# REPUBLICANISM IN ROME.

## Garibaldian Veterans in Political Association.

**The Anniversary of Mentana—Trains for the Battlefield and Receptions by the Way—New Wine and a Jollification—The Pope's Speech to the Zouaves—Schools—Rifles—An Irish Lady and a Zouave.**

ROME, Nov. 6, 1870.

There is now an association here called the "*Reduci delle Patrie Battaglie*," who are chiefly ex-Garibaldian volunteers, and have fought under that enthusiastic leader on various occasions from 1849 to 1867. For these patriots such an anniversary as the battle of Mentana, which recurred yesterday, was not, of course, to be passed over in silence. Yesterday, before daybreak, they started by a special train for Monte Rotondo, which is an easy walk from Mentana. Other political associations came on by the six A. M. train, and great numbers of other commemorationists reached the scene later in the morning, having preferred conveying themselves and their banners along the old road, the Via Nomentana of the ancient Romans, in omnibuses, caleches and carrettini. Altogether there were about 5,000 on the field of battle to display their sympathy for the Garibaldians who fell there in 1867, in attempting to obtain what has been achieved with far less bloodshed this eventful year. At Monte Rotondo the Mayor and Giunta met the deputies of the different societies and conducted them to partake of an abundant collation. The city doctor then made a speech, and excited the indignation of the assembly by describing the barbarous treatment of the dead and wounded by the Papal soldiers after the battle. At Mentana an arch draped with mourning commemorated the event, and more speeches were made, and laurel wreaths and crowns were placed on the green hillocks marking the resting places of the slain Garibaldians, in whose honor a distinguished poetess, Signora Rizzo, recited an ode of her own composition at the Villa Santucci, the spot where the fight was the hottest. There was a great deal of enthusiasm in the assembly, but order was perfectly maintained, although an immense quantity of the agreeable new wine of Monte Rotondo was consumed on the occasion by the thirsty politicians. In the evening the excursionists returned to Rome with banners, patriotic songs and discordant clanging of drums and horns. This afternoon there was a supplement to the demonstration at the Colliseum, where the stand from which the Capuchin friar preaches on Good Friday was occupied successively by a number of orators, who narrated the events of yesterday and invited the public to another commemorative demonstration on the 24th of November—the anniversary of the beheading of Monti and Tognetti, who were executed as conspirators soon after the blowing up of the Zouaves' barracks in 1867, in which reckless affair they were accused of being the principal actors.

CONFUSION OF TONGUES.

I was amused by the variety of manner and accent in the democratical orators who mounted the monk's pulpit, and I could not help thinking that if the Pope's Ecumenical Council has been prorogued another has succeeded it in the Eternal City, for certainly all parts of Italy have sent their political representatives here, and the rich brogue of the Neapolitan succeeds the close dialect of the Piedmontese, as the smooth Venetian contrasts with the energetic Bolognese.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

A question which interests all parties just now is that of education, for government schools of various grades are about to be opened, the inscription of scholars commencing on the 10th instant, while the Jesuits, who have hitherto monopolized the instruction of youth in Rome, and are anxious not to lose that privilege, have applied to General Lamarmora for permission to reopen their schools and have obtained it, although the Municipal Junta urgently petitioned the Royal Lieutenant in the contrary sense. The result is that the Jesuits are to give up half their extensive localities in the Collegio Romano for the establishment of a government lyceum, gymnasium and technical school, reserving the other half for themselves to continue teaching the scholars whose parents prefer their peculiar system. This privilege is, however, neutralized by a notification published in the *Official Gazette* of last night, informing scholars and their families that as the instruction given by the Jesuits is not considered equal to that provided by the government it will not be accepted as a legal preparation for entry into government lyceums, universities or government offices.

A SPEECH BY THE POPE.

On the 2d instant the Pope addressed the following speech to a body of Pontifical officers just returned to Rome:—

Be welcome, faithful defenders of the cause of God, who, neither yielding to threats nor batteries, remained firm to your duty for eleven years, and then, at the moment of the last trial, willingly offered your lives, merely to demonstrate the violence used against the most ancient and venerable of thrones. Thanks also for your attachment shown to me now, that, although absoyed from your oaths, you prefer waiting with me for better times, which I hope for against all hope. The cause of God, when it appears cast down to every one, is precisely then on the eve of rising again like a new phœnix; therefore, have courage and faith.

PAY.

To facilitate these officers' courage and faith Pius IX. gives them half pay, while the Italian government, looking on them as unattached, gives them half pay also, so that altogether they are not badly off.

ARMS.

There are 5,000 Remington rifles in the Vatican Arsenal, and other descriptions of arms and artillery; but, as that establishment is within the precincts of the Apostolic Palace, General Lamarmora is too delicate to inquire what his Holiness is keeping them for. Perhaps it is to help the "new phœnix" to raise his head again, although a Jesuit writer of reputation, Father Curci, has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Fall of Rome by the Italian Arms Considered in its Causes and Effects," in which he plainly states that "in the present condition of Europe there is no element for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power." As to help from Prussia, Father Curci considers that the "pious aspirations of King William, and his hints of divine right, conceal the greatest danger to the Church and the world." The writer classes Russia and Prussia as two giants of heresy and schism, and inquires what hope there is for the supreme Gerarch of the Catholic Church to be reinstated in his throne by either of them. The only Power capable of aiding the Pontiff, says Father Curci, was Catholic France, "but who does not see into what an abyss that once prosperous and powerful kingdom has fallen?"

IN SUPPORT OF FRANCE.

It is certainly singular to see the warmest friends and bitterest enemies of Pius IX. and the Papacy, such as De Charrette and Garibaldi, the Pontifical Zouaves and the "thousand of Marsala," fighting side by side to save France from the gripe of Prussia.

AN INDIGNANT IRISH LADY.

The *Capitale* is a journal which now and then caters a bit of scandal for the prurient ear of the public. The other day it invited the *Questura* to visit a certain house in the Via Capo le Case, where a lady would be found curling the mustaches of a refugee zouave. As the address of the fair one was given, the lady complained to the police, and obtained an apology from the *Capitale*, besides which she sent the following letter to the *Osservatore Romano* of the 2d inst.:

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS SIR—Allow me to state in your respectable journal that the excuses obtained through the illustrious General Lamarmora and the Questor Berti, from the journal *La Capitale*, respecting what it had impudently said about me, do not suffice. I have still to make a manifestation. Not wishing to have recourse to the above-mentioned illustrious gentlemen, who declared themselves "powerless in preventing the low insults of the free press," I now notify that, being an Irishwoman and a Catholic, and therefore a *Papista* of the blackest hue, the cause of the zouaves is mine also, and, as I told those gentlemen, it would be too great an honor for me to keep a zouave in my house. ANASTASIA D. A. HASSETT.

92 CAPO LE CASE.

COOLIE LABORERS GOING EAST.—Another batch of Chinese laborers, ninety in number, passed through Sacramento on Wednesday *en route* for the cotton fields of Louisiana, where they are to be utilized in place of the negro population. A Sacramento contemporary says that they were "shipped as cattle and tossed up in the cars by Hill & Battles," who are the American agents of the Chinese contracting firms. Recently, when a similar party of laborers were being carried through Sacramento, a number effected their escape by jumping from the cars, and it is probable that these poor creatures are either carried off against their will or are the victims of deceit and treachery.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 18.*

# THE PRIZE RING.

**Prize Fight in Dubuque, Iowa—"Red Handed Mike" Wins an Easy Victory in Four Rounds and Seven Minutes.**

[From the Dubuque Herald, November 17.]

The second prize fight arranged in Dubuque since the earliest settlement here came off on Wednesday. Two years or more ago, Johnny Bernand, a professional pugilist, fought and whipped Toohey, a novice, of Amboy, in a battle which continued through forty-three rounds, although the purse was awarded to Toohey on a claim of "foul." That fight was arranged in this city, and the excursion started from here on a special train chartered from the Illinois Central Company. It created considerable excitement at the time and opened the way for future prize ring contests. Dubuque offers unusual advantages for arranging "mills," there being choice of battle grounds in three different States.

Some weeks ago a battle was fought by novices at Marion, Linn county. The report of the affair in the *Herald* was copied into the New York *Clipper*, and thus came to the notice of Mike O'Connor, otherwise known as Red Handed Mike, a professional prize fighter and aspirant for the championship of light weights. Thinking to advance himself in his ambition, O'Connor came to Dubuque, a few days ago, and issued a challenge for a battle, intending it to come to the notice of the victor in the Marion battle. But it was promptly attended to by a stranger who had just arrived in the city and registered himself at Doner's Hotel as J. C. Clark. He had fought two battles and thought himself equal to the task of taking the conceit out of Red Handed Mike. The challenge was accepted and articles signed for a battle for a purse, to come off near Dubuque on Wednesday, 16th inst. No time was allowed for training, but both men claiming to be in sufficient condition this was not deemed objectionable. Wednesday morning those who had been invited to the country proceeded to the levee, and by the ferryboat and in skiffs started for the battle ground, which had been selected at Boat Yard Hollow, on the Wisconsin shore.

THE MEN.

Mike O'Connor, or Red Handed Mike, claims a fighting weight of 128 pounds, when trained down to his work. He was born at St. Armesett, Canada, and is twenty-six years of age. Before signing articles here he had fought four battles in the prize ring. His first experience was with John Dolan, in a match in Red River territory, in 1865. Dolan entered the ring weighing 200 pounds. Mike weighed 135 pounds. Nineteen rounds were fought in forty-five minutes. Mike came out the victor, but had an arm, his left hand, and four ribs broken by the pounding received from his giant opponent.

In 1869 he fought his second battle at St. Paul, in a match with Mike King. He had heard of King, and in order to secure a match with him assumed the name of McDonald. The men were evenly matched for weight, each turning the scale at 138 pounds. Eight rounds were fought in twenty-five minutes, Mike whipping his man. O'Connor's third battle was fought at Rochester, Minnesota, in February of this year, in a match with Billy Menard. It lasted but two minutes, Menard being knocked out of time in the first round. The fourth battle was in July last, at Mankato, in a match with John Wheeler, alias Bridgeport Tom. Three rounds were fought in five minutes, Wheeler being unable to respond to the call for the fourth.

This brief notice of his prize ring record will give a hint of his capacity as a hitter and his powers of endurance. In Mexico he fought a successful duel with knives, and in Charleston, S. C., a duel with pistols. He entered the ring on Wednesday considerably over weight, not having been trained down, but otherwise in good condition.

J. C. Clark, the other aspirant for prize ring laurels, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and is twenty-three years of age. He has but little experience in the ring, but shows a good record for skill and endurance. In 1867 he fought his first battle with Billy Lawler, at Brooklyn, N. Y. It consisted of thirty-three rounds and lasted forty minutes, Clark whipping his man. His second battle he fought at New Orleans in 1869, with Punch Morris. This was a desperate battle of eighty-two rounds and lasting an hour and twenty minutes, in which Clark was compelled to throw up the sponge, and both men were severely punished.

Clark came here from Memphis. He says he has been sick most of the past summer and was not in condition for a fight.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

The match was finally made late on Tuesday evening, it being understood that the battle would come off on Wednesday morning on the east bank of the Mississippi. Both men were promptly across the river, but various causes delayed the pitching of the ring until after twelve o'clock. It was finally effected, however, the place selected being Boat Yard Hollow, directly opposite and in full view from the city. The ring was the regulation size, twenty-four feet each way. John Morris and Johnny Harris were selected to nurse O'Connor, and William Smith and John Davis performed the same services for Clark. The umpires were Edward Smith and James Jones; referee, A. Routzong.

DASH OF ORATORY.

Everything being ready, the men stripped and in their corners, O'Connor addressed the crowd as follows:—

"Gentlemen—I come here, having been forced into this fight. I did not want to fight this man; but he has crowded me to it. I issued a challenge for the purpose of catching another fellow, and told him so. I had no money to stake on this fight, and he had none; but, as he insists upon testing who is the best man I am willing to accommodate him for fun or money."

Here a gruff voice from the buffalo robe in Clark's corner notified O'Connor that he was shooting out of his mouth too much and intimated that he had better dry up.

"All I ask is a fair shake and no interference. I will give the loafer over yonder all the fighting he will want for some time."

Clark manifesting no disposition to go into the oratorical business, the referee suggested that time for business had arrived, and the men having shaken hands, at twenty minutes past twelve took position for the

THE BATTLE.

ROUND 1.—Clark approached his smiling antagonist with confidence, made a dash with his right, which was handsomely stopped, and received in exchange a rattler on the bridge of the nose and covering his left eye. First knockdown awarded to Mike. Two to one offered on O'Connor and no takers.

ROUND 2.—At the call of time both men came up promptly. A dark stream was observed flowing from Clark's nose and a claim for first blood was made and allowed to O'Connor. Clark had evidently received a valuable lesson in the first round, and fought shy. Mike soon tired of Clark's dodging and visited his nose again with his right, followed up with a bewildering blow on his temple, and sent a third under his ear, as Clark sought refuge in O'Connor's corner. Clark's seconds insisted that he should not be struck when leaning up against the ropes, reflecting on his slim chance.

ROUND 3.—Mike responded quickly to the call of time; Clark came up with evident suffering to take another dose. O'Connor rushed the fighting, and drove Clark to the ropes, with a fearful blow on the body and two stingers on the sick eye and sore head. Mike stopped to request the privilege of punching him off the rope, but being refused, consented to allow Clark's seconds to take him to his corner.

ROUND 4.—Clark came up bleeding profusely at the nose and mouth. His eyes were coming rapidly. He, however, went to work with spirit, and after some splendid sparring, in which he stopped a dozen vicious lunges from Mike, succeeded in planting his right on Mike's cheek. Mike lost no time in repaying the slight favor with a rattler on Clark's jaw and a fearful blow on the body that doubled Clark up completely in his corner. Clark's seconds said something about fighting at the rope, when Mike generously offered to whip both principal and seconds if they would respond to the next call of time.

ROUND 5.—Was no round at all. Time was called, and Mike took position, reminding the referee that he could only afford to wait eight seconds for his antagonist. Clark nugged his stomach and groaned piteously. He was evidently played out. His seconds sponged the blood from his face and tried to raise him out of his corner. It was a hopeless case, however, and protesting that he could not fight O'Connor, and had warned his friends against betting their money on him, he requested a toss of the sponge.

The fight and purse were awarded to Mike O'Connor. The battle commenced at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, and the sponge was thrown from Clarke's corner at twenty-seven minutes past twelve, four rounds having been fought. Outside betting was not very lively, but still some money changed hands. About 100 spectators were present from this city. O'Connor escaped without a scratch. Clarke appeared on the street in the evening with a damaged nose, a darkened visual organ, and a number of select and invisible bruises and pains.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Red Handed Mike O'Connor is again spoiling for a fight. He believes he is able to whip his weight in any ring in the United States, but to bring the matter to the notice of light weights in this section, proposes to fight any one of them, of the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois and Iowa, for a purse of $1,000. His challenge will be open for four weeks, during which time he will await answers in Dubuque.

DEFALCATION IN FITCHBURG, MASS.

**An Englishman Absconds with a Large Amount of Money and Bonds, Leaving His Family.**

[From the Fitchburg (Mass.) Revielle, Nov. 24.]

Jeremiah Booth, an Englishman who has for some years been engaged in the manufacture of worsteds, at the mill upon West street, left town on the 17th inst. for Boston, and has not yet returned. His continued absence excited the suspicions of the gentlemen interested in the business, and led to an examination of the affairs of the concern. It appears that Booth had collected as far as possible the debts due the firm, without paying any of its bills, and had also raised the wind by making notes in the names of the firm, which the credit of his partners enabled him to get discounted. These funds he invested in negotiable securities, and he is now probably safely out of this country, enjoying the fruits of his rascality. The losers by the transaction are Messrs. Alvah and C. T. Crocker, who some years ago were induced to form a partnership with Booth for the manufacture of worsted goods, they furnishing the necessary capital for the erection of the mill and the carrying on of the business. The extent of the defalcation is not made public, but it is rumored that it reaches a pretty heavy amount. Booth leaves a wife and three small children in this town.

# EUROPE.

## THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

**Speech of King William of Prussia to the Legislature of the Confederation—The War With France—"Victories Unprecedented in the History of the World"—The Future—National Consolidation.**

BERLIN, Nov. 24, 1870.

The session of the North German Parliament was opened to-day. The royal speech was read by commission from the throne, Herr Delbruck, President of the Legislative Body, representing the Crown. The following is the complete text of the royal speech, the transmission of which by cable to New York was interrupted before it was completed. His Majesty's Commissioner said:—

HONORED GENTLEMEN OF THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia has been pleased to assign me the duty of opening the Parliament of the North German Confederation in the name of the confederate government. It would have given his Majesty great satisfaction if he could have been present to-day to thank God from this place for the successes with which the German arms have been favored and to express to you how much the national attitude and the unanimity of Parliament in affording the means necessary for carrying on the war have aided these successes.

By the victories, unprecedented in the military history of the world, which by God's help have been gained through the heroic courage and wise leadership of the Germans, the aggressive movement made by France against Germany in July last has been repelled. The French people must have acquired the conviction that their present power, since the destruction of their armies which were sent into the field against us, is not capable of resisting the united military forces of Germany. We might, therefore, regard peace as certain, had our unfortunate neighbors a government, the members of which would have seized every opportunity to enable the nation, at the head of which it had placed itself by its own act, to elect a National Assembly to deliberate upon the present and future state of their country.

But the documents which will be submitted to you will prove that those who now hold the power in France prefer to sacrifice the strength of a noble nation in a helpless struggle, the incalculable exhaustion and waste of which will result almost alone to France. The continuance of the war under present circumstances so lessens the power of the country that restoration will be slower than in the ordinary course of war.

The government is, however, compelled with regret to express the conviction that peace between these two great neighboring peoples—upon the continuance of which they calculated less than six months ago—will be imperilled by the remembrances which this war will leave in France, when by the recovery of her own strength—or by the alliances with other Powers—she shall feel herself strong enough to renew the struggle. The conditions upon which the allied governments would conclude peace have been publicly discussed. It is necessary they should be commensurate with the greatness of the sacrifice laid upon our country by this war, which, though undertaken without any reason whatever, was approved by the whole French nation. It is, above all things, necessary that they should establish a safe frontier for Germany, against the continuance by future rulers of France of desire for conquest. The confederate governments feel that they can rely upon the North German Parliament not to refuse the means still required for the attainment of these objects. They are convinced that now when it is a question of rendering secure the policy of conquest which has been pursued for so many hundred years, and that this frontier should be settled so as partly to redress the results of the unfortunate wars which Germany, at a period of internal dissentions, was forced to wage by France, it is at the same time necessary that our South German brethren should be freed from the threatening position which France acquired by former wars. The results which have been achieved are before you.

The governments expect to meet from you the same patriotism and devotion which they have already experienced when they had to undertake the now achieved successes. It is their most earnest wish that it may be possible to refrain from using all these means.

To afford a complete survey of the political situation the governments will lay before you communications which have recently reached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs respecting the Treaty of Paris; in doing which the government expresses the hope that the blessings of peace will remain assured to those nations which have hitherto enjoyed them. The continuance of war has not prevented the accomplishment of works of peace. The sentiment of unity which has been vivified by common danger and jointly-won victories; the conscious ness of the position which Germany, for the first time for centuries, has achieved through her unity; the recognition of the fact that only by the creation of permanent institutions for the future of Germany can a fitting legacy of this time of deeds and sacrifices be assured have rapidly and completely filled the German peoples and princes with the conviction that stronger links than those afforded by international treaties were needed between the North and South.

This unanimous opinion of the governments has led to negotiations, the first fruits of which, springing from the field of battle, will be laid before you for approval, in the shape of a constitution for the German Confederacy, which has been agreed upon by the North German Confederation and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, and unanimously adopted by the Federal Council. An understanding which has been arrived at upon a similar basis with Bavaria, will also form a subject for your deliberations.

The treatment of the views which exist between the allied governments and Wurtemburg respecting the objects to be attempted, permits us to hope that a similar agreement as to the method of attaining it will not be wanting.

Honored gentlemen, with this work you will worthily close a period such as has rarely been the lot of legislative assemblies. In a little more than three years you have helped the further completion of the federal constitution, which was moulded to your co-operation by a long series of important laws entering deeply into the most varied interests of the nation, and by the last of these laws submitted to you this constitution and the legislation resting thereon are to be extended across the frontiers which hitherto separated us from our South German brethren.

The great national idea which has hitherto guided you in your deliberations will, with God's help, be brought nearer to its full realization by the last discussion for which you assemble.

Therefore, by order of his Majesty the King, and in the name of the Confederate government, I declare the Parliament of the North German Confederation open.

## THE "FATHERLAND."

**Isaac Disraeli's Claim of Authorship—Bible Derivation.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON STANDARD:—

My attention has been drawn to a letter signed "W. M'C.," with the above heading, which appeared in the *Standard* of the 1st inst. The writer commences by saying "Isaac Disraeli, in his 'Curiosities of Literature' (article 'History of New Words') writes as follows:—'Let me claim the honor of one pure neologism. I ventured to introduce the term of "Fatherland" to describe our *natale solum*. I have lived to see it adopted by Lord Byron and by Mr. Southey, and it may therefore be considered as authenticated.'" The writer then infers that the Germans have borrowed their "Vaterland" from our English word "Fatherland," and deems this theory to be established most conclusively from the fact that, on reference to a standard German dictionary (that of Hilpert, published at Carlsruhe in 1867), "Vaterland" is there described as a "new word used by the poets." Now, if "W. M'C." will refer to Martin Luther's German translation of the New Testament he will find, Heb., xi., 14, "Dasz sie ein Vaterland suchen," which passage is rendered in the authorized English version, "That they seek a country." Besides, "vater" is by no means an unusual prefix to words signifying in composition "native," for example, "vaterstadt" means "native town." A reference to the dictionaries of Flügel and Thieme will supply many others. The same idea of "father" is found in the other languages having a Latin origin; thus, in French we have "patrie," in distinction to "pays;" in Italian we find "patria" and "paese," and in Spanish "patria" and "pais."

If even the Germans had "annexed" this word in the manner supposed, we English should be chary about throwing stones from our glass house, having been so greatly indebted to other nations for the *matériel* with which we have built up our own noble and beautiful language.

Your obedient servant, W. A.

## ENGLISH MONEY LOANS.

**Where the Cash Goes and How it Returns.**

As a set-off to English subscriptions to foreign loans, the London *Financier* says:—

Account must be taken of the returns of capital which are periodically made to bondholders on account of redemptions, whether by drawing or by purchase in the open market. The Italian government pays back yearly £535,835 of the principal of the first State Domain Loan, and £626,920 to the Tobacco Loan, making together £1,160,815—in addition to various sums on the Maremmana, Sardinian, and other loans. Irrespective of the general debt, a total of £1,133,920 of Turkish redemptions is shown. The debt of Egypt is smaller than that of Turkey, but the drawings enumerated still represent more than £1,100,000 sterling, independent of the Viceroy's Mortgage Loans. During 1870 Peru pays off £612,300 of the Five per Cent Loan of 1865, besides a small amount upon the Pisco to Yca Railway Loan. These four countries, therefore, return about £4,700,000 annually of the principal of loans held largely in Great Britain. In addition, Russia, upon her borrowings and railway guarantees, repays yearly some £250,000 of capital, and will before long have to make much larger repayments. Buenos Ayres and the Argentine Confederation repay about £100,000; Brazil, some £150,000; Chile, something over £100,000; the Danubian Principalities and Roumania, £100,000; Honduras, £30,000; Morocco, £25,000; Spain, £20,000; Sweden, £25,000, and various other repayments also accrue upon Danish, Guatemalan, San Domingo, New Granadan, Montevidean and Colombian loans. Altogether about another million sterling is paid upon these stocks on account of redemptions. We arrive thus at an aggregate of foreign stock repayments equal to about £5,700,000. This return of money for reinvestment has a distinct influence upon the money market. Unlike the dividends received, such sums have wholly to be reinvested, and our stores of perfectly available money are increased by this amount. Next year these repayments will reach considerably over £6,000,000, and every year they will augment, owing to the accumulative nature of the sinking funds. In the foregoing enumeration we have not taken into account the repayments on colonial government loans, which likewise represent a considerable aggregate.

## MURDER OF A GERMAN SHIP CAPTAIN.

**A French Rabble Assassinates Him in His Cabin.**

The ship Flora, from Rochefort, France, has (November 9) reached Dantzic in safety. This is the vessel whose captain (Zielke) was shot by the rabble before leaving the French port.

The following particulars of the murder have been given by the mate of the ship, Mierau:—Captain Zielke was sitting in his cabin, about half-past eleven at night, and partially undressed, when he heard a tumult on the deck. On going up quickly he perceived an armed crowd attempting to enter the ship and the mate trying to prevent them. A lively altercation took place between the crew and the mob, which was composed of national guards and men in blouses, all with weapons. Scarcely had the captain appeared when a shot was fired at him from the crowd and he immediately fell. The mate hoisted the pilot flag and a pilot came on board, who went for a doctor, and reported the event to the North American Consul. The surgeon, on arriving, found the captain still breathing, but he died very soon after. The consul drew up a formal report, and advised the mate to leave the harbor immediately with the ship. A marine officer came on board and repeated the recommendation of the consul, adding that the mate would get no pilot to go with him. He also asked to see the free pass which the vessel had received from the French government, because it had brought a cargo of wood from the North Cape for the French navy. No sooner was he gone than the mate gave orders to make all ready for sailing forthwith. The ship has safely navigated these unknown waters and reached the port of Dantzic.

## THE TRADE OF MATCHMAKING.

**English Speculations in Love Affairs—The Mode and Profits.**

We learn from our London weekly contemporary, the *Spectator*, that a new line of journalistic adventure has been recently opened in the metropolis. The newsboys have, it seems, recently taken to selling all along the Strand a publication called the *Matrimonial News*. This paper is sold at the extravagant price of twopence. It is "perfectly respectable," but contains nothing save advertisements, and those of one kind alone—namely, the tenders of ladies and gentlemen who desire to get married. The *Spectator* conceives that the mass of the tenders in the *Matrimonial News* are "honest, thick-skinned advertisement for goods—namely, husbands and wives—inserted by persons who really want the articles they profess to want." Our contemporary discusses the matter with becoming gravity, but fails to satisfy himself as to the proper explanation of the phenomenon. He finds many excuses for the short and easy method of courtship, yet after all seems to think that "marriage is a matter of too much worth to be dealt with by attorneyship." "What, for example," he asks, "can be the meaning of this advertisement?"—

A gentleman holding the rank of major in the Indian army, having an income of £1,200 per annum, wishes to meet with a lady, aged from twenty-five to thirty, who would not object to go to India in a few months. she must be a lady by birth and education, musical, of an affectionate disposition, who could appreciate a kind husband, with private means, which would be settled upon herself. As this is a *bona fide* advertisement every inquiry will be accorded to the family solicitor.

The Major, it is true, may be bashful or languid, or is, perhaps, under orders to join; but what can by possibility be the meaning of this other the *Spectator* fails to realize:—

A gentleman, aged thirty-seven, barrister-at-law, holding a very important appointment (upwards of £1,000 a year) in her Majesty's civil service and having early prospects of yet higher distinction, would be happy to correspond with a lady (not a widow), who would appreciate a really good husband. This advertisement being genuine, the advertiser will afford the utmost facility for any inquiry through the agency of solicitors.

There is infinite variety in the articles offered to public competition. It may, perhaps, amuse our readers, possibly instruct some of them, if we give a few specimens culled ready to our hand by the *Spectator*. Thus:—

A young merchant in Manchester, aged twenty-four, and having a comfortable income, wants to settle; he would like a young lady about twenty, fair and nice looking; must be of good family and well educated.

Here is another of the most business-like kind:—

A gentleman, aged about fifty, and having an income of about £630 a year, would like to correspond with some lady of a suitable age and position.

And another, in which the advertiser positively belongs to the class most "run after" by marriageable young women, is a man who has only to pick and choose among the emboldered slippers sent to him:—

A clergyman, aged twenty-eight, with a nice living, good residence and well connected, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady under thirty years of age, and having some private property of her own.

A clergyman, tall, dark, handsome, aged about thirty, whose present income is £140, would like to correspond with a loveable lady, from twenty to thirty-five years of age, with some means in her own right. He would like to exchange carte with 747 or 491.

A gentleman, aged thirty-six, with a good business and a nice private property, would like to correspond with some nice young lady, under thirty, with a view to marriage.

A clergyman of the Established Church, aged twenty-six, tall and good looking, but with only £160 per annum, wishes to marry, and would like to correspond with a young lady of good family, pleasing appearance and some good means.

A gentleman, aged thirty-two, highly connected and in business as a wine merchant, would like to correspond with some young lady, under thirty. He has a good income and a private country house.

A gentleman, twenty-nine years of age, of moderate height, considered good-looking and having an income of £400 a year, would like to correspond with some young lady of good family, under thirty, with a view to marriage.

A young gentleman, twenty-seven, Christian principles, highly respected, good appearance, and healthy, would like to correspond with a sensible young lady, with a view to matrimony. Will No. 821 oblige?

These tempting offers have all been taken almost at random from a single number of the *Matrimonial News*, barely a week old. The *Spectator* considers the demonstration to be "a curious feature in the society of 1870." The proposals of the fair portion of the customers of the *Matrimonial News* are simple in their features. All that is asked is "means" and "kindness." The men require youth and good looks; ladies are usually content with a man if he be "tall;" seldom making any condition as to age or beauty:—

A young lady, aged twenty-five, well connected, accomplished and of good appearance, would correspond with a gentleman having means to maintain a wife. She has no property, but is of an affectionate disposition, and would devote herself to the interests of a kind husband.

A young lady, under twenty-five, of good family and education, amiable, cheerful, warm-hearted and loveable, would like to correspond with some gentleman with comfortable means, willing to marry a lady on the basis of love only. She has no money.

It is a maxim of political economy that demand brings supply, and, possibly, the "strong necessity of loving" may have produced the *Matrimonial News*. It is no less a true maxim that supply creates demand, and if the *Matrimonial News* lives and thrives the marriage registrars of England may soon expect to drive a roaring trade.

## BABY FARMING IN ENGLAND.

Under the direction of Superintendent Gernon, of the P division, Sergeant Reif and Constable Tylers, of the London police, who carried out the details in reference to the case of the baby farmers Waters and Ellis, have since the last remand of the woman Hall, who stands charged with having attempted to foist another person's child on a Mr. Loe, been actively engaged prosecuting inquiries.

These inquiries have resulted in most startling disclosures, but at present details cannot be made public. In the house of the woman Hall, among other articles, were discovered over 200 diapers, over 100 marked with her name. Upon several others were the following marks:—"S. S.," "Emma Garrod," "Foster," "F. B.," "F. M.," "G. R. L.," "F.," "S. D. L.," "M. D. H.," "H. S.," "M. H.," "J. C.," "M. A. S.," "J. D. L.," "Emily Cope," &c. In regard to the case of Mrs. Waters, who a short time back was executed at Horsemonger lane jail, it may be stated that one of the infants no doubt farmed by her is still in want of an owner. On September 28, 1868, a female infant, about a week old, was placed out by Mrs. Waters with a Mrs. Fronger, of 13 Dennett's road, Peckham. Waters stated she had received it that night from a lady. It was then dressed in a brown linsey pelisse trimmed with braid, a merino hat and feather, white frock with blue bows, and around its neck a pocket handkerchief marked "R. M. Newal, 36, 1864," in ink, and a mark in red cotton over that. The child is said to be a handsome and fine one.

## NOTES ON THE WAR.

**Marshal MacMahon, the French Leader, Convalescent.**

A correspondent of the London *Standard* (November 8) at Wilhelmshöhe says that Marshal MacMahon, though still unable to move from Fourrolx, is progressing most favorably, and he may be almost considered as fairly convalescent; so much so, that his removal will probably really take place at a very early date, when he will come to Germany, his intention having been, from the first, to constitute himself prisoner of war at the earliest moment his health would allow of him doing so.

Meanwhile he has written to the Emperor Napoleon, and proposes to take the first opportunity of paying his respects in person.

**Death of the Two Baroches.**

A letter from Tours, dated on the 8th inst., says:—You will probably have heard of the almost simultaneous death of the two Baroches—the father, the former Minister of Justice, in Jersey, and the son at the combat of Bourget, in front of Paris. The death of the latter is related as follows:—

His battalion had lost 225 men and ten officers out of twenty, and was on the point of being surrounded when M. Baroche ordered his officers to retreat, saying that, for his part, he should remain where he was. They in vain endeavored to get him away. He was stubborn. Nine men, an ensign and a sergeant refused to abandon him. Then he advanced towards the enemy, and when he was at twenty paces from them he stopped, saluted his comrades, drew his revolver and fired on the Prussians. A terrible volley was the reply to this heroic bravado, and Ernest Baroche lay dead upon the ground.

**Desolation in France—List of French Families Who Have Been Burned Out—Ruin, Bankruptcy, and Without Homes.**

A return, consisting of a printed table in eight columns, giving the names, numbers and descriptions of the families who have been burned out of house and home in the communes of Bazeilles, Lamoncelle and Balan, has been published.

A supplementary return gives information of the losses of the inhabitants of the commune of Falaise by the burning of the village on the 28th of August. The first of these lists is drawn up by M. de Montagnac, the second is certified by the Mayor of Falaise and by M. Leon-Robert, the ex-representative of the department of the Ardennes.

M. de Montagnac's return gives the names of 672 families in the three communes of Bazeilles, Lamoncelle and Balan who have lost nearly everything in the burning of their villages. These families vary in size, from widows and old couples to five and six children. The descriptions sometimes tell a moving story in dry official words. "Husband killed in his bed," "father and mother wounded and unable to work," "husband disappeared," "two children drowned," "husband killed and burned;" "wife dead from the effects of the invasion." These people are nearly all weavers, workmen, gardeners, farm laborers, or little village tradesmen. In many cases they are absolutely without resources, and are entirely dependent on charity. The return by the Mayor of Falaise enumerates eighty families, and gives somewhat more minute information than that of M. de Montagnac.

The loss which these families have sustained is estimated at 135,400 francs in house property, and 157,770 francs in movable property.

**The French Armies—Strength of the Six Great Commands Out of Paris.**

The *Liberté* of the 2d of November reported the following as the strength of the six French armies outside of Paris:—

The Army of the Vosges, under the command of General Cambriels, 35,000.

The Army of Besançon, name of commander unknown, 90,000.

The Army of the West, under the orders of Count Kératry, 90,000.

The Army of the North, under General Bourbaki, 40,000.

The Army of the Centre, at present at Mer, in front of Blois, under the orders of General Tripart, 90,000.

The Army of the Loire, under General D'Aurelle de Paladines, 80,000.

Total, 425,000.

According to this statement General Von der Tann is exposed to the advances of two armies—one, that of the Centre, of 90,000 men, on the north bank of the Loire, which must have furnished the troops mentioned in the last engagements, and the other of 80,000, separated from him by the river; and inasmuch as his whole force can hardly have exceeded 30,000 since General Wittich took the Twenty-second Prussian division back to Paris, via Chartres, his position at Orleans should be untenable should the French commanders venture upon the policy of splendid audacity of which the Prussians have given them so many examples.

The writer of the military review in the London *Standard* thinks the French ought to have been able to surround and capture the German force a week before.

**Bismarck's Diplomacy—The Chancellor's Policy Towards Thiers and Moltke.**

According to the London (November 10) correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, Count Bismarck is anxious to have it believed that he was personally willing to yield a good deal more to M. Thiers than he could persuade Von Moltke and the military council around the King to grant. "The astute Chancellor desires to propitiate the known inclinations towards mercy and moderation of the Crown Prince, to whom he has heretofore been an object of mistrust and aversion. He naturally feels that the present reign, like the present war, cannot be far from its close; and he leads the diplomatists who see him to imagine that he thinks there has been slaughter and glory enough, and that it is time to turn the nation's thoughts towards the work of consolidation with which he is now busied. It is confidently said that he led M. Thiers to understand that, if dismantled, he did not covet Metz; Strasbourg he thought it waste of time to debate about. Dr. Russell says the objection to the revictualling of Paris "originated with the King, who thinks and acts for himself."

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Queen Victoria has approved of Mr. Marsh Giddings as Consul General at Calcutta for the United States of America.

The failure of Messrs. Morgan & Jackson, yarn agents, of Manchester, is (November 10) announced, with liabilities of £10,000.

The liabilities of Messrs. Brown, Hunter & Co., general brokers, of Liverpool, are returned at £50,379, and the assets are trifling.

The liabilities of John Reynolds, of Liverpool, provision dealer, amount to nearly £38,000, and the assets to £9,500.

A general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of British North America will be held in London on the 6th of December.

Lord Courtenay is in bankruptcy in England; debts, £700,000; assets, hopes at the death of his father, the Earl of Devon.

M. Laurier has sent a note to the *Constitutionnel* in answer to certain charges brought against him by that journal and the *Gazette de France* in connection with the French loan in London.

A correspondent with Garibaldi sends a graphic but lamentable account of the state of the General's army on November 8. It would be almost impossible, he says, to conceive one worse dressed, armed or organized.

Queen Victoria has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great Seal granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom unto Edward Kenny, Esq., late President of the Council of the Dominion of Canada.

The numbers are published in London of thirty-three bonds, amounting to £10,100, of the Chilean loan of 1870, which have been drawn by lot at the counting house of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., and will be paid off at par on the 1st of January.

The Lord Mayor of London has appointed Mr. Joseph Gibbs, M. A., a member of the Inner Temple, to be his private secretary. Mr. Gibbs has acted in the same capacity to eight of his lordship's predecessors, having first received the appointment in the second Mayoralty of the late Mr. Alderman Cubitt.

In the week ending November 5, the aggregate