

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. —Since the 1st of January last there have been inspected by the officers of the Department for the Inspection of Steam Boilers, six hundred and thirty-seven boilers. Of these it was found necessary to condemn but six.

Domestic Affairs. —Gold closed yesterday at 118. —A new election is regarded as certain in Georgia.

—President Grant leaves St. Louis to-day for Chicago. —There is no improvement in Admiral Farragut's condition.

—A grand council is about to be held by the Sioux. They are all for peace. —The Louisiana Republican Convention yesterday adjourned, having been in session four days.

—Attorney-General Akerman delivered an address on the South, in Washington, last evening. —The inquest in the Nathan murder case was closed yesterday. No verdict was asked from the jury.

—Governor Geary reviewed the 3d Regiment N. G., of this city, at their camp near Reading, yesterday. —The barque Send, from this port to Gibraltar, has been picked up at sea derelict, and is detained at Gibraltar.

—Two negroes murdered by Ku-Klux, and a fatal shooting case in which both parties were white, is the record from Kentucky. —A rumor was current in Chicago yesterday that the President had tendered the Secretaryship of State to the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

—Measures are being taken by the French residents of San Francisco to form a battalion, and to obtain transportation for it to France. —Red Cloud is exerting a very beneficial influence among the Sioux, and he hopes to persuade the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to keep peace.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Another Secret Treaty—750,000 Prussian Troops in Line—French Soldiers Without Food—Bombardment of German Forts—Russo-Turkish Treaty.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Journals of Metz publish Marshal MacMahon's report to the Emperor. The report says the enemy, in greatly superior numbers, began the attack at seven o'clock on Saturday morning. The first attack having been repulsed, about noon the enemy reopened the contest, throwing forward numerous sharpshooters, protected by six guns in a commanding position.

Masses of infantry were then brought up, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon MacMahon was forced to order a retreat, which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigor and by no means troublesome. The marshal was able to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

A circular from the Minister of the Interior requires the perfects of the various departments to encourage the formation of companies of national guards, volunteers, and franc-tireurs, to take the field at once. They will receive arms as soon as possible, but in the meantime they should assemble in the chief towns of the department to organize and drill. They will be paid one franc per day from the date of enlistment.

The Journal Officiel says the Ministers of War and of the Interior, on assuming control of their departments, immediately took the most energetic measures to insure efficiency in the various branches of the service. The Minister of War has issued very stringent orders in regard to provisioning the army, and on the subject of supplies of quartermaster and ordnance stores.

PARIS, August 12.—Advices from headquarters represent that the best understanding exists between Marshal Bazaine and other generals. —Among the German prisoners taken at the beginning of the campaign are members of the landwehr, who were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that Prussia expected war before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise, as her Government has repeatedly asserted.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Tribune's special correspondent writes from Paris on Thursday that scraps of news about the recent defeats are permitted to be printed. At Telocheff the soldiers had no cartridges left. They had been without any for hours and had made repeated bayonet charges. The Prussians mowed them down in masses. Ammunition was on its way, but the wagons transmitting it by rail were stopped at the station nearest the battle-field by the explosion of bombs from the Prussians. Prussian spies had signalled to their friends.

St. Averno is the key of the Vosges, and if the Prussians are really there, as there seems to be no doubt they are, the eastern gateway of France is thrown wide open. Saarbrück is, of course, abandoned. —French soldiers and officers are furious at the want of organization. On the 6th inst. no coffee was distributed until 6 o'clock at night. The soldiers fought fasting, and after the battle there was no distribution of food for four days. The soldiers lived upon potatoes gathered from neighboring fields.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Noon.—Communication with Strasbourg is interrupted. The Prussians are massed around the city. —The Emperor is at Metz. Paris is tranquil. That is, no important disturbances have occurred, though turbulent groups continually form.

The Corps Legislatif is still surrounded by troops, including 4000 regular cuirassiers and marines, supported by Paris Gardes and National Guard. No one is allowed to pass without a permit, and even members with difficulty make their way. Several have been stopped.

It is difficult to understand why there are such precautions, unless it is intended to prevent popular invasion of the Chamber, as on the day of the convention. Nevertheless, crowds gather daily, and troops charge them. False alarms continually arise. —Never was there such a break-down of Department Ministers, which are in utter confusion. The new Cabinet has everything to reorganize. Deliberation on the formation of the new Ministry lasted the whole night and late next morning. There were nineteen rejections before the list was finally completed.

Official information about the recent losses is still withheld, and Paris is exasperated by

the bad faith of the Government, which had promised to give all news. —While MacMahon admits a loss of 15,000 of 18,000 men engaged, Frossard's losses at Saarbrück are wholly unknown. Instead of intelligence of the war, the Government telegraphs from Metz that "showers fall last night."

Marshal Canrobert arrived in Paris Thursday to replace Baraguay d'Hilliers, who goes to Tours. —General Trochu takes Canrobert's Corps. Trochu was offered the Ministry of War, but refused unless called to power by the Corps Legislatif.

The secretary of the Count of Paris denies that the Orleans princes are in Paris. —BERLIN, Aug. 12.—(Special to the New York Herald).—It is reported to-day that a proclamation is forthcoming which will declare that it is the intention of the Prussian forces to burn a French village for each place destroyed by the French fleets, by the bombardment of German ports.

General August 12.—The Bavarian army has passed through Vosges and bivouacked last night at Durneringen, near Sarloria. —General Sheridan, of the American army, has left Berlin for the King's headquarters. The Queen of Prussia announces that she will take personal charge of the wounded of both nations, and that their treatment shall be identical. French prisoners, as they pass through the railway stations, receive nothing but kindness. Citizens and volunteers give them refreshments, cigars, etc., and ladies enter the cars, and going from man to man, offer them care, and pencils, and volunteer to write to their friends for them.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Cologne Gazette prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count Benedetti to Bismarck in 1866. It stipulates that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1814, Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria, and that the guarantee given by the German Confederation in favor of the neutrality of Luxemburg and the Netherlands shall be annulled. The Gazette adds: "Benedetti represented that these proposals emanated from the Emperor at Vienna in 1866."

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The German forces between Rastatt and Cologne are said to number in the aggregate 750,000 men. According to the Paris Siecle 250,000 of them are now in Lorraine. —BERLIN, Aug. 12.—A small vessel, which persisted in entering the Jade, on the Oldenburg coast, in spite of warnings of danger, ran against one of the torpedoes placed there to defend the harbor, and was blown up. The crew were saved.

Before his departure for the seat of war General Sheridan, accompanied by his adjutant, visited General Hokenfeldt at the War Office, where he has been constantly with attention, with which he has been recently honored since his arrival in Germany.

CHINA. —Particulars of the Recent Atrocities at Tientsin—Twenty-two Europeans and Thirty Children Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—There are details of the massacre of Christians at Tientsin. Twenty-two Europeans and thirty or forty Chinese children were murdered. Nine Sisters of Charity were victims of the massacre. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. Eight Protestant churches, from which the missionaries retreated, were gutted. Sixteen places of worship were destroyed several days previous to the attack. Chinese parents removed their children, some 250, from the Catholic schools. Among the murdered were three Russians. The remainder were French and Chinese children.

GERMAN GENERALS. —Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg. Frederick August Eberhard, Prince of Wurtemberg, who is a Prussian general of cavalry and in the chief town of the department to organize and drill. They will be paid one franc per day from the date of enlistment.

The Journal Officiel says the Ministers of War and of the Interior, on assuming control of their departments, immediately took the most energetic measures to insure efficiency in the various branches of the service. The Minister of War has issued very stringent orders in regard to provisioning the army, and on the subject of supplies of quartermaster and ordnance stores.

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distinction at the head of his division at the memorable battle of Sadowa.

General von Alvensleben. —Gustav von Alvensleben, who is in command of the 4th Army Corps, was born September 30, 1801, and belongs to a family distinguished for over a thousand years for military prowess and gallantry. He entered the army at the age of eighteen, and advanced rapidly to high positions. He took part in the expedition of 1849 for the suppression of the revolutionary movement in Baden and the rest of South Germany, where he was appointed chief of staff. He did not take part in the Holstein campaign, his services being required elsewhere; but when the war broke out he accompanied King William as his adjutant-general, and having fought gallantly at Sadowa he was rewarded for his services with the command of the 4th Army Corps.

General von Zastrow. —Henry Adolph von Zastrow, who commands the 7th Army Corps, was born August 11, 1801, and is descended from a family who count among their members no less than nineteen Prussian Generals. He was educated at the military school in Berlin, entered the army in 1819, and completed his military studies at the War School in Berlin. He became conspicuous by the publication of a work on the art of fortification. When the people of Schleswig-Holstein first rose in opposition against the Danish Government in 1848, von Zastrow sought permission from his commanding general to take part in an expedition against the Danes. He was with 17 other Prussian officers (who were placed under his command) to Hensburg, to place himself at the disposition of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. Here he distinguished himself for the display of his skill as a military engineer. He fought throughout the campaign with great gallantry, and was present at the battle of Schleswig. He re-entered the ranks of the Prussian service at the close of the war, and was rapidly promoted. When the war of 1866 broke out he was appointed commander of a division, and took part in several minor engagements, fought with great distinction at the memorable battle of Sadowa.

General von Manstein. —Albrecht Ehrenreich Gustav von Manstein, the commander-in-chief of the 9th Army Corps, was born August 23, 1804, and has a military career which might deserve a special mention; as had the reputation of being a brave and talented officer, and was successively promoted in the war against Denmark, he received command of a division, but soon after he was intrusted by Prince Frederick Charles with the command of a brigade, which assailed the fortifications of Duppel. He led the attack with great skill, and when he saw his troops wavering he sprang forward, encouraged his men, and finally succeeded in driving the enemy out of all his strongholds. During the war of 1866 he was appointed commander of a division, and took part in several minor engagements, fought with great distinction at the memorable battle of Sadowa.

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MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Chesapeake, Spence, from Caliao for —, with guano, put back to Caliao 5th ult. —Ship P. A. Palmer, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, put into Yokohama about June 25, having sprung her mainmast. Her crew were mutinous. Steamer Queen, from New York from Liverpool, via Queenstown, brought 714 passengers. Steamer Falcon, from Charleston, ashore near Seven Foot Knoll, has been assisted off by ice-boat Chesapeake, after cargo being discharged, and has arrived at her wharf, Baltimore.

Schr. Ulla, before reported at Portland, with her cargo of lime on fire, on the night of the 11th inst. Her cabin was opened and found full of smoke and heat. It was, however, thought that the fire had been damped, and the hatches would be removed on the 11th. The bottom of the hull of the bark Nellie Fenwick, destroyed by fire, was sold by auction, 10th inst., to James Powers & Co., of Boston, for \$200. The materials and cargo brought \$700. The hull is to be broken up.

The Dolphin on Long Bed, off Sassafras Point, has been run over and knocked down by some passing vessel, and is now very dangerous. Steaming General Grant, with Mrs. Jane Emess, Newman, from Rondout for Boston; Emma Green; and the sloop Charles Clements, in tow, while passing through Hell Gate 16th inst., at 7 P. M., when off Rock Point, got under way, in consequence of schr. S. P. Godwin being anchored in the way, and went ashore on the Nigger Heads, sinking the tug Chesapeake, after cargo being discharged, and has arrived at her wharf, Baltimore.

PIANOS. —ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and liberal terms. 233 WAREHOUSES, No. 810 ARCH STREET.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS Goods in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 112 No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET.

INSTRUCTION. EDGEMILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE OPENED FOR SUMMER BOARDSERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870. The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board. A few families can be accommodated by applying early. For particulars call on or address REV. T. W. CATTELL, Merchantville, N. J.

INTERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. OTIS BISHOP, A. M., Principal and Proprietor. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 to 10th st.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH STREET. Applications for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chestnut street. 5 30/11

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. CLOCKS. TOWER CLOCKS. MARBLE CLOCKS. BRONZE CLOCKS. COUCOU CLOCKS. VIENNA REGULATORS. AMERICAN CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., WATCHES AND JEWELRY. S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, 3 21 Second floor, and late No. 25 S. THIRD ST.

FURNACES. Established in 1835. Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces, Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES, and only first-class work turned out. Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, August 5, 1870. The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the United States steamer GALENA, of 514 tons.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. GARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND STREET, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tents, Awning, Trunk, and Waterproof Sacks. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feels, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Palma, Beiting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. BYRMAN, No. 16 CHURCH STREET (Old Store).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 41 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1866. Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES. On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES. On goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES. Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc. ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

\$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-1/2-100 3216,000 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) 107,750 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan 85,000

\$200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan 115,900 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) 300,925 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan 92,000 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds 450 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds 82,625

\$25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds 20,000 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan 15,000 7,000 State of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock 4,970 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock 7,500 244,800 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 484 liens on City Property 265,900

Real Estate, Cont. \$1,216,627.27 26,000-00 Bills Receivable for Insurance made 283,700-00 Balances due at Agencies— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company 25,097-90 Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations 8,740-20 Loans on Bond and Mortgage 169,291-14 \$1,829,100-04

DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes, John C. Davis, William G. Boulton, Edmund A. Bender, Edward Hartington, Theophilus Fausling, Jacob Lefebvre, Henry Sloan, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, James C. Hand, Joshua P. Byrne, Spencer McIlvann, Hugh Craig, J. H. Frank Robinson, John D. Taylor, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, George W. Bernadon, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, William C. Honston, THOMAS G. HAND, President, GEORGE W. DAY, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary, HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11

Life Insurance for the People! HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE: No. 701 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES. Special attention is called to this Company's GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in installments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE. Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President, LAURENCE MYERS, R. W. DORPHELY, Vice-President. B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 m Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESTNUT St. Assets Aug. 1, '70 \$3,009,888'24

CAPITAL \$2,000,000 ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS \$469,888'24 INCOME FOR 1870 LOSSES PAID IN 1869 \$10,000 \$144,908'42 Losses paid since 1829 over \$5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has NO DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS. Alfred Fitter, Thomas Sparks, William G. Boulton, William S. Grant, Isaac Lee, Gustavus S. Benson, ALFRED G. BAKER, President, GEORGE F. FRY, Secretary, J. B. PRATT, Secretary, THODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary, J. B. PRATT, Secretary, THODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President, WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 5 30

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA, Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. CAPITAL \$500,000 ASSETS \$2,783,981

Losses paid since organization \$24,000,000 Receipts of Premiums 1869 \$1,991,837'45 Interest from Investments '69 114,696'74 Losses paid, 1