CORRESPONDENCE.

SKETCHES OF EASTERN TRAVEL.

NO. XXXIII.

Augsburg—Munich—The Lucuvoiencies of War—Communications cut off—The King of Bavaria—Ischl—A Fair Gentleman—The Cloak and the Parchment—Ex Exigente Offi. Omni.

[Communicated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

MUNICH, *Thursday Evening, July 28th.*—It is just seven weeks since we were here before, as we came up from Italy. We have made a wide circuit since then, and have seen much of the interesting, the grand, and the beautiful. We are drawn back here, not by anything especially attractive in the place itself above all other places, but simply because it lies directly in our path in passing from Switzerland to the Tyrol.

We left Kempten at 9 o'clock, this morning, by railway. A four hours' ride brought us to the historically-interesting old town of Augsburg. We dined there, and spent the afternoon in rambling through the town. Besides getting a general idea of the place, there were two points in it which we felt a special interest in visiting. One was the palace—still used as the royal residence on the occasion of the King's visit—in one of the rooms of which the famous Augsburgh Confession, written by Melanchton, was first exhibited to the Diet in 1530. An interesting incident is recorded in connection with this event. The Emperor Charles V. was afraid of the effect of it upon the people, and wrote from Italy a desire to have it in Latin. The Chancellor of Saxony, who was charged with the reading of it, nobly replied: "Sire, we are now on German ground. I trust your Majesty will not require the apology for our faith to be read to the people in a language which they do not understand." And then he proceeded to read the manuscript which he had, in a voice so loud and clear that the people outside the palace, as well as those within, could hear. That must have been a man after Luther's own heart.

The other point of special interest was the house in which the Fugger family, of the same period, resided—the head of this family had risen from the humble position of a weaver to a princedom. He became the wealthiest man of his day—the Rothschild of his time, and a man of right princely spirit. He advanced a large sum of money to the Emperor Charles V., when embarking on one of his great military expeditions. On his return his princely creditor invited him to an entertainment. He received him in a splendid room, warmed by a fire of cinnamon wood. During the entertainment he threw into the fire the bond which he held against the Emperor for his loan, saying that he felt himself so honored by the visit that he should have no further use of the bond.

We took the train at the close of the afternoon and arrived here by nine o'clock.

I telegraphed to Geneva, to-day, to inquire if the letter of credit was in the post-office. I had been "*effectively* brought from Chamouni," but the reply has not yet come to hand.

The public square at Augsburgh was full of soldiers, drilling and training. And so it everywhere. The whole country is under military preparations. Troops are marching and hurrying to and fro in the trains. Everything points to the approaching war.

MUNICH, *Friday Evening, July 29th.*—We are beginning now to have a personal experience of the practical inconvenience of the war. On going to the telegraph office, this morning, to send directions to Paris about our next letters, we found, to our dismay, that all communication with the French capital is cut off, at least from this part of the country. We must get out of the portions of the country at war with France before we can get any more letters. My own first impulse was to go back direct to Switzerland. That is a neutral country, and there communications are still kept up. But as the rest of the party were going to Tyrol, I have concluded to spend a few more days with them in that beautiful region, and then I expect to go off and make my way back to Geneva alone. We leave—left us this afternoon, on their way to Salzburgh, at the beginning of the Tyrol. X— and I follow by a night train. X— is very anxious to revisit, and I have lingered here, hoping to receive the expected telegram from Geneva, with definite information respecting the letter of credit. I have been looking for it every hour, but it has not yet come. I have left word at the office to have it forwarded to me at Ischl, where we expect to remain several days. I cannot feel comfortable till satisfied of the safety of that letter. But in any case I doubt the expediency of remaining in a country that is already at war, or that may, at almost any hour, be drawn into it. And this is true of even Switzerland. Indeed, I shall not feel easy till I get home to England. There is no telling the complications that may arise out of the present unsettled state of things on the Continent, and that may occasion at least very vexatious inconveniences to travelers.

A high mass was performed in the Cathedral here, this morning, with special reference to the war. The King was in attendance, and, as with his officers of state and his body guard in their splendid uniforms. The church was already crowded, and an air of great solemnity prevailed as we perused the assembly. Mothers, whose sons have gone to the battle-field; wives, whose husbands have been called away from them; sisters, whose brothers are in the armies, whose loved ones have exchanged their tender endearments for the stern realities of the sanguinary death-struggle, were there pouring out their supplications before the God of battles for those most dear to them. It was a scene which no thoughtful person could contemplate without deep feeling. Before this war is over how many of those earnest supplicants may have their hearts wrung with anguish and their homes made desolate! How tremendous the responsibility resting on those who, for mere selfish or ambitious ends, will open the flood-gates of sorrow and suffering to untold thousands.

The king sat during the service near the altar, beneath a gorgeous canopy of scarlet and gold. And when the imposing ceremony was over he walked down the central aisle, bowing to the people on the right hand and on the left, while a blue silk canopy, richly ornamented with silk lace, was carried over him. I thought, as I looked at him thus surrounded, how hard it must be for a king to get to Heaven. When such adulation is continually paid to a poor worm of the dust, humility must be a very difficult grace to exercise. I asked myself the question: Why, on such an occasion, should he not be willing to dispense with these trappings of state when he came, as a subject of the King of Kings, to entreat with his fellow-subjects that Divine interposition without which there can be no success in any enterprise and no victory in any battle?

ISCHL, *Saturday Evening*, July 30th.—N— and I left Munich at 9 o'clock last night by railway, and reached Salzburg about 1. We rejoined the other members of the party this morning. Here we are in Austria. How provoking it is to have to study a new system of currency at almost every stopping-place, and to find that the change you brought with you from settling your last hotel bill, or paying for your last fare, will not pass where you are stopping now. You must go to the brokers and get it changed, or else give it away to the first beggar you meet. And ten to one the beggar will return it with an intimation that it is below par. What a pity that a uniform currency cannot be agreed upon among different nations! It would relieve European travel of one very serious element of annoyance. Any man who could bring about this blessed consummation would be entitled to, and doubtless would receive, the fervent benedictions of all future voyagers.

Salzburg, where we slept for the *half* of last night, is said to be one of the most beautiful towns in Germany. It is picturesquely situated on both sides of the river Salza. The scenery around is delightful. Mozart, of musical memory, was born here, and in one of the public squares a statue is erected to him, from a design of Schwanthaler, of Munich, the first of Bavarian artists.

We came to Ischl from Salzburg by different routes. B— and C— came part of the way by railroad, in a roundabout way with a special train, for the accommodation they wished to see on the road. N— and I hired a one-horse conveyance and drove over by the direct route. We were about eight hours on the road, including the time spent in finding "entertainment for man and beast." It is a charming ride all through, with a pleasing variety of mountain and plain and richly cultivated plains and valleys. The beauty and fertility of this part of Tyrol form a striking contrast to the rugged grandeur and sublimity of those parts of Switzerland through which we have lately passed. We stopped to dine at the pretty little village of St. Gilgen, on the shores of a lovely lake called Wolfgangsee.

Ischl is a little village, delightfully situated in a quiet, fertile valley, shut in on every side by mountains. There are a number of good hotels here, and it is a favorite summer resort among the Austrians. It is also a place much frequented by those who wish to make excursions into Tyrol. It is very favorably situated for this purpose.

The Emperor of Austria has a summer residence here; but he is not here now. I suppose that he, and the other royal heads of Europe, will all be absorbed in their own capitals, anxiously watching for the developments that may take place from day to day.

This is the farthest limit of my journeying on the Continent. My original plan contemplated spending another week or two with B— and C— in the Tyrol. If the war had not intervened, and the mishap of the lost coat had not occurred, I should have carried out the plan. But anxiety about the letter of credit, and unwillingness to remain longer where news from home cannot reach me, have led me to alter my arrangements. My purpose now is at the beginning of the week to set my face towards Geneva, and take the shortest possible course to get there. A short stay there, and another at Paris, to attend to some necessary matters, and then I shall hasten over to England.

ISCHL, *Sunday Evening*, July 31st.—There has been service twice at the hotel, here, today. In the morning there were about thirty present, mostly from our hotel, but some few from other houses. We had a *sermonet*, just about ten minutes long, with introduction, divisions, application and all, put together in the most short, sharp and pithy manner I remember to have witnessed. The subject was an impressive one: "Because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." And that was said, too, was pertinent to the subject, and very good, so far as it went. But there was a haste and heartlessness about the minister's manner which left the impression that he was not at one with him was not to do good, but to get through with the task on hand as soon as he could. I'm one to imagine what ground there was for this remark when I say that the entire morning service—as used in the English Church, you know, considerably longer than ours—with the sermon and *communion*, occupied just *one hour and ten minutes!!* This afternoon the congregation numbered five, and these all gentlemen.

I know you will rejoice with me in the piece of good news I have now to impart. The telegram which I have been expecting since Friday has just come to hand. It brings me the gratifying intelligence that the parcel, "*effectively* brought from Chamouni," did contain the coat; that the pocket-book *did contain the letter of credit!* And thus my anxiety on this score is all relieved. The story of the lost coat and its lessons will be very useful to me. It will be almost worth the amount still due on the stored letter. I must try and find out the history of its recovery—he wave into my hands. I suppose the good cure of Contamines was instrumental in its recovery through the address made to his people on the Sunday after the loss. It would have been an unusual topic to furnish the subject of a minister's address to his people on Sunday morning! It—suggests that his text should be, based his remarks on Paul's charge to Timothy: "The cloak that was left at Troas bring with thee; but *especially the parchment!*" And may not the incident throw light on that much controverted question of criticism, about which the Apostle was so anxious? May it not have been that Paul was travelling on a letter of credit, drawn on some ancient Oriental predecessor of the honored firm of Brown, Shipley & Co.? May he not have left his letter behind him, in his pocket of "the cloak at Troas?" May he not have run short of funds, and so have been anxious for the cloak, and "especially the parchment," to enable him to make a fresh draft? This certainly has novelty to recommend it, whether weight of authority will support it or not. But, pleasantry apart, my heart is overflowing with gratitude in view of God's tender care and providence. How well may I take up the Psalmist's language, and say: "Surely goodness and mercy have followed me all the days of my life!" I think I shall now stay a few days longer in the Tyrol with B— and C— before returning to Geneva.

R.-N.

OUR WILMINGTON LETTER.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Delaware Decency.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 9.—The excitement about the election has passed away, but one of it has grown another, which is the strangest Wilmington has enjoyed for some time. The evening after the election—that is, Wednesday evening—the new Council met to organize. After the preliminaries had been gone through with, and the members been sworn in, Mr. Haigh, the Democrat selected President, arose, it was supposed, to make the customary inaugural speech; but he startled his auditors by an abusive harangue against the Councils in power previous to his own accession to office, a year ago. The space in the Council chamber occupied by spectators—of whom seldom many are present—was packed by a rough-looking crowd of the President's fate supporters, who soon broke into stormy applause. One of the Republican members sprang up and called the President's attention to the gross violation of order, but that occited and elated functionary, instead of heeding the interruption, turned to the crowd, and addressed them as "my fellow-citizens," continued his harangue about the White Man's party and the city finances, calling the Republican Councils with gross and reckless extravagance which he now declared should stop. He was frequently interrupted by yells and stampings of applause from the crowd, and indignant outbreaks were some hisses, and he never made the slightest attempt to check a disorder which might very readily have resulted in a fight.

The members bore it in silence, even the Democratic members feeling ashamed of an exhibition, and after the harangue was over the Council re-elected the bailiff and adjourned.

Last evening it met again to appoint permanent committees, &c., and two of the Republican members took occasion to administer to the presiding officer severe and pointed rebukes. I remember well how I felt when the Saturday morning him of Louis XIV. saying to a member of the Council who had been guilty of some indecorum, "Sir, I know you not." I felt that the vengeance of the Republican majority in the Council had not only violated order, but common decency, and said such an appeal to the sense of the people of a legally constituted tribunal would cost the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives his place. The member continued by recounting the President's career in Council, and showing how he had dodged every vote likely to endanger his popularity. The President, of course, ruled both members out of order, doing so two or three times in the course of each speech, but the Republican majority in the Council was filled with wrath and determination, and every time refused to sustain the decision of the chair.

A Mad and Disjointed President.

Following the Republican President made a mad and disjointed attempt to reply, and charged the Republicans with having sold the city in the sale of coal.

The members branded the accusation as a lie, and demanded a committee of investigation, which was granted. Such scenes were never before witnessed in our Council chamber, but at the end of the speaking the President made a mad and disjointed attempt to reply, and charged his assailants with having swindled the city in the sale of coal.

The members branded the accusation as a lie, and demanded a committee of investigation, which was granted. Such scenes were never before witnessed in our Council chamber, but the people ask: "What better can you expect from Democrats who, if they invited a fight, encourages a mob to invade the Chamber with violence?"

All the standing committees were appointed last evening; having been arranged in a Democratic caucus beforehand. The Council took the appointing power out of the President's hands years ago.

Paid Fire Department.

One of the first measures of the new Council will be to pass an ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department.

The Steamer Wyanoke.

The new steamer Wyanoke will be completed in about a week, and I will see that you have a proper description of her. She will be magnificently finished, and probably be the finest as well as the largest iron merchant steamer ever built in America.

Peach shipments have fallen off from 30 to 40 cars a day, but will not get much below the figures given in my last. Of this season, at which time shipments will begin rapidly to decline.

DALE.

LETTER FROM POTTSVILLE.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

POTTSVILLE, Sept. 9, 1870.—How true it is that we never fully appreciate a good thing until we have lost it. Ever since the election of our late High Constable the press and the public have been railing at him as a totally inefficient officer—"Mighty well lost was he," "Let us have a live man or let us abolish an office which costs us so much money." So grumbled, and while they grumbled the High Constable went quietly about his official duties, delivering notices to repair pavements, removing incumbrances, muzzle dogs and tie up stray cattle; scaring unruly children into fits of temporary quietude; assisting inebriates to the watch-house, and seeing to the general sanitary condition of the borough, and all without a word of sympathy or encouragement. About a month ago he tendered his resignation, and about the same time the improved condition of things which had marked the few preceding months induced citizens to believe that we had at long last secured a set of borough officers who were disposed to attend to their duty, came to a gradual but certain end. Worn-out pavements were no longer disturbed; wooden awnings-posts, ditto; cumbersome store-boxes again entered the sidewalks and encroached upon the unmuzzled, and hogs and goats wandered through the streets at their own sweet-scented will. The only evidence of the direct effect of order were the new pavements, which, having been put down, were permitted to stay, and the hay wagons, which adhered to the depots assigned to them in the Spring. Some say neither the improvements nor their consolidation is ascribed exclusively to the High Constable; but the coincidence is certainly suggestive, and his absence was felt so keenly that Council, at its last meeting, thought it necessary to appoint a successor, and accordingly elected George H. Smith, our efficient Chief of Police, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of B. Barr, Esq., and serve during his unexpired term. The change may have no immediate effect upon the Franco-Prussian war, but sincerely hope it may stimulate effort in the borough improvement line.

Coal matters are quiet, and the collieries not prevented by extraneous circumstances are all at work. The Board of Trade has addressed to Mr. Stoney, the President of the W. B. A., a letter in reference to the mines' protest against the finding of the joint committee, in which the men's technical objection is met and answered, a requoting of the question declined, and the men given to understand that "a violation of your contract with us, at this time, will result in a perfect loss of confidence in anything that may be done by your committee in the future, and can only prove disastrous." To-morrow will be pay day at many of the collieries, and we shall then know whether or not the men will accept the wages offered them.

W.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, OFFICE—No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 17th inst., for the construction of Sewers on the line of Franklin street, from the Sewer on Race street to a point four hundred and seventy feet north of Race street, and on Fifteenth street, from South Penn Square to the south side of Chestnut street; said Sewers to be constructed of bricks, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such branches as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The undersigning to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 20th day of November, 1870. And the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewers, in the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railway Company, the Sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for compensation shall be paid the Contractor by the company using the said track, as specified by Act of Assembly, approved March 24, 1866.

Each Proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 26th, 1869. If the lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after notice that the same is ready for him, he will be declared, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department reserves the ways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All Bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Commissioner of Highways.

s6t-8t

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—OFFICE OF PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, 1423 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the twelfth of SEPTEMBER next, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they are to be delivered, when required, free of expense, to the government, for which security must be given:

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

3,000 bd. feet white pine, 1in common, 2 inch.
10,000 " " " " 1½ "
10,000 " " " " 1¼ "
10,000 " " " " 1 "
10,000 " " " " Panel 5 "
5,000 " " " " 4 "
10,000 " " " " 3 "
10,000 " " " " 2 "
5,000 " " " " 1½ "
2,000 " " " " 1 "

To be well seasoned, from 12 to 16 feet long, from 12 to 18 inches wide.

50,000 bd. feet White Pine Stage Plank, 3 inches thick, not less than 35 feet long, from 12 to 14 inches wide, square edged.

Bidders are referred to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard, here, for information as to quality, time of delivery, etc., and the right is reserved to reject all bids that are not considered advantageous to the Government.

ROBERT PETTIT,
Paymaster U. S. Navy,
United States Navy.

au25-18s8t

PROPOSALS FOR AN ARCH FOR HEATING AND FIRE EXTINGUISHING CAPPARATUS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1870, for furnishing and erecting the machinery required in the Engine and Hose Houses, Stores, Philadelphia, for loading, unloading and elevating the hose, for hoisting of the building by steam, and for fire extinguishing apparatus; all to be made in accordance with the plans and specifications and the terms of this advertisement. All of the material and workmanship will require to be of the very best description of the kinds specified, be put up to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent and so directed by him, and will not be accepted until tested by actual use and found satisfactory and efficient in their working. Everything necessary to put them in complete working order will be required to be furnished by the contractor, whether mentioned in the specifications and shown on the plans or not.

Proposals will be made for the whole or any specified, to be completed on or before the 1st day of December, 1870.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government so to do, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements will be considered informal, and will not be considered. Plans, specifications and forms of proposals may be procured on application to this office.

All proposals will require to be made on the printed form, and be accompanied by the bond of two responsible sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept the contract, if offered him, and will perform it, if required, within ten days after notice, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Surveys reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All Bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Commissioner of Highways.

s6t-8t

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MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Commissioner of Highways.

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Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order.

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS J. MAULE (formerly a clerk) a share in our business, we have made a new copartnership under the firm of PANCOAST, MAULE & CO., to succeed us in the business of Heating and Ventilating Public and Private Buildings, Steam Boilers, Tubes, Pipes, Tools, Fittings, Brass Work, Boiler Tubes, Plumbers' Stock, Gas Fixtures, Stoves, Ranges, Tools, Cutlery, Hardware, Metals, Iron Pipe, Fittings