VOL. XIV-NO. 31.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Enthusiasm.

German Students.

Railroad

American

Its Ramifications.

Adopted by the Belligerents.

Ideas.

Mitrailleur a

The Montigny and Gatling Guns.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

The Enthusiasm at the Universities. A correspondent of the Boston Journal

writing from Heidelberg July 17, says:-I am now here in Heidelberg, comparatively lone. Three days see hundreds of students on heir way to grasp the sword, and God knows low many of my bosom friends whom I left mid tears I shall ever grasp again by the hand, hey have now left their duelling swords to rust and march to the greater duel between their fatherland and its insulter. A few weeks ago he students resolved to honor by a great meeting the departure of the celebrated Professor oldschmidt to his place among the highest indges of the North German Confederation, but Nutle thought they that on the evening appointed many would meet each other for the ast time. Saturday 200 departed, but still in the evening the huge hall was crowded and the xcitement tremendous. As soon as the for-nalities were finished the meeting was no longer private leave-taking, but a political storm. age Professors gave vent to their feelings like ot youths. When Germany's name was menoned the hurrahs burst forth, the glasses rang, and the voices of fiery youth poured forth na-ional songs which must soon give courage on he field of battle. The "prorector" of the Uni-ersity, the eminent Bluntschli, and several her aged Professors, were as if again young, hite bairs covered now no quiet brain, as the

counted the injuries of his country and exorted the students to their duty. But the grandest of all was the speech of freitschke, the most noted political authority in Sermany, and the idol of the students. He was absent, and the students awaited impatiently his expected arrival. At last there was a movement t the door, and amid the thunder of applause nd cheer on cheer, he advanced smiling to the able of the faculty. Every one who admires eloquence should hear Treitschke, for, though almost completely deaf, and in consequence much troubled in speaking, every word pierces to the heart. He takes his place; a proud smile is on his face as he sees the strength of Germany before him, burning with patriotism. A he enters upon the great subject the smile passes away, the features become rigid, the black ye flashes, the breast heaves, and the words How the cold blood rushes through the frame as one sees that noble form and listens to his burning eloquence! Those words will ever remain fixed in my memory, and the German stu-

ed man with quivering

dents on the field will not forget them. The Prussian System of Tactics.

In the campaign of 1866 the Prussian formation of the company column was to the military student an object of interest only second to the needle-gun. Every Prussian battalion consists of four companies, each numbering 250 men. The company is formed into two divisions or lotons, four subdivisions, eight sections; but if he company numbers as many as sixty-four les, it is cut up into four divisions, eight sub-ivisions, sixteen sections. The company plumn is a column of subdivisions, eight in nber (if the company be on a footing r strength), drawn up in two ranks, the ginal third rank of the company when acting in line now forming an extra division for skirmishing purposes. The battalion, when ordered to form column of companies represents a line of four columns, each column showing a front of at least eight men and depth of sixteen men, the two centre companies sometimes forming a double column. The companies act independently of each other, some-times being at an interval of a hundred yards. The captain is at the head of his company in front, each subdivision being led on its right fiank by a subaltern or by a non-commissioned officer. The colors are in rear of the seventh subdivison of the third company. Thus formed, the Prus-sians believe 250 men, led by a Prussian captain, can do all that a whole battalion of another army otherwise formed can effect. The French tacticians find great fault with this system, alleging that it causes confusion from the crowd ing of the rear subdivisions, and that the attack resolves itself into a number of isolated engagements sustained by leaders of companies, the commander of the battalion losing all supervi-sion over his men. This opinion is held also by some Prussian officers of experience who served in the war of 1866.

The North German Merchant Fleet Laid Up in the Port of New York—Nine Steamships and Twenty-seven Sailing Vessels Blockaded.

There are at present in the port of New York, awaiting orders from Europe, nine steamships and twenty-seven sailing vessels, who may neither pursue their homeward course nor go into the coasting trade. The following embraces the entire list:-

STEAMSHIPS. Hamburg Co.

Hanover, Bremen Co. Waser, Bremen Co. Frankfort, Bremen Co. Hermann, Bremen Co.

These vessels and their crews are, of course, giving their owners much anxiety and involve a great expense. For instance, the six steamers of the Bremen Company, averaging 3000 tons each, cost about \$5000 per day, and the three belonging to the Hamoury line about \$2500, while the twenty-reven salling vessels may be

aggregated at \$6000. The agents of the compa-nies, according to marine international law, cannot dismiss the crews in this or any other foreign port. They, however, can send them back by other vessels and pay the expenses; but as it is expected that the war will not be of long duration, some reluctance is felt in dismissing a body of able seamen, speaking German, whose places may not easily be sup-plied. There were some hopes during the hesi-tancy evinced to open hostilities that trade might be resumed, and both France and Prussia would mutually agree not to molest the mer-chantmen of their respective antagonists; but this hope has died away, as it is evidently the policy of the French Emperor to maintain a strict blockade of all the North German ports, and thus destroy a commerce which has hitherto been annually increasing at a most satisfactory System.

FRANCE.

An Official Exposition-"Our Conciliatory Oc-sires"-The Turning Point of the Controversy.

The Journal Official of July 20 says:—
Avoiding all recriminations, we have not reproached Prussia with her conduct towards
Denmark, which still asks in vain for the districts of Schleswig which were assured to her by the treaty of Prague, nor with the audacious innovations by means of which she has endea-vored during the last four years to render purely nominal the independent sovereignty of the South German States. Our conciliatory desires have induced us to abstain from raising upon that question an irritating controversy, and, instead of appealing to the letter and the spirit of treaties and to the essential conditions of the general equilibrium, as we had a right to do, we limited the question to the object which we had in view when we commenced the discussion. Requiring nothing from Spain, whose susceptibilities we desire not to wound, nor her independence to question, and only acting in respect to the Prince of Hobenzollern as we considered him to be covered by the King of Prussia, it was to that sovereign that our diplomacy addressed a legitimate appeal. Our requirements were not excessive, We contented ourselves with asking for a guarantee to show that the renuciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern was definitive and that the incident which had so justly excited us should not occur again at any moment. Political precedents warranted us in tarding against such an eventuality. What occurred in respect of the Danish Duchies cannot be forgotten. By a document signed at Frankfort on November 30, 1852, the head of the family of Augustenburg, "upon the honor and faith of a prince," renounced all his pretensions to the Duchies in consideration of a sum of 1,500,000 double rix dollars, which were duly paid to him by Denmark. Nevertheless, some years after-wards the son of the Prince claimed the succession to the Duchies, but not offering to return the amount that had been paid for the renunciation of those rights. But, in short, upon what does the present dispute turn? A foreign power, for the furtherance of its views of aggrandizement and power, to the injury of our honor and our interests, sought to disturb the balance of power in Europe. What have we asked? Only one thing-ar assurance that a similar attempt shall not be repeated.

As was remarked by the Marquis de Talhouet, the reporter of the commission in the sitting of July 15, the Emperor's Government, from the commencement of the question down to the latest moment, has pursued loyally the same without any extension or modification The first despatch addressed to our ambassador, who had proceeded to Ems to communicate with the King of Prussia, concluded with this sentence:—In order that the renur acion may be effectual it is necessary that the read should join in it, and should give you an assurance that he will authorize no future renewal of the nomination." Thus the question which has proved to be the turning point of the whole con-Thus the question which has troversy was stated at the very outset. What has been the response to our moderation? A haughty rupture of the conferences (pourparlers) which on our part had been most loyally

The French Soldler's Outfit and His Camp The Petit Journal of Paris, among other de-

tails respecting the Army of the Rhine, congratulates the French soldiers on the care taken of their comfort. Before joining the army, says their comfort. Before joining the army, says this paper, the equipment of each soldier is inspected, and, if necessary, renewed, shoe-leather especially, as unless this is perfectly supple and good the greatest suffering may ensue. The soldier receives two pairs of shoes, which he has to wear a little while before his departure. He also receives a complete outfit of linen. He takes with him a quilt, canvas, and a pole for camping out, a wooden bowl and spoon for soup, a supply of needles, thread, buttons, etc., for mending clothes. As soon as the campaign is entered upon, the soldiers mess together in companies of ten or twelve. This association is called a tribe; each man in the tribe has to set to work; the lazy are mercilessly driven away. "Who-ever will not work shall not eat," is the favorite motto. If a soldier shirks work, his ration is put on one side and he may cook it as he can. Each tribe has an iron pot, a can, and wooden bowl. Each corporal receives a coffee mill and a hatchet for cutting wood and repairing the sharp points of tent poles. The soldiers obtain far more substantial comfort by living in common and cooking their food together than they could singly enjoy. The daily ration consists of sugar, coffee, rice, meat, salt, and bread or biscuits, in such proportions as represent a money value of 44 centimes. The soldiers always receive the sugar, coffee, bread or biscult in kind; the rest of the ration they receive in money whenever they are in a country affording facilities for obtaining food. The tribe then caters for itself, and lives well if one of its members happens to be a culinary genius. During the campaign the soldiers' pay amounts to 25 cen.imes a day, paid every five days.

WAR MISCELLANY.

American Ideas on European Warfare. The Army and Navy Journal of to-day says:
—Already we recognize in the conduct of the
Franco-Prussian preliminaries an occasional inspiration from our experience. Prussia, probably least prepared for an immediate contact, most immediately avails herself of the lessons taught by the American struggle. Like the Confederates, she forthwith extinguishes every beacon on her coast and removes the light-boats and buoys from her channels. Following the Union precedent at Charleston and the Rebel at Savannah, she forbids approach to her commercial cities by sinking stone-freighted crafts at the mouth of the Eibe and freighted crafts at the mouth of the Elbe and Weser. On land she proposes, it is said, to reproduce our earthwork system, the territory of the Rhine provinces "being covered with improvised works of this description." Her people likewise, outside of the armed population, have caught the blessed conception of American humanity, and are forming sanitary and relief associations, whose merciful action is largely and action is largely and action in the contributions from Germans in the sustained by contributions from Germans in the United States. The inauguration of a general gunboat service on the Rhine, and its prospect ive use on other German rivers, is an obvious adoption by France of an American precedent; and, as we show in another article, France is also indebted to us for the idea of her muchvaunted mitrailleur-not to speak of the iron-clads which she has obtained from an American

ship-yard.

Profiting further by the experience of American warfare, the French troops at Chalons have for three years been drilled in the use of the spade. Last summer the Imperial Guard, in camp at St. Maur, was practised in throwing up shelter trenches, or rifle-pits, as we are accustomed to call them. The use of trenchees abris is now a recognized feature in the French service, though they do not seem to have settled

upon any satisfactory plan for providing their troops with the necessary implements for in-trenching. A recent clever French writer, a cap-tain of infantry, objects to the addition of the spade to the weight of the soldier's equipments, and deprecates the slowness of an advance with the spade as destructive of French elan. Austria, who learned at Sadowa so sharp a lesson of the necessity of providing her troops with means of protection against breech-loaders and shell-guns, has adopted the spade among her military equipments. Every third man in the Austrian infantry now carries a short-handled and broad-leader to the Universe of the Infantry now carries as hort-handled and broad-leader to the Infantry now carries a short-handled and broad-leader to the Infantry now carr

bladed spade, called the Linneman, on his left side, en bandouliere During some of the marches of the Army of the Potomac which we witnessed it was the offcers and not the men who carried the spade. Experiments in the Austrian encampment at Bruch showed that with the help of the Linne-man a company could in five minutes shelter itself completely with a row of rifle mantlets.

The French Mitrallieur-It is a Direct Theft from American Ingenuity-The Montigny and

The Army and Navy Journal of to-day has

the following editorial article:-The favorite subject of telegrams, just at present, is the mitrailleur, and the last piece of intelligence as to this wonderful French "machine gun" is to the effect that Frankfort offers 500 thalers, or about \$300, to the first captor of one of them. So far as this new engine of destruction is concerned, we have the best reason for assuming that Prussia soulite as well supplied with it as France. we have the best reason for assuming that Prussia is quite as well supplied with it as France. There are two types of the invention in Europe—the French one, about which so much fass is made, and a Belgian affair claiming to be its superior, designed by M. Montigny. In suggestion both inventions are due to the original idea of Dr. Gatling, and there is indeed very little question as to the French mitrailleur being a direct theft from the American. In the autumn of 1863 the attention of the Imperial Government was drawn to the Gatling cup, and Emperor expressed, through to the Gatling gun, and Emperor expressed, through the usual media, "a profound interest" in the in-vention. The time, however, was not opportune for further study of the affair, or the Emperor's thoughts, on peace intent, were not in frame for the thoughts, on peace intent, were not in frame for the adoption of a new destructive engine; at any rate, the invention was, for the time bring, deslined. Shortly afterwards mysterious whispers began to circulate of a wonderful gun, with which experiments had been made under the eye of Napoleon. As time passed on, it began to be known that the French army was to have the use of "a machine gun, a mitrailleur. The fact of the Gatling gun having been presented to, and, so far as any opinion at all was advanced, approved by the Imperial inspection, is persuasive evidence against the French originality of the mitrailleur; but there are even stronger indications of the theft in the mechanism of the machine itself, which has indispensable features exactly itself, which has indispensable features exactly identical with the Gatling. In a forthcoming number we purpose to give a faithful illustration and careful description of the American invention, which is far superior to either of its European imiwhich is lar superior to either of its European im-tators, between which, by the way, there seems very little difference. The recent stories sug-gested by the terribic execution of the mitrail-teur upon a crowded abattoir of broken-down horses, and the announcement that each battalion is to have mitrailleurs on its flanks, bears in-ternal evidence of being intended for moral effect on the enemy. The comparative accuracy of American and European machine guns is best illustrated by the trial results. In experiments, for instance by the trial results. In experiments, for instance, with the Montigny gun, upon a starget 97 feet long and 26 feet high midway, at a distance of 430 yards, out of 370 cartridges placed in the gun, 40 were missires, 278 struck, and 52 altogether missed the target, At 650 yards the hits were in a proportion of about 50 per cent; and at 1100 yards, for some reason, the trial was given up. Compared with such execution the operation of the Gatling gun is really marvellous. At a target 10 feet sonare, 500 yards distance, there was a target 10 feet square, 500 yards distance, there was not one lost out of 110 shots. At the same target, 1000 vards, 76 per cent, of the shots struck. Other exeriments have demonstrated, under proper direction, the scattering powers of the gun upon a more

We shall be disappointed, however, if the French obtain any such results from the miralleur as the newspaper reports would have us believe. They are far too much inclined to advertise its virtues to convince us that they have much faith in it themselves, It will undoubtedly do sufficient service in certain situations to justify its use; but that it will have any decisive influence on the conduct of war, we do not The Rallroads Intersecting the Sent of War-

Each Other.

The following are the stations and distances on the principal German and French railroads which intersect the seat of the present European war. The Rhenish Railroads run in a north-westerly direction along the left bank of the Rhine irom Bingerbrueck at the mouth of the Nahe river to Cologne, having a length of inne-ty-five miles. The following are the principal stations on the railway and their distances from the starting-point:—Bingerbrueck, Bacharach, 8 miles; Oberwesel, 12½ miles; St. Goar, 16½ miles; Bopard, 26 miles; Cappellen, 35 miles; Coblentz, 38¼ miles; Neuwield, 46¼ miles; Andernach, 49 miles; Brohl, 53½ miles; Nd. Breissig, 56 miles; Sinzig, 59½ miles; Remagen, 61¾ miles; Rolandseck, 66 miles; Mehlem, 1886 miles; Remagen, 61¾ miles; Rolandseck, 66 miles; Mehlem,

68% miles; Godesberg, 70 miles; Bonn, 741% miles; Boisdorf, 78 miles; Sechtem, 823% miles; Bruchl, 85 miles; Cologne, 95 miles. From Neunkirchen in Rhenish Prussia east the railroad stations and distances are:—Kaisers antern in Rhenish Bavaria, 29 miles: Neustadt, 483 miles: Ludwigsbafen, 67 miles; Worms, 81 miles. The railroad from Germersheim to Spires, in Rhenish-Bavaria, near the Rhine, is 7 miles in length. From Frankfort-on-the-Main, south, along the Main-Neckar Railroad, the stations and distances are as follows: - Darmstadt, 28 miles; Zwingenberg, 26½ miles; Auerbach, 28 miles; Bensheim, 30 miles; Heppenheim, 33 miles; Weinheim, 39½ miles; Friedrichsfeld, 48 miles; Manheim, in Baden, 53½ miles. From Kehl, in Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Strasbourg, the railroad stations to the east with their distances are:—York, 21/2 east with their distances are:—107K, 255 miles; Legelshurst, 4 miles; Appenweier (junction), 7 miles. From Manheim in Baden, south along the Baden railroad, running nearly parallel with the Rhine, the principal stations and their distances are:—Heidelberg, 1134 miles; Langenbrucken, 2634 miles; Bruch-sal, 3234 miles; Carlsruhe, 46 miles; Ettlingen, 50% miles; Muggensturm, 56 miles; Rastadt, 61 miles; Oos, 66% miles; Buehl, 69 miles; Achern, 79 miles; Renchen, 83 miles; Appenweier (junction), 86% miles; Offenburg, 92 miles; Friburg, 131 miles; Basle, Switzerland, 170 miles. From Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, northwest, the stations and distances are:—Lud wigsburg, 9½ miles; Bietigheim, 15 miles; Muchlecker, 20 miles; Maulbronn, 33½ miles; Bretten, 39½ miles; Bruchsal, in Baden, 49 miles. From Paris, northeast, the stations and their distances are:-Rheims, 99¼ miles; Charieville, 153½ miles; thence southeast—Sedan, 163 miles; Montmedy, 291½ miles; Longuyon, 214½ miles; Thionville,

From Paris, east, the stations and their dis-Metz, 2445, miles; thence, east, to St. Avold, 275½ miles: Forbach (France), 287½ miles. From Paris, east again, the stations and distances are:—Luneville, 240 miles; Avricourt, 255 miles; Sarrebourg, 268% miles; Saverne, 285 miles; Strasbourg (France), 312½ miles. From Strasbourg, across the Rhine, to Kehl, the disance is 12% miles.

War Items. M. Chassepot has received a Russian patent for an improvement on his rifle.

The young Duke de Feltre, Marquis Rochefort, Viscount Sainte Marie, and M. Georges de Heeckeren are named among the recent volunteers for the French army.

The Queen of Prussia has issued a laconic ad-

The Queen of Prussia has issued a laconic address, in which she says "the Fatherland expects that every woman will do her duty. In the first place, send help to the Rhine."

An ordinary rife ball costs in France about a cent, while an explosive one costs about forty-five cents. This is considered a stronger reason for not using the explosive balls than the intense suffering they cause.

General Changarnier, in an essay written two years ago on the Prussian victories in the

years ago on the Prussian victories in the concurrence of circumstances which it is unlikely will ever occur again.

Count Bismarck sent a despatch to the representative of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, saying:—"In reply to your telegram, I declare, in the name of the Confederation of the North, that she will respect the neutrality of the Grand

Duchy as long as France respects it."

As an instance of the delays attending the movement of troops, it is estimated that the French Eastern Railroad Company would require ten days to move a force of 40,000 men, with horses, ammunition, etc., from Chalons to the frontier, even if a train could be despatched

every hour.

M. Emile Ollivier, the French Premier, said recently to a committee of the Corps Legislatif, when the question of the publication of war news was before them:—"Make what observa-tions you like, and vote as you please; but you will not prevent us from killing the journals which would embarrass and kill us."

The France says of the American built iron-clad Rochambeau that she is regarded in sea-men's language as "formidable and irresistible," and is evidently destined to render important services in the present war. She is manned by 590 men, the guns alone requiring 280 to attend them. Her armament weighs 600 tons.

Great Britain annually exports merchandise to the value of \$110,000,000 to Germany, and receives from her products amounting to \$85,000,000. Germany is the best customer England has, and as an exporting country is the fourth on her list. The German trade is very largely indirect, and represents goods intended for

Austria, Hungary, and other parts. The progress in marine guns during the last decade has been very great. In 1859 the 68-pounder cast iron gun was the most powerful weapon. At present there are 600-pounder 25-ton guns, beside 18-ton, 12-ton, 9-ton, and 634ton guns. The lightest of these is more powerful than the 68-pounder, and could pierce 414-inch armor on a ship's side at 200 yards, while the 25-ton gun would probably pierce most iron-clads at a range of two miles.

It is said of the mitrallleuse (which, however, is to be proved) that bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still its thirtyseven barrels will shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from 10 to 12 feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is required, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady, cool men could maintain a fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand the mitraitleuse could not well compete with the field gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner.

LADY THORNE'S ACCIDENT.

Her Ladyship Not Seriously Injured. The Buffalo Courier of yesterday says:—Special despatches from Rochester, published yesterday afternoon, announced that the Queen of the Turf, Lady Thorne, had injured herself by slipping while getting into a car at that city for transportation to Buffalo. It is with feelings of the greatest satisfaction that we announce the facts in the case. Lady Thorne was going into the freight car in the Rochester depot, yester-day morning, and had to walk up an inclined plank which had no railing. There was a crowd about, anxious for a glimpse at the great flyer. Frightened at the novelty of the situation, she started back when part way up the plank, her hind leg slipped and she fell off, coming down on her hip. The fall was less than a foot and a half, but she struck on a bone which corresponds to the "crazy bone" in the human arm, and was temporarily lamed, so that she hobbled on three legs. Dan Mace, who had her in charge, was naturally alarmed, and thought she was ruined, and this fact, added to her going out of the depot as she did, and the lack of competent veterinary skill in Rochester, accounts for the despatches sent early in the day. Before the old mare got back to her stable she was using

Rochester she took her exercise as naturally as usual. She is as certain to trot next Friday over the Buffalo track as if she had never stopped in -Pittsburg, Pa., has two brothers named Moore, who bear such a remarkable resemblance to each other that the law officers recently failed to discover "which was which." One of them was "wanted" on a charge of abandonment, and the officer arrested the wrong man. brought before the much-abused wife, she scrutinized him closely, and could not be certain

surgeon of Buffalo, was telegraphed for, and

went down by the afternoon train. As soon as he saw the Lady he assured Mace that the injury

did not amount to anything, and last evening at

William Somerville, the veterinary

that it was not her husband until he spoke. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......76 | 11 A. M......90 | 2 P. M......97 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whiriwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde

& Co. Schr Louisa Crocker, Flanders, Boston, Audenried, Schr Louisa Crocker, Flanders, Boston, Andenried,
Norton & Co.
Schr J. A. Gallagher, Boyle, Norfolk,
Schr George H. Squire, Timmons, Boston, do.
Schr Juhge Hopkins, Gallagher, Richmond, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, N. Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Richard Miller, Armstrong, Fall River, do.
Schr R. A. Fratt, Pratt, Danversport, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Onl.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse, to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse, and passengers to A. Graves, Jr. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and
Alexandria, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York,

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mode. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Express, Papsy, from Maryland, with railroad ties to Vineland RR. Co.
Schr Armada, Palmer, 5 days from City Point, with lumber to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, from Newbern, N. C., with amber to D. E. Trainer & Co.
Schr Isabelia Thompson, Endicott, fm Providence.
Schr Ann E. Safford, Powers, from Pawtucket.
Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, from Provincetown.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baitimore, 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.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Leopard, hence, at Boston 5th inst.
Bark Ciara Eaton, Merriman, was at Bonaire 23d ult., loading, to sail for Holmes' Hole or Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Brig Alva, Robinson, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 4th inst.

Brig Callao, Coggins, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Margaret Powell, Fenton, from Trenton for New Haven, with coal, in tow, with two other schrs. of tugboat Niagara, 5th inst., struck a rock in Hell Gate, and after being towed as far as South Brother sunk, and will be, a total loss.

Behrs Heading RE. No. 4), Bartlett, from Portchester for Philadelphia, and Julia E. Willets, Baylis, hence for New Haven; and Gust, Martin, from Trenton for Providence, passed Hell Gate yesterday. Schrs H. B. McCauley, Calm, from Boston for Philadelphia, and John Stroup, do. for do., at Holmes' Hole P. M. 4th inst.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE Weissenburg.

Prussian Victory

A French Version.

"Overwhelmed" by the Foe.

10,000 Prussians Hors de Combat.

Doubtful Rumor.

Recaptured. Town

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Battle of Weissenburg. Paris, Aug. 6.—The Journal Official of this morning says that the French troops who, to the number of seven or eight thousand, were engaged in the affair before Weissenburg had to contend with two Prussian army corps, including the picked troops of the Prussian Guard. The Journal adds, in spite of the inferiority of their numbers, our regiments resisted the assaults of the enemy for several hours with admirable heroism, when they were forced to give way. The loss of the enemy was so severe that he did not dare to pursue. While at Saarbruck we have broken the Prussian line, our own remains intact.

The Prussian Advance.

CARLSEUHE, Aug. 6 .- The army of Baden yesterday passed the French frontier, and advanced to Lauterburg, where it has established headquarters and seized some boats in the river.

The French loss at Neukirchen was three killed and one wounded. They shelled St. Jean Station.

Waiting for News.

LONDON, Aug. 6-7 A. M.-No war news of interest has been received since the account of the battle at Weissenburg. The mail details of that affair have not reached here.

Recapture of Weissenburg Reported. Pabis, Aug. 6 .- La Liberte this morning publishes a private despatch, sent at midnight last night from Strasburg, reporting that Marshal McMahon beat the Prussians yesterday evening. The latter have evacuated Weissenburg, and telegraphic communication with Weissenburg has been re-established.

La Liberte says McMahon moved yesterday towards Weissenburg. He was but two hours march from that point, and his men marched at quickstep. He has between 60,000 and 70,000 men. To-day there will be about 150,000 men concentrated near Weissenburg.

The loss of the Prussians in the recent engagement reached ten thousand five hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The French forces defending the town were but eight or ten thousand, while the attacking party numbered fully forty thousand. The enemy was so severely crippled that he could not follow the French when they retired.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Aug. 6—11:30 A. M.—Censols opened at 89½ for money and 89¾ for account. American securities are firm. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 83; of 1867, 82; 10-40s, 81. Stocks are steady. Eric Railroad, 15; Illinois Central, 101; Great Western 19.

ern, 19.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—11 80 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet. Middling uplands, 7%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 bales. LONDON, Aug. 6 .- Tallow dull.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6 .- Petroleum opened quiet. FROM THE STATE

Miner Killed by a Premature Blast.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 6 .- A miner named Patrick Gallagher was instantly killed at the Gipsy Grove works of the Pennsylvania Coal Company yesterday, by the premature explosion of blast which he had just ignited. The men had retired to a place of safety, and after the explosion returned to the chamber and found the body of Gallagher near the place of the blast, showing that the explosion had taken place while he was engaged in lighting the match.

FROM THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6 .- A fire this morning destroyed the four story brick building on Central avenue, owned by Albert Kroeger, and oc-

cupied by Rohmann & Bro., manufacturers of furniture, and Shroyer & Co., manufacturers of sealing wax. The damage to the building was \$10,000; insured for \$4000 in city offices. Loss on stock from \$15,000 to \$20,000. No insurance.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, Aug. 6.—Stocks stendy. Money 3@4
per cent. Gold, 121½; 5-20s, 1862, caupon, 111½;
do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do., 110½; do. 1865, new,
109½; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 107½.

Virginia sixes, new, 59½; Missouri sixes, 90; Ganton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York
Central and Hudson River, 88½; Eric, 20½; Reading, 95½; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central,
117; Michigan Southern, 90½; Bilnois Central, 117;
Chicago and Rock Island, 115;; Pittsburg and Fort
Wayne, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½. New York Stock and Money Market.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Postmusters Appointed.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- The President has reappointed John Kensler postmaster at Connersville, Indiana, and D. C. Hyde postmaster at Dunkirk, New York, vice Patterson.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. Surgeon E. R. Dodge, U. S. N., of Sunbury, Pa., was yesterday placed upon the

Paymaster Appointed. The President has appointed James E. Cann, of Erie, Pa., an assistant paymaster in the navy. The European Fleet.

Secretary Robeson, on account of the smallness of the European fleet, has revoked the order to Rear-Admiral Radford to return in the Franklin, upon being relieved of command, to he United States, as previously reported in THE TELEGRAPH, and he is to turn that vessel over to Rear-Admiral Glisson, who will hoist his flag upon her and she will continue the flagship of the squadron.

The Weather at the Seashere. Auo, 6-9 A. M. Wind, Weather. Ther. Atlantic City......N.W., Clear.75

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

The Police Puzzled and Nothing Discovered-Washington Nathan Vindicated—His Charac-ter, Habits, and Demeanor Before and on the Morning of the Murder.

From to-day's N. Y. Herald. It was anticipated that in this issue startling developments would be made in regard to the horrible murder which has been the all-engrossing subject of conversation for a week past. However, since the inquest all

has remained very quiet, and at police head-quarters no stir is discernible.

Kelso and Jourdan, who are completely worn out with acting and listening, heard all patiently and dismissed them with Chesterfieldian politeness, until a cadaverous ghoul entered and declared that he had

STARLING INFORMATION to communicate. Kelso politely escorted him to his private room and invited the ghoul to be seated. Mr. Ghoul dropped himself into a chair and Kelso seized a pen, dipped it into his ink bottle and prepared to write.

"I have come to tell you that I have discovered he Nathan murderer," said the ghoul mechani-"You have!" exclaimed Kelso. "It is more

than I can do. Let us hear what you have." Kelso again dipped his pen in ink and put it

to paper.
I have just returned from a visit to a distinguished clairvoyant, Mr. Kelso, and—"
"What!" exclaimed Kelso, throwing his pen upon the table, "do you come here with clair-voyant's stories? Get out as soon as possible. I have some well arranged cells down stairs. I

require no clairvoyant sells from you.' WASHINGTON NATHAN VINDICATED. A statement was yesterday obtained from Mr. Joseph A. Arenson, which may throw some light upon the perplexing darkness now overshadowing the charges against Washington Nathan. In the first place the reader should remember that this young man had been se-

lected by THE POPULAR INDIGNATION

as a victim. He has simply been available. In the wild tumult of passion which has raged since the dreadful assassination a feverish injustice has sought a murderer. None was more convenient than an inmate of the Twenty-third street house; none was more dramatic than a well-bred, handsome, and high-born son. But why should a reckless and bold denunciation mark Washington Nathan as the assassin more than any other son of the deceased? For these

reasons only:—
First. Because he was the last to reach home at night and the last in bed. Second. Because he was the first to discover

the murder in the morning.

Third. Because he said the front door was open five minutes before the officer said he saw it shut.

Judge Dowling has stated that he will certify that no evidence of intemperance or criminality against Washington Nathan can be found on the records of his court, and he offers a written document to that effect. Senator Creamer is also ready to vindicate the afflicted son. As for

THE LADY AT THE HOFFMAN HOUSE, it has been ascertained that she is one of characit has been ascertained that she is one of charac-ter and social standing, and the hotel itself is enough to establish this fact without inquiry; and so the proprietor offers to testify to the character of the lady against whom the slanders were printed. So all these outrageous fictions are torn into tatters when examined, Nathan was never stern, harsh, nor unkind to his sons. He gave them what they desired, and they in turn respected and loved him.

Nothing more forcible has been advanced in

this case than the slender form and PUNY STRENGTH OF THE SUSPECTED SON. He is small boned, his features are regular and his shape is not muscular. To see him is almost a proclamation of his innocence. Washington has not yet reached his twenty-third year. He was on good terms with his father, had frequent access to the safe in the library by his father's knowledge, and was not a dissolute

On the morning of the murder Mr. Arenson heard of the crime while passing down in a Fifth avenue stage, at fifteen minutes to nine. He immediately sought the house and saw Fred-erick almost crazy with grief. He exclaimed — KEEP AWAY FROM ME.

"Keep away from me." Washington was sad and gloomy, but quiet. Washington then stated, in answer to an inquiry of his friend, that he had bolted and chained the door in the evening, but found it open in the morning. Aranson further states that he has seen Frederick since the day of the murder. He explains the confusion about

WHICH BROTHER ROSE FIRST IN THE MORNING of the fatal day. Frederick says that upon that morning he woke up at half-past five and stood at the window in his night shirt, hardly think-ing it worth while to retire again. In this dress he left the third story front hall bed-room by the side door, and instead of passing into the hall went through the communicating rooms to Washington's room, which was the third story back, and entered this apartment by a side door; then at that hour (half-past five A. M.) he

WASHINGTON ASLEEP WITH HIS LEGS CROSSED on the bed. He did not awaken him, but re turned to his (Frederick's) room. In a short time Frederick went back by the same way, avoiding the hall, not wishing to make a noise, and just before six he stepped again into Washington's room and simultaneously Washington awoke. Frederick said he would go and awake his father. Washington said no, that he would go, and started down stairs. Soon Frederick heard

THE OUTCRIES OF WASHINGTON and jumped down stairs to his father's corpse.

It is ascertained that Mr. Nathau had discharged a coachman six or eight months ago, and he was afterward put in the lunatic asylum. It was a mania with this man to believe that he would be assassinated. Is not this

A FEARPUL THING to accuse a young man of brutal paracide when he has a fair name, a spotless character, and the world before him, just because a father has been slain under the same root that covers the