THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD ?.

Views of the Smith Family.

We copy from the Missouri *Democrat*'s report of the recent railway celebration at Denver the characteristic and eloquent remarks of W. Prescott Smith Esq., of Baltimore:

The Mayor called upon Assistant Postmaster-General Smith, but that gentleman excused himself in words which follow, and this brought on General William Prescott Smith, of Baltimore, a well-known railroad man, and a gentleman who was the life of the company almost the entire trip:

GEN. GILES A. SMITH.

As we have had a speech from the Mayor of Denver, the President of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the Postmaster-General and the Governor of Colorado, for the credit of the Smith family I wish to transfer my speech to the only member of that family who is able to make a speech here—our genial friend, Wm. Prescott Smith.

[Loud calls for Prescott Smith.]

MR. WM. PRESCOTT SMITH.

Mr. Mayor, I assure you and gentlemen, that I am in a greater dilemma just now than Louis Napoleon himself, because he is done for. He knows the worst, and therefore is in a state of comparative consolation. But as I am here brought before you so suddenly, I can only say this, that I am not a stranger to you. I am sure that I can claim an intimate acquaintance with every gentleman here, because I am no other than the individual of whom you have so much heard as the man who is "unaccustomed to public speaking." [Laughter.] You will understand me, gentlemen, that I want to be at issue with that most respected and patriotic member, and who does credit to the Smith family, but just now before you. I do not design to retaliate on him for the insinuation he made that you might be entertained by me. [Laughter.] It shows that some of the Smith family, in common with all others, when they get into a difficulty, know how to get out of it. [Laughter.]

But, gentlemen, I have a serious business to perform here to-day, now that I am up. I am not, though, like the man who got up his eagle, and could not get him down. I assure you I will get mine and your eagle down soon. [Laughter.] But, before I do gh, allow me to say that which I feel sure is the individual capacity, that I was charged before I left the East by the President and other officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to convey with congratulatory messages to President Jewett, General Palmer and others who have been engaged in this great work which we have seen accomplished here, ending—or possibly suspended—only at the foot of these mountains. I was requested specially to say that no matter if I should be absent, my heart sourd did mainly supply the means to build this work; no matter where there were deficiencies, substantial money was entertained toward it, that Baltimore and its extended and prosperous railway and English and German steadily interests, claimed to be foremost among them [applause], and he looked to this road as that regarded this line of railway through the tier of cities that stand almost on an air-line between Denver and Baltimore, and along the line fit to encourage, and the line with which it lies most naturally identified. [Applause.] And this feeling was so distinctly entertained that as the representative of those great interests (in the metropolis of their affinities to be with you) I cannot to the moment forbear from its expression in public utterances.

But, gentlemen, so much for that. I have been amazed out here at what I have seen. There were without exception, a few changes on my mind as I rode on the Pullman Palace from Baltimore to Denver, and among those were, "Where is the 'Great American Desert' that I read of when a boy and that my book master showed me in the geography?" Where, where is the "Great American Desert?" Here is a vast and beautiful country teeming with milk and honey, and literally blooming with flowers. Here are pleasant breezes and balmy climes. Here the forests, too, will come, and here, even at man's bidding, every product of the earth that ministers to human comfort and that you may now need will surely come. I do not know, gentlemen, that I ought to avoid—this general irrigation problem—I cannot say; but there have been so many contradictions to our preconceived ideas, so many disappointments to our original suppositions, that I should not wonder if everything you should require to make you perfect contented and prosperous would soon be secured.

And what has become of the Western frontier? What! are the American States without a frontier? Where is the frontier now? Where is the traditional border ruffian? [Laughter.] Where, if not in the Rocky Mountains and between this and the Missouri? [Laughter.] And yet, what have we seen? We have seen as refined, intelligent, hospitable and generous a people as there is on the face of the earth! [Applause.] Where, I repeat, is the border ruffian? Where is the American frontier? There is the great American desert? There is the impression, gentlemen, that I carried in the mind and confuse us, when we find no evidence, and no trace, even, of such a country. And as for those great mountains that stand here with their vast columns, heights, fretted with the storms of ages, and grappling with the clouds, whose summits pierce the vaulted sky. Great Heavens! what monuments have we seen us among them this day!

With all my imagination I never mentally pictured such sublime scenes; with all my vivid love for the beautiful I was so intoxicated with the full sublimity of God's works as these mountains and with their Heaven-stamped grandeur! [Loud applause.]

But, gentlemen, forgive me. I am betrayed into an appearance of contradicting myself when I told you I was not, or rather I was unaccustomed to public speaking. [Cheers.]

WAR INCIDENTS.

French Fortifications—What May Be Done After the War.

Under the heading of "Bourges et la Résistance Nationale" the *Opinion Nationale* of Paris, publishes an interesting article recommending the establishment of a great central fortified place. It says:

It is not sufficient to have fortified Paris. Paris must be put into a condition to give efficacious aid to her besieged capital, and to repulse the invasion to can Paris should succumb, for a nation of 38,000,000 cannot be conjointly responsible to death for the fate of their metropolis. To provide against that double necessity it has been proposed to create in the heart of the country a great central fortified place, where, after a first disaster, the national forces could be reorganized so as to assume the offensive in advantageous conditions. There, in fact, would be assembled an army, which, if it was organized sufficiently and supplied with provisions and reinforced from the department of the centre, south and west, could advance with the aid of the country point, with the facility, in case of invasion, of retiring to the central place.

This idea is not new. It had passed through the mind of Louis XIV. in 1672. Louis XVI. studied it in 1788; the Girondists patronized it in 1793; Napoleon regretted at St. Helena not to have carried it out, because it might have saved France in 1814 and 1815; under the restoration it was very seriously thought of, and General Duvivier brought it prominently forward in 1820 in his "Essai sur la Défense des Etats par les Fortifications." In this last project the central place was not to be a city, as had been hitherto proposed, but an immense entrenched camp of 250 miles square, which would have to be formed in the delta made by the Loire and the Allier. This grand project had the effect of fixing public opinion on the point all the means of defence, and its execution would have entailed enormous expense. It was therefore, abandoned; but the idea of a great central point was persisted in, and consequent upon designated some Tours and others Bourges. This latter place carried off the palm. After long and learned discussions it was considered, even since the time of Cæsar, as the bulwark of Gaul [a. Bitur from it that Charles VII. saved France, everywhere invaluably that here, after the disasters of 1815, were established the headquarters of the army of the Loire.

During Marshal Soult's short tenure of the Ministry of War, under the restoration, he thought of founding there a great central military establishment. Louis Philippe in 1837 sanioned there a system of artillery, to make a beginning of the realization of a more extended plan, and the law of the 30th June, 1846, decided that the guns for the fortifications of Paris should be deposited at Bourges. A deputy, Mr Duplain, published in 1857 a pamphlet recommending the execution of this plan; gave a second edition of the work in 1861 and a third in 1862. "Bourges is not only," he said, "the central town par *excellence*, but its strategical position is exceptionally advantageous. It is covered and protected from all sides within a radius of 120 to 160 kilometres by a series of natural obstacles, which give to a defensive army the possibility of arresting the enemy coming from one or several points of the invaded circumference." The expense would, it was thought, amount to fifteen millions. After a long examination Bourges, by its position in the heart of the country, appeared the most suitable place to receive such a great establishment. The Council General of the cher and municipal of Bourges voted, on their side, a sum of 1,500,000 francs, but the work has only as yet been, up to a certain point, sketched out, and the time is at hand to complete it. *For if we do not remember Prussia in the ardeiline, we if we do* not deliver the civilized world from the Hiatus of Hohenzollern, which *is Europe in terror.* [Laughter.] Let, the Prussian Government not fail to come some day and take its revenge. After having woven together a new coalition by its ruses and traditional perfidy. In the present situation Bourges could be of great service to the Government in the creation of a powerful army of reserve, and we do not hesitate to renew the advice which we have already given the government, to establish there the seat of the War Department in the event of Paris being besieged.

THE FIRES IN CANADA.

A Word of Advice.

The Montreal *Times* of the 10th inst says:

We have heard further particulars of the great fires around Ottawa from parties who have traversed some of the township in which the fire prevailed, and they are still more deplorable than former reports. It appears that in considerable stretches of country the ground was as light and chiefly composed of vegetable mould and mass of trees and shrubs, these were all burned off and left nothing but stones, so that the farms must be deserted. Where the soil was thin and burned away, also the trees, which were only partially injured by fire, have to many cases fallen for want of soil to hold their roots. There is not, so far as we can learn, much valuable timber destroyed, as the settled country in which the fires prevailed were pretty well cleared of timber. The feeling in favor of fencing in the cattle, and leaving cultivated and unfenced is, we hope, extensively adopted, not only out a great deal of the rails and labor, but they occupy a considerable per centage of the ground, and occasion a great many fires, all they are communicating fires for fire to run along. There is no question that the settlers will have to fence in cattle with, it may be, a field for exercise and permanent pasture, and feed them with whatever more they require. This is the plan adopted on the continent of Europe and is by far the most advantageous. A simple law against cattle roaming at large would accomplish the desirable object throughout the Province in which it was enacted; and Quebec needs it fully as much as Ontario.

CITY BULLETIN.

—The Republicans of the Seventh Ward, last evening, nominated William Devine for Common Council.

—Casper Cooper fell into a cellar-way on Market street, below Seventh, last evening, and fractured his arm and was otherwise injured.

—James Keller, James Green and George Dennehy were committed yesterday, by Alderman Kerr, on the charge of having robbed the store of William Anderson, No. 1520 Market street, on the 5th of September. At that time goods valued at $1,000 were carried off from the store.

—John Marley was held yesterday by Alderman Kerr, to answer the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. He represented to E. B. Mayer, of the Green and Coates streets Railway Company, that he was authorized by John Gable, a driver, to receive his pay, and did so. Gable denied that he had given him any such authority.

—The German Republicans of the Third Congressional District held a meeting at Concert Hall, Third street, below Green, last evening, and organized a campaign club. The following officers were chosen: President, John Doerr; Vice Presidents, F. W. Thomas, George Siegman, F. Ehrenmann, Louis Heck, George Kessler; Secretary, Paul Jagode; Treasurer, Tuisko G. Thomas.

—The Presbyterian Alliance held an adjourned meeting last evening, and elected the following officers: President, Rev. George Musgrave, D. D.; Vice Presidents, Judge Strong, John McArthur, William O. Johnson; Secretary, Rev. Dr. Nevin; Treasurer, J. B. Gardiner; Executive Committee, Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Rev. R. L. Agnew, Rev. J. Addison Henry, D. D., Rev. Dr. Dana, Rev. Mr. Patterson, Rev. W. E. Schenck, D. D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Rev. Matt. Newkirk, Rev. R. H. Allen, Rev. William T. Eva, Rev. J. M. Humphreys, Theodore Baker, F. M. Hastings, J. B. Guest, William J. McElroy, Esq., T. E. Harper and G. C. Napheys.

—The literary society of the Young Men's Christian Association held a public meeting last evening at their hall, 1210 Chestnut street, President Stevens in the chair. The exercises were of an interesting and instructive nature, comprising declamations and readings by R. H. Young. An original essay was read on the economical observation of the Resolve of Temperance," by Mr. W. H. Young. After which a debate was held on the following question: "Would it be possible by means of a congress of nations to prevent the occurrence of war?" which was argued affirmatively and negatively by Messrs. Osbourne, Edwards, Schively and Simpson. At the conclusion of the discussion the society adjourned.

NEW JERSEY SNATCHES.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Congressional Convention which is to assemble in the Court House, in Camden, on the 29th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, it is said, will be very largely attended. Extensive preparations will be made to give it *eclat*, and to accommodate those who may visit the city on that occasion.

GONE TO THEIR REWARD.—Sheriff Morgan, this morning, conveyed to Trenton the four persons sentenced to the Penitentiary on Saturday. Three of them were small boys, who were arrested for robbing market wagons, whose career in crime, thus commenced at an early day, the reward for which is now the State Prison.

AMUSEMENTS.

ASHER'S DANCING ACADEMY,
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Chestnut,
(Entrance on Twelfth street.)
All the New and Fashionable Dances Taught.
Lessons Commence Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings.
Classes and Private Lessons—Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons.
Gentlemen Only—Saturday Evening.
Private lessons, single or in class, by any hour to suit convenience.
Circulars, Circulars, etc., apply or address PROF. ASHER, 1210 Chestnut street.

CARL GARTNER'S NATIONAL CONSERVATORY ORCHESTRA: will give, during the season, a series of Classical Chamber Music, in the large room of the Concert Hall, Broad and Chestnut streets.
This Orchestra offers its services to the public for concerts, balls, parties, serenades, and other musical performances, &c., &c., including music for quintettes, quartettes, sextettes, octettes, sextettes, quintettes, quartettes, trios and duos.
Engagements received at the office, southeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets.
Terms and particulars, on application at the office.
sept 20 tuf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TWO STOCKholders' Tickets for sale.
SAMUEL DUTTON,
sept 20 2t* 135 South Third street.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 21, 1870,
Last appearance of the POSITIVELY
First appearance of the GREAT CHARACTER CONGRESS
In Shakspeare's Tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR
Mr. Jefferson will appear in the impersonation of one of the numbers of the conspiracy.
The popular Comedian, MR. JOHN E. McDONOUGH
has, in the kindness of his generous nature, consented to assume the character of MARK ANTONY.
In order to give time for the necessary rehearsal, the WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept 21, 1870,
Shakspeare's Tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT as ..... Brutus
Will be produced with the utmost impersonation. ..... Cassius
MR. FRANK MAYO as ..... Casca
MR. JOHN E. McDONOUGH as ..... Mark Antony
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE as ..... Octavius Cæsar
A model of Roman eloquence.
Mr. Jefferson will appear in character of Lucius Cornelius Sulla.
MR. A. H. PAVENPORT as ..... Publius Cæsar
and ..... Octavius Cæsar
MADAME FONTI as ..... Calpurnia
Who possesses perfect models of Roman Matrons.
Mr. Jefferson will appear in this great and most sublime Shakspeare Tragedy.
THE GREAT TRAGEDY, JULIUS CÆSAR, during the remainder of the week, and on Wednesday, Sept. 28, the great Shakspeare Tragedy of HAMLET.
Mr. Jefferson will appear in the character of Hamlet, and also from the manner similarity in the face of the Shakspeare Tragedy, Mr. Jefferson will appear in the studied partial to resemble the portrait of Hamlet.
EDWIN DAVENPORT.
sept 20 2t

FOR SALE—CAPE MAY COTTAGE, 2 miles from the Ocean, 2 miles from the Cape, season for $800. Would exchange for city property, or sell on easy terms. Inquire of JOHN SCULL, 1 Dock street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO, of Chickering's manufacture, for sale at a great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 1 Dock street.

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FOR SALE—A NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO, of Chickering's manufacture, for sale at a great sacrifice. Inquire at No. 1 Dock street.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BOILER, 30 feet long, 7 feet diameter, with 4 flues, in good order. Apply to H. A. SHARPLESS & CO.,