Weekly Times

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1870.

GUNBOATS ON THE RHINE.

We publish to-day a statement of the naval strength of Prussia and of France. The latter is naturally superior to the former, France having a somewhat extended seacoast, while Prussia is hemmed in, and is almost an inland country. Both powers have recently enlarged their navies, and France bought our best iron-clad, the gigantic Dunderberg, now called the Rochambeau.

The Rhine is lined with fortresses, and so is the Prussian boundary, west of the Rhine. A French army cannot make a direct passage into Prussia without passing this hundred and more miles of fortifications. The passage would be slow, and accompanied with frightful bloodshed. It is generally believed that France will be the aggressor in the actual fight, as she has been in the paper preliminaries, and it is reasonable to suppose that she will send her gunboats up the Rhine, and flank the ancient and recent fortifications—as Sherman would do. The distance would be very small when compared with the operations of our Union armies, and it is not to be believed that all these gunboats will be permitted to lie idle. But such a blow would find Prussia prepared, and would tend to unite all Germany against the foreign invader.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

The anniversary of emancipation in the West Indies, is to be celebrated in this city by a State convention. The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will give the occasion an additional interest, and the presence of Senator Revels will afford an attraction that will be the means of assembling thousands of colored citizens on that day. We hope the reception of the Senator will be worthy of him and of our people. There will be delegations here from all parts of the State, and the celebration promises to be a very fine one.

The committee of reception is composed of such citizens as D. R. Anthony, J. M. Haclerlein, Thos. A. Osborn, H. Reese, W. S. Burke, J. P. Curran, T. H. Walker, J. C. Embry, Byron Sherry, and other prominent men. We give below official the announcement:

A Grand celebration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to Constitution of the United States, will be given in Leavenworth, Kansas, in conjunction with, and under the auspices of the Colored State Central Committee of the State of Kansas, August 1st, 1870.

It is the intention of the colored people, and friends of equal rights, to make this occasion equal in all respects to the most Grand Entertainment held in this country. In order to do this, the Committee respectfully solicits the hearty co-operation and prompt assistance of all colored men and all who feel interested in the movement.

The Committee is happy to announce that they have secured as public speakers and guests the following named prominent gentlemen:

Hon. H. R. Revels; His Excellency Governor Jas. M. Harvey; Hon. Chas H. Langston, Lawrence; Hon. Geo. A. Crawford, Fort Scott Monitor; Hon. D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth; Hon. Thos. A. Osborn, Leavenworth; Hon. Judge D. P. Lowe, Fort Scott; Hon. Jacob Stotler, Emporia; Hon. Josiah Kellogg, Leavenworth; Hon. Byron Sherry, Leavenworth. Hon. I. S. Kalloch, Lawrence; Hon. Hiram Griswold, Leavenworth; Hon. D. W. Wilder, Leavenworth; Rev. J. M. Wilkerson, St. Joseph, Mo.; Rev. Thos. W. Henderson, Lawrence; Rev. J. C. Embry, Leavenworth; Rev. James Milton Turner, Jefferson City, Mo.; Col. John Ritchie, Topeka; James Nesbit, Esq., Altoona, Pa.; Judge M. D. Delahay, Leavenworth; Howard W. Casley, Omaha, Neb., and others.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At 7 o'clock a. m. a salute of guns in honor of the ratifying States. The procession will be formed at the corner of Broadway and Shawnee streets, under the Grand Marshal of the day. The citizens who design uniting with the procession will rendezvous as follows: private citizens, at the First A. M. E. Church, on Kiowa street; members of benevolent societies at Turner Hall, on the corner of Broadway and Shawnee; the Masonic fraternity at their Hall, on corner of Third and Delaware streets. The several delegations from the various cities will be conducted into line on Broadway, and formed in order with the citizens next to them; northward, the benevolent societies; next, the Masonic fraternity; then the Committee of Reception, with distinguished guests.

The various mechanical trades, and farmers, with implements of agriculture, will form at or on the Reserve. The whole will be accompanied by four bands of music, and after marching through the principal streets of the city will return to the Hall. The meeting will be called to order by the Chairman of the Colored State Central Committee, when an address of welcome will be delivered by Rev. J. C. Embry, of Leavenworth, and the Senator will be introduced to the audience. Excellent and ample refreshments will be provided at the Hall for the accommodation of the public.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

William D. Matthews, Leavenworth;
Rev. W. M. Twine, Atchison;
Thomas Newton, Leavenworth;
Edward C. Menser, Wyandotte;
Mr. Williams, Wyandotte;
Richard Moore, Paola;
David Gordon, Fort Scott;
John Sebaskerville, Mound City;
Robert Irwin, Topeka;
Joseph Jones, do
Wm. Brooks, do
John Carter, do
Fuller Carter, Ottawa;
Chas. H. Longston, Lawrence;
Rev. T. W. Henderson, Lawrence.
E. L. BRADLEY, Lawrence, Sec'y.

ITEMS FROM SALINA.—The weather has been very warm this last week. We need rain, although the crops still look well. Wheat will turn out better than the farmers expected, and we shall have a fair yield.

The vote to levy a tax for our county fair carried by a good majority last Monday, so you may look for another large Fair this fall in western Kansas.

Improvements are going ahead fast here. Salina has almost doubled in size since last fall. The work on the new court house and jail has commenced; it will cost about $25,000. The work on the Presbyterian church has commenced; it is to be frame; cost $5,000. The new postoffice was finished yesterday. The building is 20 by 40 feet, and it is said by all that see inside that it is the best postoffice in the State for the size of the town, and very few larger places have as nice. It is well arranged, on the latest style; the boxes and frame are grained by the celebrated French Painter Serville. Mr. A. M. Campbell, the Postmaster, deserves the praise of having it built, and the citizens of Salina feel proud of the new postoffice.

The Texas cattle trade here this year is immense. Thousands are now grazing near Salina. Many car loads go East every day. Some are bought up to keep over winter, and be ready for an early market in the spring. Fortunes have been made here in this business, and still the demand for beef is no less.

Before our honorable Judge of the District Court, this week, an injunction was allowed to the K. P. R. R. to keep our Sheriff and County Clerk from collecting taxes. Can you tell me how a railroad can keep from paying takes when a poor farmer has to; and if he did not, no injunction would be allowed him, but his land would be sold. Does a free pass over the road accomplish this? Oh for a constitution like the one lately adopted in Illinois.

HARD TACK.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has made every preparation for printing and issuing the new bonds. He has selected the paper, the colors, size and plans of the bonds, &c., and the work is to be done in Washington, under the supervision of Mr. McCartee, who has gone North to have the paper prepared and to obtain the necessary inks. The engraving of the various plates is already under way at the Printing Bureau, and it is thought that some of the bonds will be ready for market by the first of September. The denominations will range from $50 to $10,000.

SUICIDE OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Our despatches yesterday gave the startling intelligence that M. Prevost-Paradol, the French Minister at Washington, had committed suicide by shooting himself. M. Paradol was one of the most able, most eminent and most republican of the Frenchmen of the present generation. He was our strong friend during the war and has been very radical until lately, when he received this appointment from the Emperor. He sympathized with the people and with freedom everywhere, and he may have taken his own life because he believes France was now on the side of despotism It was only on Saturday, the 16th, that he was received by the President, as the following despatch indicates:

To-day, at noon, M. Prevost-Paradol, accompanied by M. Berthemy and the Secretary of State, proceeded to the Executive Mansion. The party were received by the President. The new Minister was in full court dress, which was elaborately trimmed with gold lace. He carried his chapeau, which was similarly adorned in his hand.

After the usual ceremonies of presentation by the Secretary, M. Berthemy delivered his letter of recall.

M. Paradol then addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor of placing in your hands the letter whereby his Majesty the Emperor of the French has been pleased to accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the republic of the United States. I particularly congratulate myself on having been selected for this high mission at a time when traditional friendship between France and the United States is darkened by no cloud. This happy state of good feeling which is, so to speak, the natural and necessary situation of these two great nations, and which has always seemed to me to accord as much with their true interest as with the traditions of their history, renders my task near you an easy and at the same time a pleasant one. To cherish and thereby enlarge between France and the United States those industrial and commercial relations which sustain and strengthen political sympathy, such must now be the main object of my efforts; and if I shall be able to contribute thereto I shall have faithfully fulfilled the intentions of my sovereign.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

At the conclusion of M. Prevost Paradol's address President Grant replied as follows:

MR. MINISTER:—It gives me great pleasure to receive, as the representative of the government of his Majesty the Emperor of France, a gentleman so well known and distinguished as yourself. I can assure you that I shall give you a cordial support to every effort which you may make to increase the commercial and industrial ties between the people of the United States and of France, and to strengthen and perpetuate the amicable and historical relations between the two governments.

M. Paradol and M. Berthemy then withdrew. They had not been gone long before the Russian Minister paid an official visit to the President.

THE NAVAL STRENGTH OF PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The Prussian Fleet.

Prussia has of late made strenuous efforts to place the North German Confederation in the front rank of maritime nations. Her steam fleet has been increased as rapidly as human efforts will admit of. The latest additions to the ironclads are the King William, of 5,938 tons, and the Renown, of 7,500 tons. The former, which is considered the most formidable vessel afloat, was built in England for the Sultan of Turkey, but as he could not pay it was snapped up by the Prussians. The armament consists of twenty-three guns of the heaviest calibre known, manufactured of the famous Krupp steel, at the works in Westphalia. The steam power is 1,150 horse, the crew six hundred men. The Renown is less heavily armored, and has only 1,200 horse power, with an armament of four 11-inch guns, six 96-pounders, twelve 72-pounders, and twelve 24-pounders on the upper deck. The crew amounts to 1,000 men, exclusive of officers. This vessel was built in Kiel. On the stocks in the navy yard in Wilhelmshafen is the heavy iron-clad frigate the Grosser Kurfurs', and the Frederick the Great, of the same class, is building at Kiel. The Hansa, another iron-clad, is nearly completed at Dantzic, where the steam frigate Ariadne has been commenced, and the steam sloops Albatross and Nautilus. Completed and in commission are four more heavy iron-clads—the Friedrich Carl, now in London, of 16 guns and 4,000 tons; the Crown Prince, of same force; the Arminius, of four heavy guns and 1,200 tons; and the Prince Adelbert of three, with a tonnage of 700. Of frigates there are the Elizabeth, 28 guns and 2,000 tons; the Hertha, same force, now in China; the Vineta, same force; the Arkona, now in New York harbor, 28 guns and 1,715 tons; the Kealamne, same force as the Arkona. Of corvettes there are the Augusta, 14 guns and 1,500 tons; the Victoria, same force; the Medusa, at the island of Ralanine, Prussia's new possession, 17 guns and 1,000 tons; and the Nymphe, of same force. All these are powerful steam vessels. There are two steam sloops, the Prussian Eagle and the Grasshopper, and 22 steam gunboats, averaging all together 58 guns of the heaviest calibre.

The vessels in commission are manned by 5,012 sailors, 737 engineers, 370 carpenters and mechanics, 192 warrant officers, and 255 officers. Besides this there is a reserve of 4,156 men, which can be called upon at any time, and a second reserve called *ersatz*, which acts only in time of war, and may be translated sea militia.

The naval school is at Kiel, in Schleswig, and so popular has the service become that there are now 400 marine cadets at this establishment, whereas two years ago there were but 72, of whom 59 have become naval officers of the second grade.

The mercantile marine numbers from Prussia, 3,611 vessels and 651,000 tons; from Hamburg, 467—tons, 245,300; from Bremen, 507—tons, 244,700; from Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 419—tons, 172,000; from Oldenburg and Lubeck, 274—tons, 67,000.

THE FRENCH NAVY—IRON-CLADS.

The French navy numbers among its screw iron-clads 7 three-masted steamers with rams, aggregating 164 guns; 14 steam frigates, carrying 524 guns; 9 corvettes with rams, having 126 guns; 7 rammed coast-guard steamers, with 34 guns; 15 large steam floating batteries, carrying 230 guns; and 11 small floating batteries, with 22 guns. Total, 63 iron-clads and 1,100 guns.

WOODEN STEAMERS.

Of the unmailed screw steam vessels there are 15 line-of-battle ships, with 1,350 guns; 18 frigates, with 644 guns; 21 corvettes, with 210 guns; 60 despatch boats, with 240 guns; 70 gunboats, with 186 guns; 70 transports, carrying 136 guns; and 2 special or miscellaneous steamers, of 2 guns each. Total, 256 unmailed steamers, with 2,766 guns.

WOODEN PADDLE STEAMERS.

Seven corvettes, carrying in the aggregate 28 guns; 34 despatch boats; 10 transports, with 20 guns. Total, 51 steamers and 116 guns.

SAILING VESSELS.

Two line-of-battle ships, with 180 guns; 10 frigates, with 400 guns; 6 corvettes, with 120 guns; 5 brigs, with 60 guns; 12 schooners, carrying 24 guns; 40 cutters, with 80 guns; and 25 transports, with 50 guns. Total, 100 vessels and 914 guns.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

The officers comprise 2 Admirals, 26 Vice-Admirals, 49 Rear-Admirals, 416 Captains, 825 Lieutenants, 600 Ensigns, 300 Midshipmen, and 23 auxiliary officers. Total, 2,241.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of head mechanics and engineers of various kinds, surgeons, purgers, hospital stewards, and numerous other officials, there are 2,400.

Of carpenters, machinists, and other workmen, there are 23,409.

Of seamen, there are afloat, on shore, and stationed in the colonies, 39,056. Added to these there are 300 pupils in the naval school, 500 apprentices, and 170,000 men liable to be called upon.

IT will be interesting to literary men to learn that a copy of the first edition of the English Book of Common Prayer ever printed in America has been discovered in an old library, and deposited in the archives of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. It was printed by William Bradford, in 1710, the expenses being paid by Trinity Church, New York. No copies had been seen for many years, and it was feared that the entire edition had been destroyed. The book is a fairly printed small quarto.

THE Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bills, as reported from the Committee on Conference, and passed by both Houses, contains provisions that public lands which have been withdrawn for any reason, and afterward restored, shall thereafter be subject only to homesteads and pre-emption entry.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.—From our special reporter we learn that Sheriff W. D. Fahl, of Chase county, passed up the road for Council Grove on Saturday, with William Polk in irons, arrested in Kentucky, Illinois.

It will be remembered, that on the 28th day of April, 1869, Wm. Hess, a young man of eighteen years, was shot down at Council Grove, just at dusk of the evening, and the murderer escaped.

This Polk, also about eighteen years old, had previously had some slight difficulty with Hess. A religious meeting was held out of doors in that place, and both of these persons attended it, just across the alley from each other. After the preaching was over, this Polk asked Hess to step aside, when he drew a pistol and shot him twice, both shots being fatal. The crowd of persons were so taken by surprise that no effort just at that time was made to arrest Polk, and he disappeared in the darkness. Diligent search has since been kept up. Photographs of Polk have been scattered all over the land, and by means of one imprint. Polk was recognized at a dance at Plano, Ill., on the 4th inst., and a telegram sent to Sheriff Fahl, who was on the train in two hours for Illinois, where, with the assistance of others, he took Polk. He had been at work most of the time for farmers, some distance back from the railroad, and had that day ventured out. He owns to being the man who killed Hess. His father, with a sister and a brother, live in Witchita. He attributes his conduct to liquor, and says he has not drank while at work in Illinois. Those who had employed him gave Sheriff Fahl a good account of him, and said he had conducted himself well and worked hard. The case looks hopeless for him.—*Lawrence Tribune.*

TURNERS.

The Next Annual Celebration of the District of Kansas, to be held at St. Joseph, in August, 1870.

[The following article, explanatory of the principles and practices of the Association of Turners, was written by a member of the Assobiation in this place, and will be found of general interest.]

[From the St. Joseph Herald.]

On the 7th, 8th and 9th of August next, all the Turner organizations, comprising the District of Kansas, and their friends will visit our city to celebrate their annual festival. The district comprises the Associations of Leavenworth, Kansas City, Atchison, Topeka, Fort Scott, Lexington, Wyandotte, Eudora, Junction City, and Ottawa, and from all these points delegations will be present, and swell the congregation. Visitors will be here from St. Louis, Chicago and all accessible points West and East.

The first district festival was held in Kansas City, 1865; the second at St. Joseph, in 1866; the third at Leavenworth in 1867; the fourth at Atchison in 1868; the fifth at Kansas City in 1869, and the sixth here. Our citizens will remember the festival of 1866, the number of visitors and its effect on business. The fact that the corner stone for the new Turner Hall will be laid on this occasion, will bring together a much larger number of Turners and strangers than ever before, and the general interest manifested by all parties, will justify a short digression concerning the North American Turnerbund, of which this district is a member, and which extends all over the United States, with its aims and objects.

No organization has more ardent friends, or more persistent opponents. This fact can be explained in various ways. It is an independent organization, which adheres to its rational principles with a catholic pertinacity, regardless of opposition or reprobation. That its object is to bring about radical reforms in the social, political and religious fields, with a view to harmonize them with a rational interpretation of natural laws and rights, must necessarily meet with opposition; that its object is to nurse and support all reformatory (revolutionary) ideas which arise from a natural view of things consonant with nature, and therefore rational, and to contest every encroachment on the liberty of conscience, slavery and nativism is objectionable in the old world and in some respects, here; that its object is, to cultivate and educate the mind and body of its members, fill them with a love of liberty and country, and at the same time pointing out the dangers that threaten our form of government from corruption of any kind, does not tend to make it popular in many quarters.

Great injustice is visited on the heads of the Turners from many quarters and very frequently unintentionally or ignorantly. It has been commented upon, that their halls are open to all kinds of lecturers and advocates of spiritualism, mormonism, and other isms, and not to Catholicity or Protestantism. This is in fact true, and yet not so. For the halls of the Turners, up to the year of our Lord 1870, are not in advance of Catholic or Protestant Churches. These latter have therefore, places for congregating which they prefer and do not require other halls. But they are not closed to them, yet they sometimes charge Turners with being infidels and immoral beings, opposed to them. The newer isms have no churches or hall in most localities, and deliver their addresses in any place that may be free and open. Turners believe in the triumph of liberal ideas in the religious and political world, and that the advancement of the most unreasonable and unnatural theories can never result in any retrogression, but must advance spiritual progress, therefore asking for tolerance and liberality themselves as an essential element of civilization in its widest sense they are willing, like good Christians, not merely to preach it, but to extend it, even toward the most erring. Their principles are founded on the logic of human progress, and they deny no one a hearing out of fear of loosing ignorant or intelligent supporters. Candidates for membership are not asked what religion or creed they belong to. Among the Turners are Jews, Catholics, Protestants, Deists, Free Thinkers, (but no free lovers) and infidels, and none of them are so ignorant that their prejudices have to be appealed to to keep them within the organization. A healthy body is inhabited by a vigorous mind, both united constitute an independent citizen; an independent citizen is necessarily somewhat radical in his political and religious belief. The Turners, believing this, educate the body and mind of the youth. Turner (German) means athletic or gymnastic exercises, mentally and physically. They, therefore, take charge of the body in its infancy and teach it to exercise body and mind, and use and cultivate the same to effect. They are all friends and allies of education in its various forms, and may be said one of the sources which gave rise to it. The attention now everywhere paid to athletic exercises as a branch of education is due to their exertions and successfully demonstrated example.

In our city they form a nucleus around which a large portion of our citizens rally for amusement and healthy exercises. Their concerts are well attended, and all who witness the turning during the pauses between the music are favorably impressed with the vigor and energy displayed.

It is therefore hoped that a cordial welcome will be extended to the sturdy Turners during their grand festival next month, and the laying of the corner stone for that magnificent new hall, which will be an ornament to our city, and worthy of the Turners and their friends.

THE States of South Germany, whose armies in time of war, by the treaties of 1866 subject to Prussia's command, have enthusiastically joined with the States of the North. The troops of Baden, under Prussian officers, are manning the Prussian fortresses. Bavaria has placed her 50,000 regular troops in the field, and called out her reserves, which will number perhaps 30,000 more. Wurtemburg, with her army of 35,000, has also joined the Prussian standard. Then the whole vast military force of the German States will be face to face with the grand armies of France, and the conflict which will follow is likely to be the most stupendous of our times.

METZ on the Moselle is the initial point at which Louis Napoleon is reported to be concentrating his troops. The fortress is about two hundred and fifty miles from Paris, and is one of the most strongly fortified places belonging to France. Metz is connected by rail with every important point on the Upper Rhine, and in another direction, through Luxemberg, with all Belgium, and the eastern lines with North Germany.

LIEUTENANT General Sheridan having obtained permission from the War Department to visit Europe and observe the military operations in progress there, will proceed to the seat of war without delay. He will be accompanied by a single member of his staff, and will visit both the French and Prussian armies. The Lieutenant General will pay his own expenses during the trip.

PEACEABLE TALK ABOUT THE WAR.

The map-loving portion of the habitable globe has had enough to sup full of maps, recking up history, and to place itself in possession of some facts which will be valuable, and many which are frivolous and will be useless. Wars do not get themselves fought for the sake of verifying newspaper predictions, or to prove the omniscience of tap-room conversations. Our own failure enough to attend to mind the wishes of the public press, and of all talkers and writers whatsoever. A venerable writist in this city was said—by Sam Stinson—to have said, in August, 1861:

"Well, sir, the war is over now. All we want is, first, to conquer their armies in the East and the West; and, second, a law against guerrillas."

The despatches we are receiving now, and the editorials we are reading now, very vividly bring back to mind the telegrams and journalism of the "War for the Union." They convince us once more of the eternal and invincible Oneness and Brotherhood of Man—for that person is the same human liar and deliberate falsifier, deluder and deceptionist, the world over. Humanity is one in its evil not less than its good traits; it lies with same freedom on the Seine, the Moselle and the Rhine, that it did on the Chickahominy, the Matapony and the Potomac; and human nature goes deeper than color, complexion and races in its instinct for fatherland and its love of a tough, brutal, beastly, bloody and long-suffering knock-down and drag-out fight.

Just why all peoples were made in this way it is beyond our power at this moment to fully explain, but we may quote, as we pass, this well known passage from Burke:

"War," says Machiavel, "ought to be the only study of a prince;" and, by a prince, he means every sort of state, however constituted. "He ought," says this great political Doctor, "to consider peace only as a breathing-time, which gives him leisure to contrive, and furnishes ability to execute, military plans." A meditation on the conduct of political societies made old Hobbes imagine that war was the state of nature.

Perhaps this will reconcile us to the otherwise unpleasant fact that hundreds of thousands of men are rushing at each other's throats, "at the front," along the picturesque banks of the Rhine, and that vast armies are already collected at Strasbourg, Thionville, Nancy and Mayence—a quadrilateral soon to be again renowned in history.

Marshal Bazaine commands the French Army of the Moselle.

Marshal Bazaine (Francois Achille) is the descendant of a family of soldiers. He is now 61 years of age. He has the high reputation of being one of the bravest officers in the French army. He rose from the ranks, and in five years from his enlistment gained his sub-lieutenancy and his cross on the field of battle. In 1837 he was sent to Spain with the legion, and when the war of succession closed he went back to Algiers, where he was in the expeditions against Miliauah, Kabylia, and Morocco. For several years he had the superintendentship of Arab affairs in the province of Tlemcen. In 1854, being at the head of the first regiment of the foreign legion, he was appointed to the command of the infantry brigade formed from this legion. He performed valuable service with his men at the seige of Sebastopol, and in particular co-operated in the reduction of Kinburn, one of the outposts of the great fortress. After the retreat of the Russians he was governor of Sebastopol until its final evacuation by the allies. Marshal Bazaine has a special interest for the American people from his connection with the Maximilian expedition to Mexico. He commanded the French contingent, succeeding General Forey as chief. The success of the Emperor's discipline against the half-armed and half-civilized levies of Mexico was almost as rapid and remarkable as that of Cortez or Pizarro against the aborigines. Oajaca was taken. Juarez put to flight, the triumph was complete. All that was needed was stability. If the day of success was brilliant, the day of reverse was soon to come, and its darkness wiped out even the memory of early good fortune. The termination of the American war and the known disinclination of the United States to foreign interference in American affairs animated the Mexicans with new hopes. Bazaine in council advised Maximilian that the empire was impossible. Bazaine was recalled; Maximilian court-marshaled and executed, and Napoleon III suffered such diminution of military prestige and political reputation as can only be restored by the possible successes of war with Prussia.

Marshal McMahon commands the French Army of the Rhine.

Marshal de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, is 62 years of age. He is descended, as his name imports, from an ancient Irish Catholic family who took refuge in France with the Stuarts. His father was a personal friend of Charles X., and young MacMahon, having decided on a military career, entered Saint Cyr. He went to Algiers, was aide to General Archard at Antwerp, and, after returning to Algiers, was present in several affairs, particularly at Constantine. He filled several Military offices in that province, and after the accession of Louis Napoleon to the presidentship was made General of division.

In 1865, he was recalled from the army of Algiers and placed in command of a division in Bosquet's corps in the Crimea. His command assaulted and carried the Malakoff. In which, notwithstanding the desperate assaults and self devotion of the Russians, he maintained himself and virtually decided the fall of Sebastapol.

In the expedition of 1857 against the Kabyles in Algeria MacMahon greatly distinguished himself, as usual, by his military talent as well as personal bravery, and was nominated commander-in-chief of the forces in Algeria. He commanded the second corps in Italy, and won the battle of Magenta, which gave him his title and the baton of France. He was Ambassador Extraordinary at the coronation of William III., the King of Prussia, and was remarkable for his sumptuous display. On his return he went to Algeria as Governor General, charged to inaugurate and carry out the new plans of the imperial regime for the pacification and good order of that troublesome and crusty appandage of the imperial crown, in which the Anglo-Saxon theory of emigration and self-sustaining civil government were sought to be seen, for the French have confessedly made hitherto but very poor colonists.

Marshal Canrobert commands the French Army of the Reserve at Chalons sur-Maine:

Marshal Canrobert (Francois) is over sixty years of age, having been born in 1809. His military celebrity, like that of most of the French generals, was commenced at Algeria, and was perfected before Sebastopol. He is of an ancient family in Brittany, his father having been an officer in the Royalist army of the Prince of Conde. In 1825 he was admitted pupil at Cyr. He took his sub-lieutenancy in 1828, lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 was sent with his regiment to Algeria. He was engaged here in some of the hardest fighting and most trying expeditions of the French occupation. He returned to France and got the Legion of Honor, and had the charge of the Foreign Legion after the fall of the Carlist party in Spain. He was again sent to Africa with his men, and was employed in a large number of these destructive enterprises which were thought to be the necessary, though cruel, policy of the French government to subjugate and keep in order the reckless valor of the Arab tribes impatient under a foreign yoke.

At the nomination of Louis Napoleon as President, Canrobert joined his party. He became general in the New Republic, and in the *coup d'etat* had command of one of the divisions of the Army of Paris, and assisted in the repression of the popular dissatisfaction. Some political functions of considerable importance were next assigned to him, and in 1853 he became general of division. Canrobert was sent to Turkey in 1854, in command of the Army of the East. Subsequently, when the centre of military operations was changed to the Crimea, he was at the battle of Alma and was slightly wounded. Two days afterwards, when St. Arnaud, commander-in-chief of the French, was dying, he turned over the command to Canrobert, who moved immediately on Sebastopol, constructed several batteries, and opened fire with the intention of carrying the fortress by a *coup de main*, but finding this impracticable, he forthwith laid down a plan of gigantic investment. He was wounded at Inkermann. His mode of procedure not being satisfactory to Lord Raglan, the British commander, Canrobert was relieved by Pelissier from the commander-in-chieftship, and resumed duty at the head of his own corps. In 1856 he was made marshal of France. In the Franco-Austrian war he was at the head of the third corps. He was at Magenta and at Solferino.

AFTER the battle of Sadowa old Gen. Von Moltke said to the King of Prussia: "This is a glorious victory, your Majesty. Would to God it had been over the whole earth."

THE LEADING PAPER IN KANSAS.

Confessions of the Leavenworth Times about its Contemporary.

[From the Wathena Reporter.]

The old TIMES AND CONSERVATIVE has donned a beautiful new dress, and appears simply as LEAVENWORTH TIMES, having discarded the old name of CONSERVATIVE, which, though a word of soft meaning has been, for the past ten years, a very terror to evil doers and traitors in Missouri and Kansas. We congratulate friend Wilder on this evidence of temporal prosperity, and this acknowledgment that these are not "conservative" but progressive "Times." Yet there is nothing in a name without purpose and character; and with these a name signifies but little. Hence while the people of Kansas have repudiated the Conservative party, they have nobly sustained this "Conservative" paper, because Web Wilder, that great champion of liberty, was the newspaper, while the word "conservative" was used as unmeaning sound of distinction, only.

Mr. Wilder is one of the oldest newspaper men in Kansas, and is so well known and so highly appreciated by our mutual friends of the press, that any words of commendation from us would certainly seem superfluous—indeed, almost presumptuous. May THE TIMES live a long life crowded with prosperity, ever bearing upon its pages increasing evidence of the ability and power of its present editor-in-chief.

[From the Chetopa Advance.]

The Leavenworth TIMES AND CONSERVATIVE has dropped part of its name, and now appears as THE TIMES, in a beautiful new dress. They have a large press under contract, and soon expect to add to the titles—"The leading paper in Kansas," "The oldest and the ablest,"—"The biggest paper in Kansas." We are glad to chronicle the success of this excellent paper. Under the able business management of our genial friend, Gen. Sleeper, (which, after all, is the great secret in making a good paper,) and the able, fearless and trenchant pen of D. W. Wilder, THE TIMES must sustain a leading position among Western journals.

[From the Leavenworth Acorn.]

IMPROVED.—The Leavenworth TIMES has come out in an entire new dress, and is now the handsomest paper in the west. THE TIMES is the oldest Republican paper in the State, and has always been loyal to its party. Mr. Wilder, the editor, is a man of great ability, and his connection with the paper is a sufficient guarantee that it is always an outspoken and fearless defender of Right. Its columns are well filled with the latest news and entertaining reading matter. If you want a good paper send for THE TIMES.

[From the Girard Press.]

The Leavenworth TIMES, formerly the TIMES AND CONSERVATIVE, comes to us in a bran new dress. It is the oldest and one of the best papers in the State, and it is gratifying to note these indications of deserved prosperity. THE TIMES is one of our most valuable exchanges.

[From the Oswego Herald.]

The Leavenworth TIMES has appeared in a new dress. The TIMES is the oldest paper in the State. It has just entered its twenty-second volume with every indication of continued prosperity. The paper is conducted with marked ability, and its typographical appearance is unexceptionable.

[From the Netawaka Herald.]

We came near forgetting to notice that the Leavenworth TIMES, (dropping the Conservative) has appeared in a new dress. It is thus that the leading and oldest paper in Kansas, shows unmistakable signs of prosperity. God bless its editor, the paper and its employees. Long may it wave to enunciate truth and wisdom.

[From the Humboldt Union.]

The Leavenworth TIMES AND CONSERVATIVE has got a bran new dress and is now the most handsomely printed daily paper in the State. Since the first of July the Conservative part of the name has been dropped. It is a little late, but we note the improvement in the looks of the paper and its name with pleasure.

[From the Irving Recorder.]

The Leavenworth TIMES AND CONSERVATIVE comes to us in a neat, new dress. It will hereafter be known as THE TIMES. To keep pace with the improvement in its clothing, its editorials are thoughtful, vigorous, terse and to the point. It is one of our most valued exchanges, and it gives us much pleasure to chronicle this evidence of the prosperity of our neighbor.

[From the Burlington Patriot.]

IMPROVED.—THE TIMES AND CONSERVATIVE comes to us changed to the Leavenworth TIMES, in new dress throughout and vastly improved.

[From the Baxter Springs Sentinel.]

Mr. W. F. Goble, travelling correspondent of the Leavenworth TIMES, is in our city soliciting patronage for it. THE TIMES is the leading paper of the State, and is always brimful of news, interesting correspondence and miscellany. We call upon the citizens of Cherokee county to give it a rousing subscription list.

[From the Fort Scott Monitor.]

W. F. Goble, of the Leavenworth TIMES, called upon us yesterday. He has the honor to represent a journal occupying the proud position of the leading paper of the State.

IT is an unfortunate fact that Irishmen so generally sympathize with oppression. They nearly all belonged to the old pro-slavery and rebel Democracy in this country, and now the Fenians in New York and the Irish people in Dublin are offering to aid Louis Napoleon. One would think that they had seen enough of British despotism without wishing to enforce it on other people.

A TELEGRAPHIC despatch received Tuesday evening from Mr. Perry, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, dated at Denver, says that track laying is progressing rapidly, and there remains only a gap of seventy miles to complete in order to connect St. Louis with Denver.

THE Californians are continually praising their genial climate, but here comes a report in one of their own papers of a frost in July, which killed all the vegetables and froze the ground to the depth of an inch. This occurred in Steptoe Valley.

Can Prussians Whip Frenchmen?

Referring to the battles of 1812, 1814 and 1815, in which the Prussians were often exclusively pitted against the French alone, so as to afford test trials of the relative fighting prowess of these two peoples, a well informed European writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Mr. Daniel Roemer, says:

There were ten great battles in 1812, namely: Lutzen, May 2; Bautzen, May 20 and 21; Lucknau, June 3; Gross-Beeren, August 23; Katzbach, August 26; Dresden, August 26 and 27; Kulm, August 30; Dennewitz, September 6; Leipzig, October 16, 18 and 19; Hanau, October 29 and 30, besides the engagement of Wartenburg, October 3, the combat of Moeckern, near Magdeburg, April 5, not to be confounded with the battle of Moeckern, October 16, which formed an episode in the battle of Leipzig. The combats of Konigswarthe and Weissig, May 18, the combat Am-Goerder Wald, September 16, the combat near Weimer between Tettenborn and Le Fevre Decrouettes, whose date I have forgotten, and innumerable smaller fights, impossible to remember.

The only battle in which Prussians alone, without being incumbered by Russians or Austrians, fought the French, were Lucknau, Gross-Beeren, Katzbach and Dennewitz and the engagement of Wartenberg, *in all five of which the Prussians were victorious.* The battle of Dennewitz is moreover the most glorious victory of this century. Forty thousand Prussians under Bulow utterly routed seventy thousand Frenchmen under Ney. No nation can show such a glorious victory in the present century. In the year 1814 there were six important battles: La Rothier (Feb. 1), Bar sur Aube (Feb. 27), Loan (March 9,10), Monterean (March 15, I believe), Arcis sur Abe (March 20) and Paris (March 30), then the engagement of Craonne (March 8, if I remember right), the combats of Champaubert, Vauchamps, Etoges, Montmirail, besides minor fights, as for instance La Fere Champenois. Of these the Prussians alone engaged the French at Loan, Etoges and Montmirail, in the first victoriously, in the two latter they were beaten. In 1815 there were two battles, Ligney and Waterloo, and two engagements, at Quatrebras and Wavre, besides the smaller fights. Of these the Prussians fought alone at Ligney and Wavre in the former they were beaten; the latter was undecided.

Indagitability—A Puzzle.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR:—As you sometimes answer correspondents, can you inform a constant reader whether St. Peter, who was the first Pope of Rome, was fallible or infallible when he denied his Master?

Yours respectfully, WM. DUFF TELFER.

A FRENCH firm has made 100 one-tenth horse-power engines (about one "Biddy" power) for domestic work. They consume about twenty-five cubic feet of gas per hour, and may before long be introduced into our kitchen arrangements.

CHEROKEE, CRAWFORD, BOURBON AND MIAMI COUNTIES.

[From our Travelling Correspondent.]

FORT SCOTT, Kas., July 20, 1870.

On our return to Leavenworth, from Baxter Springs, the first town we are called upon to note is Columbus, the county seat of Cherokee county. Before proceeding farther, however, I desire to add one or two items to my letter from Baxter. I should have stated, with reference to the railroad prospects of the town, the fact that Col. J. A. J. Chapman is now on a tour of observation, upon a projected line of road *via* Little Rock, Ark., and Shreveport, La. It is confidently expected that the road will be completed in a very few years.

A steam thresher has been brought into the county with which the most of the small grains will be threshed this fall. Our friend Mr. Clark, who has so long presided in the office of the Wilder House, at Ft. Scott, left for a short season, his post and went down to set the machine in motion, thus demonstrating the fact that he knows something more than "how to keep a hotel." These machines are destined to become a most valuable improvement in agricultural implements, as anything must that shall contribute to lightening the burden of man and beast.

COLUMBUS.

This place, as before remarked, is the county seat of Cherokee county, and has grown to a city of nearly 1,200 inhabitants. It is located fifteen miles from Baxter, and the situation of the country is such that from the slight elevation about one mile south of town, the latter city is plainly discernible. The future of the place is easily determined from what has already been said concerning the county, of which it is the capital and must always so remain.

GIRARD.

This place is the next town of note. It is the county seat of Crawford, and is situated in the exact geographical centre of the county. It has, as the census show, a population of more than 900. Business of all kinds is very brisk, and the town growing very rapidly. There is no appreciable difference between this and Cherokee county, and hence, what may be said of Columbus is equally true of Girard. Stage lines radiate from these places to all points in Southern Kansas, away from the railroad.

FORT SCOTT.

It is astonishing to note the progress achieved by this inland city since the close of the war. No town in Kansas has improved more rapidly. The site of Fort Scott, like that of Fort Leavenworth, was selected by the government upon strict geographical considerations and principles connected with the science of war. The triumph of these considerations is apparent at a glance.

The location of Fort Scott reminds me of a portion of its earliest history, which I learned from the citizens of Pappinsville, Bates county, Mo., while travelling through that country, in 1866. It was the original intention of the Government to locate the Fort upon a plat of land reserved in that immediate vicinity. Finally, however, upon farther examination, the present site was selected as affording more valuable resources. A mission was finally erected upon the site in Miss