

## ONWARD AND UPWARD.

BY MURIEL LEIGH.

"The hopes and dreams of my life have all faded. What have I to live for but death? Nay, despair not, for surely God hath not taken all. Remember, midnight comes before morning."

Live to be happy,  
Live to do good,  
Live to bless others,  
To the hungry give food.

Life has its roses  
And many a thorn,  
It has sorrows untold,  
And blisses unborn.

Though the clouds should envelop  
Our souls in despair,  
Still the world is as bright  
And the Heaven as fair.

The song of winged minstrels,  
The birds and sweet flowers,  
Tinge life with bright rainbows  
And roseate hours.

The bright river reflects  
Lights and shadows above,  
Faded leaves and bright buds,  
Or the serpent and dove.

In the gloom of the night,  
In the sunshine of day,  
Still onward, still onward,  
It rolls on its way.

No life has its brightness,  
Interspersed with dark hours,  
Its shadows, its sunshines,  
Its thorns and its flowers.

But let not its splendor  
Our progress delay,  
Or its darkness affright us  
From the bright way.

But onward and upward,  
Oh, may our lives be,  
Till our souls we shall bathe  
In eternity's sea.

—Cincinnati Times.

## BREVITIES.

What is life, brethren and sisters, without a fast horse?

The wicked flea. "It ain't so much the biting, if only the plaguey thing wouldn't keep getting up and sitting down all the time." Exactly.

Robert Watts, Professor of Systematic Theology, wants to "argy the pint" with Huxley "before an Ulster audience." He knows who Ulster believes in.

It is easy enough to make people believe you love them less than you do, but very difficult to make them believe that you love them more.—Belgravia.

An eminent Bostonian regarded an advertisement in a newspaper as a personal invitation to call and always feel certain of a cordial welcome from the members of an advertising firm.

The Washington Chronicle asumes for itself an unusual amount of conscientiousness. It says: "If thievery in journalism were punishable with death we should be the sole surviving journalist of this unhappy country."

"An' are ye Mrs. McLeod?" said a Highlandman, on being introduced to a certain lady of that name. "Ye're no an ill-lookin' woman ava, if ye hadna been sae awfully pittit wi' the smallpox."

Jerry Harmer, of Springfield, Ohio, swallowed a sponge. Five doctors, armed with the destructive engines of their trade, besieged him for four hours, until he finally yielded, and threw up the sponge. That's where the doctors "held over him," as chaffee would put it.

When the late General Thomas, U.S.A., was asked for a furlough by a backwoods soldier, in order that he might visit his wife, to whom he had been married but three months, he replied, "Why, my dear fellow, I haven't seen my wife for three years." The backwoodsman stared incredulously at the General for a moment, and then broke out. "But you see me and my wife ain't that kind."

Speaking of ten-pins, a correspondent says: "You see, while a man chooses a ball he can handle with a graceful swing of the right arm, the girls are bound to select the biggest one they can find. Totting it to the starting place, they go on a waddling run half way down the alley, and then let go their burden with a spiteful shove, give a sigh of relief, straighten up and walk back with a dignified and unconcerned air, as if they didn't care where that ball went or whether it knocked down any pins or not."

## BAZAINE'S DEFENSE TO THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

THE TRANSLATION.

To Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Proprietor of the Herald:

BOIS DE BREUX,  
near Liege, Sept. 6, 1874.

Sir—The impartiality of your honorable journal before the rude trials which I have undergone and the strong marks of sympathy which I have since received from your representative in Europe, induce me to publicly thank you. The English press, and the American press in general, have not allowed their judgment to be biased concerning the terrible drama in which, next to the Emperor, I have been the most unhappy victim. With the exception of the London Times, whose egotism and German sympathies are well known, the English press was extremely favorable at the commencement of the war. The Russian press was also very sensible and often brought me items of the most precious consolation. But it was in the American journals that I found my best defenders and the most impartial criticisms. They have never systematically abused me as others have done.

Recently, as I was passing through Cologne, several parties of Americans came spontaneously to visit me and to assure me of their sympathy; American officers wished to shake my hand, the same as they had previously done to General Sherman on the occasion of his passage through Versailles. I care but little for demonstrations as a rule; but I confess to having been deeply affected by the exhibition of American friendliness. American citizens are not like the French demagogues who pretend that an act of patriotism is an insult to defeated soldiers.

They deemed it to be the part of good policy to make of me an expiatory victim; the army and the nation charged me with all their faults, with all their weaknesses, with all their sins, and then they sacrificed me. I do not wish to complain of the judgment rendered against me, because that judgment is invalid on account of the composition of the court which rendered it, for the old laws declare that an accused individual shall be tried by his peers. This legal guarantee was refused me. The council was presided over by a prince of the blood, whose name had been removed from the rolls of the army since 1848, when he was compelled to seclude himself in the walks of civil life; who has never conducted any operations of importance and who possesses no other military merit than that of being the son of taking and of having been a colonel at twenty-two years of age through the privileges of high birth.

I have no longer the hope that strict justice will be promptly done me. I had but two supporters, whose authority and impartiality assured me during the contest against those who allowed me to be immolated in order to appease a certain coterie and public sorrow. These were the Emperor, who is dead, and Thiers, who has been set aside and replaced by MacMahon, my former comrade. It resulted, therefore, that I alone had to pass through the whole terrible complexity of events. From the day that the command of the Army of the Rhine was imposed upon me I have drunk the bitter cup even to the dregs; but I ought not to complain for the Emperor lost both the throne and his life, and France, notwithstanding the bravery displayed by her armies, has lost three departments. The Germans alone have profited by the war, and with them those who remained at home, far from the field of battle, so that they might the better flatter the passions of the people and the more easily bring about a great national calamity. I might truly say with the ancient Roman, "Justice, thou art but a word;" but I prefer to wait the verdict of time and history.

I should not even have attempted to escape from prison had my former comrade seen fit to lessen the severities of my captivity. During my trial I should have employed the same weapons that MacMahon used against me. I should have shown in my defence how MacMahon had been beaten, and had evacuated Alsace without endeavoring to defend the Vosges, without resisting the march of the enemy, without utilizing the railroads, leaving my right uncovered and turned, notwithstanding the

order he had received not to repass beyond Nancy. I should have shown his ignorance of the numerical strength and the movements of the enemy; his presumption in accepting battle blindfolded; his impudence in risking the reputation of the old African troops which he commanded in one battle. I could have shown clearly how, in forgetting the first duties of a general in order to play the part of a fighting soldier, he must be regarded as one of the first authors of our disasters.

But I imitated the conduct of the Emperor, never accusing any one, and never seeking to throw the responsibility upon others. MacMahon had been as unfortunate at Sedan as I was at Metz; as Trochu and Fucrot were in Paris, as Bourbaki and Clinchaut were in the East. He had forgotten all this when he became President, and his want of memory was the chief incentive to my escape. I envy MacMahon in one thing, and that is the wound that he received at Sedan, which permitted him to honorably pass over the command to the general who signed the capitulation of Sedan, and to cast his responsibility upon the Emperor, who most graciously accepted it. Instead of indulging in recrimination I think that each did his utmost to succeed. France, accustomed to record victories, really believed that she could not be conquered; she had been spoiled by the campaigns in the Crimea and in Italy.

Here the letter continues to enumerate the causes of the disasters to the French army and complains bitterly of the Duc d'Aumale, who had profited by the opportunity to place himself on record, and continues:—

The only feat of arms performed by this young soldier, who pretends to be able to judge a Marshal like me, was his adventurous march to surprise the camp of Abd-el-Kader, and capturing the women and cattle. A few months passed in Africa is not sufficient to make a military man and to permit him to appreciate the conduct of a commander-in-chief.

After a lengthy enumeration of the circumstances under which he accepted and exercised his command, the writer continues as follows:—

My excuse for engaging in politics is, that I did so in spite of myself, and because the revolutionists had done so before I did. I had sworn allegiance to the Emperor and the constitution approved by the popular vote. I held my command from the Emperor and not from the insurrectionary government, an unworthy faction that took advantage of the absence of the Emperor and the army to invade the Corps Legislatif. I believed the Emperor of Russia would come to our assistance; that Victor Emanuel might pass the Alps and pay the debt of gratitude he had contracted at Magenta and Solferino. \* \* \* If this be to meddle in politics then I did so; but those who reproach me with it as a crime have done as much without any authority.

The court martial has found a way to condemn and to absolve me at the same time, and in the same breath declares me a criminal and a hero. They were puzzled what course to pursue. Their duty urged them to apply a Draconian law, their consciences told them I was guilty neither of treason nor of conspiracy. Three years after the events subordinates sat in judgment on the chief of the army. Peace being signed, all found need to direct their anger against some one, and as the Emperor was no longer there I was chosen as the object of general attack. Those who before the war demanded universal disarmament, who would have urged rebellion had the Emperor attempted to introduce the Prussian military system, accept it today.

The Emperor, understanding the situation, always had confidence in my loyalty, and would never consent to abandon me. My gratitude is also due to Thiers, who had the courage to defend me on my return from Mexico. I am convinced that had he not been overthrown he would have found a means of avoiding the disgraceful trial to which I was subjected.

The loss of Alsace has been imputed to me, but the truth is that Alsace was lost after Reichschoffen. Even after the disaster, and after the precipitate retreat of the army, Metz could have been saved when Thiers, who alone retained his common sense, came to propose peace; but the struggle was continued in order that the dictatorship might be retained and the organization of a definite government prevented.

The enemy could never have been crushed with raw levies without discipline or ardor; defeat followed defeat, and when nothing remained we were completely in the power of Germany. The pretended motive was to save the national honor, but the Army of the Rhine had saved it before the demagogues thought of doing so. In one day it had inflicted more loss on the Germans than did all the forces of Paris in four months.

MacMahon and I have been unfortunate, but never ridiculous. No German ever laughed while fighting me. Such sights as were seen at Paris and at Tours could only compromise the national honor. For myself, I am an old soldier, and do not understand politics. I make war, not speeches, and do not allow myself to be frightened by big words.

Jules Favre flattered me; Gambetta called me a traitor; but that did not move me.

As regards Mexico the Emperor had to choose between evacuation and a war with the United States. To avoid a conflict he gave the order to return; but Maximilian was unwilling either to return to Austria or to abdicate, although he well understood that Napoleon could not sustain a struggle with the United States. Maximilian, in spite of wise counsels, preferred to seek an honorable death. That is the truth, and that is the extent of each one's responsibility. For my consolation the thought remains that even Washington did not escape injustice and that Lafayette passed through ordeals more terrible than mine.

I am far from being rich; but, besides my liberty, there still remain to me immeasurable treasures. For companions I have an American lady who gives me the strongest proofs of devotion; I have children I adore, a brother and some friends who have remained faithful. My position is not hopeless; if need should be I would follow the example of the conquered Richmond and take refuge in labor. Simple soldier, I carried a musket; labor does not dishonor. I do not look on my military career as ended; I enjoy health and bodily vigor. Some duties remain to be fulfilled, and I shall fulfill them when the time comes; I hope fortune will grant me a last smile, as she often does to old soldiers.

Accept, dear Mr. Bennett, with all my thanks, renewed assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

—New York Herald.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
AMERICAN.

ATLANTA, Ga., 21.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the U. S. Independent Order of Odd Fellows began its sessions here today, with a large attendance of delegates from nearly all the States in the Union; the reports of the grand officers show the Order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the general jurisdiction, including the British Dominions, Sandwich Islands, Australia, Germany and South America.

Rev. Wesley, Presbyterian, postmaster at Marietta, Ga., was arrested and brought here today, charged with embezzlement; he was held to bail in \$2,000.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 21.—Conflicting reports are in circulation as to the condition of affairs in Edgefield County. The negro tenant, the ring leader of the party, was not arrested, as reported yesterday. Latest reports state that all is quiet.

FALL RIVER, Mass., 21.—The coroner held two sessions of the inquiry into the granite mill disaster today; he resumes the inquest tomorrow. Two more charred and unrecognizable bodies were found in the ruins today.

LITTLE ROCK, 21.—A Hot Springs dispatch says that the posse in pursuit of the stage robbers have chased them into the mountains; the robbers are entirely surrounded, and their horses exhausted. The citizens very generally aid in the search.

BOSTON, 21.—The Journal says that E. R. Hoar's second declination of the candidacy for Congress was written on Thursday last, to N. W. Harman, of Lawrence, and is a brief and positive refusal to reconsider his former decision.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—General Longstreet, Commander-in-Chief of Kellogg's army, says the State House and arsenals were surrendered for want of ammunition to defend them, and he places the responsibility on Attorney General Field, who enjoined the military appropriation made by the last legislature.

The conference committee, that has been holding daily sessions since Thursday last, had a final interview this afternoon; the object of the conference was to arrange for a joint supervision and control of the machinery of the November election. Everything, apparently, progressed satisfactory until the question of the composition of the returning board was reached. This board, which is the key to the whole election scheme, consists of five members elected by the last senate. The law provides that vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board. The McEneryites proposed that three vacancies should be created, two to be filled by them, the other to be filled by the joint action of the parties, who should select some gentleman of irreproachable character, without regard to his party connections. This proposition was positively declined by the Republican committee, and the conference committee finally adjourned without results.

NEW YORK, 21.—Henry W.

Dodge, the executive officer of Hoge's Arctic Expedition, died suddenly of apoplexy, in Brooklyn, today, aged 45.

Moulton appeared in the United States marshal's office, Brooklyn, today, and accepted the service of a capias in the Proctor suit; the case comes before Judge Benedict tomorrow, when nominal bail will be accepted.

No notice of trial is yet filed in the clerk's office of the city court of Brooklyn, in the libel suit of Tilton vs. Beecher.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin and the Irish rifle team will be given an excursion by the city authorities on Thursday and a public reception at the City Hall. The representative men of Brooklyn have tendered them a public dinner.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The commissioner of the General Land Office decided, Sept. 18, that the rancho Los Precitos of Naja Layuge, in Santa Barbara county, Cal., be confirmed to Jose Donaguez by the act of June 12, 1886, shall be limited to eleven square leagues, to be selected in a compact from north of the Santa Barbara range of mountains.

The criminal court, today, fixed Oct. 20th for the trial of the alleged safe robbers, and refused to grant separate trials. Whitely, who is one of the parties indicted, failed to appear to give bail, as promised, and he has not given bail elsewhere. Benton, who recently forfeited his bail, cannot be found.

The State Department, today, paid to the British charge d'affaires, Watson, and Mr. Howard, the agent appointed by the British government, \$1,929,819 in gold, less two and a half per cent. allowed for expenses, being the amount of the award to British claimants by the mixed commission under the Washington treaty of '73.

General Sherman has sold his residence on I street to ex-mayor Emory.

TOPEKA, Ks., 21.—Information from the scene of operations against the Indians in the Southwest is to the effect that a train of supplies corralled by the Indians on the Wichita, was released by a force from Camp Supply on the 14th, and in continuing its journey south, it was met by General Mills' command.

PITTSBURG, 21.—The loss by the burning of five houses and three spans of bridge, in a saw mill run this morning, is \$40,000; insurance \$4,000 on the buildings.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—The will of Miss Mary D. Brown was probated today; she distributes \$139,000 among the charitable institutions of the city.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—The State fair opened at Sacramento today, but the exhibition is not yet complete; the attendance was large.

ASPINWALL, 12.—A serious riot, attended with bloodshed, took place here this afternoon, between Italians in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the troops on duty here. It appears that one of the soldiers, unarmed, was on the wharf and was chased off by some of the Italians, who threw stones at him; on arriving at his quarters he reported the case, when an officer and six men went at once to the wharf to arrest the assailants. On reaching the gate one of the Italians fired two pistol shots at the troops, without result, when a volley was fired in return, which mortally wounded one of the Italians and seriously wounded a negro. The excitement became intense, and additional troops have been sent for to keep the peace. The California passengers who arrived just after the occurrence were placed safely on board the steamer Acapulco. That no more were hurt is wonderful, as a volley was fired just outside the gate and directly up the wharf. Mr. Corwine, general agent, Commodore Gray and Superintendent Thomson were just outside the line of fire, and the wharf was filled with laborers. Matters are quiet now, but troops will be welcome.

CHICAGO, 22.—A Washington special says, concerning the statement that Spain contemplates a cession in the West Indies to Germany, which has been twice semi-officially denied, that the Chronicle has the following in reference to what looks now as a probable event, that Spain may cede some of her possessions to Germany, which by right should come into the hands of the United States. "Our government is not insensible of the question, but is keeping a close watch on Germany's diplomacy in