

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

WILL MURDER OUT?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Every hour of delay diminishes the probability of the arrest of the Nathan murderer, or of any rate of his conviction. If the assassin had any wounds, received in the desperate struggle, upon his person, they must have been slight and are already healed. If he carried away any of the blood of his victim upon his clothes, the fire to which he consigned them on reaching his covert has destroyed the last trace of such proof. If there was a chance that the "boat-builder's dog" could be made to serve the earnestly desired purpose of connecting the criminal with his crime, it would have been made available. If there was a single human being able and willing to put the police on the track of the savage who has appalled the city, that person would by this time have been induced by the large rewards to come forward.

There is the single hope left that some lucky accident will accomplish what energy and skill have failed to achieve, but if it should fail, and the murderer preserve his dreadful secret, it will be no unusual experience. No task trenches so closely on the impossible as the discovery of a murderer who leaves with his crime no distinct proof of his identity. We cited several prominent cases to illustrate this fact, in our remarks upon the Nathan murder last Saturday—the Burdell murder, the Rogers case, the Joyce case, and several others. Equally remarkable instances are the murder of Bartholomew Burke in 1856, who was literally hacked to pieces; the killing of Dr. Lutener in 1864, in broad day, as he sat at his office window in Broadway; the slaying of the jeweler Robinson at the corner of Nassau and Mamaroneck; and the burglar murder in Mid-dletown a few nights ago. These are only the cases occurring in and near New York—in the whole country there are too numerous for concise enumeration. In all these instances the assassins have baffled discovery. In some of them suspicions that were never converted into proofs have always attached to certain particular persons. In others, and noticeably in those of Burke, Lutener, and Robinson, even suspicion was at fault, and the baffled detectives, after the most diligent labor, were forced to give up the investigation in despair.

But there are statistics upon this subject interesting in themselves, and at this moment valuable in allaying the general impatience at the failure of the police thus far in the Nathan case. During the thirteen years ending with 1868, 622 homicides were committed in the city of New York, and of this number 155 were by persons unknown. Thus, in exactly one-fourth of all the homicides occurring during this long period, murder did not out. It may be, indeed, that in many of the cases no great exertion was made to bring the perpetrators to justice; but the fact that in so large a proportion of them whatever efforts were made proved barren, is a sufficient proof of the difficulty of unravelling any murder which is without eye-witnesses. Every homicide tells its own story to an experienced eye in the position and surroundings of the victim until the point is reached of identifying the perpetrator, but there it stops, and leaves the detective to nothing more than guesses. These facts are sufficient to dispense with the dictum that "murder will out" from the rank of an axiom which it has long unworthily held. Taking them all into consideration with the general statistics ought not only to diminish the amazement that the Nathan murderer is still at large, but also to save the police from too severe censure should they fail altogether. We are satisfied that Superintendent Jourdan is doing all that is possible, and we hope for the best result; but we are aware that he is not gifted with the power of working miracles. He can only employ all detective agencies in the pursuit, and these may fail as they have so often done before.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN AND COLONEL KIRK.

From the N. Y. Times.

The troubles in North Carolina have assumed a phase which renders an interpretation of their real character comparatively easy. At an earlier stage they suggested a contest between the local executive and the chief of the Union army, and the chief of the State. They now exhibit the Government as the enemy of law, and as the arbitrary, unrestrained military ruler of a State in which civil authority should be supreme.

We are not unmindful of crimes that have thus far gone unpunished in certain localities in the State. There have been murders, robberies, and outrages in various forms, whose perpetrators have not been arrested, or, if arrested, have been dealt with too leniently by the local administrators of justice. Here and there the "Kluders" have made their appearance, have committed some unlawful act, and have then easily escaped. If, however, on one hand there has been mischief, on the other there certainly has been exaggeration. The population of North Carolina are not wholly unknown, and they are known not to be either thieves or assassins, or the aids and abettors of robbery and murder. Among them, as among ourselves, crime may be organized and defiant; but, after all, the criminals are an insignificant minority, and for their presence or for their acts the entire community ought not to be held responsible. The distinction which here is recognized as a matter of course has been ignored. Entire communities have been arraigned for outrages committed by a few. The outrages themselves have, in many instances, been magnified; in others, a political significance has been attached to incidents of the most ordinary nature. Injustice has thus been done to a people whose general respect for law is as well established as that of the people of Kansas, and whose depressed and embarrassed circumstances constitute a claim upon our generosity which should be felt even in political controversy.

Apart from all qualifying considerations, however, we have insisted that as against these criminals the law shall be enforced. If the every-day machinery of justice is insufficient for their detection, let its capacity be increased for the emergency. But let the increase be regulated by the law, and be in all cases subject to its authority. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the State, or any part of it, is in a condition of anarchy, or that any necessity existed for the employment of extra judicial measures. Gov. Holden was passive quite long enough to prove that even in his judgment no extraordinary difficulty required his attention. He had looked on and done nothing. If, then, the authors of outrages gradually acquired a certain daring, the result of temporary impunity, it is fair to assume that the Governor is in some degree responsible. It was competent for the Governor to strengthen the arm of justice, and to secure the arrest

and punishment of known offenders, while retaining the moral support of the State and the country.

Governor Holden has chosen another course, and one so flagrantly wrong that it is impossible to respect his motives, and at the same time credit him with a judgment befitting his position. We must conclude either that he is playing the part of a reckless partisan, and without regard to decency or right is preparing to control the State election on Thursday; or that, yielding to bad advisers, he forgets his duty to the people whose servant he is, to the State whose interests and honor he has sworn to protect, and to the law whose majesty is superior to even his pretensions. One or the other of these conclusions seems inevitable. How else shall we comprehend the hasty proclamation of martial law, the organization of motley troops—not the lawful militia—under the command of a Tennessee colonel, the refusal to obey orders of regular courts, the arrest of citizens without warrant and their detention without trial—find, finally, the declared purpose to try these prisoners by a military court, with a man not far removed from an outlaw at its head?

It is not possible to watch without indignation the progress of the record which Governor Holden is making for his own condemnation. The method he has adopted for organizing troops—the neglect of the constitutional provisions in this respect, and the departure from the non-partisan attitude becoming a matter at once so delicate and so momentous as the material for the aversion with which these troops are viewed by the people generally. They are a partisan force, under the direction of a Colonel Kirk, whose antecedents are odious, and whose character and temper display the license, recklessness, and cruelty of an unbridled partisanism. This man Kirk Governor Holden has invested with many of the powers of a military dictator in the counties that are un happily subject to his sway. His will is warrant enough for the arrest and imprisonment of those who are not his friends; he threatens to shoot officers of the law who may enter his camp with writs of habeas corpus; and on at least one well-attested occasion he inflicted torture upon a prisoner. For these infamies Governor Holden is responsible. He asserts practically that the habeas corpus act is suspended, though the Chief Justice decides that it is not; and he has so overruled another of the judges that his court shrinks from a contest in which the material power of the Government is arrayed against the officers of justice and the moral power of the law. The whole spectacle is disgraceful to the Governor and humiliating to the country. For it shows that the Executive of a reconstituted State may usurp functions not contemplated by the Constitution under which he was elected, and may become the despotic master of a people whom he is supposed to serve.

It is unfortunate that the Governor, who has placed himself above the law, is nevertheless able to count on the support of the Government of the United States. For what purpose are national troops sent into North Carolina? Infamous as Holden's orders are, infamous as the conduct of his minion, Kirk, has been, we have yet to hear of the first attempt at armed resistance to either. There is martial law without an insurrection—a great display of military force to crush insurgents who have no visible existence. There is no conceivable use for the United States troops now in the State, unless it be to keep guard at the polls on Thursday in the interest of Holden. But are layabouts proper adjuncts of the ballot-box, even in North Carolina? Can President Grant have properly studied the position in North Carolina when he allowed Holden to make United States soldiers the instruments of a cruel tyranny?

THE FRENCH CORDON OF POWER AROUND THE WORLD.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Most people even the well-informed, when they are asked to give an account of the "French Empire," forget the full significance of that expression. Glancing at a map of the globe, we discover in France proper a territory so small in comparison with our own vast continental domain that we are forcibly reminded of Mr. Marcy's famous phrase when he spoke of Austria as "a mere patch on the earth's surface." Her European limits are hardly equal to the combined superficies of two or three of our larger States at the North, while at the South Texas alone exceeds them by about sixty-nine thousand square miles. Yet, within those boundaries, France has a population of thirty-eight million souls. But if we set forth upon a geographical tour of her outside posts and military and naval possessions we are soon struck by, not merely their number and extent, but by the strategic continuity that can be distinctly traced in their arrangement and their relations to each other.

It was the boast of British orators and statesmen not long since, when extolling the power of their own country, that "its morning drum beats in the ears of the world," the allusion referring to her chain of colonies in every zone and in every quarter of the earth. In truth, her nominal possessions in America, Asia, and Africa, including the Canadas, Australia, India, and the Cape of Good Hope, are immense. But it must be remembered that those regions hang so loosely to the mother country as to be almost independent, and their actual severance from the central control is but the question of another generation. The home power is of too limited proportions, too closely hedged in by rival and menacing States, and too greatly exhausted of physical resources, in comparison with the rapidly growing strength of its colonies, to hold its direct sway over them much longer. In view of this fact the idea was broached, a few years since, of making India the centre of control, and thereby acquiring a continental status in the East. But the climate and soil of India are the very reverse of those of England, and the suggestion has been little heard of in later years. With France the case is totally different. While it has as little as the latest comers into the national fold, before the revolutions of 1848, suppressed the blood of the people by the princes of Prussia, of Saxony, and of Hesse, set adrift to the westward great flocks of the Teutonic race, the German immigration into the United States had been but a thin and almost imperceptible stream. The very dream of emigration from Germany at all had only risen upon the German mind with the emancipation of the people during, and after, and in consequence of the Napoleonic propaganda. Scarcely had the abolition in Prussia by the French in 1810, after Jena, was abolished in Wurtemberg by the prince whom the French had raised to a kingly throne, in 1818. With 1849 the German tide fairly began to flow out of the Old World and in upon the New. The first generation born of the immigrants of 1849 are but now coming to maturity; and out of the two millions, more or less, of Germans now living as citizens in America, the enormous majority of men capable of political opinions

and feelings at all must necessarily have been born in Europe, and imbued with European ideas as to the relative importance of European and of American questions. In other words, the German element in America is still, and from the circumstances of the case still must be, essentially a colonial element. This fact is not creditable, of course, to the German element in America; but it is disadvantageous both to that element and to the country. It is a source of weakness to be overcome, not a source of strength to be fostered. To foster it as Mr. Schurz and his associates do, and as a certain number of American party organs seem disposed to do, by going with it in all its European enthusiasms, sympathies, and antipathies, in its unhesitating moral adhesion to the standards of an European power in an European conflict, is to do an ill service to the Germans themselves, and to strike a damaging blow at the harmonious and healthy evolution of American institutions. Even the Germans themselves can see this plainly enough in such a case, for example, as that of the Orangeen, whom insist, without any regard to the passions and perturbations which their willfulness may provoke in the social order, upon flaunting the banners of bygone European conflicts ostentatiously through our streets. No considerable German citizen, we fancy, would question the propriety of official interference, within proper limits, to prevent the fighting over again of the battle of the Boyne on Madison Broadway. Is it impossible, then, for considerate German citizens to perceive how sadly they derogate from the gravity and the elevation of their duties and their rights as Americans, when they give themselves up to the sentimental excitements of a patriotism from all the serious obligations of which they have formally and voluntarily emancipated themselves?

It will be seen, by comparing the survey we have taken with the map, that France thus literally encompasses the globe with a series of strong positions so skillfully pitched near continents, straits, narrow seas and the mouths of great rivers, that, in case of any disabling misfortune occurring to her great English fleet, she would be enabled to re-establish, or to speak, in order to crush almost any other antagonist. The United States would soon have felt this bon constricteur clasp had French domination realized its recent dreams in Mexico and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. As it is, with Cuba in Spanish hands to-day, in French hands, possibly, ere long, there remains a mighty fulcrum close to our own doors for a lever, one end of which might be grasped and pressed in Paris and the other by prying away the foundations of independent strength in either North or South America.

It is well that France is, indeed, our firm and fast friend, and that the coup d'état a Vercour or outside State-stroke which was to follow the one achieved on the 2d of December, 1857, has never been directed against us, else might we, too, have had some reason to feel the strangling pressure of the great cord which cumulative genius has drawn, for the intended France of the future, completely around the planet. As it is, we may escape the lasso for all time if we have statesmen who "know a hawk from a heronshaw when the wind's southerly."

AMERICAN PARTIES AND FOREIGN PASSIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

It seems to be impossible for a certain class of our German fellow-citizens to understand that the condemnation which American public sentiment bestows upon the agitation now carrying on all over the country by such politicians as Mr. Carl Schurz has no reference whatever to the merits or demerits of the German cause in Europe. It has as little to do, also, with the politics of America. American Democrats and American Republicans unite in expressing it; and it is uttered not less heartily by Americans who believe Bismarck and King William to be the predestined apostles of German freedom than by Americans who put their faith in the future of Europe in the radical propagandism of French ideas and in the political infatuation of the Emperor Napoleon. The fundamental objection to such demonstrations as those which are now for the moment advancing, only hereafter to recoil in ruin upon the political fortunes of Mr. Schurz and his emulators, consists in the simple fact that these demonstrations tend to arrest the fusion into a homogeneous democratic people of our heterogeneous population, drawn from all quarters of monarchical Europe. In doing this they furthermore lower the tone of our national character and break the breath of the nation before the world. For nearly a generation after the recognition by Europe of our independence, this country was dragged this way and that, heaped, heated, and harassed by precisely such influences as the inconsiderate Teutonism of the moment tends to inflict upon us once more. Hardly emerged from our colonial estate, we had not yet acquired anything like a distinct consciousness of our new mission and place in the world when the French revolution of '89 broke forth in all its awful magnificence. Ties of blood unbroken by war, and the countless traditions of our society and our institutions, led one great section of the American people to sympathize intensely with the indignation aroused in England and throughout monarchical Europe by the excesses of the men of September and of the Jacobin Government. Ties of gratitude for inestimable services rendered to the national cause, and the influences of French thought and of French philosophy widely disseminated throughout the land, drew another great section of the people into an ardent devotion to the cause of revolutionary France. Our domestic parties lost their local color. We were divided into Anglo-men and Gallo-men. We wore the cockades of "Pitt and Coburg" or the tri-colored ribbon of the new republic. All this belittled and retarded our proper national development. The remembrance of all this makes us shrink to-day from the revival, though on a smaller scale and within the limitations of a special class, of the mistakes and the concessions of that elder time. The Germans of America to-day are more nearly colonial in their mood of mind and in their sympathies than any other body of immigrants among us. For this there are simple and obvious causes. In the first place, the Germans are the latest comers into the national fold. Before the revolutions of 1848, suppressed the blood of the people by the princes of Prussia, of Saxony, and of Hesse, set adrift to the westward great flocks of the Teutonic race, the German immigration into the United States had been but a thin and almost imperceptible stream. The very dream of emigration from Germany at all had only risen upon the German mind with the emancipation of the people during, and after, and in consequence of the Napoleonic propaganda. Scarcely had the abolition in Prussia by the French in 1810, after Jena, was abolished in Wurtemberg by the prince whom the French had raised to a kingly throne, in 1818. With 1849 the German tide fairly began to flow out of the Old World and in upon the New. The first generation born of the immigrants of 1849 are but now coming to maturity; and out of the two millions, more or less, of Germans now living as citizens in America, the enormous majority of men capable of political opinions

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PROSPECT OF A REPUBLIC IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Sun.

General Prim and not the Spanish nation has furnished the occasion for setting Europe in a blaze. He has himself stated that Prince Leopold was his own selection, and that his colleagues in the Spanish Ministry remonstrated against the nomination upon the ground that it would be opposed by France. He subsequently asserted that he had no idea that France would be so persistent in her opposition; but that Spain had already gone too far to retreat without disgrace, and so he exclaimed, "I will not yield." To call Denmark "the most glorious victory of this century" is to utter nonsense; and it would be equally untrue had 40,000 Prussians there beaten 70,000 Frenchmen; for at Auerstadt, seven years before, 25,000 Frenchmen under Marshal Davoust defeated 66,000 Prussians. But enough of particular instances of battles fought between the Prussians and the French in the old wars. Mr. Roemer is most audaciously cool when he talks of the Prussians "being encumbered by Russians or Austrians." Why, there could have been no war in 1813 had not the Russians acted with the Prussians in the April and May of that year; and no renewal of the war in August, 1813, had not the Austrians joined the Russians and the Prussians, who had been defeated at Lutzen and Bautzen by the French. Blucher never could have had an army to command—the Army of Silesia never could have won a place in history—had he not been "encumbered" by Russians. It was the heroic action of the Russians at Kulm that led to the winning of that field, which rendered the great French victory at Dresden barren. Had Kulm not been lost, even Blucher's victory at the Katzbach would have been a fruitless affair. Germany was "delivered," in 1813, by the Russians, if any one people are to have the exclusive merit of that work. We observe that one of the speakers at the late Prussian meeting in Faneuil Hall referred to the battle of Leipzig as if it had been a Prussian action! It was not a German action, much less a Prussian action. The Russians bore the chief burden of that great fight, on the side of the Allies. The Allies lost at Leipzig 42,500; absent from the 200,000 belonged to the Russian army, 7500 to the Austrian army, and 310 to the Swedes; leaving 14,120 to the Prussians. Considering that a large part of the Austrian army was not composed of Germans, we shall not err in putting about three-fifths of the entire loss of the Allies as having fallen upon men who were not of the German race. The loss of the Prussians was very great, and testifies nobly to their valor on that memorable field; but that field never could have been fought had either the Russians or the Austrians been absent from it. So severely were the Allies handled on the first day of the battle (October 16, 1813) that they did not resume fighting on the 17th, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements, particularly Bennigsen's Russians and Colloredo's Austrians; and Bernadotte's army, which joined Blucher on the north side of Leipzig, contained Russians and Swedes. The event of the battle was decided on the 18th by the weight of the allied artillery fire at the south, principally proceeding from Austrian and Russian batteries; and at the north, by the arrival of Bernadotte, whose army was made up principally of men who were not Prussians. The Russians suffered dreadfully on the north side, where Blucher led the allied forces. There were even some Englishmen at the battle of Leipzig, Captain Bogue commanding there an English rocket brigade, Congreve rockets being then and there used for the first time. Leipzig was neither a German nor a Prussian victory, for it was won by Russians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, Swedes, Englishmen, Croats, and various kind of Germans, who fought against Frenchmen, Italians, Dutchmen, Belgians, Poles, and various kind of Germans. In short, it was, as it has been called, a People's Battle, a Congress of Nations, all the members of which were armed, and whose noise was greater even than that which a political Congress could have produced.

There is but one plan possible by which Spain can maintain her independence, and no crisis can be more opportune for executing it than the present. We mean, of course, the creation of a republic. Far-sighted men in Spain must long ago have seen that a Spanish king is impossible, and that the selection of a foreign prince will only subject the nation to foreign domination. In either case the nationality and independence of Spain will be destroyed, and Spaniards will have no one but General Prim to thank for it.

Under the circumstances, therefore, we are not surprised that, at the instigation of a committee of the Republican Deputies, the permanent committee of the Cortes think it time to convene the whole body for the purpose of definitively establishing the Constitution. The publican Spain would give Cuba her independence, and Cuba's slaves their immediate freedom.

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN BATTLES.

From the Boston Traveller.

An article from the Cincinnati Commercial is going the rounds concerning the past fighting of the French and the Prussians, and is said to be written by "a well-informed European." Mr. Daniel Roemer. Mr. Roemer may be a very honest and a very clever man, but well informed certainly he is not, as we shall proceed to show. Mr. Roemer says: "The only battles in which Prussians alone, what being encumbered by Russians or Austrians, fought the French were Luckau, Gross-Beeren, Katzbach, and Dennewitz, and the engagement of the 18th of October, 1813, in which the Prussians were victorious. The battle of Dennewitz, moreover, the most glorious victory of this century. Forty thousand Prussians, under Ney, routed seventy thousand Frenchmen, under Ney. No nation can show such a glorious victory in the present century." The battle of the Katzbach was a series of combats fought on the 26th and 27th of August, 1813, between a French army, commanded by Marshal Macdonald (in which were many Poles, Germans, and Italians), and the army of Silesia, commanded by the celebrated Blucher. The Army of Silesia was composed of Russians and Prussians, the former being the more numerous, and their two corps being led by Count Langeron and General von Sacken, well-known Russian commanders. Baron von Mufling, who was Blucher's Quartermaster-General, says:—"Langeron's vigorous attack, about 6 o'clock in the evening of the 26th, was probably the cause of Macdonald's precipitate retreat; and if Langeron's corps, in consequence, had most share in the dispersion of Macdonald's army, it was a well-deserved reward." ("Passages from My Life and Writings," pp. 72, 73.) According to the same eminent Prussian authority, Blucher said, the day after the battle, "We owe a great deal to General von Sacken; his 12-pounders on the Elsholz heights facilitated our work, and his cavalry in Sebastian's rear completed the victory. Let us be hold that we are victorious." The Baron also says, "When our (the Prussian) cavalry came up, the force got too much scattered in the fight, so that they were unable to decide it, or to rout the enemy, until the Russian cavalry of Sacken's Corps took them on the left flank," etc. But for the presence of the Russians at the battle of the Katzbach, no such battle ever could have been fought. The Prussians fought well, as they have done on an hundred fields, but it is utterly false to say that they won the battle mentioned—and no honest, well-informed Prussian ever claimed the vic-

tory of the Katzbach as the exclusive glory of his countrymen.

The battle of Gross-Beeren was fought on the 23d of August, 1813, between the army of the Crown Prince of Sweden (Bernadotte) and a French army commanded by Marshal Oudinot. The Prussians did most of the fighting on the side of the Allies, but they were well supported by Russian cavalry, and by Swedish cavalry on the Swedish side. This battle, however, was to a large extent a battle between Germans, for there was a very heavy force of Saxons in the French army, 24,000 men, according to an authority eminently friendly to the Prussians, besides other Germans. In the first part of the battle the Saxons were successful, but later they were beaten, through the concentration of an immensely superior force against them, (Prussians, Swedes, and Russians.)

The battle of Dennewitz was fought on the 6th of September, 1813, between the allied army which Bernadotte commanded and a French army commanded by Marshal Ney. The Prussians fought with great bravery, but the result would have been a drawn battle had not Bernadotte brought up his Swedes and Russians, and made it a brilliant victory for the allies. It was the work of the Russian cavalry that converted the French retreat into a rout, and gave to the victors the prisoners, cannon, and so forth that testified to the greatness of their success. Of the 6000 men lost by the Allies in the action, 1000 were not Prussians, which shows that men of other nations took an effective part in winning the victory. It is nonsense to say that "forty thousand Prussians routed seventy thousand Frenchmen," for large parts of Ney's army were composed of Germans and Italians, and there was no rout of the French army so long as it had only the Prussians to fight; the rout took place after the Swedes and Russians arrived on the field (40,000 strong or thereabout, with 150 pieces of cannon), and was immediately brought about by charges made by the Russian horse. To call Dennewitz "the most glorious victory of this century" is to utter nonsense; and it would be equally untrue had 40,000 Prussians there beaten 70,000 Frenchmen; for at Auerstadt, seven years before, 25,000 Frenchmen under Marshal Davoust defeated 66,000 Prussians. But enough of particular instances of battles fought between the Prussians and the French in the old wars. Mr. Roemer is most audaciously cool when he talks of the Prussians "being encumbered by Russians or Austrians." Why, there could have been no war in 1813 had not the Russians acted with the Prussians in the April and May of that year; and no renewal of the war in August, 1813, had not the Austrians joined the Russians and the Prussians, who had been defeated at Lutzen and Bautzen by the French. Blucher never could have had an army to command—the Army of Silesia never could have won a place in history—had he not been "encumbered" by Russians. It was the heroic action of the Russians at Kulm that led to the winning of that field, which rendered the great French victory at Dresden barren. Had Kulm not been lost, even Blucher's victory at the Katzbach would have been a fruitless affair. Germany was "delivered," in 1813, by the Russians, if any one people are to have the exclusive merit of that work. We observe that one of the speakers at the late Prussian meeting in Faneuil Hall referred to the battle of Leipzig as if it had been a Prussian action! It was not a German action, much less a Prussian action. The Russians bore the chief burden of that great fight, on the side of the Allies. The Allies lost at Leipzig 42,500; absent from the 200,000 belonged to the Russian army, 7500 to the Austrian army, and 310 to the Swedes; leaving 14,120 to the Prussians. Considering that a large part of the Austrian army was not composed of Germans, we shall not err in putting about three-fifths of the entire loss of the Allies as having fallen upon men who were not of the German race. The loss of the Prussians was very great, and testifies nobly to their valor on that memorable field; but that field never could have been fought had either the Russians or the Austrians been absent from it. So severely were the Allies handled on the first day of the battle (October 16, 1813) that they did not resume fighting on the 17th, but awaited the arrival of reinforcements, particularly Bennigsen's Russians and Colloredo's Austrians; and Bernadotte's army, which joined Blucher on the north side of Leipzig, contained Russians and Swedes. The event of the battle was decided on the 18th by the weight of the allied artillery fire at the south, principally proceeding from Austrian and Russian batteries; and at the north, by the arrival of Bernadotte, whose army was made up principally of men who were not Prussians. The Russians suffered dreadfully on the north side, where Blucher led the allied forces. There were even some Englishmen at the battle of Leipzig, Captain Bogue commanding there an English rocket brigade, Congreve rockets being then and there used for the first time. Leipzig was neither a German nor a Prussian victory, for it was won by Russians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, Swedes, Englishmen, Croats, and various kind of Germans, who fought against Frenchmen, Italians, Dutchmen, Belgians, Poles, and various kind of Germans. In short, it was, as it has been called, a People's Battle, a Congress of Nations, all the members of which were armed, and whose noise was greater even than that which a political Congress could have produced.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BLUEBERRY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN did Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No Discoloration—No Ridiculous Tint—Does not contain Lead nor any Vitae Poison to injure the Hair or System. Investigate the Hair and Scalp with care, and use of this Dye or Brow Dye. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (42 mwt)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

SUMMER RESORTS. BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 1/2 m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board per day, \$3.00; from June 1 to July 1, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$18, according to room; for the months of July and August, \$17.50; August, \$16.00; from June 1 to October 31, \$12.00. J. H. ROOKWELL, Proprietor.

CHITTINGENGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MICHIGAN COUNTY, N. Y. First-class Hotel, with complete arrangements for drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York City, via Hudson River, and Buffalo and Brown. No. 100 change. Send for circular. 6 1/2 m

CAPE MAY, CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J., Opens June 1. Closes October 1. Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces. TERMS—\$3.00 per day June and September. \$4.00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address 4 1/2 m J. F. OAKE, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. The house has been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior accommodations for those seeking a quiet and comfortable retreat for the summer. Address, E. GILFILLAN, No. 104 CHESTNUT Street, or Cape May, N. J. 6 1/2 m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1500 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1. MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES. 5 1/2 m

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J. The new Atlantic is now open. 5 1/2 m Wm. M. McKim, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS, S. FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 1/2 m

ATLANTIC CITY, UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aloto. Terms, \$30 per week. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address 25 m BROWN & WOELPEL, Proprietors.

No. 27 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia. 25 m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. No. 207 open. Residents in the vicinity of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing accommodations, a railroad has been constructed since last season, and the house has been completely renovated, and the house has been completely renovated, and the house has been completely renovated. 6 1/2 m A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. J. FERRAS, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on North CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot. Terms to suit. 7 1/2 m ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, near house below the Mansion House, ATLANTIC CITY, NOW OPEN to receive guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new friends are cordially invited to make it, in every particular. 6 1/2 m MRS. JOHN MCMICK, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic and Pacific avenues. MRS. E. LUNGERN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from \$10 to \$15 per week. 7 1/2 m

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms low. 6 25 m GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN for the reception of guests. 5 1/2 m LAWLER & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. 6 1/2 m ELSHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION. EDGEMILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870. The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade, Room large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board. A few families can be accommodated by applying early. For particulars call on or address 7 1/2 m REV. T. W. CATPELL, Merchantville, N. J.

REVEREND MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISHOP, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be prepared for the College, for Cadets, or for West Point of the Naval Academy. 7 1/2 m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on THURSDAY, August 12, French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 5 1/2 m Wm. L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUBERBAUGH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia, will be received on and after August 12. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 429 Chestnut street. 6 30 m

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH, with Front Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. E. T. THOMAS, (formerly operator at the Golden Rule Dispensary, 10th and Arch Streets) has removed to 91 WALNUT Street. 1 1/2 m