VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 139.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & 00., 207 de30fmw ff

N.J. HUTTON.—At Friends' Meeting House, kley, Pa., on the 15th inst., Dr. William Savery, its delphia, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Joel utton, of the former place.

APPLE.—On the 16th inst., Mrs. Louisa Apple, in 16 65th year of her age. The friends and relatives of the family are invited to tend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, heodore H. McCalla, No. 515 Pine street, on Tuesday orning, 20th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to bington. ington.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 16th, Henry CVK ERT.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 16th, Henry Cvor Eckert, son of the late Dr. George N. Eckert, in 22d year of his age. its friends and those of the family are respectfully ined to attend the funeral, from the residence of his ther, 1631 Sprince street, on Tuesday afternoon, the inst, at 30 clock. Interment at Haurel Hill. FESIG.—In Philadelphia, on the morning of the 16th it, Lizzle A., daughter of Eliza and the late John C. saig, of Pottaville.

... Lizzie A., daughter of Eliza and the late John C. sig, of Pottaville, he friends of the family are respectfully invited to not the funeral, from the Pottaville Depot, on Tuest the 20th inst., upon the arrival of the 12.43 trainits ille and Beading papers please copy. EWHS.—At Brookfield, Mass., on the 17th instant, his Lewis. aged 71 years, widow of the late Henry ris, formerly of Philadelphis.
cKENNA.—On the 17th inst., Bernard McKenna, he 44th year of his age.
he vieltyes and friends of the family are respectfully ten to attend the funeral, from his late residence. 250 South Fourth street, on Tuesday morning, at

5. 250 South Fourth street, on Tuesday morning, at a clock. High Mass at St. Mary's Church. Interest at Cathodral Cometery.

O'BBIEN.—This morning, Mrs. Nancy O'Brien, in the theory of the same of the series. iyear of her age.

iyear of her age.

ineral services will be held at her lafe residence,

ner of Forty-second and Pine streets, on Thesday,

st. 20th, at 5 o clock P. M. Interment at Reading DYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY-

DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN O. BAKER & Co. 719 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GENTS'

We are already in receipt of a part of our new importations and purchases in this De-FURNISHING partment; and can show many of the elegant designs in Gloves, Cravats Collars, &c., to be Fash-

ionable this Fall. JOHN WÄNAMAKER.

Chestnut St. Clothing Establishment, 818 & 820 Chestnut Street.

O. U. A. M. PARADE AT ALLEN TOWN on THURSDAY. Sept. 22.—Seniors can a their tickets on WEDNESDAY at the office, corate of the corresponding to the corresponding to the country of the corresponding to the country of the country of the corresponding to the country of the coun OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN

Au Election for Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuring year, will be held agreeably to charter at the office the Company, on MONDAY, October S. 1470, between to bours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. McALLISTER, sellyt ocs

IF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL White Mountain Cake, go to DEXTER'S, 245 South Fifteenth street. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1718
and 1220 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REPUBLICANS, AROUSE!

There remains but

SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY

for your names to be placed on the

EXTRA ASSESSMENT LIST. We earnestly urge upon all Republicans to

Every name left off the list is a vote lost!

Go, therefore, to your Precinct Houses and examine for yourselves. JOHN L. HILL,

President Republican City Exec. Com. JOHN McCullough, MARSHALL C. HONG, Secretaries.

Headquarters Union Republican City Executive Committee, 1105 Chestnut Street.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1870. The ATTENTION of all REPUBLICAN CITI-ZENS is called to the CANVASSERS' DIVISION TRANSCRIPTS, now open for inspection at the UNION LEAGUE House and the parlor of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB, 1105 Chestnut street. CALL and EXAMINE the LISTS and see if you are Properly Registered.

By order of the Union Republican Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President. JOHN McCullough, Secretaries.

(3° 1870.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN

NOW IS THE PLEASANTEST TIME

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & BONS'
LET Sale—Handsome Modern Three-story Brick Bestdence, with one-story Brick Office attached, Nos. 1702
and 1704 North Thirteenth street, above Columbia avenue. Twentieth Ward. On Tuesday, September 27th,
1870: at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at
the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern
three-story brick messuage, with three-story back
buildings, and one story brick office adjoining, and lot
of ground, situate on the west side of Thirteenth street,
above Columbia avenue, Nos. 1702 and 1704; the lot containing in front on Thirteenth street 30 feet 11 inches;
thence westward on the south line 18 feet to a point;
thence northward 6 feet to a point; thence westward
partly along a 3-feet wide alley 22 feet to the east side of
Amboy street; thence northward along Amboy street 24
feet 11 inches to a point; thence eastward 100 feet to
Thirteenth street. This house contains modern conveniences; large chambers, bay windows, two kitchens,
heaters, bath, water-closet, stationary washstands in
second and third-story front binnbers, &c. 180c. water

danvenue. De open two days previous to sale. De open two days previous to sale. De open two days previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth street. REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS

in the sale.—Elegant modern four-story brown-stone residence, No. 2010 Spruce street, west of Twentioth St., two fronts. On Tuesday, Oct. 4th, 1570, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that elegant four-story brown-stone messuage, (with Mansard roof,) with four-story back building and lot of ground, situated on the south side of Spruce street, west of Twenticth street, No. 2010; containing in front our Sprice street 27 feet, and extending in depth 120 feet to Granville street. The bouse is well built, and finished with all the modera improvements and conveniences; marble vestibule, larke hall, parlor and dining-room on the first floor; 2 chambers, bath, sitting-room and library on the second floor; 3 chambers, bath and nursery on the third floor, and 2 chumbers on on fourth; gas, 2 bath rooms, water closets, permanent washstands, bell-calls, speaking tubes, numerous closets, furnace, cooking range, &c.

Terms \$15,00 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. Keys at No. 2013 Spruce street.

M. THOMAS & HONS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SUNS

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS

Sale—Modern Three story Brick Residence, No.

4104 Locust sizect, west of Forty-first street, 35 feet front. On Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1570, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick and stone messuage, with two story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Locust street. No. 4101; the lot containing in front on Locust street. No. 4101; the lot containing in front on Locust street 35 feet, and extending in depth 130 feet. The house has all the modern conveniences; parler, dining room and two kitchens on first floor; six chambers, handsomely painted and papered; gas. (with fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnae, cooking range, &c.

Terms—56.500 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate, possession. Keys at 112 South Fortieth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioners.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 South Fourth street PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SUNS

Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, October 4th, 1870, at 12
o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Phila
delphin Exchange, the following described property
viz. Nos. I and 2.—Two lots, Fifteenth street, between
surquehaving avenue and Dauphin street, Twonty-first
Ward.—All those two lots of ground, situate on the eastcity side of Fifteenth street, between Susquehaung
avenue and Dauphin street; each containing in front on
Fifteenth street 17 feet, and oxtending in depth is fest 11
inches.

Mos. 3 and 4.—Two lots, Pacific street. All those two two first productions are two two for the above; each 17 feet front, aftured to westerly side of Pacific street, the rear of the above; each 17 feet front, and 85 feet inches deep.

in the rear of the acceptance in the rear of the acceptance.

If the rear of all incumbrance.

M. THUMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, self 24oct

PUBLIC SALE, TO CLOSE A PART
PUBLIC SALE, TO CLOSE A PART
Schip account.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, or Tasking, a year, On Tracking, a year, On Tracking, and the sublished and PUBLIC SALE, TO CLOSE A PARTimpership account. - Thomas & Sons, Anctioneers.
Well-accured ground rent of \$35 a year. On Tuesday,
October 4, 180, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public
sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured
ground rent of \$36 a year, payable let of January and
July, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate on the
north side of Afron street, \$6 feet west of Seventeenth
street. Twenty-sixth Ward' containing in front on Mton street M.feet, and extending in depth 53 feet to \$44
feet wide aliey.—It is well secured by a brick dwelling;
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
sel9-24 oct 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—
Thomas & Sons. Auctioneers.—Well-secured re-Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers,—Well-secured re-docmable Ground Rent \$303 95 a year. On Tuesday, October 4th, 1570, at 12 o'clock, noon, with be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that wellof ground, with frame measurages thereon erected, situate on the east side, of Eighth street, 51 feet 6 inches north of Wood street, Nos. 321 and 323; containing in front on Eighth street 40 feet, and extending in depth 85 feet.

The above ground rent is well secured and punctually

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 139 and 141 S. Fourth street

WANTS. WANTED TO RENT-A FURnished House, on Walnut street. Small family; no
children. Address, stating location, terms, &c.,
w. P.,
sel9-3t* This Office.

BOARDING. LINE ROOMS, FURNISHED, ON

MISCELLANEOUS. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOUTHWASH .-A REGUS TEABLERRY TOUTH WASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!

Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!

Prevouts Accumulation of Tartar!

Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!

Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all Druggets.

Mail yrps Ninth and Filbert streets. Philadely

A REFER STREET STR

CARPET STRETCHERS, RY WHICH your Carpets may be laid tight and smooth; extra quality of Carpet tacks and Tack Pullers, and various qualities of hammers, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 836 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. GALVANIZED TRON SUUTTLES, though costing more at first, will be found, from their great durability, to be far cheaper than those of plain iron. Several sizes and kirds and other, seasonable Bardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 830 (Eight Thirty-Ree) Market street, below Minth. 1870. GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT Hair and whiskers dyed. Shave and bath 25 cents. Ladich' and Children's hair cut. Razors set in order. Open Sunday morning. No. 125 Exchange Place.

CONDENSED MILK, EAGLE BRAND—
The very best article for travelers, infants, &c.
Nestle's Milk Substitute, Patent Barley, Fresh Oat
Mallan, Bermuda Arrowroot, &c. Liquid Rennet and
Flavoring Extracts. For sale by JAMES T. SHINN
6. W. corner Broad and Spruce 'reets

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND
Money Broker, northeast corner Third and Spruce

Money Broker, northeast corner Third and Spruce streets. \$220,000 to Learn in large or small amounts, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jowelry, and all goods of value. Officer Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Seaballished for the last Forty Years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. No Connection with any other Office in this Otty.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

"ASSOLUTELY NO PAIN."

Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, 911 Walnut st. mbb.lyrp5 BOOKS BOUGHT IN ANY QUANTITY

Of cash at LEARY'S, Fifth and Walnut. [self-lmrp]

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-A cur is a dog, but con-dog would not mean the same as con-cur. —Some of the filthiest gutters of the season were quite improved by Saturday's rain. —Among the "tears" dropped by the French soldiers when little Louis picked up that bullet was the frontier.

—A dog howled until daybreak, this morning, under our windows. Unfortunately, he was just out of range. To-night he may learn "what's in an aim." —The disappearance of the street-sweepers, after their brief campaign, indicates that the contractors have got their money. If we are wrong, will some one correct us?

-A workman in Roeder's champagne ware house, at Rheims, shot a Prussian soldier, from the window. The weapon is not named, but it was probably a bottle of "Carte Blanc." He fell at the first pop.

—A reed-bird is like

"a little girl
Who had a little curl
Right down the middle of her forehead; And when she was good
She was very, very good,
And when she was bad, she was horrid."

FIRST

THE WAR IN EUROPE

@[By Cable.1

FAVRE'S MISSION. Disasters Preferred to Dishonor...The French Nation not at Fault. PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Journal Officiel to-day publishes a circular from Jules Favre conpublishes a circular from Jules Payre con-cerning France's representations abroad. He calls attention to the significance of the earlier date named for the convocation of the Constituent Assembly; says the first duty of the Government is to defend the soil; it is bjected that the Government is irregular and

without power. This is admitted, and for this reason is the Assembly convoked. France has demanded the cessation of the war, but prefers disaster to dishonor. It is bad faith on the part of those who declare war to assert that they were forced to do so by a

majority of the nation.

The Assembly applauded Gramont's warlike declarations, but some weeks before also applauded Ollivier's peaceful utterances. The majority, creatures of personal favoritism, considered themselves bound to support even their most perilous contradictions. They refused an examination, and voted blind confidence. Hence the irremediable misfortune.

Europe is challenged to demonstrate that the nation, if conversant with affairs, would have declared war against Prussia. The Pro-visional Government does not deny the national responsibility of tolerating a Government which was destroying the nation. Such a Government is overthrown. It is a national thigation to repair the evil done. Nevertheless, if Prussia is determined to crush France, she will meet with a desperate resistance, and the world will understand that Prussia desires the destruction of artists.

Prussia desires the destruction of a natio which is represented by an assembly freely The nation is armed and aroused, and deermined to defend its soil and independence.
The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to the Prefects and a decree for the immediate election of a municipal council.

NEWS FROM M.TZ.

A Package of Letters Scnt Out by the Beseiged in a Balloon—The Army in Good Condition—The Prussian Blockade Effective.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1870.—The Prefect of Neufchatel telegraphed yesterday morning that a small balloon had been found the previous evening—which contained—a—nackage of evening, which contained—a—package of soldiers' letters, dated Sept. 16, addressed to the soldiers' families. There was also a slip of paper, signed by Gen. Coffinieres, commandant of Metz, which stated that the troops in that city were in good condition, and their health excellent. The blockade established by the Prussians was admitted to beeffective, and their only means of communication with the outside world was by balloons. This bal-loon was the second they had sent out.

(By Cable.) The Germans Before Strasbourg.

OSTEND, September 18.—An English officer tere to-day from the Upper Rhine, who witnessed the bombardment of Strasbourg on the 5th, says that unless the works of the ers are pushed with more intelligence and activity than has heretofore been displayed, there is no reason why the city should not hold out for a long time to come. He states that the Cathedral shows no signs of dilapidation; that the batteries of the besiegers that the batteries of the besiegers are heavier and better served than those of the attack; that there is an epidemic of a choleratic type among the Baden troops, and them at Ostwald, last week, which resulted in the mutineers occupying and defending them-selves in the reformatory at that place, most of the buildings of which were destroyed beof the buildings of which were destroyed before the disturbances were suppressed. No progress has been made in the reduction of Schiettstadt, and the Rhine is so wretchedly guarded that bands of Alsatian sharpshooters and armed peasantry are constantly crossing, and living at free quarters in the Baden villages of the right bank. The trains of the Basle and Freiburg Railway, he says, were stopped by them one day last week, the road having been destroyed for several miles near Mullheim, which village was laid under contribution, and in great part burned. The same fate overtook, a few days before, the villages of Neuenburg and Schlingen. Much indignation exists in Mayence and Carlsruhe at the condition of this part of the Grand Ducal territory.—World.

[By Cable.] [By Cable.]

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

The Prussian Advance Guard in the Suburban Villages...First Appearance of the Army Scouts...How they March and How they are Received...Scenes at a Chateaux...The Villagers Alarmed and Plundered War Levies Caution Applicate a Surviva by the Franch Regu. Against a Surprise by the French Regu-

Paris, Sept. 18, via London.-I received today from a special correspondent of the Herald some interesting particulars relative to the Prussian army advance on the capital. The idvices are dated within nine miles of the

The correspondent states that the Issian scouts arrived at Sucy yesterday. The party consisted of a brigadier (sergeant) and four men. Their appearance produced quite a panic among the gardeners and farmers resident in the locality. The Prussians were cooled appearance by the brigadier dent in the locality. The Prussians were cool and apparently unconcerned. The brigadier (sergeant) placed three videttes at convenient points of observation; one at the spur of the hill which forms the extreme base of the range of hills, one at the gate leading to the house where my informant resided, and another at the gate which leads to Beartaux. Three others came along almost immediately. They entered the little town hall of the subur-They entered the little town hall of the subm They entered the little town hall of the suburban village and demanded to see the mayor and curé. As I was present—says the correspondent—they questioned me. I replied as best I could according to my knowledge and information in all matters to which they referred. They demanded to know if there were not armed men of the National Guard or armed members of the Garde Mobile in the place. They called if National Guard or armed members of the Garde Mobile in the place. They asked if there were not guns and small arms and ammunition hidden away in the village church. Having received my replies they asked for a supply of cigars. I told them there were none to be had. Wanting the cigars, I offered them a quantity of light wine to drink. This they accepted at once, but on the condition only that I myself, with a friend of mine, should each empty a glass first.

first.

Being joined by other troopers they took to their saddles again. The whole party examined the fine park of Genoux, Marsault and amined the fine park of Genoux, Marsault and to petit val closely, ranging their observations to a very wide extent. During this time the men remained standing up in their stirrups. In all this the wanted to fird if there were any French regulars or Gardes Mobile stationed in the adjoining woods. They then moved on. As the Prussians went along the French peasants removed whatever little property they had away from the line of path and employed themselves even in tearing up the potatoes from the earth and carrying them off with them. them off with them.

The first party of German troops who appeared, and to whom I first refer, were Prussian Red Huzzars. Towards evening, the same day, a party of the Blue Chasseurs of Prussia appeared. They did not ask questions. They made a tour of the village. Finding the place deserted and the houses closed

up they employed themselves in driving their sword points and bayonets into the window shutters. Judging from the manner and conduct of these (the first) I anticipate that when their comrades and fellows arrive in force they will break up and smash things pretty gen-

erally.

There are just now three hundred of the same arm of the Prussian service at Boissy. Finding a better supply of food and goods there they keep demanding money, meat, bread, French brandy and tobacco in the most extravagant quantities. Having nothing more to give them, the remainder of the population made a clear "bolt" and ran away, leaving the Prussians with their plunder in their homesteads.

Prussians with their process.

While I am writing the village baker leaves.

There are only a few sacks of flour in the town or neighborhood. There are a few limited supplies additional at the Chateau Cingault. Should there be no change in the existgault. Should there be no change in the existing condition of affairs, and that at an early date, we—says the informant—cannot remain long on the defensive for want of provisions. It would seem easy for Monsieur Lecompte to protect le petit val very easily if a little energy was used. Almost all the inhabitants are sharpshooters, they speak their own language very well and are very intelligent. The Prussian lancers go with their maps in their hands and demand information concerning all the surrounding villages, from the people, and then consult as to their future mode of operation. They are exceedingly systematic, operation. They are exceedingly systematic, and the people cannot easily understand them.

The Spectre of the Republic. Murat Halstead in an interesting letter to Murat Halstead in an interesting letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, says:

"There is some talk of a Republic in France. Prussia will not allow it. There could be no more ghostly spectacle in the world for King William and Count Bismarck than a French Republic. They will put their iron heels upon that emphatically. And I should not be surprised if Bismarck were to disappoint the French about getting rid of Napoleon. Who so fit for Bismarck's use henceforth in France as the beaten Emperor, who, if he can get out so it for Bismarck's use henceforth in France as the beaten Emperor, who, if he can get out of this scrape with a sound skin and the forms of authority in his bands, will be sure never to have war any more? He has had enough of the baptism of fire for his little boy and himself too.

Of course the French are saying that they never will make peace while a German soldier remains on French soil; but that is like the talk of the barroom politicians of the South during the American politicians. the talk of the bar-room politicians of the south during the American war, about dying in the last ditch. It is a threat full of sound and fury that means nothing more than that the people are excited and feel desperate, and would be glad to carry out extreme measures if they had the ability. I have heard Frenchmen saving, with every mark of the sharest. men saying, with every mark of the sharpest resolution, that there should be no peace until the invaders were all gone—with every mark of the sharpest resolution but one: they were not soldiers and did not intend to enter the army, the place for them and the only place if they mean what there are

the only place if they mean what they say.

My impression is that Bismarck would be sorry to hear that his friend Napoleon was killed or a fugitive, for there are capacities for usefulness in such a man of peace as the Emperor will become when this war is over, and Prussia (Germany it is now) don't want the trouble of having to regulate France every year. When Paris is taken the peace will be made, and Bismarck will indicate more clearly made, and Bismarck will indicate more clearly than ever—if—they don't happen to open a mitrailleuse on him by the way—that he is equal to the very highest fortunes, and is capable of a policy as extensive as Europe.

Bismarck.

Referring to Bismarck again I will answer as to the man the question that every one now asks about a celebrity: "Does he look—hke his photographs." In this case, decidedly no. You might look at all the photographs of Bismarck that are to be seen, and then you will be a compared to the property of the all the engravings and prints, and then you would not know him in the street. The French caricatures absurdly exaggerate his ears and other features, and do not approach ears and other features, and do not approach a likeness of him, and the photographs have only been a partial success with one feature, and that is the nose. Perhaps they have also a hint of the mustache, but the expression is a hint of the mustache, but the expression is uterly wanting. Bismarck's face is more expansive now than when any photographs or other pretended likeness that I have seen were taken. The eye tells the man. It is very large and—I do not know that a better word could be picked to describe it—violent It is "an eye like Mars to threaten or command,"—too busy to be long fixed upon one object, greedy, alert, piercing—with a mocking devil in its humor that gives to a smile that is grim but kindly a touch of fine scorn. I saw the great Chancellor half-a-dozen times, but never without his big white cap, and I but never without his big white cap, and I could not judge, therefore, whether the photoraphers had caught the shape of his head, and I suppose they might do that, or make an examination that would settle the question as to his reported loss of one of the celebrated four hairs that once were the popularly recognized ornamen ts of the dome over his brains.

.....A. War Scene. --Perhaps the last war scene that we witnessed was the saddest of all. A group of women and little boys and girls, the wives and sisters and children of soldiers, came timorously near the train at a station in the mounonsly near the train at a station in the mountains east of the Luxembourg line, and asked for news from the regiment from that vicinity. They knew there had been great battles and they were wretchedly anxious; and they were simply told that the regiment had been engaged and had lost many men. This intelligence greatly afflicted them, and one poor woman, wearing wooden shoes, I believe, who had asked about her husband, wept aloud. Ah! I saw many a poor woman's husband, many a poor girl's brother, many a poor child's father, on the battered and rent and bloody plains of Rezonville, "dead on the field of honor," they call it; and it is well that their loved ones shall never see them as I did—that Goth and Gaul together, the kind I did—that Goth and Gaul together, the kind earth of the broad trench that is the soldier's grave, shall cover and shield those dreadfu

grave, shall cover and shield those dreadful clods that were men, until happily they shall return to dust. Now— There's many a sweet babe fatherless And many a widow mourning.

Is Russia Ready?

Russia, according to a correspondent, is unprepared for war. The Small Arms Commission have for the last three years done nothing but compare and test arms, and to this day have not finally decided what rifle to introduce into the service. At first it was thought sufficient to alter the old muskets into breeched and the Carlon state. sufficient to alter the old muskets into breechloaders, and the Carlen system was adopted in
the gun factory at Tula. Then the Konka system was thought better, and that was ordered
to be tried. Finally, it was resolved to have
new breech-loaders, and the first Berden gun
was adopted, and 30,000 were made at Colt's
tactory, Hartford, the order being finished last autumn. Then Berden invented
a new gun, which they thought better
still, and 30,000 of that were ordered to be
made at Birmingham, but are not yet delivered.
No one has succeeded in getting any orders
since. The isfantry armament of Russia is
now 460,000 altered muskets, Konka system, now 460,000 altered muskets, Konka system, now 460,000 altered muskets, Konka system, 120,000 Carlen system, all of which are practically worthless, and about 45,000 new rifles on the two Berden systems. Cartridges have been made here for the last eight months, beside several million made in America, but there is by no means enough for a war. Many Russian officers are anxious to fight, and deplore the fact that they are not ready. The field artillery is excellent and in good condition. The Russian soldiers are splendidly tion. The Russian soldiers are splendidly drilled, are quick to understand, very intelligent, and, if properly armed and well lead, would display their usual courage and astonish

Scene from "Martin Chuzzlewit." We receive, through Turner & Co., the Atlantic Monthly for October. Among its contents is a paper about Dickens, contributed by the gentleman who was his secretary during his first visit to this country, entitled "Four Months with Charles Dickens." From this it appears that Philadelphia was con-nected in Dickens's mind with the fixed impression entertained by him that every English visitor earns the honor of a public levee in this country. The grand reception foisted, in audacious defiance of probability, upon Martin Chuzzlewit, the supposed architect's apprentice, was described from one really undergone by Dickens in this city in 1842.

"A day or two after his arrival in Philadelphia an individual somewhat prominent in city polities can get the others and obtained in

city politics came with others and obtained an introduction. On taking his leave, he asked Mr. Dickens if he would grant him the favor to receive a few personal friends the next day; and Mr. Dickens assented. The next morning it was announced through the papers that Mr. Dickens would "receive the public" at a certain hour! At the time specified the street in front was crowded with people, and the offices and balls of the hotel filled. Mr. Dickens asked the cause of the assembling, and was astonished and indignant when he learned that all this came of his permission to the individual above mentioned to "bring a few personal friends for an introduction," and he positively refused to hold a "levee." But the landlord of the house and others came and represented to him that his refusal would deplay refused to him that his refusal would doubless create a riot, and that great injury would be done to the house by the enraged populace; and so at last Mr. Dickens con-sented, and, taking his place in one of the large parlors up stairs, prepared himself for the ordeal. Up the people came, and soon the humerous smiles played over his face, for tedious and annoying as it was, the thing had its comicaide, and, while he shock hands inits comicside, and, while he shook hands incessantly, he as usual studied human character. For two mortal hours or more the crowd poured in, and he shook hands and exchanged words with all, while the dapper little author of the scene stood smiling by, giving hundreds and thousands of introductions, and making, no doubt, much social and political capital out of his supposed intimacy with the great English author. This intimacy with the great English author. This scene is substantially repeated in "Martin Chuzzlewit," when his new-made American triends insisted upon Martin's "holding a levee," having announced without his authority, as in the case of Mr. Diekens, that he would "receive the public":

more to come was shown upon the stairs One after another, dozen after dozen, score One after another, dozen after dozen, score after score, more, more, more, up they came, all shaking hands with Martin. Such varieties of hands, the thick, the thin, the short, the long, the fat, the lean, the coarse, the fine, such differences of temperature, the hot, the cold, the dry, the moist, the flabby; such diversities of grasp, the tight, the loose, the short-lived, and the lingering. Still up, up, up, more, more, more, and ever and anon the Captain's voice was heard above the crowd: 'There's more below, there's more below, Now, gentlemen, you that have been intro-Now, gentlemen, you that have been intro-duced to Mr. Chuzzlewit, will you clear? gentlemen, will you clear? Will you be so good as to clear, gentlemen, and make a little

room for more?'''
"At last, in Mr Dickens's case the levee was over, and, tired to the last degree, he

FROM BERLIN Prussian View of the Situation.

The following interesting extract is from a private letter from a highly intelligent gentle nan at Berlin to a friend in this city: Berlin, August 29, 1870.—You will have re-eived the news from the theatre of war

through the papers more in detail than I am able to give them to you. I therefore limit myself to a description of the probable course myself to a description of the probable course of events, and the present state of affairs.

The French army may, even now, be considered annihilated. Its very core is imprisoned in Metz without the possibility of escape. The small part which made good its retreat thence, and from the other different battle-grounds, is collected in Panis, trying jointly, with the Garde Mobile and the citizens, to defend the capital. That this defence, organized in all baste caputal to of long dura organized in all haste, cannot be of long dura ion, is evident. Our victorious army will, in all probability, be under the walls of Paris i ten days, and make short work with the rabble congregated there, should the capture of the

french capital become necessary for us. Thus far everything appears clear and smooth, providing diplomacy does not again ruin what the sword has so well built up.

Of course, our war claims will be in proportion to the grand and expensive work performed. We shall want to weaken France, and coverenced in the state of the course of the course of the course of the course of the capital state of the capital s and correspondingly strengthen ourselves, so that we shall not, sooner or later, be again forced to draw the sword in self-defence. Eng-land, Russia, Austria and Italy will, in that case, however, not be lookers-on only, but will want to be heard also, Europe's destiny, therefore, depends at present on the conditions of peace proflered by Prussia. As a natural consequence, we see that the armies of the before-mentioned Powers have been, more or less nut on such a feeting as the comblet them. less, put on such a footing as to enable them to enforce their dictum. But we do not intend to take much heed of their menacing attitude. Prussia's last proclamation already orders the

to take much heed of their menacing attitude. Prussia's last proclamation already orders the mobilization of three new armies!

To fortell, even approximately, the result of the impending diplomatic campaign is impossible at present, because the interests of the different powers are too diverse, and because so much depends on the personalities at their head. In my opinion the resistance against our demands will not be great. England will assuredly prefer powerful Germany to powerful France, as the former offers a better guaranty than turbulent France for peace and order. With Russia we have, as yet, never had a quarrel, while France has always been her opponent. As to Italy and Austria, they have been a laughing stock to us, though the latter would, no doubt, be glad to pounce on us. To do that would have been Austria's right policy at the beginning of the war, but now, having repeatedly, and publicly proclaimed her neutrality, she can allege no reason for an attack. Besides, she might awaken Russia's longing for Gallicia.

So, I think, we may quietly await the issue of the forthcoming peace negotiations. L.

The Nilsson Concerts.

The arrangement for the most important musical feature of the coming Season is complete, and Mile. Nilsson makes her first appearance this evening before an American audience, at Steinway Hall, New York. The troupe formed by Max Strakosch is the strongest in its special line of concert-giving that has been heard in this country for many years, and includes a complete vocal quartet, of which Nilsson herself is the soprano; Miss Cary, the contralto; Brignoll, the tenor, and N. Verger, the baritone. Henry Vieuxtemps, who has literally an "old time" reputation as well as name, will be the solo violinist, and Wehli the planist. The Nilsson concert season promises to awaken a musical excitement The Nilsson Concerts. promises to awaken a musical excitement here, which will be without a resent parallel. All of the artists engaged enjoy a wide and fairly earned reputation. No one can say that there is "nobody but Nilsson" in the troupe, for even without her aid the other members could give a concert which undentably would. be first-class. It is probable that the series of-concerts will be followed in due time by oratorio and operatic performances.

CHARLES DICKERS AT A PHILDEL. IMPORTANT DEFTER FROM CHEEF

Why Jefferson Davis's Trial was Delived—Is the Chief Justice Ambitious?

Never for Emmediate Ammesty.

Washington, Sept. 18, 1870.—The following letter from Chief Justice Chase has already attained such publicity that I am fully warranted in transmitting it to you for publication. At the same time, it is proper that I should advise you of my uncertainty as to whether the persons who have already given it out for publication elsewhere had received the proper authority of the writer for this use of a private letter.

To the Hon. T. W. Conway.—My Dear Sir: I have received your kind letters, and ammuch obliged for the information they convey. I am particularly touched by the proofs they afford of the attachment and confidence of the colored people. I have always said that to possess the affection and true respect of the poor and oppressed is a worthier object of ambition than any official position.

of the colored people. I have always said that to possess the affection and true respect of the poor and oppressed is a worthier object of ambition than any official position, even the highest. In that ambition I ame glod to know I am not likely to be disappointed. I may be mistaken, but I really believe that I have been credited with more ambition for place than I feel. Not that I possess any uncommon indifference to the gratification derived from distinction, but, to me, great place has always seemed chiefly valuable as great opportunity for useful service.

No one can foresee the future. Congress has adjourned, and the members have gone home to confer with their constituents. When they return, I presume they will take hold of their work vigorously. Opinions differ as to what is best to be done. On one point there is little real division. All seem agreed that the Beconstruction policy of Congress must be arrestoration of the Southern States to their old relations, upon the basis of Universal Suffrage and Equal Rights, is most desirable. I feel more anxiety on this point than any other, because, this point once secured, all others may be reckoned as secured. The rights of labor, and the interest of labor, are at the basis of all. be reckoned as secured. The rights of labor, and the interest of labor, are at the basis of all sound policy, and nothing is so important to theirs as the right to vote for the laborer. Sincerely yours,

cerely yours, S. P. CHASE.
P. S.—I have never advocated Universal P. S.—I have never advocated Universal Suffrage and Immediate Amiesty to all. I have said that Universal Suffrage would reconcile comprehensive lenity with tranquility and prosperity. I would have no more disfranchisement after the complete establishment of Universal Suffrage than is absolutely necessary to secure the new order of things, and the new State constitutions against overthrow. Those lately in rebellion have no more right to destroy the country by ballots than by bullets.

bullets.

As to the trial of Jefferson Davis, the amount and kind of misrepresentation is astonishing. The facts are simple. I neither seek nor shunthe responsibility of trying anybody. (My purpose is to do my duty as a Judge, honestly and faithfully, turning neither to the right nor the left.) While military authority was supreme in the South, as an incident of the war, and anybody could be tried by military commission, no Justice of the Supreme Court could properly hold a Court there. This state of things lasted from before the surrender of Lee, in April, 1866, till the final there. This state of things lasted from before the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865, till the final suppression of the rebellion was proclaimed, in 1865. Meantime, in July, 1866, an act of Congress, by changing the circuits, had deprived the Justices of the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the Southern States, and jurisdiction was not restored until March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary act. Of course, from July, 1866, to March, 1867, neither the Chief Justice nor any other Justice could try anybody in Virginia. Any editor of any newspaper would have as much right. At the time the act of March, 1867, was passed, the Supreme Court was sitting in Washington, and the Chief Justice was bound to be there, but the Chief Justice was bound to be there, but he wrote to the District Judge at Richmond, Va., that he would come down and join him in holding the Court, as soon as the Supreme Court adjourned in May. Jefferson Davis, however, was brought before the District Judge and bailed in May, before the Supreme Court adjourned. This seems to have been done by a sort of consent, and it was done without any conference with the Chief Justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the District Judge that the Chief Justice would come in a few days, and if a trial had been desired on either side, it could have been then had in that yery month va., that he would come down and join him of May. In October, 1867, an adjourned term having been appointed to be held at Richmond on the 13th of November, the Chief. Justice caused the parties to be notified at that time, in order that the trial might take place, if parties were willing. He didaccordingly attend, but the parties were not ready. This was in November, 1867. Since then the Chief Justice has been obliged to attend the Supreme Court at Washington. One thing is carried. Court at Washington. One thing is certain, there has been no term at Richmond since the capitulation of Lee, which the Chief Justice could have attended, at which he has not attended; and another thing is clear, that the trial of Jefferson Davis might at any timehave taken place, that is since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders un-der the authority of the President, or by a court held by the District Judge. The Chief Justice, therefore, is in no sense or in the least degree responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1868.

A GOOD SUGGESTION. Geo. William Curtis for the English Mis-

The New York Post says:
The President seems to be taking his time in selecting some one to succeed Mr. Motley. He does well to choose carefully; and we trust he will select a man who is something more than a mere politician. One of the jour-nals suggests a name eminently worthy of the President's consideration — that of George William Curtis, of whom it says what is most true: "There is no one in our country who has better qualifications for the position. He has better qualifications for the position. He is a man of varied and elevated culture, of the most thorough acquaintance with American politics, and possesses social and personal qualities which would secure the highest esteem from those whom he would meet while engaged in the duties of his office. We do not know of any man who is more truly a representative of what is best in American character, and we are certain that no one can be found who possesses a more hearty symbe found who possesses a more hearty sympathy with the free principles embodied in American institutions. Mr. Curtis's services to his country have been very valuable, and we should be glad to see him filling some important official position."

—That seems to have been an ungentleman-like proceeding on the part of Mr. Koenig, of Davenport, who agreed to commit suicide if his wife would, and, while she resolutely held her head under the water until dead, lifted his above the surface and subsequently emerging entirely, coolly arranged for her obsequies.

—It having been stated that sparrows will hunt mosquitoes as well as worms, a chap over in Jersey procured a couple, put them in his bed-room, and told them to hunt. He was somewhat disgusted, when he returned to the room, to find that the mosquitoes had swallowed the crowns.

lowed the sparrows. A baby show was one of the features of the Clay County Fair for the "Exhibition of Blooded Stock," held last week.