PRUSSIAN ARMY TELEGRAPH AND FIELD POST.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

The telegraph system attached to the army is composed in the following way. To undertake it completely it must be recollected, however, that an army is composed of various Corps d'Armee, and each corps of two divisions; therefore the telegraph, in its ideal form, has sections—1, the station at the commander-in-chief's; 2, the station at each corps; 3, the station at each divisional headquarters. Suppose a message from a division of the army, to London we will say, it first goes to the station of the corps to which the division belongs, thence to the headquarters of the army to which the corps belongs, and then to the nearest main line. Each section has one inspector and five secretaries, or what we should call clerks, four earriages, two smaller ones, and six wagons. The first named contain the cable, the second the apparatus and coil batteries, and the last named the posts upon which the wires are fixed. They carry 50 English miles of cable, and the average time it takes to lay it is three hours to every four miles. The process of laying is naturally the most scientific part of the arrangement, and is conducted in the following manner: An intelligent officer from the army, with some assistant under him is intrusted with the general supervision of the telegraph of each army, and to him is intrusted the task of directing where the main line is to run. He sits sideways on the wagons, which proceed at a footpace, the cable being passed out over a wheel, and indicates to the driver, by means of a piece of paper stuck on a stick or a blazed tree, in which direction they shall go. In the meantime, the foot soldiers attached to the telegraph, who are selected from the regiments for superior intelligence, have been different uniform, with a large T on the shoulder-strap, are divided into what is called troops, every language, "gangs," of three men each. "The first take the wire, as it is payed out, lay it on the ground, and cut it at a post every 100 yards; the second coming after them, twist the cable round the insulator, which is made of gutta percha, not glass, as we are in the habit using, and weed the bushes in the ground. This is a matter of great ease, they being 12 feet high, and almost the thickness of the stem of a salmon rod, slightly tapering towards the top. The third troop follows the wire, and certain that it is clear of all wood, &c., and in short, "runs clear." I should mention that whenever it is possible trees are used for telegraph posts, and, by means of a light ladder, are easily ascended by the regulation boy. It is altogether a perfect an arrangement as can be found. They all, however, complain that this war has tried them terribly, they are now after break up of the railways by the retreating army, everything seems ready to be conveyed where they can touch a main line. I forgot to mention that if necessary, and, in fact, always when in the field of battle, the telegraph is worked by a machine fixed inside one of the carriages. When, however, a house is obtainable, a room is instantly turned into an office.

The Field-Post which is without any exception the greatest blessing that a government ever gave an army, is conducted as follows:

Each Corps d'Armee has a head postmaster, under whom are the following staff: Seven clerks attached to the office of the headquarters, four at the headquarters of each division, and three with the artillery of each corps. Besides this he has 14 letter-sorters and 17 postillions. The headquarters post of a Corps d'Armee has two wagons, one chaise, and one fourgon. The first ply with the letters, the second carries the postmaster, and the second when on the march, as well as small parcels; and the third carries the letter-sorters, tables, chairs, sorting-boxes, &c., necessary for the despatch of business. Each division of each corps has the same equipment, with the exception of the chaise.

In order to give additional facilities to the soldier to write to his friends the authorities have issued cards to each regiment, on one side of which is printed

"Field-Post Correspondenz Karte.

To

Address."

and on the other side the letter is written in pencil or ink. If to the former, it is rendered perfectly secure against being rubbed out by the application of a wet cloth across it, which, thanks to some preparation on the surface of the card, secures its legibility to the end of its journey. The number of letters sent after a battle are sometimes incalculable. It is, indeed, calculated that every sixth person left conscious writes. In order that every chance of writing should be given, postillions ride over the field with cards and a pencil the day after the battle, and any wounded man who is still there can either write or dictate his message home. I have seen them myself holding up the cards to attract the postillion's attention even before they wave for the ambulance wagon.

AN ORIGINAL SAINT.

One of the Mormons Who Saw the Angel Giving Joe Smith the Book of Mormon.

(From the Salt Lake News, Aug. 31.)

Considerable interest has been felt by our people in the arrival in this city of Martin Harris, one of the three witnesses of the Book of Mormon. He arrived here at 4 P. M. yesterday, in the company of Elder Edward Stevenson, who left this city on the 18th of July last for the purpose of bringing him out of Kirtland, Ohio, where he has been living for the last five years, a period of nearly 8531—thirty-nine years ago. Brother Stevenson has had a strong guide, as have Martin Harris brought here. But he himself has thought for years that his mission was in Kirtland, he feeling that the Lord required him to stay there and bear testimony to the Book of Mormon and the first principles, which he has been earnest in doing, and he has felt reluctant to leave. But when Brother Stevenson corresponded with him about coming out to the Valley, he replied that the spirit testified to him that he should come there, and in every letter that he afterward received from him he expressed a still stronger desire to come. Brother Stevenson made a collection, and after raising sufficient means, went to Kirkland and brought him on.

Martin Harris is in his 88th year. He is remarkably active for one of his age, and still retains the use of his faculties, his memory being good, and his sight, though his eyes are year to have failed, being so acute that he can see to pick a pin off the ground. He has experienced many changes and vicissitudes; but on one point, so far as we have heard, he has never changed or his mind wavered in his testimony to the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon. He says it is not a matter of belief on his part, but of knowledge. He, with the other two witnesses, declared—and their testimony has accompanied every copy of the book—"that an angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before us the plates, and we heard and saw the leaves as they were turned, and the engravings thereon." This declaration he has not varied from in forty-one years, and it is a remarkable fact that, though away from the church, and every vicissitude, he has been in union with the prophet Joseph Smith, not one of the three witnesses has ever fallen, so far as known, to bear testimony to the truth of their unified declaration contained in the Book of Mormon! Deaf whatever they might of other points of doctrine of Joseph's authority, or of his management, they have never denied the testimony which they have given to the world concerning the Book of Mormon!

We are glad to see Martin Harris once more in the midst of the Saints. He feels that this people are led by God, that they are in a good and a blessed people, and have the appearance of enjoying God's favor. They are doing the very work which the Book of Mormon says they should be done, and are the only people who are a people; believe in that book.

The history of the veteran member of the Mormon Church would no doubt be interesting, if written, as his career dates back the beginning of the church, and he was a witness to Joseph, at the early rise of the church, has been singular. One of the original witnesses of the Book of Mormon, he saw the angel and handled the plates from which that book was translated. In relation to this his testimony has never wavered, yet he, for some cause or other, has kept himself aloof from the church for many years, and his taken no part in carrying on the work of God, which he, in common with Joseph and others, laid the foundation. No greater proof could be given than his history and course of this man that the work of God is not dependent upon any man, however great, talented, illustrious, or favored he may be. Martin Harris having seen that which few in the flesh are favored to behold, and having received a testimony of the divinity of this work and of the divine authenticity of the Book of Mormon that it was utterly impossible to destroy, one might have supposed, viewing things from a merely human standpoint, that the progress and prosperity of the work would have depended to some considerable extent on his co-operation, and that leaving that it would have been retarded. But such is not the case, and in this fact we have a lesson, of a very valuable kind, learn a salutary lesson, if it will.

Mr. Harris saw fit to withdraw from the cause, but its course, owing to the workings of Divine power, has not been retarded, but onward to a remarkable degree. The Saints by thousands, have been gathered from the nations, a territory has been peopled, and the foundation of a kingdom laid which will never more be uprooted from the earth. And Martin Harris, no longer able to resist the conviction that God still guides and controls the destinies of his kingdom and people, now returns to share in the blessings and privileges of that kingdom.

There is still one other of the "original witnesses" living, namely, Mr. David Whitmer, who resides in Missouri. We would not be surprised if the yearning of his heart should yet lead him to follow the example of Mr. Harris, and again throw in his lot with the Saints and close his earthly career in their midst.

THE EIGHT MARTYRED VIRGINS OF VERDUN.

Capitulation of a French Town to the Prussians—A Sad Episode.

Just 78 years ago—that is, on the 3d of September, 1792—the town of Verdun opened its gates to the Prussian invaders, which had been occupied for three days under the command of the Duke of Brunswick.

As General Kalkreuth and the Prussian princes were riding back from the town on their way to the camp, after ratifying the conditions of the surrender, an officer of their suite, the Count of Henkle, lieutenant in Kellar's hussars, was struck down in the street by somebody firing out of a barber's window. Whether this murder was the result of an accident, or an idle freak, or a piece of misplaced patriotism has never been correctly ascertained. The occurrence led indirectly to that most melancholy drama of the revolutionary annals which Delille, Lamartine and Victor Hugo have all sung as the "martyrdom of the virgins of Verdun."

They were eight in number these virgins of Verdun, and their tale is indeed a pitiful one. The news of the murder had no sooner spread through the town than immense consternation seized hold of everybody, and the mayor of Mayor was among the first to gallop after Kalkreuth, and assure him that every reparation should be exacted if only the Prussians would take a merciful view of the unlucky affair. But the Prussian was stunned and furious, and answered that the rules of war were peremptory, that the shot had been meant for the Prussian Prince, and now what it had to expect. One can conceive the dismay of the Mayor and panic amongst the citizens, who at once made sure that the Prussians would come and massacre them all, and afterwards put their town to the sack—no unlikely contingency as times went. In the midst of the confusion, while everybody was wringing his or her hands, and utterly unable to think of any strong forward and suggested that, as a means of mollifying the King, a deputation of the prettiest girls of Verdun should be chosen to offer a corbeille of bonbons to his Majesty. The idea of presenting a basket of sweetmeats to a tough, grimy old soldier was not, perhaps, the most appropriate that could have been devised, but it was accepted by the Mayor and Municipalities, and eight young ladies were immediately designated as bearers of sweetmeats were Suzanne, Gabrielle, and Barbe Henry, daughters of the Mayor, Marie Anne Lemaire de Verdun; Anne, Henriette, and Helene Wartin, daughters of a retired officer; Marguerite-Angelique Le Girondais, daughter of the Keeper of the Woods and Forests of the province; and Claire Tabouillie, daughter of a apothecary. They were all "of radiant beauty," say the Crown Prince's memoirs; the oldest of them was not more than three-and-twenty, and the two youngest were only sixteen. A subscription was raised as the spot to buy a handsome casket, the Baronne de Lalance, aunt of the sisters Henry, offered herself as chaperon, and the nine ladies were soon on their way to the camp in the Baronne's coach—a fact which, by-the-by, speaks well for the capacity of vehicles in those days. One would scarcely imagine that in the course of a generation this honbon embassy to the King of Prussia lurked all the elements of a future indictment for treason; and yet so it was, and the unfortunate box of sweetmeats was fated to cost these three-and-thirty persons their heads. The King refused the present, but there is very little doubt that it saved Verdun from pillage; for, although Frederick William II. showed himself cold and even harsh, to the deputation, there is his own authority for believing that he was very much struck with the beauty of the young girls, and had not the heart to consign them to the fate which would inevitably have been theirs had Verdun been abandoned to his soldiery. The French, however, were then even fuller of Everybody who was not a same-culotte in those blessed days of freedom was accounted sold to the Prussians, and, accordingly, the mayor by the Prussians, after Valmy and Jemappes, the girls "Virgins of Verdun," their mothers, Mdme. de Lalance, and twenty-one old gentlemen who had subscribed for the bonbons, were arraigned before the revolutionary tribunal on the charge of having "delivered the town of Verdun to the Prussians, aided and abetted the success of their arms on French territory, and conspired with them to destroy liberty, to abolish national representation, and to restore despotism." It may be mentioned incidentally that the secretary of Louis was one of the principal causes that ensued. Louis XVI. to the scaffold. Then, as now, it was pretty much the way with the French to believe that whenever their arms were beaten it was their leaders fault, not their own; so when the ill-starred monarch lost his life, the reality could not help it if the bourgeois of Verdun had fallen in ordurance, this answer was treated as flippant, derisive, and an insult to the sovereign people. The same system of argument was adopted towards the Virgins of Verdun. After being carted about from prison to prison for two years, they were at last put upon their trial in Paris 1794. Their beauty, their gentleness, and their resignation were such that a thrill of sympathy went through the jury, and upon Fouquier-Tinville, the Public Accuser, rising to ask that they might be sentenced to the guillotine as enemies of the Republic, a murmur ran through the hall, fell upon the ear of the judges, and they were all condemned to be beheaded. As a particular mark of Republican clemency, however, the two youngest of the Virgins, Barbe Henry and Claire Tabouillie, saw their sentence commuted to twenty years' penal servitude and one day of glory. Barbe Henry was released after the fall of Robespierre, and subsequently married a Colonel Sebastiani; both her sisters, her mother and her aunt were executed, along with the other young girls and their parents, the Baronne de Lalance, William, and the twenty old gentlemen who had subscribed to the gift, five of whom were over seventy. Of course the Mayor and the veteran Cordier escaped; those sort of men always do.

Literary.

The great library of Strasbourg, is utterly destroyed—not a printed book or manuscript saved, the shells falling so fast for hours before the catastrophe that it was impossible for any one to approach the building. It is said to have contained two hundred thousand volumes, which may be replaced; but the loss of the manuscripts is a veritable calamity. The most valuable of these MSS. was the copy of "Tacticens Grecs," mention of which will be found in the introduction of the "Poliorcetique des Grecs," published for the Government, and printed at the *Imprimerie Impériale* of Paris, in 1867. This manuscript was considered so precious that nothing could prevail upon its custodians at Strasbourg to allow it to be taken to Paris, and Mr. Wesher, the editor of the "Poliorcetique," was forced to go and study it in the Strasbourg Library. Among the other manuscripts lost, are a number of early translations of the Bible, and a large and valuable collection of pamphlets and broadsheets relating to the religious movements of the sixteenth century. Around the ruins of the great library lie those of the library of the Episcopal Seminary and those of the Protestant Gymnasium, rebuilt only four years since, by means of subscriptions from all parts of the world.

According to Herr Julian Schmidt, the patriarch of the German Chatelain, Ludwig Tieck, M. Emile Erckmann, born at Phalsburg in 1822, and M. Alexandre Chatrian, born on the same town in 1826. Erckmann came to Paris in 1842 to study law, but made their way with it; M. Chatrian was first employed in a Belgian glass manufactory, then set up as a teacher at Rheims, and came to Paris in 1852. It was then the two became friends and engaged jointly in literature, which M. Erckmann has pursued tolerably tried alone, but unsuccessfully.

The Athenæum says:

"We have received a letter from Messrs. Peterson, of Philadelphia, complaining that two of our American correspondents has called Messrs. Ticknor & Fields Mr. Dickens's authorized publishers in America. They say that, as they have bought the rights of several publishers who had paid Mr. Dickens considerable sums for advanced sheets, they are the 'authorized' publishers. We have no wish to revive an old controversy, and we need only remark that Messrs. Peterson appear to attach an unusual meaning to the term 'authorized.'"

There is nothing uncommon in the claim of Messrs. Peterson to be the publishers of the "authorized" American edition of Charles Dickens. Besides having collected, with consome executitude, the minor writings of the author, which make their issue the only complete one, they issued the first edition is "authorized" by the highest known authority—that of Mr. Charles Dickens.

—Mr. E. L. Godkin, of the *Nation*, has determined, we understand, to decline the offer lately made him of the chair of history in Harvard College, and will remain in the still more honorable, if not always so comfortable, seat which he now occupies as a journalist. Were his decision, remarks the *Evening Post*, controlled exclusively by public consideration, and not at all by personal ones, it would be clearly what it is; for it would be far easier to supply even a university chair so exacting as that of history with a thorough scholar and an accomplished lecturer, than a journal like the *Nation* with another journalist at once so candid, judicious and efficient as its present editor.

Germany's Right to Alsace and Lorraine.

The *Provincial Correspondence* of Aug. 31 publishes an article from the Saxon Gazette, which it is said:

These provinces, which were torn away from the German Empire, during France's chief points of support for menacing attacks upon Germany. How should it be possible, after the glorious victories of the German army, after the conquest of the Rhine provinces, and after the heavy and costly sacrifices by which our triumph has been gained, how should it be possible to avoid the irresistible conviction that the honor and the safety of Germany imperatively demand the removal of the lastingbarrier, the point for German enslavement? The European Powers, true to the attitude of neutrality which they have assumed, will not arbitrarily endeavor to arrest the consequences of the victory, which the constitutional European interest is not injured by the conditions of the treaty of peace. The German people, however, is conscious that in its demand it does not aim at any proportionate cover other nations which might endanger the so-called European equilibrium, but that it seeks only a firmly-established peace, which is intended to bring far better for other nations from the old enemy of the peace of Europe.

WANTS.

WANTED—FOR A MONTH, IN THE country, near the city, a Tutor, competent to teach Latin. Apply at 1411 Walnut street, after 5 P. M. sep26 2t

WANTED A COMFORTABLE HOME, between Tenth and Twenty-fifth, Pine and Chestnut streets. Must be in perfect order. The advertiser is willing to pay a fair price for a good home. Address, Box 1, Lock-Box 12, Philadelphia P. O. sel-m-f-m6t

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—A GENTLEMAN desirous to find a Home for one of the South Carolina Belles residing in Jacksonville, Florida, and Beaufort, is extensively acquainted in the South, and is desirous of making a permanent business connection, would like to meet a healthy location, with a gentleman. "BULLETIN" office, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. sep24 6t

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A DRY GOODS Commission House, on or before the 1st of November, a commodious store, either on Chestnut street, between Second and Fourth streets, or in Bank street. J. M. GUMBEY & SONS, 30 Walnut street.

WANTED—A COLLAR DRESSER. Apply at Market and Walnut and Water and Grove streets, or Market and Twenty-fourth streets. sep24 4t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation as Bookkeeper or Clerk. Has had several years experience. Reference given. Address "P," Bulletin office. sep24 3t*

PIANOS

PIANO-FORTES CAREFULLY TUNED and Repaired and Tested. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. REICHENBACH, Piano Maker, 1011 Spring Garden street. sep24 3t*

HARDWARE, &c.

BUILDING AND HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.

Machinists, Carpenters and other Mechanics' Tools.

Hinges, Screws, Locks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Coffee Mills, Saws, Sockets and Dies, Files and Rasps, Universal and Spring Chucks. Plane is great variety. Lathes to lead 18 feet. Drills, Taps, &c.

At the CHEAP-FOR-CASH Hardware Store of J. B. SHANNON, No. 1009 Market Street. oct6-tf

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS GET THE BEST Lessons, Papers, Cards, Tickets, &c. Send for Price Lists. GEO. S. GARRIGUES, No. 308 Arch street. sep24 3t

THE NEW-YORK STANDARD, PUBLISHED BY JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, NO. 34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, Containing full and accurate Telegraphic News and Correspondence from all parts of the world. TWO CENTS per single copy, or Six Dollars per annum. For sale at THE MORNING POST, sep21 2t

CORSETS.

BROWN'S Wholesale and Retail Corset and Skirt Warehouse, 319 Arch Street. sel7-2m

HEATERS AND STOVES.

PANCOAST & MAULE THIRD AND PEAR STREETS, Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE For Gas, Steam and Water, FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS, BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order.

SLATE MANTELS Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other Slate work on hand or made to order. ESTABLISHED 1848. WM. H. MILLER, 1044 Ridge Avenue; 1213 Market street. HILL Slate Works. WILSON & MILLER. sep19 3m

SHIPPERS' GUIDE.

Until further notice the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will not receive freight for Texas Ports. WM. L. JAMES, General Agent. sep24 tf§

FOR BOSTON. Steamship Line Direct. ROMAN, SAXON, NORMAN, ARIES. Sailing Wednesday and Saturday From Pine St. Wharf, Phila., at 10 A. M. Long Wharf, Boston, at 3 P. M. Three Steamships sail punctually. Freight received daily. Freight forwarded to all points in New England. Through Bills of Lading given to Providence and Stonington. Insurance (Special at 1 of 1 percent at 1 Office. Apply to OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 158 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. REDUCED RATES. FOR NEW ORLEANS. FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS SAIL EVERY WEDNESDAY. THE ACADIA will sail FROM NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, September 28. THE ALABAMA will sail FROM NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, October 12. Cabin passage, $60, including Meals and Stateroom. Steerage, $30. Freight, 12c. 50 cubic feet or 1 ton. Bills of Lading and Insurance at Office, 12 South Delaware avenue. WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. THE WYOMING will sail FROM SAVANNAH on Saturday, October 1, at 8 A. M. THE GEORGIA will sail FROM SAVANNAH on Saturday, October 8, at 8 A. M. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all points in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Southern Tennessee and Southern Texas, by connecting Steamers on the Mississippi River, and Railroads in Georgia. Freight taken at the lowest rates, and as low as offered by any competing line. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. THE ALABAMA will sail FROM WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, October 15, at 8 A. M. Through Bills of Lading given to all points in North Carolina, by connecting Steamers on Cape Fear River and Railroads in Wilmington, Fayetteville, Raleigh, Weldon, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Salisbury, Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroads. Freight received at the lowest rates, and as low as offered by any other route. Steamships leave daily from First Wharf below MARKET, Delaware avenue. Freight received on Pier 11 North River, New York. FREIGHT IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded to Wilmington, Delaware, and New York, North, East or West, free of commission. Freight received and Bills of Lading forwarded to connecting terms. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 South Delaware avenue. JAS. HAND, Agent, 12 Wall Street, New York. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, Richmond, Va. R. R. CLYDE, Agent, Wilmington, N. C. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C. R. R. CLYDE, Agent, Goldsboro, N. C. FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Leaving daily at Noon and 6 P. M. Leaving daily at 12 and 6 P. M. The steam tugs belonging to the Company will commence tows on the 6th of October. Through in twenty-four hours. Freight taken at lowest rates of commissions. Freights taken over on BAIRD & CO., Agents, No. 14 South Delaware avenue. DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.—Regular tows between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Delaware City and intermediate points. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, Cor. JOHN and MARLIN Streets, Kensington. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Freight Depot, Germantown Junction. A daily express freight line, perfectly reliable. The Company is authorized to receive freight on Sundays for points on the Germantown and Chestnut Hill Railroad. Freight from Philadelphia to all points of the Lehigh, Susquehanna, Erie, Northwestern, Central, Pennsylvania, Cattawissa and Reading Railroads, can be secured to the new Depot by the Germantown Railroad, at the lowest rates. Special attention is asked to the new and direct route for Philadelphia, embracing portion of the State to Canandaigua Lake, the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna, Tioga, Bradford, Corning and Elmira, directly over to Buffalo and Rochester, connecting at Canandaigua with the Canandaigua and Northwest and Southwest and Southern Tier Freight Depot. Freight received at the Depot, Germantown Junction, daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Freight received at Depot, Philadelphia, delivered to Fast Freight Trains throughout the State, and to Western Lines, daily, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Freight received at Depot, Philadelphia, after 5 P. M., will be delivered at Depot, Germantown Junction, the next morning