

North After Sumter-Prussia Taken by Surprise-Universities Closing and Students Enlisting-Slow Concentration-Prussians Mean to March on Paris.

The New York Tribune has the following cable telegram from its special correspondent: LONDON, July 22.—The army movements on both sides are slow. Our special correspondent writes from Berlin, on the 20th inst., that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated war. Hence the concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French, nor will Von Moltke be hurried. There are two drawn back from the breech end of the barrel by a exposed to view, with its upper side open. In this methods of mobilizing the Prussian army. cker is wh regiments march are, not waiting for the reserves, which follow when ready. The more regular method is when regiments await their reserves till their ranks are full. The latter and slower method has now been adopted, showing that Prussia is in no dread of the threatened immediate invasion. No soldier of the famous corps of Prussian Guards has yet left Berlin. Infantry reserves were arriving on Tuesday, and regiments were expected to march on Friday. Enthusiasm and confidence increase daily. The feeling throughout Germany is only comparable to that of the North when Sumter was attacked. Still the financial and commercial distress is terrible, and there are innumerable failures of old and strong houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin that the German army, if victorious, will march to Paris. The railroad freight traffic has ceased, and the passenger traffic closes on the 24th. Gottingen University is closed, and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn 300 are expected. All the universities will soon close. The London Daily News has a special from Strasbourg of the 21st inst., saying the defenses depend much on the water, which is now so low that the place is comparatively weak. Additional works are in progress. The garrison numbers about six thousand, and besides there are in camp about ten thousand more. Communications across the river continue by ferry. Correspondents of La Liberts and Le Rappel have been arrested, one while sketching the fortifications, and the other on detection by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. Both have subsequently been released. The correspondent arrested yesterday at Metz is now reported to be William H. Russell, journeying toward Prussia. Although the Journal Officiel to-day reiterates Lebœuf's order that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army, it is reported that one pass was issued to the correspondent of an English Bonapartist paper. In France only official army news is to be allowed. The French expeditionary naval force is expected to sall from Cherbourg on Saturday.

struggle is so imminent, that something in addition

In the Fight.

and interesting. be added the small squadrons of galleys, gunboats,

Russia's Naval Armament.

to what we gave yesterday concerning her military and naval establishment will be found important

Her Military and Naval Establishment-The

Accession to Napoleon's Foes if She Engages

The probability of Russia's participating in the

Thrilling Adventures in an Express Office. navy. The Titusville Herald is responsible for the follow-

Ing:-On Faturday last a box resembling a chicken coop was received at the Titusville office of the Union Express Company, marked "D. Rice, Titusville, Pa. (half dozen grapes). Do not annoy the contents." At first the attaches of the company paid but little attention to the "coop," which from its marks was supposed to contain boxes of early grapes which the shipper desired handled carefully to avoid confu-sion and decay. The day passed, but the con-signee called not for his fruit, and measures were discussed as to the best manner in which to collect charges upon the same, when all discussion was ended by the "contents" of the box making a charge them selves, for in the twinkling of making a charge ther selves, for in the twinkling of the extreme end of a lamb's back-bone, no less than several bald-headed, sweet-scented, mischlevous monkeys had jumped from this Pandora's box, and taken possession of the office. It seems that the intelligent assistant express agent at some point had intended to mark the box, "Half-dozen grey apes." The doors were secured, and armed with sticks of sealing-wax, money packages, and C.O. D. packages, the forces of the company rallied and a lively chase began. The baboons chattered; the employes in-dulged themselves as did the army at Flanders; and

is much wanted, and if here would command a Martial Law in the Rhenish Provinces. BERLIN, July 23 .- Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pome-

rania, and Eastern Prussia. The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed.

dockyards are emptied to man the German

BERLIN, July 23 .- The lower Rhine is still open to public travel. The Prussian headquarters is now at Kreuzenach, eight miles south of

The Rhine Still Open.

end is a small hole for admitting the steel needle by which the charge is fired, and which exactly fills the hole. This needle is thrown forward when required by the sudden release of a strong spiral spring coiled up behind it on the direct line of the barrel, and with which the apparatus for holding and releasing it constitutes the lock. The ignition is caused by the needle, after penetrating the powder, striking a fulminating composition which is contained in the base of the sperio-conical bullet. The important principle involved in this arrangement is the firing of the powder at the forward end, immediately in the rear of the bullet, instead of behind the entire charge, as is the case in an ordinary rifle or musket. The impulse imparted to the bullet is thus rendered more gradual, and its inertia is overcome before the full force of the explosion strikes it. Though the difference in time would appear to be insignificant, it is far from being so.

The Prussian Needle-Gan,

known in the German tongue as the Zundnadelge-

wehr, is the invention of Mr. Dreyse, a manufacturer

of arms at Sommerda, who spent over thirty years

in trying to construct a perfect breech-loading rifle.

The weapon invented by him is a breech-loader, con-

structed with a plunger or slide which may be

stout handle, the cavity of the breech being then

the cartridge is placed, and the slide is pushed back

and secured by a catch. In the centre of the front

gines of war :-

The barrel is 36.06 inches long, and is rifled with four grooves down to the breech, where the chamber, or bed for the cartridge, is smooth and a little larger than the bore. The bed enlarges slightly to the rear so as to admit the cartridge freely, and the lower part of the bore for a distance of 6.17 inches is enlarged so that the ball is gradually compressed into the grooves. The rear of the barrel is conical, and is called the mouthpiece. Over this part there is a six-sided cylinder, which holds all the mechanism of the piece. The air-chamber, next to the cylinder, has the needle-pipe screwed into its breech. The charge of powder weighs 56 grains. The weight of the needle-gun is 10.27 pounds to 11.3 pounds. The mechanism can be taken apart without screwdriver, vice, etc. It can be safely and easily cleaned, and the gun being small is particularly adapted for use in the contracted space of loop-holes, on horsetack, etc.

The manner of loading the needle-gun is as folows :- After it has been brought to a nearly horizontal position, with the butt resting on the right hip, and the left hand at the lower band, and the chamber drawn back from the mouthpiece, the cartridge is inserted through an opening in the cylinder into its place, the chamber again brought up to the mouthpiece by means of a handle, and turned to the right. The locket is shoved up, and a notch in the mainspring engages a catch at the inner rear end of the chamber. At the same time the middle offset of the needle-bolt is pressed against the trigger-stop, thus compressing a spiral spring, by the recoil of which the needle-bolt is driven forward. When the trigger-stop is drawn down by pressure on the trigger, the offset of the needle-bolt is cleared, the bolt darts forward from the effects of the spring, and passes through the charge of powder to the fulminate in the centre of the cartridge, which is thus exploded.

The objections to the needle-gun are the danger of a weakening of the spiral spring and the possibility that the needle may not be propelled with sufficient force to plerce the cartridge. On account of the ease and rapidity with which it is loaded, there is also a danger of a waste of ammunition, as the soldier, in the heat of battle, will often fire his piece as fast as possible, even when he knows the firing has no effect. To make the best use of the needle-gun the soldier requires special training. The Prussian army is very well trained to its use, and in this respect has an advantage over the French, who have never been into a great battle with their Chassepot.

The Chassepot Rifle, which is regarded as the most formidable weapon ever put into the hands of a soldier, resembles the Prassian needle-gun, but possesses several improvements. During the late war between Prussia and Austria the effective work of the newly-invented needle-gun attracted the notice of all fighting nations; and the French, anticipating that they would some time be called upon to encounter Prussia on the field of battle, immediately set to work to invent a weapon that should surpass the needle-gun in its power as an engine of war. The result was the inention by M. Chassepot, after long and careful study, having the Prussian gun to aid him and to Budy, having the Prussian gun to aid him and to improve upon. After the new rife had been tested over and over again, the attention of the Emperor was invited to it, and it was not long before he was convinced of its superiority, and ordered its adoption in the army.
 One of the principal improvements which the Chassepot has over the peedle-gun is that its movo-

A FRENCH STRATEGIST.

General Trochu, the French Rival of Von Moltke.

As Von Moltke was hardly known to readers out of Prussia anterior to the splendid campaign which ended at Sadowa, the man to whose brain will be due whatever of successful strategy shall characterize the French arms in the coming war is as yet unnamed. General Louis Jules Trochu is to-day undeniably the best soldier of France. He is now fifty-five years of age. A graduate of France. He is now fifty-five years of age. A graduate of the Staff School of St. Cyr, he was made lieutenant in 1840, and pro-moted to a captaincy in 1848. His first staff service was with that fine soldier, Bugeaud, in Algeria. Chef d'escadron and major in 1846, and lieutenantcolonel in 1853, his first European service was in the Italian campaign. At the commencement of the Crimean war he was made Chief of the General Staff, and by reference to Kinglake's History it will be seen that in all conferences with Lord Ragian, Trochu, rather than St. Arnaud or Canrobert, was spokesman on the part of France. Throughout the campaign, having been made General of Brigade in 1854, he occupied this position of confidential staff officer of the Commander-in-Chief, an office analogous to that of Guessenau under Blucher, given in just recognition of his military ability and skill. In 1864 he reached his grade of General of Division. Two years after he was of General of Division. Two years after he was charged with the preparation of a plan to reorganize the army. Instead of, as has been suggested, lack-ing the Imperial confidence, he has it in the most flattering degree. His essay upon organization, "L'Armee Francaise," published in 1867, ran through ten editions. Trochu is known to have anticipated the event of a war with Prussia. A recent pamphlet from his pen, which unfortunately cannot be ob-tained in this country, develops an immense deal of study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field, and study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field, and palpably indicates the national impulse as occupying the strategist's mind. Should the war survive its first battle a fortnight, and promise, as seems very likely, to be a long one, Trochu's name may chance to appear at the head of the French armies.

LEOPOLD'S CANDIDACY.

According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted last year of 290 steamers, having 38,000-horse power, with 2206 guns, besides 29 sailing ves-sels, with 65 guns. The greater and more formidable part of this navy was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea neet numbered 43; the Caspian, 30; the Siberian or Pacific, 30; and the Lake Aral or Turkistan squadron. 11 vessels. The rest of the ships were either stationed at Kronstadt and Sweaborg or engaged in cruising in European waters. The iron-clad fleet of war consisted, at the com-

mencement of 1868, of 24 vessels, with an aggregate of 149 guns. The largest of the iron-clads are two armed fri-

gates, the Sevastopol and Pojarski. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those o the French Gloire and Normandie. At the time of flotation the Sevastopol measured 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are 4% inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick.

coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick. Her engines have a nominal force of 500-horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formid-able kind attached to it. The Pojarski's armament is placed in a central battery, occupying about 50 feet on the length of the gun-deck, both sides and ends being completely armor-clad. The armament consists of clubt 300 percendent steel ware to be a set of the se consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside. The Imperial navy was manned at the beginning

of 1867 by 60,220 sallors and marines, under the command of 3791 officers, among whom are 119 admirals and generals. General Military Details.

Russia, as may be seen by the foregoing, controls in time of war an army of more than 1,000,000 sol-diers, while she has a navy capable of obstructing commerce and inflicting extensive injury on an enemy. The annual expenditure for the army is

chemy. The annual expenditure for the army is \$80,000,000 and for the navy \$15,000,000. Russia has been rapidly adapting herself to the present system of warfare. The army was to have been fully supplied with new weapons by April last, and by the end of the year the War Department would have at its disposal 695,000 breech-loaders— 622,000 according to the Krink system, and the rest according to the Bardan

according to the Berdan. The artillery branch of the service has received special attention. The mountain and field artillery are now completely supplied with improved bronze guns of calibre from 3 to 9, rifled, breech-loading and mounted on fron carriages. The slege an battery guns for the attack or defense of fortilie places and the coasts comprise rifled mortars and guns from 8-inch to 11-inch calibre, throwing pro-jectiles up to 550 pounds. The use of pris-matic powder is now general, and the manufacture is being extensively carried on at the Ohkta Works. The foundries of St. Petersburg, Briansk, and Petrozadovsk are capable of supplying \$50 cannons per year. are capable of supplying \$80 cannons per year. The factory at Vassili Ostrow already turns out \$00,000 cartridges per diem, and will shortly be able to fur-nish 500,000. The small arms manufactories are able to transform in twenty-four hours 2000 muskets of the old pattern to the rapid firing system Kruka and the number of continuous fire mitrallenses, whose range exceeds that of infantry weapons, is amply sufficient for all eventualities. New estab-lishments are being formed at Krasno, Selo, Riga, Moscow, Warsaw, Wilna, Kharkow, Kazan, Odessa and in the Caucasus. Finally, the Academy of Ar-tillery, of which Lieutenant-General Platow is the tillery, of which Lieutenant-General Platow is the director, is in a perfectly satisfactory state, as is shown by the constantly increasing standard of in-struction among the cadets, sub-officers, and troopa. The Imperial Corps of Engineers, at the head of which are placed the Grand Duke Nicholas and General Totleben, is also progressive, and its lite-rature, as well as the works executed by the corps, and its lite of the imperiate the theory of the corps. tend to show the immense progress which military science is making in Russia. New defenses in iron are to be placed at Kronstadt, to resist the attack o iron-clad vessels. All the pontoon detachments have been provided iron boats, and 1000 submarine torpedoes are now manufactured annually

WATCHING THE WAR.

American Commissioners to the Seat of the Conflict. The New York *Herald* of this morning says: —The Government has concluded to send to the Continent boards of army and navy officers to witness the operations of the great armics on the Rhine and the naval movements in the North Sea and on the Baltic. In this the Government follows old precedents.

It is already well known to our readers that Lieutenant-General Sheridan, with other distin-guished officers, are to leave in a few days for the seat of war, to observe operations either on the French or Prussian side, as the case may

The Navy Department' will send out a board, consisting of a commodore, captain, com-mander, and licutenant-commander, to observe

from one end of the office to the other the tide of battle rolled, while far above the din of conflict could be heard the voice of Robinson giving orders amid the crash of falling boxes. "But the battle is not to the strong;" if it had been

the apes would have carried the day, for the atmos-phere was filled with a mingled odor of scorched hair and polecat. The leader of the "What is it?" sat hair and polecat. The leader of the "What is it?" sat down in a pool of melted sealing wax, and in an in-stant was rooted to the spot. A second was demo-ralized by a quart bottle of ink, which, striking him upon the top knot, showed that if the leopard can't change his spots the monkey can. A third ape fell into the glue pot and quickly resembled a statue cut in way and warnished

in wax and varnished. animals were finally all secured and stowed The animals were infairy an sectired and scowed in the box, where they are now quietly engaged in ruminating upon the fickleness of man's love. The employes of the express office look pale, and have the appearance of men who have passed through Andersonville, but they propose to conduct the express business in a first-class manner, and baboons, conflues or other wild heater of the forest will be

porillas, or other wild denizens of the forcst will be haudled with neatness or dispatched, as may be necessary.

MYSTERIOUS AFFLICTION.

A Whole Family Suddenly Prostrated-The Mother Dies. The Nashville American of Wednesday last has

the following :--But a few days since quite a well-known and wellto-do family of this city was in the full enjoyment of health and comfort. Within a very brief space of time the house of joy and gladness has been turned into one of mourning and deep sorrow. The sudden amlictions and bereavement are heightened and intensified by the mysteriousness with which they are environed. Abner Turner an old and well-known citizen of Nashville, resides with his family on North Front street, not far from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad depot. On last Saturday morn-Nashville Hallroad depot. On last Saturday morn-ing he and his family were in excellent health, and engaged in the customary avocations of the day. That day, at dinner, Mr. Turner, his three children, and their mother, were suddenly attacked with vio-lent and acnte pains, with reteding and vomiting. Some of the children were attacked while eating. Soon Mr. and Mrs. Turner and a colored servant det were attacked with similar symptome and the girl were attacked with similar symptoms, and the whole family was prostrated with the most painful,

nauseating, and unaccountable sickness. The retching and vomiting continued, with inter-vals of great pain and bodily weakness. The vomiting was followed by purging, with a combination of symptoms of a very depressing character. The best of medical aid was secured. Though the physicians themselves were puzzled as to the cause and nature of an attack by which so many had been suddenly and simultaneously prostrated, everything possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. Mrs. Turner was tone of an entry ing until hear nine continued lingering until hear nine o'clock yesterday morning, when death re-lieved her of her sufferings. Mr. Turner and the children have considerably improved, and are regarded as out of danger, though they are still weakened and suffering from the attack. As to the cause of the sudden lilness and fatal termination, none of a satisfactory character is assigned. We have heard of no suspicion of poisonous drug, inten-tional or otherwise, having been administered. Contional of otherwise, having been administered. Con-jectures have been expressed as to the probabilities of the cause being the use of a brass kettle in the preparation of portions of the dinner. This, how-ever, is mere conjecture, and no solution to the mysterious prostration of the family and singular sickness of the lady that terminated in her death has been arrived at.

A Child Saved from Drowning by Senator Fenton. Yesterday, while Governor Fenton was enjoying the hospitalities of Colonel Wagstaff, at Babylon, he was the means of saving the life of a child, under the following circumstances:--He had gone out for a walk, and while near the pond on the premises of the Colonel, a large dog came rushing by, and either ran against a little girl, the youngest child of John Keller, the gardener of the Colonel, and knocked her into the water, or frightened the child so that she fell into the water. At that spot the pond is very deep and the current swift. Without stopping to throw off even his coat, the Governor jumped into the water, and, catching the child, swam with her to the shore. The gratitude of the parents can easier be imagined than scribed. The prompt action of Governor Fen undoubtedly saved the life of the child - N Y. Th

Bingen, on the river Nahr. Fitting Out of La Gloire.

PARIS, July 23.-The war vessel La Gloire is now being fitted out at Toulon. She carried 32 guns and a crew of 570 men. Her engines are 800

horse power. St. Andre will command her. The Lake of Constance.

PARIS, July 23 .- Austria complains of the war measures which stop traffic on the Lake of Constance. Proclamation of Napoleon.

The Journal Official to-day publishes a proclamation of the Emperor to the people of France. The Bank of France,

The officers of the Bank of France announce to-day that notes of that institution will be redeemed in silver.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 23-11 30 A. M. -Consols open at 90 for money and account. United States bonds teady. 5-208, 18628, 82%; 18658, old, 82%; 18678, 82; 10-408, 80. Stocks steady. Erie, 16; Illinois Cenral, 104; Great Western, 22. LONDON, July 23.—Refined petroleum dull at 1s. 6d.

BREMEN, July 23.-Petroleum yesterday opened and closed quiet and steady at 6 thalers 9 groats. HAMBURG, July 23.—Petroleum yesterday opened quiet and steady at 14 marc bancos 4 schillings, and closed quiet and steady at 14 marc bancs.

FROM THE STATE.

Death of G. C. Franciscus.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CRESSON, Pa., July 23 .- G. C. Franciscus, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. died suddenly last night. His wife was in bed with him, and did not discover it till morning. His health has been very poor for a long while. [Mr. G. C. Franciscus first entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as freight agent at Baltithe Pennsylvania Railroad as freight agent at Balti-more in November, 1853, the duties of which he faithfully carried out until January 1, 1863, when he was transferred to a similar position at Pittsburg. At this point he remained until the Pennsylvania Railroad Company became the owners of the Colum-bia Railroad, when he was placed in charge thereof, with the title of Superintendent of the Philadelphia Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This post he held until January 1, 1866, when he was appointed to that of General Agent at Philadelphia. It will thus be seen that he has been in the service of the com-pany for a period of nearly eighteen years. In the early part of 1867 he found his health failing him and journeyed to the South for the benefit thereof, where he remained through the summer. Returning where he remained through the summer. Returning he obtained auditional leave of absence, and made a voyage to Europe, where he remained until the fall of 1888, returning seemingly a new man. When of 1868, returning seemingly a new man. When seen by one of the officers of the road last Wednessee by one of the onders of the road has weakes-day at Whitehall, he proposed going to Cresson, to remain four weeks there with his family, and did leave for that place in the Erie train at 11% A. M. As to the exact time of his death it is impossible to determine, there being no struggle, and his wife not even know-ing that he was a corpse until she awoke about 5:30 there being no struggle, and his wile not even know-ing that he was a corpse until she awoke about 5:30 o'clock in the morning. Beceased was about forty-eight years of age, a native of Columbia, and leaves a daughter. The Pennsylvania Railroad deeply feel his loss, as they looked upon him as an almost in-valuable assistant. The cause of his death is sup-need to have been communities and leaves posed to have been consumption and a complication

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

diseases .- CITY ED. TEL.]

WASHINGTON, July 23. The Midshipmen

who graduated at the Naval Academy last year, and who have just returned in the Sabine to Boston, from this cruise, will be ordered to report at the Academy on the 20th of September for examination for promotion to the grade of ensign.

Naval Appointment.

Secretary Robeson has appointed R. F. Stockton a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps. The Weather at the Seaside.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23-9 A. M.-Wind south. Clear. Thermometer, 75.

6 II.							report	this I	norni
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is much wanted, and if here would command a material advance on our recent quotations. There is less spirit in the Flour trade, and although the offerings are light, there is less firmness in prices. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine, at \$550@562%; extra at \$575; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$650@725; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$767; Indiana and Ohio do. do. within the same range; and fancy lots at \$775@875. Rye Flour is scarce and commands \$5757%@6. In Corn Meal no movement. Wheat is dull, and 6c. per bushel lower. Sales of 2100 bushels at \$160@162 for Pennsylvania and Western red, and \$170 for white. Rye ranges from \$140 to \$1714. Corn is dull, and 3c. lower. Sales of \$1 10 to \$1.14. Corn is dull, and 3c. lower. Sales of yellow at \$1.12, and mixed Western at \$1.08(a) 10. Oats are in fair request at 66@67c. for Pennsylvania. Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 200 barrels West-ern iron-bound at \$1.05.

hands at \$9.50. There is nothing doing. Flaxseed

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 23. - Arrived, brig Leonia, from Rio, for orders.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whiriwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S.

Stetson & Co. Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Co. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alex-centric W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Irelan, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr John H Perry, Keiley, New Bedford, do.
Schr Mary A. Hyer, Terry, Provincetown, do.
Tag G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Arles, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Below Brandywine passed a brig supposed to be the John Weish, Jr., from Sagua, and an unknown brig. Off Reedy Island a light bark coming up in tow. steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Sassafras River, with indse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. N. G. bark Oibers, Deike, 6 days from New York, in balast to Workman & Co.

N. G. bark Olbers, Deke, 6 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co. Selir Virginia, Small, 16 days frem Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn. Schr Four Sisters, Shearer, 24 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn. Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Westmoreland Coat Co. Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Richmond, Me., with her to Kutckerborker Lee Co.

ce to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Boston, with ice

to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, 4 days from New York, with sait to William Bumm & Son-vessel to

. Haslam & Co. Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, from Providence. Schr Mary A. Fisher, Laurence, from Lynn, Schr Samuel Castner, Robinson, fm New London, Schr G. M. Wentworth, Roberts, from Calais. Schr Charles H. Moller, Brown, from Boston, with

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston,

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson. Steamtug S. J. Christian, Fowler, 13 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow N. G. bark Olbers, from New York. Captain Fowler reports having passed of Fort Delaware, bark Annie Au-gusta, from St. Jago; a Portland brig, laden with fee; and an Italian full-rigged brig, name unknown. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, July 22.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light. B. C. Lake, with scrap iron, for Wilmington. Thomas and Matthew, with iron ore, for Wil-mington.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 22.-The follow-BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 22.— The follow-ing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward :— Alida, W. T. Bieseing, W. S. Burton, and Ann Mc-Caffrey, with coal, for New York. PHILADELFHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 23. — The Eva Caleb, with oats left for New York last even-L. S. C.

ing. <u>MEMORANDA.</u> L. S. C. [Mr. J. Hughes, pilot, reports having seen a light bark coming in the Capes last evening, name not ascertained.] Br. steamer Cambria, Carnochan, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer Faulta, Freeman, hence, at New York vectorday.

yesterday. Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, hence for Syuth

I Creek, N. C., at Newbern, N. C., 21st mat,