# WESTERN RESERVE CHRONICLE.

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## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

WESTERN RESERVE CHRONICLE Published every Wednesday morning. In Empire Block, Market St., Warren, Ohio. RITCHEY, Editor and Proprietor.

EDWARD CLARK. A. W. IRVINE.
CLARK & IRVINE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Arrington's Block, Market St., west side, Sharon, Pa. Practice in State and Federal Courts. Real Estate bought and sold. Prompt collections made, and careful attention paid to all law business. [Aug. 24-1y.

HILTON SUTLIFF. HOMER R. STEWART.
SUTLIFF & STEWART, Attorneys at Law, in Sutliff & Suttle's office, High Street, North of Public Square, Warren, O. [August 10, 1870-1y.

WM. FISCHER, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Papering, Kalsoming, Paper Hanging, Graining, &c., done in the best style. Rice's Block, Main St., Warren, Ohio. [June 15, 1870-1yr.

DOCT. SPELLMAN, Dentist.—Office in Anderson & Hon's new block. Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanite Plates. Teeth filled and Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. [May 11, 1870-1f.

J. N. COWDERY, Attorney at Law, Hubbard, Ohio. [feb. 24, 1869-1f.

GEORGE P. HUNTER, Attorney at Law, Office in VanGorder Block, Market St., Warren, Ohio. [Feb. 23, 1870-1f.

L. SPEAR, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, office over Freer & Smith's Grocery, Market Street, Warren, Ohio. Particular attention given to Chronic diseases.

DR. D. GIBBONS, Dentists, teeth extracted without pain; upper or lower sets of teeth for $12.00. Office over T. J. McLain & Sons Bank, Main St., Warren, Ohio. [Jan. 5, 1870.

J. RAKNUP. G. T. METCALF.
HARMON & METCALF, Physicians, and Surgeons; Office on High Street at the stand formerly occupied by Dr. Harmon. Jan. 5 1870

JOHN HITCHINS. W. T. SPEAR.
HITCHINS & SPEAR, Attorneys at Law. Office in First National Bank Building, 2d story, front rooms, Warren O. Jan. 5, 1870-1y.

J. H. BRISCOE, Physician and Surgeon. Office over Dr. Kirtz & Patch's store, Market Street. Residence, north side of Market Street, two doors east of Elm. Particular attention paid to Chronic diseases. Jan. 5, 1870-1yr.

DR. F. A. BIRCK, Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon, Office in Smith's Block, High Street.

J. YANTOUT. THAD. ACKLEY.
YANTOUT & ACKLEY, Successors to J. Yantout & Co., Dealers in Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds. Market Street, Warren, Ohio. [Jan. 5, 1870.

R. W. RATLIFF. H. H. MOSES.
RATLIFF & MOSES, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Insurance Block of Freeman & Hunt, on Market St. Warren Ohio. [Jan. 5, 1870.

W. B. PORTER, Attorney at Law, Office in Iddings' Block, Market St., Warren, Ohio. [Jan. 5, 1870-1y.

M. C. & D. W. WOODWORTH, Physicians and Surgeons, office over E. H. Allison's Drug Store, Main Street, Warren, Ohio. Office hours from 8 to 9 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m. [Feb. 27, 1867.

N. S. TYLER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Cutlery Fishing Tackle, Gun Materials, Sporting Goods, Sewing Machines, &c., No. 4, Market St., Warren, Ohio. [Jan. 5, 1870-1f

A. E. LYMAN, Dentist. Office over the new Millinery Store of M. O. Mesaer, between Iddings & Morgan's and Freer & Smith's Store, Market St., Warren, Ohio.—Entrance at the CHRONICLE Office, up stairs. Jan. 5, 1870-1f

W. N. PORTER. W. F. PORTER.
W. N. & W. F. PORTER, Dealers in School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Wall Papers, Periodicals, Pamphlets and Magazines, at the New York Book Store, Main Street, Warren, Ohio.

ALMON D. WEBB Notary Public, Fire and Life Insurance Agent; and Pension and Bounty Agent, Chicago Block, Market St., and Main, said money remitted to the old country, at the lowest current rates. Office in Webb's Block, Main Street, Warren, Ohio. [Jan. 5 1870.

W. D. HALL. F. J. MACKEY.
HALL & MACKEY, Manufacturers of Harness and dealers in Saddlery Hardware, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Whips, Horse Blankets, Saddles and Fancy Saddlery, No. 6, Market Street, Warren, O. Jan. 5, 1870.

DR. P. MYERS, tenders his professional service to the people of Warren and vicinity. Office on Main St., over Chew's Store—Stiles block. Hours, from 10 to 12, a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.—Residence, corner of Hickory and Chestnut Sts. Nov. 27, 1867-1y*

WHITLESEY ADAMS, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, Warren, Ohio. Merchandise and other property insured in the best Companies, on favorable terms; Funds secure and promptly paid. Office in Insurance Block of Freeman & Hunt, three and five years. Office in McConnis and Smith's block.

J. R. HUTCHINS. C. E. GLIDDEN. J. M. STULL.
HUTCHINS, GLIDDEN & STULL, Attorneys at Law, office over Smith & Turner's Store, corner of Main and Market Streets, Warren, Ohio. [Jan. 5, 1870-1f.

J. N. DAWSON, Mayor of the Incorporated Village of Warren, O., and also Justice of the Peace, in and for said Village, a check will be promptly transmitted by Justice of the Peace. Mayor's regular court every Monday morning from 8 to 12 o'clock Jan. 5, 1870.

IDDINGS & MORGAN, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets, Matting and Floor Oil Cloths, window Shades and Fixtures, Tea, Coffee, &c. They keep constantly on hand, a large and full assortment of goods in their line of goods, at the lowest cash prices, and offer them for sale at the lowest prices in the market. Jan. 5, 1870.

A. DOLPHUS GRETER, Dealer in Musical Merchandise of all descriptions, viz: Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Clarionets, Flutes, Fifes, Drums, Piano-covers, Music-books, Sheet music, Music-books, Violin Strings, Guitar Strings, &c., &c. Store in Webb's Block, over Porter's Book Store. [Jan. 5, 1870.

UNITED STATES and Foreign offices for Patents, 127 Superior st., opposite American House, Cleveland, O. Geo. H. Lee, Associate Attorney in Washington and Foreign Countries. We transact business of every description, relating to Inventions, Patents, Infringements, &c.

BURRIDGE & CO., Authorized Patent Attorneys, Subagency at the Cleveland Office, Warren, O. [July 20.

J. R. NELSON, Physician and Surgeon, office adjoining store of Kirtz & Patch, one door east of the First National Bank, Market Street, Warren, O. Having had 21 years experience in the practice, in company with Dr. Loy, during which time thousands of cases were treated by me, I would state that I will continue to give patients attendance at all times of disease or injury, for the accommodation of persons from a distance, by mail or otherwise. I have arranged to be at my office at the following hours: From 7 to 10 o'clock, A. M., from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M. J. R. NELSON, M. D. Feb. 27, 1867y.

UNION HOUSE, HUBBARD, OHIO, A. SHERMAN, PROPRIETOR.

HAVING recently leased the well known Union House, at the center of Hubbard, lately kept by Wm. Adams, I propose to keep a hotel that shall prove satisfactory to guests and the traveling public generally. The hotel has just been put in thoroughly habitable order, and Sherry in connection with the Hotel. Terms reasonable. Sept. 22, 1869-1y*

EXCHANGE BANK —OF— FREEMAN & HUNT, WARREN, OHIO, DEALERS IN Gold, Silver, Eastern Exchange, Universal Bank Notes, and all kinds of GOVERNMENT BONDS

Money received on Deposit. Collections and all business connected with Banking promptly attended to.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE

The Royal Chart.

IDDINGS & MORGAN have obtained the Agency of this celebrated system of dress cutting, and will give a Chart to each person who buys of them a dress pattern or dress goods of any kind to the amount of $5, and upwards, during the next sixty days, after which the Chart will be sold at $5 each. [March 2-tf.

HANDBILLS, Shophills, &c., for Merchants and others, furnished at short notice at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.


SHERIFFS' SALE.

The State of Ohio, Trumbull county, ss.
Myra Kingsley, et al., vs. Mary Y. King. } In Trumbull Com. Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by order of said Court, in the above entitled case to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale at the door of the Court House, in the City of Warren, Ohio, on

**Saturday, September 24th, A. D. '70,**

Between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., the following described premises, situate in the County of Trumbull, State of Ohio, and township of Brookfield, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of lot No. 38, in said township, in the center of the highway leading from the center of said Brookfield to the center of Hartford township, in said county, thence running north 86°, west along the center of the east and west highway 38 chains and 57 links, to the southwest corner of lot No. 39, thence along the center of said road 6 chains and 76 links to the southwest corner of lot No. 34, thence north 1° 30', east 44 chains to the northwest corner of said lot, thence south 86°, east 41 chains and 76 links to the northeast corner of said lot, thence south 3°, east 29 chains and 59 links to a stone at the southwest corner of lands of E. Byers, thence south 86°, east 38 chains and 57 links to the center of said north and south center highway, thence south along the center of said north and south highway 36', east 44 chains and 81 links, thence south 86°, or 8 chains and 78 links to a stone, thence south 2° 30', west 14 chains and 83 links to a stone on the south line of lot No. 2, thence north, 86°, west along the line of said lot No. 52 18 chains and 77½ links to the place of beginning, containing within said boundary two hundred and ninety-four (294) acres and ninety-five (95) rods of land, according to the survey made by A. D. Fell, County Surveyor, made 3d and 4th days of February, A. D. 1869.

Appraised at $60 per acre. Terms of sale—one-third in hand, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest secured by mortgage on premises.

G. W. DICKINSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Warren, O. Aug. 24, 1870-5t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The State of Ohio, Trumbull County, ss.
T. J. McLain & Son, vs. M. D. Loveless, et al. } In Trumbull Common Pleas. Civil Action.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for Trumbull County, Ohio, in the above named case, to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and shall expose to public sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Warren, Ohio, on

**Saturday, the 17th day of Sept., 1870,**

between the hours of one and three o'clock p. m., of said day, to-wit: First, the one-third of real estate belonging to said M. D. Loveless, and if that be insufficient to pay the amount due to plaintiff and costs of sale, I shall sell the remaining two-thirds, to satisfy said claim, situate in the County of Trumbull, State of Ohio, and Township of Warren, and known as part of lot No. 29, in said Township. Bounded as follows: Beginning at a post standing at the S. E. corner of a lot of land leased to formerly owned by S. D. Harris; thence running S. 33½° E. one chain 50 links to the edge of the water of Mahoning River; thence S. 16½° west of the river, 3 chains 10 links to the north side of Liberty Street; thence along said Street north 86½° W. along north line of said street 1 chain 70 links to a post; thence N. 3° E. 3 chains 47 links to a post; thence W. 70° E. 24 links to the S. W. corner of said Harris' lot; thence north 54° E. 1 chain 67 links to a post at the place of beginning, containing about ¾ of an acre of land, being the same property on which M. D. Loveless lived in September, 1869. Appraised at $1,500. Terms cash.

G. W. DICKINSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Warren, O., Aug. 17, 1870-5t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Martha Miller, and the heirs-at-law of John Wankenshaw, deceased, unknown to the undersigned, will take notice that on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1870, Homer Norton, administrator of the estate of the said John Wankenshaw, deceased, filed in the Probate Court, within and for the county of Trumbull, and State of Ohio, a petition, alleging that the 8th day of March, 1867, the said John Wankenshaw, then in full life, entered into a contract in writing with Bissell, to convey to him the following described real estate, situate in the township of Champion, Trumbull county, Ohio, and known as being middle division of lot No. 96, according to the original survey of said township, and is bounded as follows: Beginning at a post on the west line of said lot, 20 rods south of the middle of the north and south road, running on the west line of the lot, at the southwest corner of said Bissell's south line to his southeast corner; thence on said Bissell's south line to said lot; thence to run east across said lot, on said Bissell's south line to his southeast corner; thence on the east line of said lot, so far that a line to run even across the lot, parallel with said Bissell's south line, to the said road, and in the direct north to place of beginning, shall contain thirty acres of land, upon the following terms: One hundred dollars down, one hundred dollars on the 1st day of April, 1865; one hundred dollars on the 1st day of April, 1866; one hundred dollars on the 1st day of April, 1867; one hundred dollars on the 1st day of April, 1868, and one hundred dollars on the 1st day April, 1869, with interest until paid.

That the said Michael Wortman paid use and the said Wankenshaw, said Samuel Wortman, in accordance to Emory Dillon. That on April 5th, 1864, the said Emory Dillon paid the said John Wankenshaw, in his lifetime, $100; and has since paid on said contract, March 21, 1865, $100; April 12, 1866, $120; April 3, 1867, $100; June 29, 1867, $20, and March 15, 1868, $100, and the said Emory Dillon is ready and willing to pay the balance due upon said contract so soon as a valid deed can be made to him of said premises.

The prayer of the petition is for authority to make a deed to said Emory Dillon, in behalf of the heirs-at-law, upon payment of the residue of said purchase money.

Said petitition will be for hearing on the 30th day of September, 1870, or as soon thereafter as leave of Court can be obtained.

HOMER NORTON, Adm'r, of the estate of John Wankenshaw, dec'd. Aug. 31, 1870-4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE in Attachment.

The State of Ohio, Trumbull County, ss.
Sarah Whitsell, vs. Marshal Latten, et. al. } In Trumbull Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale in Attachment issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Trumbull County, Ohio, in the above named case, to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale at the door of the Court House in the city of Warren, Ohio, on

**Saturday, the 12th day of Sept., 1870,**

between the hours of one and three o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to-wit: Situate in the County of Trumbull, State of Ohio, in township of Greene, Known as part of lot No. 24, and is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the center of the State Road at the north-west corner of a piece of land bought by Barnabas Churchill of Wm. Washington; thence east on lot line 8 chains 36 links to a post; thence S 30° E. 2 chains and 29 links to a post; thence west 3 chains and 36 links to the center of the road; thence north 2 chains and 30 links to the place of beginning; containing two (2) acres of land, more or less. Appraised at $125.00. Terms cash.

G. W. DICKINSON, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Warren, O., Aug. 17, 1870-3t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

John Canfield, whose residence is unknown to petitioner, is hereby notified, that Hannah Canfield, did on the 27th day of August, 1870, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, charging the said John Canfield with willful absence from the petitioner for more than three years, last past, and alleging that she may be divorced from said John Canfield, and be awarded the custody of their minor child, and for other and further relief. That said petition will be for hearing at the next term of said Court.

HANNAH CAUFIELD.
By Geo. P. Hunter, her Att'y.
Aug. 31, 1870-6t.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Wm. Henry Tew, who resides in the State of Pennsylvania, somewhere unknown to petitioner, is hereby notified that Almira Tew, did on the 22 day of August, A. D. 1870, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, charging the said Wm. Henry Tew, with habitual drunkenness and desertion, and asking that she may be divorced from the said Wm. Henry Tew, and for the custody of the children, and reasonably alimony, which petition is for hearing at the next term of said Court. ALMIRA TEW.
By her Att'ys Jno. F. Beaver, T. I. Gillmer. Aug. 24, 1870-6t.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Assignee of the estate and property of Samuel Tuchhurst, of Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio. All persons holding claims against said Samuel Tuchhurst or Tuchhurst & Kyle, will present them sworn to according to law. Those indebted will make prompt payment to the undersigned, at Mecopsburg, Ohio.

SETH M. LAIRD, Assignee of Samuel Tuchhurst. Aug. 31, 1870-3t

LEGAL NOTICE.

Sarah Crosier, Nancy Fausler and Seymour Fausler, her husband; Emeline Crosier, Mary Crosier, Jasper Crosier and Clarissa Crosier, heirs of George Crosier, late of Trumbull County, dec'd., will take notice that they are made defendants in an amended petition filed in the Court of Common Pleas, for Trumbull County, Ohio, on the——day of August, 1870, by Clarissa A. Johnston, et. al., wherein said Clarissa A. demands partition of twenty-eight acres of land in Lot 8, Mecca township, Trumbull County, O., and bounded north by a creek, south by Sarah Crosier, Ex'x of James Crosier, to Thomas A. Crosier, west by lands of Robert Taylor; south by lands of Levi Rice, and west by highway.

Also of 40 acres in said Mecca, being lands of which James Crosier died seised, and bounded north by lands of Robert Taylor and lands of Thomas Millikin; east by the township line; south by lands of Joel Baily and lands of Levi Rice, and west by lands of Levi Rice—and that at the next term of said Court petitioners will ask for an order to make partition of said premises.

R. R. BARNES.
Taylor & Jones, Att'ys for Pet'r. Aug. 10, 1870-6t.

POSTERS, Programmes, Dodgers and all work promptly executed at fair prices, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

## THE CHRONICLE.

Special Correspondence of the Chronicle.

LETTER FROM GERMANY.

### The French—German War.

TUEBINGEN, GERMANY, August 8, 1870.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—You know before this time that war has again disturbed the peace of Europe, and all through the rascality of that overgrown baby, more commonly known as *L'Empereur des Francais*, the Emperor of the French. "*Der Krieg! der elende Krieg*," the war! The distressful war rings in my ears at every turn, as the thousands, torn from the bosom of their families and friends, are rushing on to glory or to death.—Oh how many a happy household will be robbed of its hope, its joy, and its support, and become desolate in a few days! How many a loving heart be made to bleed through the godless ambition of one man!

I need not tell you that the candidature of Leopold von Hohenzollern, for the throne of Spain, was with Napoleon from the beginning only a pretended provocation for war. Ever since the snubbing Bismarck gave him in '66, he has been on the lookout to take advantage of anything like a plausible ground, to throw down the gauntlet at Prussia, and when he could find none, with the hallowed memories of Sadowa still rising before him, he pounced like a hungry, infuriated tiger from his dark covert of treachery and lies upon the Spanish-Hohenzollern-throne-candidature, determined to swallow and digest Prussia in twenty-four hours, because the Prince of Hohenzollern, a colonel in the Prussian army, who had spent a number of years in Spain, married a Spanish princess, and become well acquainted with the people, their laws, language, customs, and institutions—had consented to become their king. Prussia bore it patiently. She assured his French Majesty that she had no hand in proposing and much less in urging any German prince for the throne of Spain; that the voice and heart of the Spanish people had called Hohenzollern; that he had consented to obey their call, and that she did not object. At this juncture, France became furious and shouted: "*Then I will draw my sword against you!*" Prince Leopold stepped between and magnanimously said: "I will not be the cause of war between two great nations," and notified Spain to drop his name. Prussia as magnanimously approved his act. Still this did not satisfy the Emperor of the French.—Imperial rapacity having devoured the Spanish throne question, he makes another desperate spring at patient Prussia, and succeeds in fastening his fangs in the innocent object of his supposed prey, more savagely, more relentlessly than ever; but to digest the flesh of his chosen, for the sake of the dishonest gain, he will have a harder time than anticipated, and the great probability just now is, that a chronic dyspepsia will ensue, in which event he may be obliged to seek refuge with his holy father in the Vatican at Rome, that is, if you will not take compassion on him and give him shelter in America. To hitch him with Jefferson Davis might make a good team for the Opposition ticket in some of these days. What think you? Should you find them favorable to such a span, I will gladly negotiate for them, in order to get him off the track here, in other words, to rescue him from the terrible sword just now hanging over his head. I am afraid his chances for shelter with the pious old man in the Vatican are rather forlorn, for Infallibility is at present rather tremulous, and may have to shift himself before long. England, whose bowels of compassion have been yearning to do a benevolent act, has very recently offered *Pontifex Maximus*, of the late Ecumenical Council, and of all the world besides a breathing place in the little Island of Malta, though the Maltese are not disposed to exercise faith enough in his infallible powers to believe that his holy presence would be any guaranty against their island's going down, should old Mediterranean chance to take a strange freak and lash his angry billows in rebellion.

I agree with England, that the best thing that could be done for the celestial vicegerent, would be to *insulate* him completely, if such be his idea in offering to him Malta as a refuge, but, then, a serious trouble in the way is, that Isabella would want to go along to act as one of his ministering spirits, and then the chance of an ex-French Emperor's dropping in too, would be to surround his purity with too much of the earthy, and thus interrupt the heavenly current. On the whole, therefore, I think the better plan for England, and all parties concerned, for the future success and welfare of his Infallibility, would be to apply immediately for advice to Garibaldi, whose brain and heart are ever fertile in devising for the good of the Roman hierarch. I doubt not he would cheerfully tell England how to arrange for comfortable quarters for the whole trio—Pius IX, Isabella, Napoleon,—that is, if she feels it her duty to be equally painfully exercised over the future of such warm-hearted benefactors of humanity, as she seems to be for that of his papal majesty.

THE UNION OF GERMANY

Will be one of the good results of the madness of France. The war which she has undertaken to prosecute against Prussia, is not a question of France and Prussia, but of France and Germany. The people all over the land have sense enough to see that national interests are involved, and that national measures are demanded to protect and insure the national integrity. An unprincipled, ambitious ruler has waged hostilities against an innocent, honorable neighbor, in the hope that South Germany would unite with him in his villainy, and turn traitor to the ties of one common language, one common blood, one common interest; but only to be most beautifully disappointed. All Germany, to a man, stands to-day united, from the shores of the Baltic to the banks of the Rhine, as she has never before; while the righteousness of her cause is acknowledged wherever her beautiful language is spoken and her rich literature has found its way. A truer, deeper patriotism than that which characterizes the people in this dark hour of danger, and inspires the grand army now being led by King Wilhelm of Prussia, I have never seen.—The determination infused by such patriotic devotion to the sanctities of home and the institutions of fatherland, and nerved by the righteousness of the cause, can not fail. The struggle will cost much blood and treasure, but Germany will come out, as she ever should be, and as we hope she ever may be, *a united people*.

THE BENEVOLENT ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN LADIES

In behalf of the sick and wounded soldier and the families robbed by the cruel hand of war of their support, is most praiseworthy. All over the land the better class, and those who can afford the time, have organized societies, the object of which is to solicit funds, prepare garments, bandages, etc., and visit and comfort, in word and deed, the needy family of the soldier who has left all that he holds most dear and gone forth to defend their homes. From early morn to late night, they work with a determination and zeal, which only God and the holiness of their undertaking can inspire. Hundreds of the most delicate and tenderly reared daughters of the noblest families have offered their services to the hospitals as nurses.—Noble example is afforded too by the the members of the royal families, who stand at the head of these societies.

THE STUDENTS

Have been among the first to answer the call of their country, and as a result, the Universities have either been much thinned of their attendance or closed altogether. Sons of prince and professor, as well as the common citizen, vie with each other in the exhibition of proof of fidelity and attachment to institutions of their fathers. While many of them go as surgeons, chaplains, or connect themselves with sanitary commissions, hundreds have volunteered as common soldiers.—Every professor of the theological faculty of the Tuebingen University has given a son to the army of his country. And indeed nothing could speak better for their courage and patriotism, than the fact, that everywhere throughout the land the young men whose age frees them from military duty, have volunteered to fight to the last, in defence of father land; and if by accident one is found too cowardly or too inactive to take his place in the ranks, he immediately becomes the butt of the community, to which I feel disposed myself to say, amen.

THE SOLDIER'S BRIEFKARTE.

Every letter the German soldier writes from camp, in time of war, must pass the inspection of an officer. He does not load himself down, like the American soldier, with several quires of paper, packages of envelopes, postage stamps, etc. His *escritoire* is very simple—a pencil and several blank pieces of paper six inches square, bearing the number of his company, regiment and division. On this card he usually writes but a sentence or two, consisting of greetings to his friends, report of his health, and whereabouts. This is about all, especially should he be expecting orders to move. Not a syllable is written concerning the movements of the army, nor the least information given, which, if it should fall into the hands of the enemy, could do the least possible harm, or be used by friends at home, inadvertently, or otherwise, to the detriment of the army and the common good. For the deliverance of these unsealed letters or cards, the post-office receives no pay.

Such a regulation controlling the correspondence of the army in time of war, impresses the Intelligent American as certainly most admirable. To some it may seem a small matter, and entirely too despotic; but a moment's reflection will convince any reasonable mind that it is just as it should be in every country. Much to our advantage would it have been had the government adopted such a rule in the terrible struggle. But in our Yankee nation, where every fellow in the army considered himself at liberty and in duty bound to write to his sweetheart, wife or friend, volumes about important military movements, how terrible would have been the howl from Copperhead throats had such a restriction been attempted!

RECEPTION OF THE SOLDIER ON HIS WAY TO WAR.

But if the Germans are superior to us in some of their army regulations and customs, we are far ahead of them in others, to but one of which I will allude. As I stood at the depot the other day, I could not help being impressed by the great difference between the German manner of receiving their soldiers, as they pass thro' on the way to the seat of war, and the American. Many of the citizens gather at the station a few minutes before the train is to leave, to see a soldier a "*Lebe wohl!*"—live well; "*Gott behute dich!*"—God protect thee—and the like, in the simplicity of which there is something most beautiful and touching—only two or three words, but words which express all that the most affectionate heart could wish for the dearest friend for time—for eternity. This is certainly most beautiful, and I doubt not that their love for the soldier, and their anxiety for his welfare, are just as deep and sincere as ours, though we expressed it more demonstratively. But what I meant to say, more particularly, is that as to feeding and entertaining him they are very much behind us. My heart has bled for the poor German soldier, as I have watched him eating his couple of ounces of dry, black bread, drinking his glass of beer, paying for it out of his own pocket, and then solemnly taking his seat in the car, apparently as contented and thankful as the American soldier who was welcomed by thousands with the greatest demonstrations of love and friendship, and feasted on the best of the land all along his route. The fact is that American soldiers, who, thanks to our great government, are better fed, clothed and paid than those of any other nation, would die on the food on which German soldiers manage to live and thrive.

For the poor quality of the German soldier's food, I am obliged, however, to offer in apology the fact that he drinks beer from his birth, almost, and seems to prefer it to so much beef; and besides that, Germany not being wealthy, is unable to feed her army any better; and as to the citizens as individuals, they have not the means, though possessed of the most noble and generous hearts, as hundreds are, to treat and feast the soldier as we do in time of war.

BEER HOUSES AND MONEY CHANGERS

Are the institutions that pay best in in these times. For several weeks past they have been reaping a most abundant harvest. The former are crowded night after night and day after day to overflowing. Young and old seem to delight to meet together in these places to discuss the aspects of the times and the chances of the war, and it would be passing strange if the beer did not claim a good share of their attention. The latter are not a whit behind in gathering into their garners. Stocks have fallen, but they have not fallen. They take advantage of the poor man's necessities, and will cash his paper only at heavy discount. I heard of one of the sons of Israel, in Stuttgart, charging, the other day, for the use of his mammon, a percentage plus a commission amounting to one hundred and eight per cent. per annum. Think you not that I am fortunate in succeeding to borrow a couple of hundred florins at the rate of seventeen per cent. till I can hear from the American side? These sons of Mammon, are laughing, too, over the fine business they are doing in our United States bonds, which fell, in less than a week, a fortnight ago, twenty-five per cent. I asked a banker about that time "What do you pay for a one hundred dollar, 1862, United States bond?" "Seventy-five dollars." "What will you sell me one for?" "Eighty-five dollars." This is honor and honesty with a vengeance! Hard times, you think, on poor Americans shut in with their families and unable to get out, who must not only suffer these extortionary losses on their money, but pay for certain of the most common necessaries of life almost twice as much as two weeks ago. How much harder still must it be on the stranger who was unfortunate enough to be down in the Palatinate and on the Rhine, in the immediate vicinity of the army, where, three weeks ago, one hundred pounds of potatoes sold at eight florins, about four dollars, greenback currency, as gold now stands!

With the Hamburg and Bremen harbors closed, and the road from here to England very uncertain, and not entirely free from danger, I confess that the American who is here with his family, and not abundantly supplied with money, is in a situation calculated to affect his nerves most seriously, and more especially so, should the other European powers manage to have "a finger in the pie," and the quarrel assume the dimensions of a general war. But, thank the good Lord, thus far we have not suffered. We are among the kindest friends—friends whose memories it will always be one of the greatest pleasures of our life to cherish.

GEBET-STUNDE.

While the numerous *wirthschafts*, or beer and eating houses, resound with noisy discussion, joke, revelry and song, an entirely different class may be seen repairing at a certain hour to public and private places of worship. Here they spend an hour in reverence and prayer, humbling themselves before God, asking Heaven to protect the dear ones gone to war and exposed to the dangers of the battle-field, and to bless the national arms. This is called the *gebet stunde*, the hour of prayer. All honor here, too, to the women of Germany! They form the greater part of the assemblage in these solemn hours. Many an affectionate, anxious mother's prayer will prove, I doubt not, to the heroic son a stronger, safer shield in the hour of battle, than all the implements of war.

EINQUARTIRUNG.

In this country, where population is so dense and the land too small to afford cutting up into encampments, when soldiers are sent to a town or city to be stationed in time of war, they are quartered on the inhabitants, who are obliged to feed and shelter them—that is, they are assigned to the different houses, or citizens, in proportion to their means and standing, the poorest class, of course, being exempt. To the person who thus provides for the soldier, the government allows *forty kreuzer* per man a day, about thirty-five cents, gold. Not much money to be made, you will say, keeping that kind of a boarding house, even though you fill up the poor soldier with bread soup, black bread and beer, besides having to run the risk of the enemy whipping you, the government going to sticks, pleading poverty, and refusing to pay, or if paying, not for long years after. I think you are right, nevertheless such is *eisquartirung*, and we must make the best of it.

A TOUCHING, BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.

On the Monday evening before the storming of Weissenburg, the third battalion of the King's regiment, which always offers the first and greatest sacrifice to the god of battle, could be seen, preceded by its officers, marching into the church in Moerzheim, kneeling, one after the other, in deepest reverence, around the altar, partaking of the holy Sacrament, and the next hour taking up the solemn line of march to the sound of battle-music. It proved to some of the poor fellows the last occasion to participate in the celebration of these solemnities. Many of them fell next day in the battle of Weissenburg. When such heroes fall, the land must mourn.

ELSASS—WEISSENBURG.

Elsass, or Alsace, was formerly a part of Germany, but ceded as a province, in the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, to France. It has an area of one hundred and sixty-five square miles and a population of over a million, mostly Germans. It is one of the most beautiful, industrious and productive sections of the French empire. In this province the war has opened within the past few days its real earnest, and it is hoped that the German army will be able to say to grasping France, before many days pass, "This is our ground; we will re-annex it to the fatherland; then, perhaps, you will have learned enough to let us live hereafter in peace."

Weissenburg is a frontier town of about five thousand inhabitants, in the same province, on the extreme east end of France, on the railroad between Strassburg and Landau. It was once a very strongly fortified point. A zigzag chain of outworks, flanked with redoubts, and consisting of breastworks and trenches, extended from the town all along the left bank of the Lauter, to Lauterburg and the Rhine, and is known in history as the famous "*Weissenburg linien*," or lines. The object of these lines was to protect Alsace from attack from the north. The capture of this stronghold, which cost a fight of seven hours and much blood, is of much importance, as it not only lets the third grand army, or army of the south out of the Palatinate, but at the same time exposes Paris, toward which the entire German army will now try to press rapidly on. Among their dead, the number of which I have not seen, the French lost one of their finest leaders, General Douay. How sad that such men must be sacrificed to the ambition of such a monarch as Napoleon! The number of prisoners taken by the Germans is said to be nine hundred, among which are many Turcos.

THE TURCOS.

These are the genuine *Zouaves d'Afrique*, African Zouaves, on which the humane Emperor of the French greatly depends for the annihilation of Prussia and all Germany. I have understood that they are quite as savage as he expected they would be, and I should think a little more so, for they have already given some of the French officers, who attempted to restrain them, the benefit of their knowledge of *African* tactics. I have also learned that they have treated German prisoners most barbarously—even to cutting off ears and noses, and mutilating them in other respects. Had Louis Napoleon never before done an act to forfeit the respect of his fellow men, this one act, the introduction of wild men—barbarous savages—into Christian Europe to fight against a civilized nation, in the blaze of the light of the nineteenth century, is enough to call upon him the bitterest condemnation of every civilized, gospelized nation of the earth. The ruler of an enlightened nation so lost to the common instincts of humanity that he blushes not to shock the moral sense, the religious feelings of the world, forfeits not only his position as a monarch, but all right and title to residence in civilized society. The memory of such a person must ever be as stench in the nostrils of all people in whose hearts feelings of sympathy beat responsive to the groans and sufferings of human woe.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL ARMY

Numbers 1,124,000 men. At no previous period in her history, has Germany been able to muster and place on a war footing such a force. It is remarkable too in how short a time the greater part of her army has been collected and fitted for war. Four weeks ago she had not more than 360,000 troops ready for the field, and in less than three weeks from the date of the declaration of war, 800,000 additional able-bodied men are mustered, equipped, and led forth to meet the enemy. So, it seems to me, Napoleon will find that it is not the easiest thing in the world to demolish such a host, although he may have previously imported strength from wild Africa.

A SAD FEATURE.

But a very sad feature connected with the German army is the fact, that two-thirds of this latter class, these 800,000, are men who leave behind wives and helpless children.—How many breadless widows and orphans will this cast upon the country. Already have I seen the poor peasant woman locking up her child three months old, in the care of another but two years old, in her humble, dismal room, while she goes to the field to earn the bread to help to keep the little things from starving. Such occurrences are common in this land in time of peace, but in war they increase in number and severity a thousand fold. Ah what American mother, even in our darkest national hour, had to drink from such a cup of woe! Let me then say to the German mothers of your city, and to all American ladies who have a heart to feel and a hand to do for the suffering of earth, wherever found, (and I know there are hundreds of such in your city) send not only your sympathy but of your money, however little it may be, to the "*Ladies' Sanitary Society, at Tuebingen, Wurtemberg, Germany*," to help to still the cries of these little hungry mouths, and gladden the heavy hearts of these weeping mothers, in this the day of their great distress, and God will richly bless your noble deed.

BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Since writing the above, the bloody battle of *Woerth*, a short distance south-west from Weissenburg, has been fought and won by the German army, or rather that part of the army called the army of the South, which is commanded by Friedrich Wilhelm, crown prince of Prussia, and composed of Prussian and South-German troops. French loss, killed and wounded, 4000 to 5000; 6000 prisoners, 30 cannon, 2 provision trains, a number of battle-flags, etc. Marshal Mac Mahon wounded, General Douay was killed in this battle and not at Weissenburg, as appears from a telegram before me. Loss on the German side 3000 to 4000 killed and wounded, probably a low estimate. Machiahon's army terribly cut up—retreating—much demoralized. I have just read Napoleon's despatch, taken from a Paris paper, acknowledging his great losses and saying the French army are concentrating around Metz, the strongest point in Alsace, where a terrible battle in a few days will be fought. And may the God of battles then say—"Peace! Be Still."

### THE MEASURE OF A MAN.

"After the measure of a man; that is, of an angel," says the seer of the Apocalypse, suggesting that the perfection of the human form is the physical master piece of creation. But the question what that perfection is has been greatly disputed, and from the days of Phidias and the great school of Athenian plastic art to those of "muscular Christianity" and fashionable athletic training at Oxford, it has never been regarded as a settled question.

Perhaps, after all, it can only be solved at last by science, not by art; and the test of physical completeness is to be found in harmony with the laws of life, and in the full power of labor and endurance, rather than in beauty and grace. It is from a mere statistical point of view, at least, that the subject has been lately approached, and an interesting summary of the results is given by Dr. Lankester in Nature.

His first inquiry is, what ought a man of given height to weigh? He concludes, from the best statistics yet collected, that a person five feet in height ought to weigh 115 pounds; and that, for each additional inch in height, five pounds ought to be added to the weight; so that the proper weight of the man six feet high is 175 pounds. If the weight is much less than this rule indicates, the deficiency of fatty matter gives reason to suspect some disease, or predisposition to disease, which may shorten life; if much greater, it may sometimes result from an unusual development of the muscle and the bones, but more commonly from an excess of fat.

Since the differences in the weights of persons of the same heights depend chiefly on the amount of fat present, Dr. Lankester inquires carefully into the subject. It is a medium for sustaining and nourishing the muscular and other tissues; and it is besides a reserve of material to be used up when wanted, in producing muscular force. Thus all animals grow fat in summer and lean again in winter, when they use up their store. The serious loss of weight, or a great deficiency in fat, then shows that this reserve of strength and life is wanting.

The loss of weight is the first symptom in consumption of the lungs, and may be observed long before any tubercles