleon has succumbed to the disease, fungus of the bladder, from which he has been suffering for some time.

The Germans may yet have difficulty to discover with whom they are to treat; but it is pretty certain that if they succeed in arms they will not hesitate to demand the dethronement of Napoleon, if he should remain in averaging unough.

power long enough.

If they do that, they will rid Europe of an upendurable nuisance, and make themselves the benefactors of every European nation, including the English.

Nor will the German nation, which will then remain the most powerful on the Euro-pean Continent, be dangerous or mischievous to civilization and peace, as France under the Napoleons has been. The Germans are a peaceable, easily contented, order-loving, lawrespecting people; they are not warlike or aggressive, like the French; they comprehend constitutional government, and are essentially a free people. Their success may be regarded as a positive gain to the forces of civilization

as a positive gain to the forces of civiliza-tion.

Nor would Europe need to be alarmed if Germany should require of France to give back to Italy that Savoy which Napoleon III. treacherously took away, and to restore to the German Empire Elsass and Lothringen, which properly Belong there, with the cities of Stras-burg Metz Mulhouse and Colman—New York burg, Metz, Milhouse and Colmar .- New York

The Defences of Paris.

"I am reliably informed," says a correspondent, writing from Paris, "that the fortifications of Paris are to be placed in a state of defence with the utmost despatch. Most of your readers have seen them. You know that Paris surrounded first by a chain of detached forts and next by a continuous series of basorts, and next by a continuous series of bas tions with dire hand glacis. Some of the forts are already in a state of defence, but the enviente continue is not. What has to be done is this: The parapet has to be protected by gab-ions and faccines: embrasures have to be cut, datforms constructed, and ordnance mounted Marshal Niel wanted to have this done in 1867 but he was overruled. Next the ditch, which is interrupted by the road at every gate of the city, has to be cut across it: draw-bridges will have to be provided, at di probably a tambom, i.e., a kind of field-work, built in front. The announcement that this was to be done forth-with has caused no small excitement. It is, however, no harm that the Parisians should be however, no harm that the Parisians should be made to know that there are realities in war heyond mere shouting on the boulevards. The National Guard will have to take its turn of duty on the fortifications—be put through gundrill, &c. The works are to be carried on, I believe I have already told you, under the superintendence of Gen. Count de Chabaud Latour, of the Engineers. The arming of the fortifications will be a gigantic undertaking. I cannot imagine its being done under a year's time. The exciente continue laid out in a straight time. The enciente continue laid out in a straight line would be about eighteen miles in length." Bitterness of the French Against the

The angry, not to say furious, tone adopted y nearly all the Paris press toward their optonents in the present war is strongly evidenced by M. Edmond About who, writing to the Soir from Strasburg, says: "We are told that the Prussians are quite scandalized to hear that we are about to launch against them those fine African troops, the Turcos. 'The French,' they say, 'want us to be eaten up by savages.' It remains to be seen whether these savages are not infinitely more civilized than the barbarians who are encamped at Kebl. The noble bridge which France had constructed at a common cost has been partly demoisshed, and is injured throughout its whole structure. Never was a less excusable instructure. Never was a less excusable in-stance of stupidity presented to the Europe of the nineteenth century. If Prussia is not made to pay to the last centime the cost occasioned by its brutal cowardice, it will be that justice does not exist in this world or in the other. I hear it said that the soldiers of the Landwehr bear it said that the soldiers of the Landwehr

-those weeping tailors and shoe-makers who
are packed off by force to seek for glory -have
a great tear of the bayonet-gun. They are
only half reassured by an exaggerated statement of the power of the needle-gun, and by
being told that our soldiers will never have an opportunity of applying the cold steel. Let us compassionate the poor wretches who rely upon the faith of this chimera." Relative Resources of France and

r russia. The conflict between France and Prussia makes it interesting to compare the relative resources of the two countries. France is considerably larger than the Confederation, not only in territory but in population, for the last census gave the numbers as 38,000,000 Frenchmen against 26,000,000 Prussians. In France, however the popularitor for the contraction of the contraction Frenchmen against 26,000,000 Prussians. In France, however, the normal rate of increase in population is very slow, 160 years being the time occupied in doubling the number, while Prussia takes but forty-two years. In financial matters the advantage is on the side of Prussia, whose Budget has never been very heavy. The incidence of taxation in Prussia may be put down as about one pounds a head, while in France it is nearly two pounds. The national debt of Prussia is barely two pounds a head, while France has to pay interest on fifteen pounds a head. In one case the interest is £2,000,000; in the other it is no less than £24,000,000. France exone case the interest is £2,000,000; in the other it is no less than £24,000,000. France excels Prussia in her economic position. The commerce of France is greater than that of Prussia, and it has been computed that while the annual income of each Prussian is £22 per head, that of the Frenchman is £27. Prussia, however is in advance of France and in fact however, is in advance of France, and in fact of all the European States, as far as education is concerned.

Prassian Spies.

The special correspondent of the Standard at Metz says: "Apropos of the forts, two spies have been arrested in the act of taking observations of them—genuine spies this time, not British officers. A third, who had tried to pass the sentry in the disguise of a priest immersed in the pages of his breviary, escaped. The sentry challenged him. On ne posse passici M. P. Abbe? 'My son,' said the pseudo priest, 'your orders are to forbid civilians and militure to page 1. tary to pass—I am neither; the consigne does not regard me? 'Shan't pass, all the same,' cried the sentry. The reverend gentleman showed a purse to the soldier, which confirmed showed a purse to the soldier, which confirmed the latter in the suspicion he had a spy to deal, with. He could not leave his post, but he raised the alarm; the mock priest took leg-ball, as if he were a Deerfoot in cassock, umped into a carriage which was waiting for him round a corner, and was whipped away before a couple of cavalry troopers could mount and give chase."

Some one proposed that street railroads provide palace cars, not to be crowded, in which a passenger may secure a comfortable seat by paying ten cents above the usual fare. There sadim impression on our minds that the street railroad companies are bound to provide seats for passengers for the regular fare.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Can Napoleon be said to be worthless beause he has lost his Woerth? -Jacob Chickendance and Peter Hogwallz eep rival stalls in the Indianapolis market.

The whipping post has been restored in the Virginia penitentiary. -A head wind-a sneeze.-New Orleans

—A New York journal can't believe young Mr. Nathan guilty of fratricide in killing his

father.

-Louis Napoleon wishes to identify himself with the "Marseillaise" in order to be considered as the national him. The drought is a signed as the reason for raising the price of milk, by the New Haven

—A Columbus, Ga., policeman has been seriously hurt by falling over a large black cow, asleep on the sidewalk.

-The German ladies of Newark are getting up private theatricals to aid Prussia in some incomprehensible manner.

—Some Indiana regulators tried to make a man confess himself a horse-thief, by hanging him, but when they cut him down he had lost all interest in the matter. Olive Logan announces that she will vote

in five years. This gives a clue to her age; as she will have to be twenty-one to vote, she must now be turning sixteen.

—St. Joseph, Mo., is represented to be a "big city" from the fact that a child was lost there last week, and could not be found for two -Milwaukee has a base ball club called the "Butterfugers." Each man has a boy to pick out the ball and hand it to him. With this

dds against them they beat the Chicago White Stockings." -All the papers have something to say about summer drinks," relating the experience of ditors with different beverages, each recommending his favorite. It is a singular circumstance that none have alluded to water.

—Statistics recently compiled show that of all the 200,000 families that have gone in the country this summer, only two families have taken their cats along. The cats are all here singing around nights for cold victuals.—N. Y.

The following inscription is on the tomb-stone over the remains of one of the citizens of Columbia, Tenn., interred at the Green-wood Cemetery, who was killed last winter on the pavement: "He escaped the bullets of the enemy to be assassinated by a cowardly pup.

A marriage was broken up in a singular manner at Yonkers. A young lady who was engaged to be married soon, on passing a bar ber-shop, saw her intended in a chair and a barber fanning him. She supposed he must he sick, so she rushed in and threw herself in his arms, and found he was only having his noustached dyed. She got some of the stuff on her face, which colored her fair cheek, and so disgusted her that she broke off the engageso disgusted her that she broke off the engage-

—The development of the Illinois coal fields is claimed to be due to a farmer near Springfield, who thought that such a country could is claimed to be due to a farmer near spring-field, who thought that such a country could not be destined by Providence to be without fuel. "The wood is nearly gone," said he to himself; "ergo, there must be coal." In this almost whimsical faith be sunk a shaft 100 feet, and then struck a vein of excellent bituminous coal, which he is now mining to the amount of - Here is an oil region local: -It was a bad day for hats in Kouseville yesterday. An owner of an oil farm that produces about one barrel

per week, sold his oil and invested the pro-ceeds in "Rattlesnake Remedy," after which he amused himself by standing on Bradley's Corners and with a stick knocking the hats of passing pedestrians into the gutter. Many en-dured these eccentricities of character with a spile, and supposed that he was a vender of bair restorative looking for bald heads upon which to operate, but one excited individual, whose business called him up and down the street often, after having his hat knocked off several times, and finally into the middle of next week, by a crushing blow, began to think the "batter" meant business, and was observed to take his boot away from the vicinity of the eccentric individual's coat-tail several times quite violently, after which the latter picked imself up from the middle of the street and ceased his demonstrations.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—An alibi, as a defence for criminals, has lost favor with the lawyers in the Quarter Sessions since the commencement of Judge Paxson's term. Not only do juries disregard these defences, made up by palpable perjury, but the Judge supplements a conviction with the extreme penalty of the law. David Levi's case, heard yesterday afternoon, was a striking instance of the unblushing impudence to be found among the class of criminals to which he be-longs. For years, David Levi, although but 20 years of age, has been the terror of citizens resident in the northern section of the city. Charge after charge of larceny and burglary has been preferred against him, but through the aid of perjury he has succeeded in escaping. In March last he was tried for burglary, but was acquitted through an *alibi* established by the testimony of relatives. Notwithstanding the acquittal, Judge Paxson, who was then on the bench, compelled Levi to give bail in \$1,000 to keep the peace and be of good behavior for one year. Subsequently, three charges of burglary were preferred against hir but he fled from the city and was not arrested until the early part of July. Upon the trial, yesterday, in the first case it was shown that part of the stolen property was seen in his possession, and he was seen in the neighborhood of the house entered. The de-Tence was an alibi established by the father, mother and sister of the defendant, and to the effect that David was in bed the evening in question. In the second bill it was shown again that a portion of the stolen property was in his possession. Again an alib: was attempted by the same witnesses. In both cases the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Judga Paxson, in sentencing Levi, said:

"You have come into this Court once too

often. I recollect you. You were here on the 4th of March, and although acquitted upon testimony similar to that to-day, I held you to bail in \$1,000 to keep the peace for one year, and to be of good behavior. You succeeded in obtaining that bail, and were released. I shall direct the District Attorney to immediately sue out the bail in that case. You are a dangerous man, and it is necessary that the community should be it is necessary that the community should op-protected against further depredations by you." Levi was then sentenced to twenty years in the Eastern Pententiary—ten years on each bill. During the trial Levi had displayed the utmost indifference as to the testimony, chat-ting smilingly with his companions in the dock, varying this with eating pies and cakes handed to him by his friends. But at the an-nouncement of the sentence of twenty years nouncement of the sentence of twenty years his demeanor changed. It appeared to be an utter surprise, and although the "Gypsey" who had received nine years, commenced laughing at him and taunting him he paid no heed, but seemed unable to realize his condition. Subsequently, when being placed in the van to be taken to the Peniteutary, he saw on the sidewalk one of the witnesses for the defence, and commenced abusing him because he did not swear to what he thought would have saved him from conviction.

This morning three petty cases of larcony This morning three petty cases of larcony