

## EUROPE.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## Another Great Battle Fought—The Austrians Defeated—The Advance in Italy—Austria's Report of Her Condition—Situation Summed Up—London and Paris Correspondence, Etc.

We have received advices from Europe to the evening of the 16th instant:

**The Position of Affairs.**  
The intelligence which we publish to day from Europe is important. The efforts of Napoleon to secure an armistice seem to have failed entirely, and the Emperor acts as if he had not perfectly paralyzed the success of the Prussians. It is evident that only the most important concessions will induce William to pause in his career of unprecedented military success. The battle of Aschaffenburg has put the finishing stroke to the destruction of the Austrian army; and we are prepared to believe that even the empire of Francis Joseph is in danger of disruption.

It is quite probable that Vienna is now in the possession of the Prussians, and unless the Austrians sue for peace upon conditions the most flattering to the Prussians, there is no telling where the war will cease. It is very evident that Prussia will secure entire dominion in Germany, and possibly in Hungary and elsewhere. The acquisition of Brunn and Italy, and the scheme in securing peace, but the probability is that he is single-handed in this business of friendly mediation; and if so, he will take care that no important results ensue. There are indications, however, that Napoleon and Bismarck have a perfect understanding in the matter together, and in the end we may see these two leaders dividing the spoils of great empires between them.

France is already extended to the Rhine, and Venice will soon be incorporated into its territory. More than this Napoleon scarcely desires at present. Bismarck is even more jealous of his country's honor and glory; he is fighting to get possession of one great empire and ruin another. In the acquisition of Brunn and Italy, the Prussians have struck mines of wealth. Both are noted manufacturing centres, and the former is called the Manchester of Moravia. Although Francis Joseph has declared Vienna an open city, its occupation by the Prussians will be a great advantage to them in many ways, and Francis Joseph will find that his campaign of the Danube will be as disastrous to him as has been that of the Elbe.

Unless there be a meeting between the contending sovereigns before Vienna for pacific purposes, it is reasonable to suppose that the war will continue during the entire summer and fall, and if so, the "dark rolling Danube" will run with blood.

General Cialdini is advancing steadily upon Venice, and the Austrian army is retiring upon a very uncertain basis, and has no communication with Vienna, we may look for its discomfiture and capture in a very short time. It will be a glorious thing for Italy, if, after all her reverses, she should succeed now in conquering Italy. If she does, she will be able to thank Prussia for the opportunity given and the assistance rendered.

## The Condition of Austria Reviewed by an Austrian.

Correspondence of the Augsburg Gazette.

VIENNA, July 8.—In the course of a week we have lived years, and the multitude of events changes the situation with lightning speed. The first reports from the Northern army were dreadful; they produced the impression of a disaster such as hitherto was unknown with Austrian armies, and according even to Prussian reports, did not actually occur in the battle of Koniggratz (Sadowa). The several parts of the army are doing again, and will stand under the walls of Olmutz to-morrow. Benedek sought death in the battle, Ramming and Gablenz, according to latest reports, have proved themselves worthy of their good name. Of the Austrian soldiers public opinion is everywhere convinced that they fight heroically. This fame will not be lessened by the campaign in Bohemia. But the tactical dispositions of the Commander-in-Chief, the command of several certain corps d'armee, the management of the Submarine Department, was exceedingly faulty. Nevertheless, the loss of one battle could never have had so depressing effects if our rulers had been conscious that they are the representatives of the public spirit, borne up by the confidence of the people. However ingenious, experienced, and well meaning a statesman may be to-day, without a broad connection with the citizens; and without the consciousness that he is but the collective expression of their wants and desires, he can achieve but little in modern times. The policy of the mere balancing of forces does no longer suffice; want of initiative and of development, destruction of character and of material means, is the consequence. Austria, therefore, must make her election; it may not be easy, but put off it can now only be for a few weeks. History and the nature of things point us to the fact that Vienna and Pesth are the constitutional centres of the Empire; in other terms, they must advance to a similar grouping and arrangement of nationalities as exist in Switzerland. But of this hereafter. For the present there is yet in Hungary an untouched stream of power and manliness; this to free from the ban should be our next task. And in the territory of Austria, should not more courageous than is believed; but it must not be looked upon with the eyes of the Bohemian authorities, who were first in flight and behind in everything else. Vienna also has higher nobler desires than to be saved from the danger of an invasion. Considering the enormous Prussian losses, the flanking position of the army at Olmutz, the vast distance from there to the Danube, the prospective liberation of our Southern army, and the throat of Napoleon, our military condition appears anything else but hopeless. Our political and financial relations portend greater dangers. An armistice of six weeks seems either too long or too short. That Austria, exclusive of Vienna, should suffer loss of territory, we do not believe; but in the future consequences lie the danger. Shall these not consume us, not a moment ought to be passed to free the powers of the people, to correct the present evils through a free expression of public sentiment, and opinion, and by the culture of knowledge, of mind, and of labor, to constitute the basis for a sound organization of the State.

The headquarters of the Prussian army, under the King, have been advanced to Brunn. Prussia was reported to be in possession of the Prussians.

## Situation of the Austrian Army.

The Times of the 16th says: "Whatever forces the Austrian Government may have succeeded in gathering around Vienna, it is still doubtful whether it will itself be equal to the task of withstanding the victorious Prussians, who, according to all calculations, should assemble before Vienna to-morrow or the day after. If anything was needed to render the Austrian position hopeless, it was the tidings of the irreparable disaster at Aschaffenburg, which must have reached Vienna."

## The Great Battle to be Fought Under the Walls of Vienna.

Pressed by a denunciation from the Viennese municipality, inquiring the Emperor's pleasure in regard to the defense of Vienna, the Emperor at once removed the people's apprehensions by answering that Vienna would be treated as an open city, and added that he would limit the military operations to a defense of the line of the Danube, a plan which might bring the Prussian attack on Floredoff, a village two or three miles from the gates of Vienna, where the Austrians are entrenched camp as a *de-la-poudre*. Should the Prussians, however, resolve to attack Vienna, they would certainly attempt to cross the river at several points, and in case of success the "open city" would unavoidably fall into their hands.

The state of discouragement into which the Austrian army has been thrown by the repeated losses in Bohemia, *The Times* believes will deter the Emperor from a final encounter so close to the capital, and trusts that before the Prussians shall be ready for the onset, the interview between the two monarchs will take place, which might have been more opportunely held on the morrow of the disaster of Koniggratz.

## The Situation.

The battle of Aschaffenburg, where the Federal army was so completely defeated by the Prussians, took place near the town of that name, situated twenty-three miles east of Frankfurt, at the junction of the railroads from Frankfurt and Darmstadt, and on the right bank of the river Main. The defeat of the Federal army at Aschaffenburg, and the previous retreat from Kassel, yields to the Prussians all of Thuringia, the Duchy of Nassau, the free city of Frankfurt, the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, together with a number of small principalities.

The latest telegrams from Austria show important changes in the military situation. The Prussian headquarters have been advanced to Brunn, a fortified city of 50,000 inhabitants, about twenty miles from Vienna, on the line of the railroad. Besides the column which occupied Brunn, another had seized Olmutz, a city of 15,000 inhabitants, 40 miles northeast of Brunn, on the railroad from Breslau to Vienna. Another column had occupied Iglau, a town of 17,000 inhabitants, 40 miles northeast of Brunn. These three columns converging upon Vienna will meet before its walls.

The Austrian army had evacuated Brunn, fallen back upon the line of the Danube, and the Emperor had announced that he would endeavor to make a direct attack upon the capital by confronting the Prussians at Floredoff, a small village on the railroad to Olmutz, and four miles north of Vienna. Aspern and Wagram, where two of the greatest battles of Napoleon were fought in 1809, may, however, become the scene of new battles. Aspern is a small village five miles northeast of Vienna; Wagram is eleven miles northeast.

## The War in Italy—Occupation of Padua

Cialdini has occupied Padua and Vicenza, towns on the line of railroad to Vienna. The Austrians in Venice, except those in Venice, thus have no railway communication with Vienna, so that, unless Cialdini is dislodged, the Austrians cannot render aid in the impending battle with the Prussians.

Cialdini's occupation of Padua and Vicenza cuts off the Austrian army in the Quadrilateral from reinforcing the troops at Vienna, for these towns are upon the only line of railroad by which the Austrians could effect a communication. Padua is a fortified city, with a population of 33,000, and Vicenza 33,000. As the railroad leading north from Verona, occupied by the Austrians, is only completed as far as Bogen, the Quadrilateral cannot now be abandoned in favor of reinforcing Vienna, without a battle with the Italian army under Cialdini.

## LETTER FROM MRS. A. C. M. RITCHIE.

**Dramatic Fair at the Sydenham Palace—Mr. Watts Phillips' New Play, "The Huguenot Captain"—Princess Helena and Prince Christian at Osborne—How the Nuptials of the Princess are Regarded—A New Cure for Blindness—Catherine Luther—Singular Narrative of the Count—The Original of the "Marquis" in Sardou's Play of "Les Vieux Garcons."**

LONDON, July 14.—Fifty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-seven persons visited Sydenham Palace during the two days (July 7 and 8) of the Fancy Fair, held in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College. With but very few exceptions, the whole theatrical profession followed the fair, and the number of the admirers of the *jele*. The most popular actresses presided over stalls, and for the information of untheatrical visitors, their names were traced upon the surrounding drapery. These fair beings have been gazed upon with rapture, surrounded by the glare of the footlights, by many hundreds present. But there was an opportunity for the enthusiastic admirer to have the supreme happiness of actually speaking to queens and sylphs, heroic maidens and saucy pages—of speaking to them upon the subject of their inadequate condition of purchasing some elegant trifle, at a price which, however large it might seem when the value of the object itself was considered, was small indeed to insure that much-coveted privilege. The voice of the fair saleswoman might be familiar enough to the happy purchaser's ears, but to hear the words addressed to him—to him in particular—himself to have recalled forth that smile which so enchanted an audience when the fair one was summoned before the curtain, and to have seen her own special tribute—was that not worth golden coin? At all events, the youthful British public seemed to think so, while emptying their purses at the Fancy Fair.

It is remarked that those favorites of many, many years standing, Mrs. Stirling and Mrs. Mellon (Miss Woolgar that was), were even more surrounded and effected larger sales than members of the profession who were still in their spring-time bloom.

Mr. L. Toole delivered at the "Chinese Exhibition" an instructive and highly imaginative lecture on China as it is and as it isn't, but more especially the latter, to the great diversion of a crowd of merry hearers. He introduced to the spectators a new "Chang," Mr. Paul Bedford, and "Mrs. Chang," otherwise Mr. C. J. Smith, and though the veritable Chinese giant, the real Chang, with his veritable wife, were to be seen in another part of the building, they quite faded into insignificance when looked upon as by no means "genuine artists" or worthy of entertainment, so totally were they eclipsed by their extraordinary representatives.

Then there was a "Richardson's show," at which that most ancient favorite, Mr. Keeley, was money-maker and looked upon as by no means "genuine artists" or worthy of entertainment, so totally were they eclipsed by their extraordinary representatives.

success, justice demands that; but in justice to ourselves, we are bound to say that it belongs to a school particularly repugnant to me. "Sensational" is but a mild, inexpressive term when applied to the "situations," which set at defiance all dramatic rules, and boldly ignore all probabilities or even possibilities. The scenery, however, and the highest degree of superb, a perfect triumph of scenic art; the electric light effects are very fine, and the dresses and stage appointments magnificent. One great attraction seems to be the frantic Bohemian ballet, and the French grotesque dancers, imported from Paris for the occasion, who execute a series of wild, fantastic movements which bring their arms and legs into the most curious complications imaginable, and awaken boisterous hilarity. The piece appears to be charmed, and the piece will doubtless run. It has been cast with the whole strength of a powerful company, and put upon the stage in such an extravagantly liberal manner, that it would almost be ruin to a manager if it had an ephemeral existence.

The royal bridal procession, Princess Helena and Prince Christian, are passing their honeymoon at Osborne, and by command of the Queen a dance was given on the lawn to all her Majesty's servants there. As early as 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the bride and groom, the bridesmaids, and other members of the royal family, entered a tent erected for their accommodation, and the dancing commenced, and lasted all the evening, only interrupted by a supper. This is the first touch of anything like a king which has stirred up a heavy atmosphere that appears to surround the royal bride. Her nuptials were oppressively solemn and grandly done. The union was an unpopular one, and all the Queen's maternal exertions failed to disguise the important fact. The opposition of the Prince of Wales was well known. And the splendor of the nuptial procession, the gorgeous attire of the guests, the rich gifts bestowed upon the bride (which have been valued at about £100,000), and have comfortably supported a small party, and all the pomp and show, did not cheat any one into the belief that either the Court or the public in general welcomed Prince Christian as an addition to the royal family.

Catherine, 40 miles northeast of Vienna, was well known. And the splendor of the nuptial procession, the gorgeous attire of the guests, the rich gifts bestowed upon the bride (which have been valued at about £100,000), and have comfortably supported a small party, and all the pomp and show, did not cheat any one into the belief that either the Court or the public in general welcomed Prince Christian as an addition to the royal family.

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## THIRD EDITION

## THE STORM LAST NIGHT.

## Immense Destruction of Property.

## VESSELS SUNK AND BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

A private despatch from Perryville, Md., says that the trestle-work of the new bridge over the Susquehanna was carried away last night by the force of the storm and surging waters. Loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

## The Storm in Southern New York and Western Pennsylvania.

ALBANY, July 25.—The military returned from the anti-riot district to-night. A severe storm of rain and hail prevailed to-day along the line of the Susquehanna Railroad. It was particularly severe at Perryville, where a mile of that place city side of the track was washed away, and an excavation made of twenty feet in depth.

## Collision of Abasco Lighthouse Between the Steamer "Westchester" and Schooner "Pequon"—Both Vessels Sunk—No Lives Lost.

The steamer *Westchester*, commanded by Captain Carson, and one of the boats belonging to the Nautic Steamship Company, collided early on Saturday morning last with the schooner *Pequon*, Captain Barry commanding, and sank her instantly. The *Westchester* was bound from New York to Wilmington, Del., and the *Pequon* was loaded with coal from Philadelphia, and was bound for Boston. The collision occurred off Abasco lighthouse.

At the time the vessel struck, one of the crew of the *Pequon* sprang from her forewings to the steamer, while the rest barely succeeded in cutting away their boat in time to save themselves. They were picked up by the steamer, and taken to New York. She was taken towards the shore, where the engineers did all they could to stop the leakage, but she sank in three fathoms of water near Carson's Inlet. The Philadelphia schooner was not insured, and is a total loss. The New York Wrecking Company is trying to raise the steamer.

## The Steamer "Kennebec."

CAPE MAY, July 25.—The steamer *Kennebec*, with about 1000 excursionists from Philadelphia, was greatly delayed on her trip down the river, and did not reach the landing till after 6 o'clock last evening. She started on her return to the city about half-past 8 o'clock.

NEW CASTLE, Del., July 25.—The steamer *Kennebec* passed here going up about 6 o'clock this morning, going very slow, and tied to one side from the excessive crowd on board.

[LATER.]

## The "Kennebec" Arrived Safe—Detained by Rough Weather.

Yesterday an excursion started from this city under the auspices of the Scott M. E. Church. The excursionists were to be taken to the city by the steamer *Kennebec*, but only a limited number of tickets to be sold, so that there need be no fear of being crowded. How well they kept their pledge, the deluded victims who relied on their veracity can testify. Instead of not being overcrowded, the persons having charge of the affair had sold tickets at 100,000, and there were hundreds who were unable to go aboard, even after she was so jammed with her human freight as to preclude all idea of the excursionists having any enjoyment on their trip. Those left behind were doubtless the most fortunate of all, as from the moment of starting the miseries of the passengers began.

Owing to the overcrowded state of the vessel, she was obliged to stop at a point on the river, and the passengers were obliged to remain on board. The rough weather and the overloading of the vessel, retarded her so much that she did not arrive at Cape May until 6 P. M., being two hours on the way. Of course this excluded every reasonable idea of getting to the bathing-place on the island, and most of the excursionists had to remain aboard.

Some who started off were left behind, as the *Kennebec* started to return at eight P. M. On her way up she experienced the same severe stress of weather, but if anything, more violent than in going down the bay. Part of the time she "heeled" so badly that one wheel was almost entirely out of the water, and she could only move by the aid of the other wheel. The passengers all this time were huddled together as close as they could crowd.

In this most uncomfortable manner she took about thirteen hours to reach the city, landing at the Washington street wharf about nine o'clock last evening. The passengers, as they landed, looked to be anything but in a happy frame of mind. Tired and jaded, and wearied with their long and uncomfortable trip, they came along in crowds. No one who saw their faces would dream of its being an excursion of pleasure.

Too much cannot be said in censure of the whole affair. It was gotten up in a manner that reflected great discredit on the protectors of it, and does not subject them to a criminal prosecution. They defrauded the public by falsely representing that there would only be a limited number of tickets issued, so as to insure comfort and safety to those going on the excursion.

The anxiety concerning the safety of the boat and passengers, as she was reported all around to be lost. The feelings of indignation were very intense, and justly so. Such outrageous brands will be sternly thrown down upon the public. It was to sum up everything, a most disgraceful affair. On her way up the *Kennebec* passed the *Sean* going down, also very much crowded.

## The Storm in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—There was a terrific storm of rain, hail, and wind about Havre-de-Grace last night, which did much damage.

It is rumored here that part of the temporary structure of the new railroad bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace has been blown down, and other damage done. The same storm passed over Baltimore, but was not so destructive.

The painful rumor that the steamer *Kent*, which went out on a pleasure excursion with 600 persons aboard, had been sunk, proves wholly untrue. She arrived safely home this morning.

## LATER FROM HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

## The Destruction of the Susquehanna Bridge.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 25.—A terrible tornado visited this vicinity about 7 o'clock last evening. The threatening masses of clouds, which hung around the horizon from northeast to west during the afternoon, rapidly concentrated north of this point, and at the above-named hour the storm burst upon us with irresistible fury, uprooting trees, prostrating houses, and doing much other damage.

The magnificent new bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, spanning the river at this point, some twenty-five feet above tide-water, encountered the violence of the storm. It trembled for a moment, and then was hurled down from its piers into the river with a terrific crash.

Ten spans of the bridge, each 250 feet long, the labor of months, were rendered a complete wreck, the river and bay being strewn with its debris for miles. Only one span, on the Cecil side, remains.

The loss cannot fall short of \$200,000, and is perhaps much greater. Several workmen were carried into the river with the falling spans, but were rescued.

Without this disaster, the Company confidently expected to have the bridge ready for travel in ninety days.

To-day several huge are travelling the river and bay carrying the wrecked material, and the disaster, although serious, will be promptly met by the energy of the Company.

The wind lasted about fifteen minutes, and swept over the country in a belt about ten miles wide.

We learn that considerable damage was done at Port Deposit by the storm.

PERRYVILLE, Md., July 25.—During a violent tornado last evening, several spans of the bridge were lifted from their bearings upon the stone-work and thrown into the river. The wood-work has all been secured, and most of it can be used again.

The work of rebuilding has already commenced. The stone-work is not in the least injured. There is every reason to believe that the whole work will be completed for the passage of trains previous to the first of January next.

## Commencement at Lafayette College.

EASTON, Pa., July 25.—The commencement exercises took place at Lafayette College yesterday. Professor H. S. Osborn delivered the introductory lecture of the Scientific School, and was followed by the President, Dr. T. Keller, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Master's oration by Rev. Moses Drupe, of New Jersey.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. Dr. Edwards, President of the Washington and Jefferson College.

The oration of Rev. Dr. Plumer, on Tuesday night, before the Literary Societies, was upon the "Study of the Ancient Languages."

At noon yesterday the ladies of Easton gave a dinner at the Masonic Hall to the Alumni. Ex-Governor Pollock presided.

The borough was crowded with the patrons and visiting members of Lafayette College.

## Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The Democratic Convention of the Fourth District of Ohio, held at Piqua yesterday, appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The nomination of a candidate for Congress was postponed.

The Union Convention for the Hillsborough (Ohio) District nominated R. W. Clark for Congress yesterday.

## Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton is buoyant but unchanged. Flour dull; sales of 6000 barrels at unchanged prices. Southern sugar; sales 250 barrels at 85-400. Coffee, Rio, unchanged. Wheat dull; the inferior brands have a decline tendency. Corn is unchanged; 40,000 bushels sold at 54-55. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at 83-121 at 61-70 for mess.

## Letter from Harriet Hosmer.

Harriet Hosmer writes from Rome to a friend in Boston:

"I have been a good deal amused at a curt remark of me, which seems to be the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Fairfield, of Hillsdale College, Michigan, who says: 'Harriet Hosmer is a fast Massachusetts girl, making \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year by her chisel, but never succeeds in living within her income, while she has long since exhausted her patrimony. She drives the fastest horses in the place, and she makes the most beautiful marbles ever looked upon.' Now, so far as the patrimonial goes, in my having been long since exhausted, it is all at the present moment safely invested in America; and so far as the fastest horses go (which is never very far), it is quite true that I drive them when I am not in a hurry; when I am I walk; and as to the marble—ahem! we will let that go; perhaps it comes near the truth than any statement in the paragraph."

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SPECIMENS.—Treasurer Spinner is now prepared to supply applicants with the new fractional currency issued since 1862. The specimens are executed in the neatest styles; have the faces and backs separate, and are printed on the English note paper, intended for the Confederate Government, which was captured on a blockade runner during the war.

The reverse of each note bears in water-mark the letters C. S. A. The specimens consist of one issue of the three-cent, four issues of the five, ten, and twenty-five, and four issues of the fifty-cent notes, and may be ordered for trial per set. These specimens printed on both sides will be sold at \$5-75 for a full set, and are redeemable at their full face value, while the others are redeemable at fifty per cent, discount. The specimens may be had by addressing Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT CULPEPER.—A site has been selected by Colonel M. L. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, for a national cemetery at Culpeper, Va., and a corps of workmen are now employed, under the direction of Major James Gleason, A. Q. M., in laying out, grading, and fencing in the ground. The cemetery is located on a rising ground about one-fourth of a mile from the town of Culpeper, and can be seen from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at a distance of two miles above and below Culpeper. It contains an area of six acres, and is intended to receive the remains of all those men who died between the Rappahannock river and Gordonsville, including those who fell in the battles around Cedar Mountain, estimated at about 4000 bodies.

SALE OF CALIFORNIA BENTLEY.—We learn from the Eastport (Calif.) *Bentley* that the Island of Campbell, the celebrated spot where Fenian squadrons were "first set in the field" during the late attempt to capture British North America, has been sold to a Mr. Seymour, of New York, for \$80,000. Mr. Seymour has been engaged mining upon the island—or rather in investigating the mineral resources of the island—for several years. The sale includes the whole island, except about eighty acres owned by the Wilkes.

—Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie is counting money in London with her pen.

## THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Kentucky—General Rousseau and the Vandalia—General Hobson's Choice, etc.