PHILADELPHIA

Evening Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 158. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MARRIED.

FORSHEE—KINNIER.—On the evening of the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. Frederick Dripps, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. M. Forshee, of Philadelphia, to Miss Sallie Kinnier, of Germantown. No cards.

JAMES—WINNER.—On the 6th inst., by Rev. William H. Clare, Samuel James and Miss Josephine Winner, daughter of W. E. Winner, all of this city.

LIVINGSTON—FOX.—At the Callendar House, Tivoli, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, October 5th, by the Rev. Father Preston, Louis Livingston to Alice Maud, youngest daughter of the late Samuel M. Fox, of New York.

OAKES—HASLETT.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, Oct. 5th, by Rev. R. A. Patterson, George L. Oakes, of St. Paul, to Annie W., daughter of A. D. Haslett, of Philadelphia.

WOOD—SAUSSER.—In Merchantville, New Jersey, on Thursday, October 6th, by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, A. George Wood, of Cincinnati, to Emeline A., daughter of B. F. Sausser, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

DUNGLISON.—At Tioga, October 6th, Edith Hall, youngest daughter of J. Robley and Bella W. Dunglison, aged 11 months and 15 days.

HENTZ.—On the 4th instant, Mrs. Susan, wife of Mr. Jacob Hentz, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 641 North Fifth street, on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MORRIS.—On the morning of the 6th instant, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Wm. S. Morris, son of Emanuel and Elizabeth Morris, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 1225 Pine street, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Lebanon Cemetery.

ROGERS.—On the 6th inst., at his son's residence, in Delaware county, Evans Rogers, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, October 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 222 West Washington Square.

400 ARCH, COR. OF FOURTH. 400
EYRE & LANDELL,
Stripe Opera Square Shawls.
Stripe Opera Long Shawls.
Red, White and Blue Opera Cloths.
India Camel's Hair and Paisley Shawls.

PURE COD LIVER OIL CITRATE Magnesia.—JOHN C. BAKER & Co. 713 Market st.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

GENERAL O. O. HOWARD

will address the members of the Club and citizens of Philadelphia at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

On Friday Evening, October 7, 1870,

at 8 o'clock.

Parquet and Parquet Circle reserved for gentlemen with ladies.

By order of the Executive Committee.

EZRA LUKENS, President.

HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary.

Tickets to be had on Thursday and Friday at Gould's, 923 Chestnut Street; BULLETIN Office; Worthington's, opposite Post Office, and at the Union League. oc6 3t

TO THE VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned, as Citizens of Philadelphia, impressed with the growing importance of placing trustworthy and intelligent persons in Public Offices, respectfully recommend to their fellow-citizens the election of

MR. WM. R. LEEDS

TO THE

SHERIFFALTY.

The proper administration of the office of Sheriff peculiarly exacts such qualifications, and Mr. LEEDS is known to the undersigned as a gentleman who possesses them, and who is, therefore, worthy to receive the support and confidence of the people.

McKEAN, BORIE & CO.,
BENJ. BULLOCK'S SONS,
WM. SELLERS & CO.,
RANDOLPH & JENKS,
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.,
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THOMAS BIRCH & SON,
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JOHN P. VERREE,
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FREDERICK ADAMS,
NATHAN HILLES,
JOHN PRICE WETHERILL,
BARTON H. JENKS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
SPENCER ROBERTS,
JOHN RICE,
HENRY BUMM,
CHARLES GILPIN,
WILLIAM H. KERN,
HECTOR TYNDALE,
HENRY B. BENNERS,
DAVID WALLACE,
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
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HENRY D. MOORE,
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
COFFIN COLKET,
HENRY CARTWRIGHT,
JOHN H. MURPHY,
SAMUEL C. COOK,
JOHN H. CHAMBERS,
HENRY C. HOWELL. oc7 2t-rp

LOST.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, A roll of notes wrapped in a piece of newspaper. A suitable reward will be given, if returned to the owner at 1323 Melon street. 1t*

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENtilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street next door to the Post-Office. oc6-tfrp

WATCHES THAT HAVE HITHerto failed to give satisfaction, put in good order. Particular attention paid to Fine Watches, Chronometers, etc., by skilful workmen. Musical Boxes repaired.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Musical Boxes, &c.,
my10 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18 karat fine Gold—a specialty; a full assortment of sizes, and no charge for engraving names, &c.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
my24 rp tf 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth

RICE.—75 CASKS CAROLINA RICE, IN store and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[Biographical Sketches.]

Mr. Fred. Seynave has the happy tact of learning the wants of a customer and meeting those wants. As a Coat Cutter his success is so remarkable that he often fits those who say they were never fitted before.

John Wanamaker,
Finest Clothing Establishment,
818 and 820 Chestnut St.

THE RARE OLD PLAYERS.

The first Lecture of the season, by

CHARLES W. BROOKE,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, October 13.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
The sale will commence on SATURDAY A. M., at LEE & WALKER'S, 922 CHESTNUT street, and at the Academy. oc6 rptf

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH SESSION, 1870-71.
The regular Lectures of this school will commence on MONDAY, October 10th, and continue until the first of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
oc6 3trp Dean, Med. Faculty.

IF YOU WANT THE ORIGINAL White Mountain Cake, go to DEXTER'S, 245 South Fifteenth street. se12-m w fim lp

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

THE COURTS.

The Election Troubles.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—This morning, Messrs. Barger and Dallas appeared in Court and presented four petitions for a *mandamus* against canvassers in the Seventh division, Sixteenth Ward; Seventeenth division of the Nineteenth Ward; First division, Twenty-fifth Ward, and Fourth division, Twenty-fifth Ward, to compel the restoration of certain names alleged to have been improperly stricken from the registry.

Mr. Dallas stated that in some of these divisions a hundred names had been stricken off.

Judge Allison repeated the suggestion made early in the week, that the Court could not interfere with this matter in this way. He referred to the fact that to this application for a *mandamus* the pleadings on the other side might send the cases to a jury upon a question of fact, and hence the relief sought would be postponed.

Mr. Dallas said that he had examined the subject very carefully, and would like an opportunity to satisfy the Court that a *mandamus* was the proper remedy. It might be that the defendants, by their return or answer, would put the case in a position to admit of a demurrer, and they could argue the case at once. If, however, the case was sent to a jury, the complainants would, at least, have taken the preliminary steps to recover damages at the action at law. To do all this the complainants must take advantage of all the opportunities presented by the law.

Judge Allison—"You might as well come in here on election day and ask us to compel the election officers to receive or reject a vote!"

Mr. Dallas still contended that a *mandamus* was the only remedy, and by using it now the men who have been disfranchised may be restored before election day. This is not a private matter, but one affecting the community at large, and involving questions of great importance when legal voters to the extent of one hundred in a precinct have been disfranchised.

Mr. Mann said he had seen the Canvassers last evening and had informed them that the Court in a previous case had decided that there could be no *mandamus* against them. It should not be forgotten that the Canvassers have closed their work and have ceased to be officers. Their lists have been sealed up, and he knew of no power to open them now. If the other side, or the Court, would suggest some plan by which the parties could get together and rectify mistakes, he would be glad to assist. He thought that where it was shown that names had been improperly stricken off they ought to be restored, but he did not understand how it could be done at this time.

Mr. Dallas renewed his application to argue the case.

Judge Allison stated that if Judge Ludlow thought there was a possibility that an argument would change the opinion of the Court, he would agree to meet to-morrow morning and hear the case discussed.

Subsequently Judge Ludlow was consulted, and he agreed to come into the Common Pleas to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock and hear an argument.

LYNCH LAW.

Mob Rule in Missouri.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* at Marshall, Missouri, gives the following instance as illustrating the manner in which they do things in that quarter:

"A negro boy was brought to-day before the proper tribunal, accused of attempted rape on the person of a white lady. During the afternoon our sheriff, John Wall, was notified that mob law had been threatened, and answered that he was aware of it, and would be prepared. At about eight o'clock P. M. it was raining slightly and very dark. The writer, with a friend, went to the jail and found about twenty-five persons there. There was a quiet conversation going on between the sheriff and the little party in front of the jail. The leader of the party demanded in thel dark the delivery of the prisoner. The sheriff informed them that he was sheriff of Saline county, but that he could not fight a mob. This was all in rather a pleasant tone of conversation. In a few moments I saw a light in the stairway of the jail, and four or five persons came down with the prisoner; I heard nothing more from the sheriff; there was no excitement manifested. The prisoner was led to a grove about three hundred yards from the jail. Here there seemed to be a split in the party, and, after questioning the prisoner, he was led back over half way to the jail. A committee immediately waited on the sheriff (who was in his office quietly talking to some of his friends), and advised him of the split in the little party of law-breakers, and asked him to go and maintain order. His reply was that it was the business of the leading men of the town. The five present, while he was talking, could have prevented this violation of laws. They seemed willing; he did not. Before further steps could be taken, John Watts, prisoner, had been hung until he was dead."

—Nearly all the New Jersey Drakes who wanted to be inducted into the huge estate left by their ancestor, Sir Francis, live near Elizabeth. That's just where Sir Francis spent most of his time.

FIRST EDITION.

[By Cable.]

THE BESIEGING ARMY.

King William at Versailles—Historical Reminiscences—Wild Rumors—Prussian Preparations—A False Alarm—News from Paris—Desultory Firing—Where the Attack Will Be Made.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The following letter has just been received from the New York *Herald* correspondent at the headquarters of the German army:

VERSAILLES, Oct. 1.—A few days ago the headquarters of the King of Prussia were removed to Versailles. An order has been issued that none but the officers and men on duty shall enter the palace, but King Wilhelm's pass opens all the doors and to all parts of the lines except immediately around Paris, where the Germans are fortifying.

Historical Reminiscences.

This visit of King William to the palace of Versailles has proved quite interesting. On entering the ground floor that old monkey, Voltaire, hails the enemies of France, seeming to remind him of his literary victories over the great Frederick. A step further and a host of Prussian military officers are seen peering into chambers filled with the most interesting and thrilling of historical paintings in existence. Here are representations of the campaigns of Napoleon the First. How can we compare them with the campaigns of the other Napoleon we have personally seen? We have seen Sedan, but look yonder at Ulm and its glories. Here, too, we see the great conqueror towering over the Prussian Queen and over Berlin itself. The Prussian officers were tickled when they saw the paintings representing Solferino and the Malakoff and the taking of Mexico. There were the new colors and gaudy frames tottering and clattering over the prim but now faded glories of the second empire.

Wild Rumors.

The wildest rumors were prevalent at Versailles two days ago. I was assured by the French peasants that a great battle was in progress between the forces of Prince Frederick Charles and those of Bazaine. On the same authority I learned that an army of 120,000 men from the south of France was advancing rapidly upon Versailles. The truth is that no movement of an aggressive character has been attempted by the French, or will be for some time to come if ever.

Prussian Preparations.

Meantime the German army is quietly and industriously entrenching and fortifying the positions occupied by them, apparently with a view to a long stay. Their earthworks are intended to resist sorties rather than to be used in an active attack upon Paris. Still, rumors are current in the camp, and are, doubtless, true, that heavy siege guns are to be brought up and mounted on the heights of Meudon and Clamart in order to silence Fort d'Issy, which threatens to give trouble. Reuiler, it is said, makes the assault on that quarter; but it is less easy to take the fort than to attack it.

A False Alarm.

Continual alarms occur along the lines of the besieging army, which, however, are natural enough in the course of things warlike. Yesterday some officers galloped up to the house where I spent the night, bringing to the division general the startling intelligence that an advance upon their lines was being made by the French. Within ten minutes crowds of Prussian soldiers, their helmets and bayonets glittering in the light, were marching in the direction indicated, followed by an artillery train and the baggage, ambulance and ammunition wagons. The staff soon after got up, and, with their trappings, made an imposing force. The Prussian division was soon under way and ready for action; but there was no enemy to fight, and it returned to camp much like the firemen of New York after a false alarm.

Desultory Firing.

It must not be imagined that all is quiet and safe here because no great movement is at present contemplated. Along the front in every direction the constant desultory firing of musketry and the occasional hissing and explosion of shells and the heavy boom of cannon are the normal sounds. Wounded men are constantly brought in. It is rare, in fact, that the firing is not without effect.

What Bismarck Does not Desire.

I was told to-day, on good authority, that Count Bismarck has not the slightest intention to interfere in Italian politics, and does not desire to inherit the legacy of the French empire.

Where the Attack Will be Made.

The near approach of the King to the beleaguered city, occasioned by his change of headquarters, has created quite a bustle here. It seems, also, to fully confirm the general belief that the advance upon Paris, when made, will be from the direction of the southwest.

[By Mail.]

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Prussian Rule in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Prussian civil Governor of Alsace has issued a proclamation to the Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergy. It declares that all are to retain their present rights and stipends. The Church will not be interfered with by the State; but ecclesiastics preaching, speaking or acting against existing authorities will be punished by military law.

A large police force has been sent to Alsace and German Lorraine, where a regular government is now established.

The Last Sighs of a Haughty Nation.

The *Gaulois* gives the following extract from a letter written by the person charged by MacMahon to carry despatches to Marshal Bazaine:

On the evening of the battle of Sedan, at half-past four, the Prince of Saxony, who was at La Chapelle, a little village near the Belgian frontier, said to some persons of that nation: "You hear, gentlemen, those last cannon shots; well, they are the last sighs of that haughty France, that nation once so great and so proud!" No, Prince, what you heard, was only the last sigh of the empire. And you would have no doubt on the subject were you to hear the cry which for a week past has resounded from one end of France to the other, the same that was pronounced by our fathers in 1792, and which made Europe recoil—namely, "The country is in danger—to arms!" I went through the streets of Sedan the whole night, and gave the word, "Every one to Paris." There were at Sedan about 55,000 prisoners; but in the course of the night 12,000 escaped. The Prussians killed about 200 of them, but the rest got off. Several officers succeeded in gaining Belgium in plain clothes, and the train which brought me to Paris held about sixty who had got away without anything. The Prussians have not taken a single French flag. All of ours were concealed or burned. I myself saved three from Sedan.

Paris and Strasbourg Compared.

The circumference of Strasbourg is only about four miles, while that of Paris is over twenty-one. The former place has but seven gates, a small garrison and 60,000 inhabitants. The capital has fifty-seven entrances, is defended by 400,000 soldiers, seamen and Gardes Mobiles, and notwithstanding the migration of a part of the population contains at least a million and a half of souls. Strasbourg has but one citadel, while the number of forts around Paris is 18. Taking as the basis for a calculation the armament employed against the fortress in the Bas Rhin, there would be required for Paris 800 guns, 200 wagons and 4,800 tons of projectiles. But such is far from the truth, for, as is well known, the efforts of the besiegers have to be increased in direct ratio not only to the size of the place, but also in proportion to the resources of the men, war material and stores which it possesses. The Cologne *Gazette* sets down the cost of the siege of Strasbourg for ammunition, transports and rations which cannot be obtained by requisitions, at nearly 1,000,000 francs daily. The outlay before Paris will not, therefore, amount to less than 12,000,000. At Sebastopol the allies spent 3,000,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 francs, and were supported by their fleets, and could only invest a part of the town. Will the Prussians alone, therefore, be able to obtain possession of Paris? or will not the siege rather ruin entirely Prussia and Germany? The losses sustained at Strasbourg are now known, and are much less considerable than have been stated. Some streets only have been destroyed, and, considering the damage done there, the besiegers would not be able to demolish in Paris in a month more houses than Baron Haussmann frequently pulled down in the same space of time.

Horrors of the War.

Mr. Henry Kingsley, the well-known author, and a man of undoubted veracity, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as follows of the brutalities committed by soldiery in France:

"There is no more need to mention what the troops so full of 'regard for humanity' did at Bazeilles. All have seen the burned corpses of men, women and children lying close to those of pigs, sheep, cattle and horses; and some of them have seen, a couple of days later, German soldiers taking their meals or sleeping close by the still smoking bodies as quietly as if it were round a bivouac fire. And this deliberate and cool-headed extermination of several hundreds of dwellings and families was the result of a rumor that some one had shot from a window of one of the houses upon the German soldiers. A house having been pointed out where this shot came from, its proprietors, a woman of fifty and a man of sixty, were tied together, dragged through the whole borough, and shot at one of its ends. The same fate was reserved to a priest, and the same 'regard for humanity' paid to him consequent on the unproved rumor that some one had fired on the troops from the church. All the stock of the country, down to the last calf, has been taken away by those who are reported to pay such wonderful considerations to individual rights. The same must be said with regard to the products of the harvest. There is no more a single grain either of corn or anything else to be found anywhere where the warriors have passed. Still more so is it with regard to wine and beer. Provincial people in France generally, and in the rich province of the Ardennes especially, have each of them a more or less large cellar. All of these have been broken into, and the contents absorbed, carried away, or poured out into the streets. I challenge any one to find a single house on the whole of the road from Sedan to Carignan, which has not been ravaged and plundered from the cellar to the roof. Time-pieces, women's dresses and linen, curtains, even pieces of furniture, are taken away as if they are military necessaries; and, when concealed by the inhabitants, exacted at the muzzle of a pistol or the point of a lance. And this is not done by individual soldiers, but by large parties commanded by officers, who appear to be particularly fond of silver plate, jewelry and laces. However large the amount of provisions exacted from the country is, the Prussians do not seem to be inclined to feed their prisoners. All along the road from Sedan are daily carried large parties of French prisoners, so hungry and so sick that many fall on the road and are handed to a French or an English ambulance. All the English medical men to whom I spoke here had not a single word to say in favor of the Prussians. A young surgeon testified in my presence that on several occasions Prussians had boasted before him of having violated French women, and that officers of considerable rank came to his ambulance making a noise, attempting to take away horses, and eating, under the pretext of inquiring into their quality, provisions sent out from England for the wounded. Dr. Frank and Dr. Blewitt told me that they had at Balan several case of French wounded who had butt-end bruises all over their bodies and faces, having been bruised by the Prussians for not being able to march when they were ordered to do so, notwithstanding their sufferings from shell and bullet wounds. One of these poor men can still be seen at the ambulance of the Café de l'Harmonie, with a severe shell-wound in his leg, and with his face blue and black from the kind treatment of the Berlin and Munich civilizers. Dr. Sims and Dr. MacCormac will testify that they had to work for more than three hours at the Caserne d'Asfeld, at Sedan, under a rain of shells and bullets, the Prussians firing at the ambulance notwithstanding the red cross flying in several places over the caserne, situated on a hill of the citadel commanding the whole country around Sedan. * * * * * If Germany remains victorious there will be for several years to come no possibility of peacefully living in any spot where a dozen Germans are to be found: and, as they are to be found everywhere, there will be little prospect of comfortable existence at all. If, on the contrary, they have a somewhat sensible defeat under the walls of Paris, the whole country in their rear will rise; every woman, every child, in France will take a knife, and very few Germans will see their fatherland again. Of this the peasants begin to speak already quite openly to any one whom they can believe not to be a Prussian.

Prussian Account of the Degeneracy of the French Soldiers.

Herr Wachenhusen, in an article in the Cologne *Gazette*, thus gives his opinion on the French soldiers, the result, he states, of his observations in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the present war:

It may sound rash, but I assert that the French soldier, such as he is, will gain no victory over troops like the Germans, either to-day or to-morrow, still less, for the degeneracy will but increase, a few years hence. The *rôle* of France is played out; it will remain quiet by the Rhine. The country, which yearly, through the artificiality of its manner of life, its dissipations and its obstinate destruction of human life, is depopulated, and whose people are physically declining; that country, after this fearful and bloody lesson, will have to give up any serious thought of conquest in Germany. The French soldier, through his mode of life has lost all military virtues, his discipline is relaxed and his ambition stunted. I am assured that when the French soldiers marched through Rheims they tired of the weight of their guns, threw them away, and scornfully laughed in their officers' faces. Everywhere I have found proofs of the vandalism which the French soldiers have exhibited in all the villages and towns of their own country. I have met civilians who openly confessed they would rather have twenty Prussians as foes than five Frenchmen as defenders. As to the want of vigilance of the French army, we saw an instance of it at Beaumont, where, at bright midday, our troops surprised a large French encampment at cooking which had not appointed any sentinels. In the evening the meat, potatoes and rice in their saucepans, under which the fires still glimmered, showed me the way over the battlefield. They abandoned everything in the wildest flight, and we thus captured two large camps, one behind another. The Arab, even, shames the French in this, for he always, even on his caravan, appoints sentinels at night. We see, however, that the *grande nation* have learned nothing even from their conquered enemies. As is the French soldier in the camp so he is on the march. He cannot march, indeed; he consequently accomplishes only a short distance in a day. Marches of twenty or twenty-two miles three or four days in succession, as our troops in this campaign have so often been obliged to make, would speck the roads with the entire French army. The French soldier is, therefore, so much the more selfishly exacting. All the quarters which the hostile army have occupied evince this. He bears privations unwillingly, murmurs if they are laid upon him, and takes by force from his own countrymen what he needs. The patience and endurance which our soldiers have shewn when it was necessary to dispense with bread, and even with water, would be inconceivable to the French soldier. It is true, and I cannot sufficiently emphasize the fact, that the French have fought bravely; and who would not with such a weapon as the Chassepot? But remember what I said of the little prelude at Saarbruck; only when they are in masses do they give a smart fire. They also hold out in strong positions. But are these military 'virtues?' Where our artillery actively played they always took to flight; their officers never had authority over them. What we suffered from them—and God knows it is much—was owing to their fearful weapon, which was death itself for our troops, and poured in as thick as hail, so that only a lucky accident averted death or wounds. With such a weapon in their hands our Prussians would not have lost any of the fine positions which the French have been driven from. The French civilians themselves readily and voluntarily admit: "We French are no longer soldiers, at least against such enemies as the Germans. Peace should, therefore, be given us. France is big enough. God only grant that it does not become smaller!" To sum up, Napoleon, the great strategist, undertook a war with an army of at most 300,000 to 350,000 men, including the Garde Mobile, which was first called up on the 15th of August. Napoleon himself the generalissimo, the great theorist, showed that he understood nothing at all of the art of war. His generals quarreled like street urchins; one of them showed himself still more incompetent than another; not one of them had talent or made an opportunity anywhere to distinguish himself.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE AND NAPOLEON.

Anti-Bonapartist Feeling in Normandy.

I was greatly struck, writes Dr. Russell, throughout my long course, at the desolate appearance of Normandy. Those extensive plains about Rouen, which are generally peopled with herds of oxen thick as daisies in a meadow, showed now only a very few, just enough for the immediate reserve of the large city. Further on among the rich, beautiful meadows of Normandy, three or four bullocks or cows were quite a rare sight, and literally I only saw two flocks of sheep in all the distance between Rouen and Alençon.

All along the line everybody talked to his neighbor about the war. Private soldiers with third-class tickets often got into first-class carriages for want of room elsewhere. They were eagerly questioned by passengers, and one and all joined in abuse of the ex-Emperor. Men who had been at Sedan and had got to Rouen, by way of Douay, were thoroughly impressed with the belief that the Emperor and the Court Generals delighted in getting soldiers killed as a revenge for the *plébiscite*, and that the disgraceful capitulation of Sedan was ordered by the Emperor for his own private purposes. In no single instance did I hear a voice raised in favor of a restoration. Tentatively, I said to several people that the Bonapartist party was working hard to get the Emperor back, and that if the King of Prussia seconded their efforts there was no knowing but that they might succeed. Nobody that I met with would for a moment admit the possibility of a restoration. Men, women and children, and soldiers joined in the unanimous opinion that come what might, France would never tolerate a Bonaparte again, and that nothing would so exasperate the country against Prussia as the idea that she wanted to impose their old, imbecile and wicked ruler upon them again.

A View of Metz.

"At St. Blaize there is a battery of about ten guns. Prince Frederick Charles has erected a telescope here, by means of which the German officers can see right into Metz. They would have allowed us to look through it, but the weather was too unfavorable for it to be of any service. With the naked eye the whole valley, surrounded by hills and with Metz in the centre, with its grand old cathedral towering up, is clearly to be seen. Masses of troops are about on all sides, but from this point there seems no reason why you should not walk into the city. The *chaussée*, with its fringes of poplars, is straight before you. It does not appear that there is aught to hinder your entrance. But, stay, behind every bush, behind every stone, stretched at full length in a ditch on either side of the valley around the city is a marksman. So soon as any enemy comes within range there is a curl of white smoke, a crack of a gun, and if the aim has been true, one combatant the less on one side or the other. Apart from its warlike interest, the view is magnificent."

NEGRO TESTIMONY IN KENTUCKY.

A Relic of Slavery—Black Men Not Permitted to Give Evidence Against Whites.

The Louisville *Sun* has the following account of the action of the outrageous laws against negroes, kept on the statute books of Kentucky by the Democracy:

This morning, a white man, by the name of John Buke, was presented to the City Court charged with having committed an assault upon a negro named Benjamin Hanley. When the case was called, an Attorney, who had been employed in the prosecution, stated that the assault was an unprovoked one, but there were no witnesses to substantiate the charge except negroes. He was going on to make statement in regard to the case, when the Judge remarked: "If you have no other witnesses you need make no statement in regard to the facts." The Attorney, somewhat surprised, said: "Will you not hear them?" to which the Judge said, "Of course not!" He went on to state that, being Judge of one of the Courts of this Commonwealth he had to be governed by the constitution and statutes of the State, which positively prohibited a negro from giving testimony in a case where the party on trial was a white person, and that he had sworn to uphold the laws and constitutions of the State. The Attorney then remarked, in a kind of an intimidating way, that there was a law which said that this kind of testimony should be received. Judge Price held the same position that has been held by the Circuit Judge, and also the Court of Appeals; that while the State Constitution remains as it is at present, the courts of the State cannot admit negro testimony against a white person. Holding this ground, the party was discharged, as there were no persons who saw the difficulty except the negroes, whose testimony the Judge decided that he had no right to admit.

MOUNT VERNON.

The Present Condition of the Home of Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* writes in reference to Mount Vernon:

The appropriation of seven thousand dollars, made by the last Congress, and expended under the supervision of General Michler, has done much toward arresting the progress of decay which has become painfully apparent. A conservatory for the propagation of plants has been erected in the garden, which is not only an embellishment, but a source of revenue to the Association, from the sale of plants. The roof and observatory on the main building have been repaired, and the destructive consequences of the storms arrested. Some judicious touches of paint are observable on the interior woodwork, and a little timely papering has been done to some of the dilapidated walls. In the great dining-room, the beautiful marble mantel, imported from Italy, and upon which are represented a number of pastoral scenes, carved upon the white, polished surface, has been covered with a large wire screen, to prevent the relic hunters from chipping off pieces with which to embellish their cabinets of curiosities. The hall has also been covered with a suitable oil-cloth, and supplied with some antique articles of furniture. The room that was the library is little changed. To its original law-office look it adheres most grimly. The object of the present management is to retain the primitive appearance of the place, so far as is consistent with its preservation.

TRAGEDY ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND.

Murder in Easton.

The Wilmington *Commercial* says:

At about 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, 2d inst., a colored woman named Emeline Handy was murdered in the kitchen of Franklin G. Wright's residence, in Easton, where she was employed as a servant.

The alarm was given by a colored woman who heard screaming in the kitchen. Several people immediately rushed to the place, and found the woman lying on the kitchen floor, in a pool of her own blood, with her skull fractured in two places, and life almost extinct. A hatchet and an axe lay near her, without one of which it is supposed the wounds had been inflicted. The woman died before the arrival of a physician, who was immediately sent for.

The woman who gave the first alarm stated that a few minutes before she heard the screams she saw a colored man named Frederick Lawrence enter the kitchen with a covered basket on his arm, and shortly afterwards leave it.

He had formerly lived with the deceased as her husband, but had been separated from her for some time, and was believed to be the murderer. Two colored men, named Robert Stanton and Daniel Wailey, immediately started in pursuit of the supposed murderer, arrested him, and delivered him to the authorities, to whom he was at once committed to jail to await the examination.

A coroner's jury was at once summoned, and heard considerable testimony, which appeared to point very positively to Lawrence as the murderer, and they rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Emeline Handy, colored, came to her death from a blow or blows by a deadly instrument, believed to be an axe or hatchet, in the hands of a certain Frederick Lawrence, colored man, on the morning of Sunday, Oct. 2, 1870, in the kitchen of Mr. F. G. Wright, in the town of Easton.

THE PROTECTIVE SYSTEM.

Two Good Points Against Free Trade.

The copper mines about Ontonagon, Lake Superior, have a bit of testimony to offer in favor of protection. Two years ago that town was dead and desolate, because an insufficient tariff had shut up the copper mines in the region around it. Congress increased the tariff enough to make it protective, and mark the consequence: Mining is now carried on at the Victoria, National, Norwich, Minnesota, Rockland, Ridge Flint Steel, Evergreen, Adventure, Aztec and Bohemian mines, and in almost every instance with paying results. With these mines in operation and their hundreds of workmen being in receipt of good wages, are able to keep many American farmers and tradesmen busy in supplying them with food and clothing.

Von Nostrand's Magazine forcibly and tersely states the dilemma in which the free trade theorists are involved by their assertion that a protective tariff is class legislation:

"If protective tariff is class legislation for the benefit of manufactures, then it will stimulate manufactures, causing manufacturers to employ more men, pay higher wages, consume more agricultural products, and while creating a better demand for the farmers' crops, will lessen relatively the number of farmers who compete with each other in raising them. But as more employment and higher wages are just what all workingmen want, and fewer farmers and higher prices for crops are what all farmers want, the free traders are obliged to deny that protective tariff will in fact aid manufactures. If so, in whose favor is the class legislation?"

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Steamboat captains on Lake St. Croix stop to hunt geese when on their regular trip.

—The only persons who really enjoy bad health are the doctors.

—The Czar's pet sporting dog is at present a setter for his portrait by Rosa Bonheur.

—Ladies must accept the paradox, that their hair is no finer even when powdered.

—A Memphis hotel rids itself of mice by means of a corps of trained owls.

—Old Father Time attacks everybody—yet he always takes one of his scythes.—*Ex.*

—The *Unita Cattolica*, of Rome, wears mourning, which it will not shed until the Pope has his own again.

—The story of Louis Napoleon's continued ill-health is founded upon the fact that he isn't recruiting just now.

—An old lady was recently overheard to ask her little boy how he "dare steal the molasses syrup titiously?"

—Paris is all the richer for having lost its last Napoleon, and will be better off when it is without a "Red."

—Indians are employed quite successfully as hop-pickers in Sauk and Juneau counties, Wisconsin.

—The young lady at Allemagoozelum, who was up with the lark, is now down with the rheumatism.

—The Indiana courts are running full time on divorces, notwithstanding the drouth, and turning out a very serviceable article.

—King William gets only $1,900,000 a year for carrying on the King business, and he has to support a family and dress well at that.

—In Scotland 561 places of worship of all denominations have services in whole or in part in the Gaelic language.

—There are just as many rats in New England as there were before the advent of the Chinese.

—By the present generation, as a class, Poor Richard's maxims are considered Richard's poor maxims.

—The forest trees are dying out in some parts of Virginia, and the farmers have to dig out roots by the acre, just as dentists dig out achers by the roots.

—During the moving panic in Paris draymen charged five hundred francs a day—showing that it is better to drive the van than to lead it.

—They call a Cincinnati fat man, who now sleeps in the valley through drinking two gallons of apple-juice, a sul-cider. A pleasant euphemism.

—A suit involving the sum of $2 50, the price of a pair of trousers, has just been decided at Elgin, Ill. The plaintiff suffers a loss of $100, and the county from $50 to $75.

—Mr. Gun, of Detroit, declined to allow his step-son the use of a horse and wagon, when the step-son of a Gun knocked him down with a brick. Gun then went off.

—It is comforting to know that King, the aeronaut, has been over the White Mountains in a balloon—it shows that one man can go higher than even the hotel-keepers in that vicinity.

—Cincinnati census agents have made a desperate stand in the railway depots, determined to overshadow her rivals with her arrivals, who, of course, are reckoned as having been "out of the city."

—One of the most eminent woman's rights leaders wishes it "distinctly understood that this woman question is *not* an anti-man movement." We only wish, she adds, to work by him, side by side, in perfect equality.

—Accommodating.—Lady, "Before I engage you I should like to know what your religion is." Cook, "Oh, ma'am, I always feels it my duty to be of the same religion as the family I'm in.

—According to a Western paper a young lady in that town "appears as fresh and buoyant as the budding rose after passing through the dew-gilded sieve of a fragrant dawn." May be so; you can't always tell.