

NAPOLÉON IN BE N.

A HISTORICAL CONTRAST—WHAT PRUSSIA WAS MADE TO SUFFER BY THE FIRST NAPOLÉON.

Now that the conquerors of France have magnanimously turned their backs upon Paris, and have resolved to spare the vanquished capital the humiliation of a triumphal march, it may be well to consider for a moment the contrast presented by the conduct of the French invader when the campaign of Jena had laid Germany at his feet. A half century has certainly improved the manners and morals of princes.

The events of the present obscure in our eyes all the past. There is something so startling in the succession of victories that have brought the King of Prussia in seven months in triumph to the Tuileries, that we call them in our daily speech unexampled, and challenge history to afford any parallel for them. An argument as to the innate inferiority of the Latin races is founded upon these occurrences, and the South is once more summoned to give up the world peacefully to the fair-haired families that are pouring forward from the teeming North.

Prussia had broken to pieces so completely and lamentably at the first blow that there seemed little life or vitality left in her organization. The events of one day were all that was necessary to destroy her military force and her power of resistance. When we consider the armies employed in this momentous campaign—not more than 190,000 on a side—it hardly seems like a war in comparison with the vast armaments of our day; but the results involved were of the greatest magnitude, and the genius and endurance displayed by the conqueror and his subordinates will always make the story of Jena one of the most attractive chapters in the history of wars to those who unfortunately still believe in the nobility and worth of the science of human butchery.

Reading over again the engrossing story in the light of recent events, we are startled at every page by the wonderful way in which time has brought its revenge to the vanquished and its retribution to the victors. The terms seem exactly exchanged in almost every essential particular. Then it was the Prussian King, weak and uxorious, who, influenced by a vain Queen and a crowd of ambitious and ignorant nobles, rushed into a hap-hazard war unprepared. It was Prussia that took so little care of the political and diplomatic aspects of the affair that she was caught and crushed at last entirely alone. It was Prussia that gloried in the beauty and regularity of her field parades; it was her armies that were encumbered by a vast train of useless and luxurious rubbish; at their head were old and respectable officers owing their places to their social rank and the traditions of former reigns; the Duke of Brunswick, Field-Marshal Mollendorf, and the Prince Hohenlohe. They were not satisfied with the nominal command. They had the vacillations of age and the conceit of youth. They were too old to learn or to admit that they had anything to learn.

with bravery and good conduct, but the French superiority in discipline and intelligence was so enormous that the day closed on the rout and ruin of the military power of Prussia. The King narrowly missed capture. Madame d'Abrantes says her cousin, an ardent young officer, eager for distinction, saw him and just missed catching him. The King's escape to his horse. When the young man, Napoleon, who always condescended every man in his very hand, before a fight, scattered them like a vast net over the country, making many captives among the broken, disorganized forces.

He passed through Weimar, where the wife of the Grand Duke, who had been, after her lady-like manner, a violent partisan of the war, came to him begging for consideration to her subjects. He only answered, "Madame, you know now what war is." He was more civil to Goethe; made him talk with him while he dined; was greatly pleased with the country poet, and said afterwards, "He is a man, that Mr. Goet." The remark does not shine by originality, but is usually taken in a complimentary sense, even by men. On his victorious journey to Berlin he arrived at Potsdam on the evening of the 25th of October. He rarely exhibited in any merely sentimental matter such interest as was awakened in him by the souvenirs of Sans Souci. He seemed to reach back over the gulf of years a hand half of defiance and half fellowship to the great philosopher-king who here held his court of choice spirits, sacred from the invasion of statecraft or war. The seclusion of a troubadour king, who knows nothing but music, is contemptible. We can easily conceive what fine Gaulish epithets the great Emperor would have applied to his present Majesty of Bavaria. But for the dilatoriness of him who was first in war and first in the cabinet, he had a genuine and natural admiration. He showed it by stealing his sword and belt and the Cordon of the Black Eagle. "It will look well in the Invalides," he thought, "and serve as a plaster for Rosbach."

Davoust went first into Berlin. With his soldierly sense of justice in things military, Napoleon had so planned the march of the army that Davoust should receive the keys of the capital—a noble geronimo nobly earned in the sweat and blood of that strenuous day by the bridge at Naumburg. But when the grim soldier was offered them by the municipal authorities, he gave them back, saying they belonged to a greater than himself, the Emperor. He left a single regiment in the city, and passed on to establish himself just outside at Friedrictshagen, his right on the Spree and his left on the forest. Leave was given to the troops to visit the conquered capital, a portion at a time. Davoust stipulated for the strictest observance of discipline, and promised on his part to respect person and property sacredly, on condition of good behavior from the citizens and a supply of provisions for the limited time the troops should remain.

The soldiers and the people appear to have gotten on together well enough. The shops were all opened the day after the French entered; the tranquil Berliners thronged the streets, looking at the swaggering and jabbering strangers with philosophic and thoughtful interest, trying doubtless to deduce, from the cut of their surtouts and the curve of their mustaches, the logical explanation of the events of the Conscience and the Empire. Besides, in Berlin, there was no Paris to-day. The Government was unpopular for having made the war, and it was thus easy to shift the onus of personal resentment; like the gentleman who was kicked by mistake for one Grimshy, and said, "I can't quarrel for that—Grimshy can't expect it."

Napoleon evidently keenly appreciated the glory of this short and most marvellous campaign. When he had taken Vienna, he made a parade about it—so proudly visited the city. He spent the whole period of his stay at the lovely palace of Schoenbrunn, where, by the way, a Tyrolean jager indulged in the luxury of a shot at him, and died for it. But whether it was Jena, or the provoking memories of Potsdam, or a sudden and acute attack of human nature, he resolved upon a somewhat public and formal entry into Berlin on the 28th of October, 1806.

There would be nothing easier than for the people of a conquered town to prevent any such shows, or at least to give them a glibly funeral favor. When Joseph Bonaparte entered Madrid as King of Spain, the people simply stayed at home and shut their doors, and the gloom of the silent streets struck to the heart of the carpet-bag King. But the Spaniards are an apathetic folk, with no thirst for knowledge. You could not get a New York crowd to stay at home when even Lincoln passed through, and no considerations of patriotism would have induced the geist-reich Berliners to smother their pipes indoors when there was such an opportunity of making psycho-physiological observations on the march of the human race. So the wide streets were crowded with men and maidens, each in their holiday clothes, to see the conquering Welshers. First came the veteran Grenadiers and Chasseurs-a-pied, in their brightest uniforms and accoutrements, and so skillful in the Frenchman in caring for his clothes that, at the end of a long campaign, he shall look as if only ten minutes from his caserne; in the rear came the cavalry and dragons, and in the centre of the cortege, preceded and followed by a group of magnificent officers, in the midst of whom the heroic faces of Berthier, of Duroc, and of Davoust were conspicuous, on a powerful horse that bore his burden with something like conscious dignity and decorum, rode the hero of the day—the best-known figure and face of all that have ever confronted the eyes of men. He had resisted the temptation of splendid dress, if it ever assailed him. He wore the simple costume that palace and battle-field knew equally well. Through the wide fair street of Unter den Linden the gorgeous pageant passed to the royal Palace, and there Napoleon alighted, took formal possession of the city, and took audience to all the public authorities. His language was friendly and reassuring in regard to all except the aristocracy, who, led by that instinct which protects the lower orders of created life, had run away from town. He was very bitter in reference to them, charging upon them the responsibility of the war. He did not waste much time on ceremony. He had himself quite at home in the King's apartments, received the Ambassadors, dismissed them, and sent for M. de Talleyrand. As soon as this most accomplished diplomat arrived, the Emperor began that astonishing series of letters, orders, and decrees which will make his sojourn in Berlin forever memorable in history.

As in all cases where a despot tries to wrest from its true wide purpose to his own selfish ones the evident tendency of civilization and educating events, this devastating march and glorious triumph of Napoleon have injured only France and benefited only Prussia. It now lies in Prussia the seeds of democracy thought. It aided to build up the French mind and character that military spirit, that

disposition to pardon everything which was redemptive to a specious and vulgar success, which has since so frightfully demoralized the nation. Sedan is the complement of Jena. The abandonment of Paris reverses and cancels the march through Berlin. One Emperor by yielding to an impulse of brutal triumph stained the glory of victory and bred undying resentments. Another by listening to wise counsels confirms the moral advantage he has gained in battle and marks the generous progress of the age.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE "UPPER TEN THOUSAND" OF ENGLAND.

There are two hundred and thirty-one members of the Privy Council of England and Ireland, of whom thirty-one are entitled to sit on the judicial committee. The House of Peers consists of four princes of the blood-royal, two archbishops, twenty-seven dukes, thirty-two marquises, one hundred and sixty-four earls, thirty-five viscounts, twenty-four bishops, and one hundred and seventy-four barons, making a total of four hundred and sixty-two. There are one hundred and six peers of Scotland and Ireland who are not members of the Upper House, viz., one marquis, thirty-one earls, twenty viscounts, and fifty-four barons. The House of Commons consists of six hundred and fifty-two members, there being at present four vacant seats. The nobility of the United Kingdom are five hundred and forty-eight in number, and there are fourteen peers who are minors, of whom one (the Earl of Pembroke) will come of age this year. There are thirteen peeresses in their own right, and twenty-three widows of peers whose titles have become extinct. The number of judges in England is twenty-six, and in Ireland twenty-three, and there are thirteen Scotch Lords of Session. There are two archbishops of the Church of England, and twenty-eight bishops, of whom two are suffragans. The Irish Episcopal Church consists of two archbishops and ten bishops, and the number of Indian, colonial, and missionary bishops is fifty-four. There are seven bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church, and the number of retired bishops is nineteen. The Roman Catholic Church in England numbers twelve prelates, and there are four archbishops of that Church in Ireland. There are twenty-two accredited foreign ministers in England, and the number of British ministers abroad is thirty-five. The number of governors of British possessions and colonies is sixty, and the lords-lieutenant of counties in Great Britain and Ireland are one hundred and seventeen. There are eight hundred and sixty-three baronets of the United Kingdom, and the number of noblemen and baronets who are knights is one hundred and twenty-eight.

There are five hundred and nineteen knights, civil and military, exclusive of the honorary knights and the native knights of the Star of India. The Order of the Bath contains seven hundred and ninety-two companions, and there are one hundred and sixty-two members of the Order of the Star of India and St. Michael and St. George, which number includes the surviving Knights of Hanover. There are four field-marshal of the British army, and the number of general officers of all ranks (including those on half-pay and those whose rank is purely honorary) is six hundred and twenty-nine. The Indian army contains two hundred and ninety-four general officers, and the number of lieutenants in the Indian army is one hundred and fifteen. The number of aides-de-camp to the queen is forty-four, and there are thirty-two medical officers who are honorary physicians and surgeons to her Majesty. The judges of the county courts are sixty-one in number, and there are one hundred and ninety-seven queen's counsel and sergeants-at-law in England, and the number of recorder of boroughs and cities in England and Wales is ninety-eight. There are thirty-three deans of cathedrals and collegiate churches in England and Wales, and the number of archdeacons in the same division of the kingdom is seventy. The chaplains and priests in ordinary to the queen number sixty-four. The number of royal academicians is forty-five, there being one vacancy to fill up, and there are three vacancies in the list of associates, who are twenty in number.

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The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871. The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requirements for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 28. These courses are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address Rev. J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, 263m

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GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS, LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS. The Spring Term of the present session begins on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

The rearrangement of classes which enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.

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Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 321 ly

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LEGAL NOTICES. DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt. EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at No. 32 South THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, in said district, on the TWENTY EIGHTH day of MARCH, A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS. OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE. In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on North College Avenue will be received by the Chief Commissioner on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of FRANK DE SILVER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ATYANITA W. BARCLAY, surviving executrix of the estate of FRANK DE SILVER, dec'd, and to report distribution of the balance on the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 711 WALNUT STREET, in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MARY BOWMAN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of said estate among those who are entitled to the same, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on FRIDAY, March 10, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of GEO. L. CRAWFORD, Auditor.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPS, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nipps, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nipps, on the 21st day of April, 1867, for an improvement in Grinding Saw: It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the evidence for the arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 6th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870. \$300,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money) \$333,375 00

200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money) \$14,000 00 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent Loan \$94,162 50 164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan \$163,900 00

20,000 Pennsylvania Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds \$20,700 00 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds \$25,200 00 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed) \$9,000 00

20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan \$18,000 00 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent Loan \$4,300 00 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (20 Shares Stock) \$15,000 00 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (10 Shares Stock) \$4,300 00 10,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Steamship Company (50 Shares Stock) \$4,000 00

\$1,200,150 Par. Cert. \$1,364,447 34. Mkt'g \$1,330,057 90 Real Estate \$1,000,000 00 Bills Receivable for Insurance made \$39,971 37 Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company \$93,375 40

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Union Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1864.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, \$255,397 '89. RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 218 j

People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 514 WALNUT STREET. CHARTERED 1869.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES. Assets December 31, 1870, \$128,651 75. CHAS. E. BONN, President. GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary. 214 j

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Office, No. 24 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, \$1,705,319 07

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST. Assets Jan. 1, '71, \$3,087,452 35

CAPITAL \$400,000 00 ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS \$2,687,452 35 INCOME FOR 1871, \$120,000 00 LOSSES PAID IN 1870, \$72,951 70

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly \$6,000,000.

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