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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Situation.

Napoleonic Strategy.

The Battle of Yesterday.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

Mapoleon's Justification.

**Fighting** Bismarck

The German Frontier.

A German Sanitary Corps.

Repeat Itself?

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### THE SITUATION.

Last Night's Despatches-No Additional Light -The Grand Strategical Movement of the

Last night's despatches throw no light on the resent situation between the Moselle and the Meuse. The journals of Paris are quite as much in the dark about the recent movements as we are, the only advices being too confused to render any explanation possible. The only news of an official character is that bulletined by the French Minister of War yesterday afternoon, to the effect that the proposed movement of the army is being carried out: that two divisions of the Prussians who attempted to intercept the French march were repulsed, after a brilliant conflict, on Sunday night, the 14th; and that there had been a serious engagement on the 16th, near Gravelolle, a small village six miles southwest of Metz, and two miles west of the Moselle, in which the French claim to have gained an advantage, but acknowledge a heavy loss. The movement first referred to is probably, as we stated yesterday, the transfer of the Imperial army from the line of the Moselle to the line of the Mense. Reports speak of a retirement upon Verdun, and a concentration at Etain, twelve miles to the E. N. E. of that stronghold, but they are too indefinite to give any clue to the actual situation. Meanwhile, the Emperor is actively engaged in organizing the raw levies at Chalons, and doubtless every effort is being made to send them forward to the front as fast as they are ready for the field. From London come reports, said to be confirmed, that the French entered upon the recent conflict in a starving condition, which is quite likely, because of the merciless manner in which their communications have been interrupted.

As matters now stand, the Prussians are in almost undisturbed and unquestioned possession of the French territory north of Strasburg and east of the Moselle. The only positions still claimed to be he held by the French in this section are the small fortress of litche, twenty-five miles southeast of Saarbruck and but five miles from the Bayarian frontier; and the third-class fortress of Pfalzburg, in the Vosges, twenty-five miles northwest of Strasburg and about the same distance southwest of Bitche. King William, it would appear, regards the Prussian occupation of this territory as likely to continue for some time, and has accordingly appointed two of his commanders to act as Governor-Generals of Lorraine and Alsace. respectively. The Prussian forces, however, are only in undisputed possession of the eastern section of the ancient province of Lorraine and the northern section of Alsace.

# THE LATEST.

Great Battles Between Metz and Verdun-Conficting Reports of the Results.
Our cable telegrams received at noon to-day state that great battles have been fought in the neighborhood of Metz. Official Prussian reports state that the French were attacked on the line of their retreat towards Verdun, and, after severe fighting lasting twelve hours, were driven in upon Metz, in spite of their greatly superior numbers, the losses on both sides being heavy. There also comes a telegram from a town fourteen miles northwest of Metz which states that an obstinate struggle occurred yesterday near Mars-la-Tour, a small town about twelve miles directly west of Metz, and on the direct road from that city to Verdun. The report, which is unofficial, states that travellers report that a vast body of Prussians have been thrown back upon the Moselle. In view of these unsatisfactory reports, the details of the contest will be awaited with eagerness; but at present the result of the battle looks as if it had been a decided Prussian victory, as we would be apt to have reports of a French success from Paris as soon as they could be received from other points.

# WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE RHINE FRONTIER.

A Weak Spot on the German Border-Where France Might Have Invaded the Enemy's

A military work on the Rhine fortresses, by Herr von Widdern, is much talked of just now at Berlin, says the Pall Mall Gazette, The author says that the Rhine from Basle to the Murg is not fertified at all, and that the only defense of South Germany and Austria against a French south Germany and Austria against a French attack in that direction is the strong fortress of Ulm, occupied since 1866 by a mixed force of Bavarians and Wurtembergers, amounting to 10,000 men. This force could in ease of war be augmented to 25,000 men, and 25,000 more could be stationed in an intrenched camp within the walls of the fortress. Rastadt, which, it is expected, will present a formidable obstacle to the

French advance, lies in a valley through which runs the river Murg. The defenses of the town consist of three large forts, which command the surrounding country, and are united by walls. The southern and western forts, called "Leopold" and "Frederick," are on the left bank of the Murg; the northern fort, called "Louis," on the right bank, where there is also an intrenched camp capable of holding twenty-five thousand men. Rastadt is four miles from the Rhine, and the intervening country is covered with woods, so that the fortress could not prevent an army from crossing at that point. The next fortress is Landau, which formerly consisted of three forts, one to the south, one to the east, three forts, one to the south, one to the east, and one to the northwest, separated from the town by marshes on the banks of the little river Queich. The southern and eastern forts have been recently abandoned, and the only one kept in a state of defense is now the northwestern. The most important and best situated fortress in this district is Germersheim, on the banks of the Rhine. It commands a considerable stretch of the river on both sides, and practically closes it to an enemy as far as Mayence and Coblentz. It would greatly facilitate the advance of troops into the Rhine palatinate, as two or three bridges might be thrown across the river, besides the floating bridge which already exists there, under cover of its guns. It would also form a basis of operations for the left wing of an army posted on the line of the river Queich. Mayence, one of the most important of the Rhine fortresses, is commanded by some of the adjoining hills; this has rendered it necessary to multiply the fortifications in the town, on the banks of the Rhine. It commands a consary to multiply the fortifications in the town, and there is, in consequence, hardly room enough for a large garrison. The whole of the country between Mayence and Bingen is now strongly fortified, and between it and the mouth of the Main (on the opposite bank of the Rhine) there are three large intrenched camps. As to Coblentz, Herr von Widdern says that it would require a force six times as large as the garrison to be siege it with any prospect of success. An enemy would probably begin the attack by opening fire on Fort Alexander from the hill known as the Kuhkopf, where his troops would be sheltered by the woods.

#### SANITARY.

The North German Sanltary Corps. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes as follows from Frankfort-on-the

The Sanitary Corps connected with the North German army is excellently organized, and it is probable that never before did any army go out so well supplied with all the means of science and humanity for the relief of the suffering on the battlefields. The Italian war of 1859, when thousands of men died from sheer neglect on the battlefields, has taught a lesson to Europeans, and America gave the example how to organize sanitary measures. One of the most remarkable sights is to see, in the tremendous military trains that are passing hourly to the scene of battle, one or two wagons entirely occupied by white-hooded sisters, Catholic or Protestant, going

with the regiments to eare for the wounded. Such a train is a study. First are forty or more cars filled with horses and men; then a few cannon and ammunition wagons—all beings and weapons of destruction—and closing up with ambulance wagons and Sisters of Mercy—agents of preservation. The sanitary corps of the army is composed of more than two thousand legalized physicians—men who for the most part have been in the wars of 1864 and 1866, and have had great experience. Aiding and supporting these come the surgical cory-phea of the German universities, who as consulting general chirurgists are prepared to give help and counsel wherever required, besides hundreds of medical students, and the voluntary aid from societies and the inhabitants of the districts. In regard to the arrangements of the field sanitary service the troops are provided, to every army corps, besides the regular army physicians and assistant bearers of the wounded, (1) three sanitary detachments, consisting of three officers and seven physicians, one field apothecary, eight hospital assistants, and one hundred and fifty bearers of the wounded; (2) twelve field hospi-tals, with two ordinary and three assistant physicians and suitable nurse personnel for two hundred beds; (3) reserves for hospitals for the permanent hospitals. All these institutions are fitted out with the best materials, tried in the experience of the late wars in Europe and America. We do not mention here the volun-tary care of the wounded and sick, which, in most respects, will resemble that developed in our own war.

# SAARBRUCK.

After the Fight-Edmond About's Description of the Battle-field of the First Encounter.

In a letter to the Paris Soir, M. About describes a visit to Saarbruck the day after the battle:-

My carriage is stopped by the sentries—I can go no further. Why, if the town is ours? It is not a simple sentry who can reply to that ques-tion. I see on the left a kind of a cabaret, in which our cannon have made two very visible breaches, one on the ground floor and the other in the roof. Near that, a little higher up, in the roof. Near that, a little higher up, are six pieces of twelve, carefully directed, which are sending platonic salutations to the city and the railway station. An artillery camp occupies the position which we yesterday won from the Prussians. How was it they allowed it to be taken? It is difficult to understand that regular and well-armed troops should have yielded so capital a position. I make inquiries, and I learn that the platform occupied by our artillerymen is the field of battle of yesterday and the real fractus belli. Our troops with lively ardor carried the height which overlooks Sayrhyake they draw in the second of the looks Saarbruck; they drove in the enemy on the plain and up the woods which rise amphi-theatrically on the other side of the Saar. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial arrived at a fixed point about 11 o'clock to open fire. At half-past one the affair was over. Our mitrallleuses swept away many men, our Chassepots did their work well, our shells our Chassepots did their work well, our shells caused some fires. I can see from here several burnt houses, and a large extent of blackened ground—some acres. We command the town, therefore it is ours, but we do not occupy it yet; it has not surrendered, and besides, it is protected by scrubby woods in which the enemy may have concealed thousands of sharpshooters. To take Saarbruck at the moment would be easy, but dangerous. Moreover, it is known that certain houses are occupied by the soldiers or by volunteers, and it is indispensable above all to clear the woods in front upon the right bank of the Saar.

Every instant the report of a needle gun tells us that those woods are inhabited. Uhlans can be seen galloping from them, making a cloud of dust; then comes a shot from a Chassepot, and they prudently retire. The fusillade never ceases; every minute shots are fired, but I do not see that anybody is much the worse for them. As I have been fasting since daybreak I take advantage of the appearance of some beer. A woman from Saarbruck ascends the height, bearing a small round cask on her head. The artillerymen and some foot Chasseurs at once surround her, and the question is who shall empty the first glass, or fill the first can. By dint of money I confiscate the barrel. A glass is sufficient for me, and the remainder belongs to our soldiers. The first glass is drunk off by the seller, she thus proving that we shall not be poisoned. We drink after her. She goes away. We remain in a group, listening to the intermittent firing, surveying the Uhlans on the other bank, but a ball, coming very probably from the town, whistles by our ears, and then, ma fei, what a scamper! Soldiers and civilians, at full speed, retire behind the poplars which border the artillery camp. We remain there for half an hour in safety as far as may be, but it seems impossible to remain in so anxious Every instant the report of a needle gun tells

a position until the evening. I am very hungry. I run off to Forbach, where I shall find a morsel of bread and cheese, if it should please Deus Sabaoth—the God of Battles. I met on the road seven Prussian prisoners in uniform, of whom one only wore a helmet, and ten or twelve civillan prisoners. An Adjutant Major of the 66th of the line tells us that his regiment has lost four officers.

#### PRUSSIAN GUNS.

The Krupp Cast-Steel Gun, as Used on the Prussian Iron-Clads. In Prussia all military matters are conducted with the greatest care, so also the invention of Mr. Krupp, of Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, and it may have created some surprise when, in 1867, at the Paris Exhibition, Mr. Krupp exposed a gun of his own manufacture. This gun, being made of the finest cast-steel, has a weight of about twenty-five tons, and by this weight cannot well be adapted to land warfare. But, for the same reason, it is deemed very practifor the same reason, it is deemed very practi-cable for the arming of the iron-clad steamships, cable for the arming of the iron-clad steamships, and the following, viz., the King William, Crown Prince, Prince Adalbert, and Arminius, have each two or four of these heavy guns on board. It is a muzzle-loader, and consists of five rings superposed, which construction is calculated to give it an enormous power of resistance, and guarantee it against explosions. The entire length of the cannon is about twenty-five feet, and of the muzzle that a discretized The entire length of the cannon is about twenty-five feet, and at the muzzle it has a diameter of fifteen inches. The projectile is about four feet in height and weighs, without the lead mantle, 850 pounds. The Prussian artillery authorities say that, in giving this enormous piece thirty or thirty-five pounds of powder, they are certain of hitting the targets, or any other object, at a distance of 9000 feet—about one thousand feet more than any other gun known at present can do. As mentioned before, the whole structure is of the finest cast-steel.

A Prussian Mitrailleuse.

To oppose the French mitrailleuse, of which To oppose the French intralleuse, of which the plans and particulars were known in the Prussian War Office shortly after it had been invented by the Emperor Napoleon, in the year 1868, and of which the French papers made so much ado at that time, the celebrated inventor of the needle-gun. Mr. Dreyse, of Sommerda, submitted another gun to the competent authorities. This new invention is said to consist of a small, handy two-barrelled cannon, throwing shot at a prodigious distance with an accuracy equalling even that of the famous rifle-guns first used in the Italian war in 1859 by the French. But this invention is kept carefully secret, and it seems that the Prussian commanders have not till now thought it advisable to bring it into practice, as nothing has been mentioned about it as yet. So, of course, nothing can be said about it now, and we must wait for further par-

Superiority of the Needle-gun. The Berlin journals, under the heading of "The Last Affair," publish the following:—Yesterday, at half-past 7 in the morning, the needleterday, at half-past 7 in the morning, the needle-gun furnished a new proof of its superiority over the Chassepot. Six sharpshooters of the 17th of the Mecklenburg landwehr stopped, at a distance of 1800 metres, the whole corps of Marshal MacMahon, which was debouching from Sarreguemines. After a well-sustained fire our men, noticing that it was dinner time, sat down by common accord. During their meal, which lasted about twenty-five minutes, they saw the French bullets fall harmless at their feet. Not a soup-tin was touched, but the object of this reconnoitring expedition was fully attained. The six men disappeared.

### 1792 AND 1870.

The Prussian Campaign Against France in 1792-Will History Repeat Itself? A correspondent writes as follows to the New York Times:-

In 1792 Prussia invaded France. At first her armies achieved two signal victories—at Longwy and Verdun. Subsequently the invaders were repulsed, pursued into their own territory, and severely punished. If the sons are worthy of their sires, may not France again reverse the

triumphs of her ancient foe?

It was in July, 1792, that the National Assembly declared France to be in danger, and called upon her children to meet the emergency with a vigor equal to the great occasion. But England, Holland, and Sweden had not then entered upon hostilities. Russia had dismissed the French Ambassador from her capital: the armies of Spain and Sardinia threatened France from the Pyrenees to the Alps, and the armies of Austria and Prussia, seconded by 5000 French royalists under the Prince of Conde, invaded France by way of the Low Countries, Germany, and Switzerland. Besides these external enemies approaching from every side, France had to contend with civil war in several of her own departments. She had in arms only 35,000 men in the south and 93,000 in the north and east. to oppose to more than 200,000 foes.
On the 22d of August the Prussians entered

Longwy, and Verdun fell September 2. But eighteen days later General Dumouriez defeated the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy. Subsequently the Prussians were repulsed from the "defiles de l'Argonne,"—sometimes called the "French Thermopplae"—and were compelled to retire beyond the Rhine. In the meantime General Custine had invaded the Palatinate, and had taken Worms and Mayence, and the armies of the south had invaded Savoy and the country of Nice.

On the 6th of November, the French, under Dumouriez, defeated the Austrians at Jemmapes. On the 14th the same force captured Brussels, and soon after added Malines, Ant-werp, Liege, and Namur to their triumphs. Thus in less than three months the young armies of the Republic, called in derision by the Prussians "Varmee des avocats," had driven from their soil all the forces coalesced against France, and had invaded the Low Countries, the Palatinate, Savoy, and Nice.

After the battle of Valmy, while the allied

armies were still occupying French soil, the Duke of Brunswick sought to open negotiations for peace. But the National Assembly answered, as the French people are answering now, "We will not negotiate with the enemy until he shall have been repulsed from France." They made good their words, animated by the spirit of their fellow-countryman, Beaurepaire, who, commanding at Verdun a short time previously, when some of his own officers were urging him to capitulate, replied: "I have sworn not to surrender while alive. Survive to your shame, if you dare! As for me, faithful to my oath, I

die free to save my honor!" Such were the Frenchmen of 1792. Have their sons degenerated in eighty years of civilization? If not, why should they not carry on the parallel to the end of the current chapter? Again, in a new war, the Prussians have begun with successes at Saarbruck and Weissenburg—the Longwy and Verdun of the pending campaign. Who shall say that the French nation, aroused and stung by these reverses, will not turn upon and rend the now triumphant invader, inflicting upon him many another Valmy and Thermo-

Certainly the lesson of 1792 should at least teach us to accept with caution the idea that because Prussia has won a battle or two France is to be overrun, humiliated, and disgraced. What evidence have we that her people have fallen so low that they can accept national degradation at the hands of only one of the several powers against which they waged successful war at a time when their resources were as limited as now they are profuse, their poverty as great as is now their wealth? Possibly France, in the future—despite all her gtory and renown—is to lose her position as a first-class power, and take rank with Portugal or Denmark. But it is not probable that her people will accept that fate without many a struggle, compared with which the battle of Haguenau will be only as the first droppings of a summer shower. Certainly the lesson of 1792 should at least

#### FIGHTING BISMARCK.

The Emperor's Justification—The War Waged by France Against Blamarck.

The following is the article in the Journal Official, already referred to by the cable reports. concerning the object of the war:-

officiel, already referred to by the cable reports, concerning the object of the war:—

It is not against Germany that we wage war; it is against Prussia, or rather against the policy of Count von Bismarck. Accepting patriotic sentiments and respecting the principles of nationality, the Emperor and his Government never had any other than friendly attitude towards the great German race. When arresting at Villafranca, the triumphant march of the French troops, his Majesty was desirous, above all things, of sparing himself the regret of being obliged to fight with Germany for the freedom of the peninsula. When, in 1860, the Emperor visited Baden, he met there Kings William, then Prince Regent of Prussia, the Kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Hanover, the Grand Dukes of Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, and Saxe-Weimar, the Dukes of Coburg and Nassau, and in giving them the most emphatic assurances he offered those princes his own friendship and that of France. When, in October, 1861, King William visited Compelgne, he met a warm and courteous reception. Before Sadowa the Emperor wrote to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, then his Minister of Foreign Affairs, a letter which promulgated a programme favorable to the prosperity of the Germanic Confederation; to the aspirations and rights of the German nation; to grant to Prussia all satisfaction compatible with the liberty, independence, and equilibrium of Germany; to maintain for Austria her grand position among the Germanic populations; to assure to secondary States a more important role—such was the plan proposed by his Majesty. The realization of these ideas, so unfavorable to the wishes and the interests of the German populations, would have spared to Germany.

Majesty. The realization of these ideas, so unfavorable to the wishes and the interests of the German populations, would have been the triumph of law and justice; it would have spared to Germany all the misfortunes of despotism and war.

Let us compare with this programme of the Emperor those theories which the Count von Bismarck has succeeded in reducing to practice. For long years profound peace had existed between all Germans; for this peace the Prussian Minister substituted war, destroying the Germanic Confederation, and sinking an abyss between Anstria and France. By excluding from Germany a monarchy which was one of its principal forces, M. de Bismarck has betrayed the common country. To enlarge Prussia it has sensibly lessened Germany, and the day is not distant when from the other side of the Rhine all true patriots will make bitter reproaches for her action. Not content with rending asunder the ties which united Prussia to the Germanic Confederation, she did not fear to brutally despoil princes whose sole fault had been fidelity to federal obligations. Let the countries annexed to Prussia compare their actual condition with their situation before 1866. Tranquil, rich, honored, lightly taxed, they presented the image of moral and material prosperity. To-day these countries deeply regret their princes. Crushed under the burthen of excessive taxes, rained in their commercial and industrial life, obliged to entrust agricultural employ to their women they have been under the burthen of excessive taxes, ruined in their commercial and industrial life, obliged to entrust agricultural employ to their women they have been forced to lavish their money and their blood for a policy whose violence they detest. Hanoverians, Hessians, inhabitants of Nassau and of Frankfort, it was not enough for you to be the victims of M. de Bismarck's ambition; the Prussian Minister wants you to become his accomplices. You were worthy of a better cause.

It is a melancholy reflection thus to prove how far a sovereign may be drawn on, who, in place of obeying the inspirations of his own head and mind, places himself under the domination of an unscrapulous minister.

Where is now that time when King William said,

where is now that time when King William said, when accepting the regency, "Prassia can only make moral conquests in Germany?" If any one had told that prince, whose intenions were then loyal, and who had such respect for right, that a day would come when he would violently, and without cause or pretext, dispossess the most respectable princes of Germany, when he would seize not only the crown, but the private fortune, of a sovereign as irreproachable as the King of Hanover; when he would smite the ancient free city of Frankfort on the cheek with the secular giories of Germany—never would he have given credit to such a prophecy.

dared to reproach him only yesterday for having granted a courteons reception to the representative of France, and who maintained to the British Min-ister that such conduct was exciting in Prussia a general indignation?

If we have seen with regret the excesses committed against the princes of Northern Germany, we have not been less afflicted by the treatment to which the princes of the South have been subjected. Would the populations of Southern Germany be right to entertain indignation against France? Did not Bavaria, after Sadowa, address herself to us to not Bavaria, after Sadowa, address herself to us to save the integrity of her territory, and did we not hasten to comply with her wishes? Who demanded for the States of the South an independent national existence? Who demanded that the sovereigns of these countries, instead of being transformed into crowned prefects, should preserve all the pre-rogatives of a real sovereignty, which would have been the guarantee of independence and liberty to their States? Full of respect for the qualities of these brave, honest, and laborious populations, we know that as they would have willingly entered on a truly national war, so they are grieved at making a purely Prussian war. Our traditional sympathies for the Southern States survive war itself, and we hope that the day will come when the people will perceive that we were their true friend. The Emperor said in his proclamation that he wishes the countries which compose the great German nation should freely dispose of their own destinies. To deliver Germany from Prussian oppression, to conciliate with the rights of sovereigns the legitimate aspirations of the peoples, to

oppression, to conciliate with the rights of sovereigns the legitimate aspirations of the peoples, to
stop the excessive armaments which are a menace
to Europe, to preserve the Danish nationality from
complete rain, to conquer an equitable and desirable
peace founded on moderation, upon justice, and upon
right; such is the general thought that presides
in the present contest. The war
now beginning is no war of ambition,
it is a war for equilibrium. It is the defense
of the week against the strong, the reparation of
great iniquities, the chastisement of unjustifiable
acts. Far from obeying dictates of hatred, of hatred
and revenge, we have the calmness conferred by the acts. Far from obeying dictates of hatred, of hatred and revenge, we have the calmness conferred by the accomplishment of a duty. We appeal in all confidence to public opinion—arbiter of peoples and of kings. We desire that Germany, in place of putting her forces to the service of Prussian ambition and selfishness, should follow a course of wisdom and prosperity. The future will prove the elevated views of the imperial policy, and Germans themselves will finish by rendering justice to the loyalty of France and her sovereign.

# NOTES OF THE WAR.

How Military Blunders are Panished in A correspondent writes as follows to the New York Tribune from Berlin:-

The following piece of information, which no German paper dare publish, I give by way of illustration of the manner in which military blanders are regarded by the authorities. The colonel of a regiment quartered near Mayence thought fit a few days ago to parade his regi-ment under a broiling sun, and to make it go through some difficult movements. The result was that no less than five soldiers died from over-exhaustion. No sooner was the intelli-gence of what had happened communicated to the Colonel's superior when an inquiry was instituted, and the Colonel was deprived of his command, and was transferred to Coblentz, there to occupy a subordinate position. Something of the same kind recently happened in England. I have heard of English soldiers dying through what appeared to be the stupidity, negligence, or inhumanity of the commanding officer, yet no one has ever been punished. The German system has this to recommend it, that the soldiers feel assured that these who treat there hadly will not go seet those who treat them badly will not go scot free, and thus they repose a confidence in the authorities which English soldiers can hardly be expected to do.

The First Blow in the War,

The Daily News thinks it was wise of the German Commander-in-Chief te give the Southern Army the honor of striking the first blow in this war. The Crown Prince has shown that frappez vite et frappez fort is a Prussian maxim. Gloating over carnage is foreign to the German character. There is a frankness about the Prince's language that commends itself to English taste, which always values truth more than effect. The nature of the country on the French side of Weissenburg, and the position of the French fortified posts, do not favor the opinion that the Crown Prince thinks of making the scene of his first battle the base of his next operations. If it be true that Prince Frederick

Charles is at Treves preparing to attack the French left between Metz and Thionville, then one of the reasons for this attack, which must convince the French commander that he has a resolute antagonist on his right, is apparent. The Crown Prince will probably, in that case, have effected a most serviceable diversion.

England's Duty to Belgium and Herself. England's Duty to Belgium and Herself.

The Specialor declares that the mere cost of faithlessness to Belgium would in few years be greater than the cost of fidelity; while the cost in character, in independence, and in the best results of our insularity would be incalculable. If we abandon Belgium, the one European spot not our own which the Continent expects us to defend, we must recede from the Continent forever, must retire from our place in the civilized family of mankind and either sink into the position of a larger and more pauperized the position of a larger and more pauperized Holland—a Holland full of great estates and people with too little to eat—or confine ourselves to the task of civilizing Asia—sink, as it were, without willingness and without ennobling faith, from statesmen into missionaries. No one will trust us, for we shall have broken an obligation we acknowledged because it was inconvenient to fulfil it.

The Emperor's Blunders. The Spectator observes that while the Em-peror was wasting time in a scenic attack on an open town held by a Prussian major and a few infantry troops, an attack apparently designed mainly to show his little boy "War," and in-spirit his army by accounts of an easy victory— the Crown Prince was inflicting a real substantial blow on his position. By another strange irony of fate, on one day Napoleon in his Jour-nal Official declares that one grand object of the war was to deliver Bavaria from Prussian oppression, and on the very next the Crown Prince of Prussia, at the head of Bavarian soldiers, drives a French division from the field; but this movement is but an incident in that great concentric advance of which the object is Nancy or Loneville, or it may be even Chalons, and in which a battle must be fought at almost every

step. The Emperor and Germany.

The Daily News comments on the declaration of the Journal Officiel that the nephew of the conqueror of Jena is making war, not against Germany, nor even against Prussia, but rather against Count Bismarck's policy. It is acknow-ledged, however, that in order to prevent the unity of the common country, the old Germanic Confederation which has so long disorganized and paralyzed the national forces was to suffer a transformation which would have laid Germany helpless at the feet of the invader. It was the old scheme for the disunion and division of Italy, by forming a federation under the presidency of the Pope, applied with some necessary modifications to Germany. Enthusiasm of the French People.

The Daily News says a French contemporary is at great pains to discover a sufficient motive for the enthusiasm of the French people in the present war, and it arrives at the conclusion that France in 1870 is gone out to fight its old enemy of 1792, the chief of the monarchical coalition against the first republic. Whatever a calmer philosophy may have to say about it a few years hence, the war with Germany is at present to be considered as a revolutionary war. It is the French Revolution against the succession of Revolution against the successions of Revolution against the succession against the succes sors of Brunswick. France declines to believe that Count Bismark will give liberty to Ger-many, but is fully persuaded that he would take Alsace and Lorraine if he could.

### GRANT IN CLEVELAND.

The President Comes out of HI Shell for the

lons on a Variety of Subjects. In a recent visit to Cleveland General Grant seems for the time to have abandoned his usual reticence. The Leader of Wednesday has a long article extolling the President's urbanity, and detailing his conversation and opinions. A few extracts will be found of interest:-

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR subject came up during a short cessation of in-troductions, and the President stated that throughout the country he had witnessed the greatest enthusiam in favor of Germany. He observed that he had been somewhat surprised at the little success that had attended the French arms. He had expected that PRUSSIA WOULD TRIUMPH

in the end, but that she would also meet with some reverses during the campaign. He was surprised that France had met with so many and such severe reverses at once. THE NEEDLE AND CHASSEPOT

guns, he said, were both inferior to our breechloaders. They had been examined by our ordnance committee, and among some twenty other different models had been thrown one side, no preference being accorded to either of them. The much-talked-of mitrailleur was nothing more than our Gatling gun with some slight changes. When it was exhibited at the Paris Universal Exposition, the Emperor took it to Versailles and had it tried in the presence of a number of officers. No opinion was given as to its merits, and it was not again heard of until it appeared under the pompous title of mitrailleur.

THE DEPOT.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock the President, Dr. Sharp, C. W. Fard, and a reporter of the Leader entered a carriage and rode to the Union passenger depot, a large crowd surrounding the carriage and following it. The short ride was passed in conversation, in which the President engaged freely, manifesting none of his reputed taciturnity. He made several inquiries of a practical nature concerning our piers, depots, and the heavy retaining wall being constructed at the foot of Bank street. These questions showed the practical character of the President's iron mind. The building of Stockley's old pier, a few piles of which now only remain, the time that the piles have been driven along the lake shore, the use of all the depots, the condition of the Government pier, the changes being made in the old light-house, were all inquired into by the President. RECRUITING

in Cleveland came up, and the President expressed his surprise that about two hundred troops could be raised here almost daily. He thought the army a very good place for "roughs" and hard cases. It quieted them down. But for "good boys" it was a bad place. "For such fellows as Ford," said the President, with a joyial smile, "it is an excellent place. It could do him no harm."

On arriving in the car it was ascertained that

On arriving in the car it was ascertained that the party was thirty minutes too early. Offering a cigar to each of the company, the Presicent took a seat and began a conversation about NEWSPAPERS.

General Grant was informed that four daily Republican sheets, the Leader (Evening), Herald, and Wachter am Erie were printed here party had once heard of a Democratic paper named the Cleveland Plaindealer, but he supposed it had gone to its grave before this time. We informed the party that it still led a precarious existence, but was slowly approaching its

end.

General Grant thought it a very significant fact that there was only one Democratic morning paper in New York, and that was kept alive by levying black mail. The city always went strongly Democratic, and yet could support but one avowed Democratic morning paper. JOHN CHINAMAN.

President Grant's opinlons off John Chinaman are very decided. He thinks the agitation against John is caused by demagogues more than through any reasonable objection to John himself. To their importation in companies and as human freight he is strongly opposed. To their arrival as immigrants and in the natural tide of immigration he thinks there can

be no reasonable objection. The question is yet new to the country. The Chinamen in California should not be cited as an illustration. No men have come there yet with their families, all coming alone and with the intention of remaining only until a few hundred dollars had been acquired, which, in their country, was a fortune. The women who came, he said, were all of the vilest trash and the worst of the Chinese population. He thought their coming to this country the same as other emigrants could not be objected to.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The "Boodle Game" Again.
United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning, in the United States District Court, Jacob Stahl was placed upon trial, charged with being accessory to the "boodle game" practised upon Jacob Zoll, of which crime Henry Ream had been convicted yesterday. A jury was empanelled and sworn, when his Honor stated that the defendant and Ream had been indicted jointly for the same offense; the testimony in both cases was the same; and Ream having been convicted, there was a legal reason well understood by members of the bar why Stahl could not be convicted under the present form of indictment. The jury were directed to render a verdict of not guilty, which was accordingly done. The Judge directed that Stahl's ball would be continued until the end of the present term, when further action might be the present term, when further action might be taken in the case, possibly in the form of a new indictment.

In the case of T. Slater Smith, charged with fraudulently secreting goods, he having been adjudged a bankrupt, his Honor was desired to increase the bail, which had been fixed at \$2500. The Judge said he had no disposition to interfere with the case at present, and would reserve his decision until Monday.

Several Cases called and not responded to were continued for the term, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The money market remains in a condition about midway between stringency and ease, but the indications all point towards an active and not a well-supplied market towards the close of the present or the opening of the coming month. There is very little doing in call loans, though they are still in great favor with all though they are still in great favor with all classes of lenders. The rates range from 6 to 7 per cent. on choice pledges, and discounts are current at 7@9 per cent for first-class names

The gold market is comparatively quiet but steady, the sales ranging between 116% and 117 closing at noon weak at 116%.

Government bonds move rather slowly, but there is a slight advance on a portion of the list owing to the character of the foreign news. Stocks continue dull but firm. City sixes

sold at 101% for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad sold at 48@48½ b. o.; Pennsylvania at 58%; Lehigh Valley at 57%; and Philadelphia and Eric at 26%. 57% was bid for Catawissa preferred and 45 for Oil Creek and

Canal shares were quiet. 17% was offered for Schuylkill preferred, and 33% for Lehigh.
Commercial Bank sold at 60; Bank of Northern Kentucky at 118, and North America at 221%. No further sales.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, #1000 W & Frank 78 84 100 sh Read R. b30, 48 4 FIRST BOARD.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881,114 (1815; 5-208 of 1862, 112% 113; do. 1864, 1111 (114) (115; 5-208 of 1862, 112% 113; do. 564, 1111 (116) (11

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 18 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. .......74 | 11 A. M. .......85 | 2 P. M. .......89

CLEARED THIS MORNING. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Centipede, Willetts, Amesbury Point,
John S. Hilles.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, Boston,
Go.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 12 hours from Sassarras River, with peaches and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Sassafras River, with peaches and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, 16 days fm St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to Patterson & Lippin-cott—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Clyde, Gage, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons, Schr Ada Andrews, Kelly, 10 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewiey & Co.

Schr Favorite, Clark, from Lane's Cove, with stone to Masonic Temple.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mase.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Gloucester.

Schr Annie Magee, Young, from Gloucester.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.

Schr E. J. Irvin, Johnson, from Providence.

Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Dighton.

Schr Annie May, May, from Providence.

Schr Gnssie Williams, Lincoln, from Boston.

Schr J. Porter, Burrows, from New London.

Schr J. Porter, Burrows, from New London.

Schr Garoline Young, Young, from Fall River.

Schr A. d., Smith, from Fall River.

Schr R. J. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.

Schr Hannah Little, Crawford, from Gleucester.

Schr M. Westcott, Gandy, from Lynn.

Schr A. C. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Warcham.

Schr George R. Murney, Murney, fm New Haven.

Schr Index, Garrison, from Plymouth.

Schr Virgul, Payne, from Nanticoke River.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrikew, from Havre-de-Grace with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.

Steamer India, from Glasgow for New York, put back to Greenock 13th inat., with machinery alightly disabled, and will sail again 20th with her original cargo on board. Her passengers were transferred to steamer Cambria, which sailed from Glasgow on the 12th for New York.

Br. steamer Helvetla, Griggs, from Liverpool and Queenstown, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.