THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 42.

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE. The Perilous Situation. General French Defeat. The Road to Paris Open. Germany. South of Prussia. Allies The Their Recent History Reigning Sovereigns. The The Latest Advices by Mail. England's Peculiar Neutrality The French and German Soldiers. War Miscellany. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE SITUATION.

Confusion Worse Confounded-The Muddle In-extricable-Is the Eud Near ? The voluminous despatches of yesterday afternoon and last night are as unsatisfactory as they are voluminous. The Freach authorities have rigorously excluded all correspondents from their armies, and there are but few at the Prussian front, the consequence being that nothing better than rumors have thus far been received concerning the movements and battles since last Saturday. These rumors are tinged with the sympathies of the two capitals from which they emanate, and it is absolutely impossible to sift from the whole mass more than a few grains of fact which can be taken without eserve.

The most patent fact is that the present week has been passed in a desperate effort on the part reach to transfer the bulk of their forces

way to Corsica. From London come extremely dubious reports of the flight of the Empress for England by way of Belgium, coupled with the bellef that the Emperor is also seeking safety by the same route. With a more plausible show of truth there is a report that Napoleon has expressed through Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador at Paris, a readiness to treat for peace, to which the King of Prussia has made answer that he can only sue for peace by first asking for an armistice in the usual way.

A Plausible Summary of the Recent Move-ments. The New York Tribune of this morning says:-

The New York Treatment of this morning says: — The remnant of MacMahon's Corps, which escaped from the Vosges Mountains after the battle of Ha-guenau, retreated to Luneville, Nancy, Commercy, and thence, it is inferred, fell back towards Chalons, closely pursued by the Crown Prince Frederick Wil-liam, with the army of the South. On the 14th inst, the advance guard of this Prossian army had reached Beeme 28 miles by railway from Chalons. On the advance guard of this Prussian army had reached Bleeme, 28 miles by railway from Chalons. On the same day, the right wing of the Prussians, known as the Army of the Saar, under General von Stelnmetz, appeared before the eastern walls of Metz, and carried, after four hours' fighting, the outer works of Bellecroix. The French army under Bazaine evacuated Metz on the same night. On the 13th, it encountered the centre of the Prussians, which had crossed the Moselle between Metz and Nancy, and had endeavored to seize the road be-tween Metz and Verdun by which Ba-zaine wished to retreat. It was for the possession of this road that the several engagements of Monday, Thesday and Wednesday were fought. The battle of Monday was under the western walls of Metz; that of Tuesday was at Gravelotte, four miles west of Metz; that on the 17th instant was at Mars-la-Tour, six miles from Metz. From present indications the French here gave up the struggle, and, abandoning the road to Verdun, fled toward

THE LATEST.

The French Army Cut in Two, and the Road to Paris Open. Cable telegrams published under our second

edition head state that the London Times of this morning, in its review of the situation, declares that "the read to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may leave Prince Frederick Charles to watch Marshal Bazaine." The Times also has a special despatch from Berlin, declaring that the result of the last encounters has been to cut the French army in two, the main body being forced back on Metz, where it has been brought to a stand by the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steimetz. The road to Chalons and thence to Paris is thus thrown open to the Crown Prince, and the decisive event is impending.

Still later despatches announce that the Crown Prince, at the head of three army corps, is on the march to attack the raw levies of Trochu at Chalons.

SOUTH GERMANY.

The South German Ailles of Prussia-Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt. After the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, which resulted in the disruption of the old Gormanic Confederation, and the formation of that of North Germany, the independent States south of the river Main were excluded from the new Confederation, but left at liberty to organize a South German Confederation, a privilege which they never accepted. They embrace Bavaria, exclusive of the portions ceded to Prussia, Wuremburg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt-the province of Upper Hesse, still belonging to the latter, being included, however, in the North German Confederation. The area of those countries and their populations, according to the census of 1864, are as follows:-

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

be resisted by the whole strength of Bavaria. On the last day of the year, the Prince of Hohenlohe, who was in favor of the closest possible union with Prussia, was appointed Prime Minister, a signal advance being thus made by the union party. The Diet of Wurtemburg, in September, 1866, adopted a report in favor of the union of all Germany, and opposed to a permanent separation of Northern and Southern Germany; but, because the North German Confederation did not offer the necessary guarantees for civil liberty and progress, declined to assume any definite attitude at that time. Finally, it was declared that Wurtemburg was for the present in favor of a Southern Confederation, or at least of an agreement on the organization of the army. In the Diet of Baden, in October, 1866, a resolution passed the Chamber of Deputies declaring in favor of an entrance of the South German States into the Northern Confederation, with a guarantee for the interior constitutional condition of the several States; and, until this could be obtained, a union in questions relating to the army and political economy was urged. At the same time, the President of the Ministry declared in favor of the closest possible union with the Northern Confederation. The Diet of Hesse-Darmstadt, which did not meet until December 22, 1866, took no action on the question, but the President of the Ministry lamented the exclusion of the States south of the Main from the new Confederacy, and declared the Government would endeavor to promote their admission.

The idea of a South GermanUnion was soon abandoned, and in February, 1867, a conference of representatives of the tour Southern States was held, at which a basis was agreed upon for organizing their defensive forces in such a way as to admit of common action with Prussia. This action was indorsed by another conference held December of the same year, the fundamental idea being the introduction into the Southern States of the Prussian military system, a project which was subsequently carried out as far as possible.

Meanwhile the old Zollverein, or Customs Union, was revived, the four Southern States ratifying the modifications proposed, and sending their deputies to the Customs Parliament, Bavaria being entitled to 48, Wurtemburg to 28, Baden to 14, and Hesse-Darmstadt to 6. But a still closer union with the Northern Confederation was urged by a powerful party, Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt being almost united in favor of the project, while the Governments of Bayaria and Wurtemburg hesitated to proceed further than the faithful execution of the treaties with Prussia at that time. Baden remained true to its desire for a complete union with the North: while in the other Southern States the anti-Prussian party made some headway during 1867 and the election for deputies held in Bavaria in November last resulted in the success of a majority of the so-called "patriotic" candidates, who were in favor of the entire independence of the country. Prince Hohenlohe thereupon tendered his resignation, but it was refused by the King, and the government remained in favor of an intimate Prussian alliance, although opposed to a political union with North Germany. In Baden, however, the union party still maintained its ascendancy, and when the Grand Duke last year expressed his sympathy with the union movement, he was sustained by an almost unanimous vote of both chambers.

Leopold, as Regent, April 24, 1852, to the exclulike; that between the Covenanter and the Gassion of his elder brother Louis, who was mentally incapacitated from governing. On September 5, 1856, he assumed the title of Grand Duke, and married a daughter of William I of Prussia on September 20 of the same year. Since 1853 he has been continually engaged in a struggle with the ecclesiastical power, and at the end of 1855 banished the Jesuits from his Duchy. In September, 1856, he had a narrow The soldier who has convinced himself that he is well led will obey orders which, if he were escape from assassination. Since the war of 1866 he has been a zealous advocate of a political union of all the South German States, and is over. The soldier, on the other hand, who doubts his chief, loses heart under disaster, and especially of Baden, with the North German Confederation, and has entered into the present once in retreat begins to think of himself. contest with unflagging zeal.

Louis III, Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the son of the Grand Duke Louis II and of the Princess Wilhelmina of Baden, was born June 9, 1806. On March 5, 1848, he was appointed co-Regent, and on June 16 following he succeeded his father as Grand Duke. He married the Princess Matilda, daughter of Louis I of Bavaria, on December 26, 1633.

THE MARSEILLAISE.

Its True History Done Over Again.

The London Daily News claims that the true origin of the "Marseillaise" is as follows: --

"One day in the last week of April, 1792, a certain dinner party was given by the Mayor of Strasburg, Monsieur Dietrich. The great war, which was to last three-and-twenty years, and to cost the world millions of men and hundreds of millions of money, had been proclaimed a few days before. All hearts in France were beating with hope or anger, as they are beating now, and the talk at this eventful banquet was all of the war and its prospects, as it may be now. 'Where,' it was asked, 'is a Tyrtæus who will give words to the enthusiasm of the people?' Their Tyrtæus was among them-a young officer of engineers, thirty-two years of age, called Rouget de Lisle, musician and poet, as well as soldier. At the close of the evening he went home agitated and unable to sleep. Taking his violin, he improvised the first verse and the air of the noblest national war song that has ever been written. He worked at it the whole night long, and in the morning he took it, finished, to his friends. The Mayor's niece, Mad'lle Dietrich, to whom he first showed it, instantly sent for all the guests of the preceding day, and played it to them. It was welcomed with delight. Copies were made and circulated among the military bands of Strasburg, and the ragged and half-starved troops marched to the frontier to this music of the new hymn. It was called the Chant de l'Armee du Rhin.

"Published in a little Strasburg paper of which Dietrich was proprietor, by degrees it got more widely known. But it had no real of Marseilles, and should all the way from that city to Paris by that grim and ferocious band of six hundred 'who knew how to die,' and were led by Barbaroux. The astonished ears of the Parisians heard then for the first time, from the hoarse throats of their fierce visitors, the terrible words, 'Allons! enfans de la patrie.' They called it first the 'Hymne des Marseillaise, and subsequently the 'Marseillaise.' 'It is noteworthy that the author was put

Napoleon and King Willlam from coming to blows, the Gazette observes that Britannia should into prison and deprived of his military rank for refusing his adhesion to the changes brought no longer be reprepresented with a helmet, but with a chignon a la Eugenie, or rather, about by the 10th of August, when these men 'who knew how to die,' did die, shot down by the Swiss and shouting his own words. He had applied the torch to fuel, which, when kindled. came near consuming himself as well as the 'banded kings' across the frontier. But Robespierre fell, and the poet got out of jail. singing another hymn composed in his cell. 11 is hardly given, however, to any man to touch more than once the deepest heart of a nation, and the later songs of Rouget de Lisle are now forgotten. He rejoined the army, was wounded at Quiberon in 1795, and obliged to retire from military service. At Paris he lived for six-andforty years longer, a calm and blameless existence, unmarried, fecund in poetry, music, and memoirs, with no troubles except to make both ends meet: a calm, unambitious man, who had no desire to obtrude him-From the successive governments he self. got but scant recognition, receiving little till Louis Philippe, in 1830, gave him a pension of three thousand five hundred francs, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. And when he

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

to embrace her son, and to show herself to the con there is in battle nothing to choose, and in campaigning very little, the popular English idea of French want of persistence being a de-lusion entirely unwarranted by recent history. The Peninsular war showed Frenchmen to be army, and endeavor to increase the enthusiasm for the war, as it is apt to be increased in such cases by a woman's presence. The Emperor replied, thanking her for her wishes and intentions, but requesting her not to carry these out, as he should have left Metz before she could arrive ther , and he was anable to tell her where she could find him.

Experiments with Mitrailleurs.

An English paper says:-"The mitrailleur which has for some time past been stored at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, has been sent to the Royal Artillery at Shoeburyness, where ex-periments will be made with the second periments will be made with it next week on the beach where the gunnery operations of the Royal Artillery are carried on. Other patterns of the mitrailleur are expected to arrive from the continent and America in the course of a few weeks, and with these also experiments will be made at Shoeburyness."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

The foreign news from the seat of war is so conflicting that it influences the markets but little. The further reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 41% per cent. was followed by an advance of securities in Lon-don, and a further decline in gold on this side of the Atlantic. The money market is not very active, but exceedingly firm at the advanced

rates noted yesterday. Gold is active at a decline. Sales up to noon ranged between 116 and 116%. Government bonds are dull but steady, with

prices unchanged.

Stocks were dull but generally unchanged. New City 6s sold at 10116. Reading Railroad was excessively dull at

about 47% @47%; Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 58%; Camden and Amboy sold at 115% and Lehigh Valley at 57%. Oil Creek and Alle-gheny was lively, with sales at 44% and 45, b. o. In Canal shares the only sales were in Schuylkill at 8%. A few shares of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank

made at Brest. One of them was to test the action of one of those submarine monsters on a nautical "screw," which was placed in position changed hands at 123. for the purpose of the experiment. The old

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Read R. b30.47 S1 5 sh Acad Mus.... 98%

FIRST BOARD

l	\$2000 City 68, N.2d.101%]	200 sh O	C& A R. 530	
L	10 sh Far & M Bk.123		10ts	4436
L	3 sh Reading R 48	200	do	44.54
L	40 sh Penna Rls. 58%	100	do b60.	
l	6 sh Cam & Am R. 115%	200	dols.	44 %
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Ľ	100 sh Sch Nv 856			

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following outptations: -U.S. 68 of 1881, 114%@114%; do. 1862, 112%@113; do. 1864, 111%@114%; do. 1865, 111%@110%; do. 1865, new,110%@110%; 10-408, 108%@108%. U.S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@112; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 116@116%; Silver, 111@114; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@880; Central Pacific Railroad, 870@850; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 750@770. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:--U.S. 68 of 1881, 114%@113%; do. Nov. 1865, 112%@113; do. 1863, 111%@110%; do. 0., 1867, 113%@112; do. do., July, 110%@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; do. 1868, 110%@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; do. 1868, 110%@110%; do. do., 1867, 110%@110%; Pacifics, 111%@112%; 10.408, 108%; Pacifics, 111%@112. Gold, 116. NARE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third

NARH	& LADNER	, Brokers,	report :	this morning
	iotations as			
10.00 V	M	$116 \le 10 \le$	1 A. M	
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10.48		. 116% 10%	8 44 .	
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Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Aug. 19 .- The Flour market continues to be characterized by great depression, the inquiry being confined to the wants of the home trade. few hundred barrels changed hands at \$5.25@5.62% for superfine; \$5 873/@6.25 for extras; \$6.25@6.460for Northwestern extra family ; \$7@7.50 for Pennsylvania do. do. ; \$7@7.50 for Indiana and Ohio do. do. ; and \$7 75@8 50 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat market is without improvement. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1 43@1'45, and 2000 bushels new Western do. at \$1 40@1'44. Hye is steady at 95 @98c. Corn is dull and weak. Sales of yellow at \$1@1'03, and Western mixed at 90@98c. Oats are inactive. Sales of \$000 bushels new Western at 50 @52c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark.-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 @ ton. Seeds.-Cloverseed is nominal at \$7 50@9, as in

rom the Moselle to the country west of that stream, and it would seem that the underlying object has been to effect a concentration upon the camp near Chalons. The leading Paris journals appear to regard Chalons, and not the ine of the Mense or even the plateau of the Argonnes, as the objective point of the grand strategic movement which was inaugurated on Sunday last. If the French army had been suffered to consummate this design without molestation, a vital point would have been gained, and a final stand against the Prussian advance might have been made in the valley of the Maine, with a slight show of success. But the Prussian advance has harassed the French rear along the whole line from Metz to Commercy, forcing the retreating army to turn time and time again and give battle, with the sole alternative of having its westward movement transformed into an utter rout. in some of the innumerable engagements which have resulted, it is more than probable that the Prussians have been worsted, but there can be little question that the latter have been successful on the whole in rendering the westward movement of the French army one of the most laborious and disastrons on record, even if it has not been practically balked in its purpose. A significent token of the general tide of affairs is afforded by the speech of Count de Palikao, the Minister of War, in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday. He dwelt with apparent force upon an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Prussians to capture the minor fortress of Pfalzburg, an attempt which has no conceivable connection with the movements to the west of the Moselle and no practical bearing upon their result; while, concerning the latter he had nothing to give except the promise of communicating to the Chambers tidings of its result as soon as received.

Of the precise strength and disposition of the forces which have participated in the actual encounters of the past five days it is impossible to speak with certainty, but it would seem that the straggling line of battle is still maintained. and that the long-continued running fight has not yet approached the end. The latest encounter of which we have received any intelligence appears to have transpired on Wednesday in the neighborhood of Mars-la-Tour, which is but twelve miles west of Metz. on the direct road between the latter place and Verdun. No Prussian accounts have yet reached us of this battle, and the French reports are unofficial and but little more than the merest rumors, which have probably gained in proportion as they have travelled from the scene of the conflict to the capital. It would appear that the battle was a desperate one, but of its result we have no trustworthy reports. The fact, however, that there is still so near Metz a French force sufficiently large to make a deermined stand is not without significance, and tends to strengthen the assumption that thus dar the attempt of the French leaders to transfer their forces to the neighborhood of Chalons has been an out and out failure.

The recent reports concerning matters not pertaining to the movements of the hostile armies are about as unsatisfactory as those upon the military situation. M. Ollivier, it is said, has fled with his family to Italy, which is more than probable, and perhaps the best disposition he could make of himself at the present crisis. Prince Napoleon, it is said, in one quarter, has prepared the way for flight by getting his children and valuables out of the country, which may soon be too hot to hold a Bonaparte, while from other quarters comes a report that he has actually taken him-, vote self off to Italy; and Pierre Bonaparte, a wish that any attack which might be made the slayer of Victor Noir, is reported as on the upon German territory by foreign powers might

Area, Sj. Miles. Bavaria	Population, 4,774,464 1,748,328 1,429,199 564,465
Totals	8,516,456
The South Cormon States in the W	av at tung

uth German States in the War of 1866 The four South German States took sides with Austria in the war of 1866, to whose army they furnished 102,000 men and 234 pieces of ordnance. They shared the fate of Austria on the field of battle, and two of them, Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt, were made to suffer territorially for their alliance. Several small districts north of the river Main, with an area of 291 square miles and a population of 32,470, were annexed to Prussia. Several districts of Hesse-Darmstadt, north of the Main, with an area of 377] square miles and a population of 46,605, were also annexed to Prussia in 1866, while the province of Upper Hesse was taken into the North German Confederation. It has an area of 1280 square miles and a population of 225,696, making the total area of Hesse-Darmstadt 2970 square miles, and its total population 790.161.

At the conclusion of the war, a treaty of peace was signed with Bavaria on August 22d. four days before the truce of Nikolsburg between Prussia and Austria. Bavaria, in addition to giving up the territory mentioned above, engaged to pay to Prussia 30,000,000 florins, in three instalments, the last instalment six months after the exchange of ratifications; to abandon the navigation dues on the Rhine and Main after 1867; to transfer to Prussia the Bavarian telegraph stations in the territory of the Northern Confederation, and in the Grand Duchy of Hesse; to surrender such documents in the archives of Bamburg as refer exclusively to the former burgraves of Nuremburg and the margraves of Brandenburg of the Franconian line: and to submit to the arbitration of one of these German courts of appeal upon Prussia's claims to the pictures which had been removed from the Dusseldorf gallery to Munich.

Treaties of peace were signed by Wurtemburg on July 12th, by Baden on August 21st, and by Hesse-Darmstadt on September 3d. Each of these three States were compelled, like Bavaria, to indemnify Prussia for a part of her expenses, Wurtemburg paying 8,000,000 florins; Baden, 6,000,000 florins; and Hesse-Darmstadt 5,000,000 florins, in addition to the cessions of territory above mentioned, receiving, however, by way of compensation, the privilege of entering the North German Confederation for the province of Upper Hesse.

The South German States and the North Ger-man Coofederation.

After the war of 1866, there was a marked division in the sentiment of the South German States on the question of seeking admission into the Northern Confederacy or the establishment of a Southern one. A majority of the Liberal party were in favor the former course, while the bulk of the Gatholic and Democratic parties inclined to the latter. In August, 1866, the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies adopted by a large vote a resolution expressing a wish that the government, by a close alliance with Prussia, would enter upon the only road leading to the final union of all Germany under a German Parliament. The first Chamber declined concur in this; but, by 10 of 21 to 13, expressed

The South German States, and the War Be-iween France and Prussia.

The declaration of war by France against Prussia in July of the present year, however, has given a powerful impetus to the union sentiment in all four of the South German States. and one of the probable results of the conflict will be the consummation of a united Germany. Austria alone being left outside. The Southern States have all responded promptly to the war cry of Germany, and fulfilled, in letter and spirit, their military treaties with the North, the three larger States furnishing the following contributions to the army of King William :-

Men. Wurtemburg Cannon Wurtemburg..... 34,680 Baden 30,290 370

This powerful force is incorporated with the army led by the Crown Prince of Prussia, of which it forms the bulk, and in the battle of Woerth and the subsequent movements of the Prince, his South German forces have been as zealous and done as manly duty as those from the North.

The Sovereigns of the South German States. The present King of Bavaria is Louis II (Louis Otho Frederick William), the grandson of the ex-King Louis I, who abdicated in March, 1848, in favor of his son, Maximilian Joseph II. The latter died early in 1864, and was succeeded by Louis II on March 10 of that year. He was born at Nymphenburg, on the 25th of August, 1845, and was consequently under 19 years of age when he ascended the throne. Ever since he has been on the throne he has been regarded as exceedingly eccentric, and almost as imbecile. A passion for the "music of the future" as interpreted by Wagner has been his besetting weakness and not long since came near costing him his crown. Of elegant and dainty tastes, and regarded as entirely without force or dignity of character, the present war, it is said, has quite transformed him. When, at its outbreak, King William sent him a message by telegraph to the effect that he had assumed command of the Bavarian army, and incorporated it with the 3d Army Corps, under the immediate command of the Crown Prince, Louis I promptly responded that the message "had awakened in him a joyful echo," and continued:-

"The Bavarian troops, side by side with their glo-rious brethren in arms, will enter enthusiastically into the struggle for German right and German

He put away his violoncello and "the music of the future," and, placing himself at the head of his army, has thrown himself into the cause of German unity and integrity with an amount of earnestness and resolution which has astonished his subjects at the same time that it has inspired them with like courage and zeal. King Louis II is still upmarried.

Charles I (Charles Frederick Alexander), King of Wurtemburg, eldest son of the late King, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded his father June 25, 1864. He followed his father's policy on the Schleswig-Holstein question, forming one of the minor States party in the Diet. He married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, a sister of the present Czar of Russia, and holds a commission as Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons.

Frederick I (Frederick William Louis), the Grand Duke of Baden, was born September 9, 1826, and succeeded his father, the Grand Dake

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died, in 1836, he did not leave enough behind him to defray the expenses of his own funeral His other works are pretty well forgotten, but the 'Marseillaise' remains the one expression. in words and music, of the indignation and fury with which France went to war in 1792; of the wild hopes and wilder dreams of the Great Revolution; and of the noble frenzy with which a great people rose to assert themselves, and to hasten that Reign of Universal Brotherhood and Equality the advent of which is yet looked for thousands.

The old associations of the song, then, are of dreams and ideas for which men might well die. But in giving it back to the people, the Emperor strips it of its surroundings of barricades and general overthrow. It will be no more what it has been. Already the Parisians, who a fortnight ago were singing it all day and all night, are weary of it. Their grandfathers never wearled of it. It may once more lead the troops to victory on the Rhine, but it will never more bear its old power to stir the blood of Frenchmen. Blown about in the trumpets, it may be the herald of great triumphs, but its former influence will be gone; and with new associations and new memories, it will no more serve for the shouts of red-capped republicans and the war-cry of maddened students firing

"The very words are out of date. What do these lines mean now ?

> "'Oue vent cette horde d'esclaves, De traitres, de Rois conjures ?'

There is only one king now against France, there are no more slaves and no traitors-as yet. In the revival of the song we see its death, for though the music will not die the power will be gone out of it, and it will henceforth rest on another basis than its old one of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. For the soldiers of the new army of the Rhine to sing this song is as if an old litany of a suppressed and glorious worship were revived to be sung before a new idol. The 'Marseillaise' can never be the song of Imperial-

The Comparative Fighting Qualities of the French and Prussian Soldiers.

journal of Europe, in an article on the com-Prussian soldiers, before the recent battles,

Upon the whole, it is certain that the Prus sian soldier is a very much better fighter than he was at Jena, and it is probable that he is a better one than the Frenchman. There remains the comparative spirit of the men to be considered. and here again Englishmen are very liable to error. They understand and sympathize with the German spirit. They do not understand or sympathize with the French spirit. They tend to believe that the quiet, grave man who is impressed by proclamations which assume that the King is under the special protection of the King is under the special protection of heaven, must have a higher spirit than the noisy fanfaronading person who ridicules such proclamations, who is moved mainly by and who most military "glory," Inserta of ove into songs of his own irresistible attractions hints for all women. Unfortunately, nothing is more certain than that spirit of the type we dislike is as effective in battle as spirit of the type we

with a cotton nightcap. Her present Gov-ernment, it says, fears nothing so much as war, and carries Co'd n's principle of non-intervention to absurd extremes. "Coh den himself is dead, but his friend Bright is Minister, and Gladstone, whose incredible weakness both before and after the Urimean war is not forgotton, is now the First Lord of the Treasury." The best proof, proceeds the article, of the bellophobia of the Government is the way in which England received the news of the secret treaty. "No mouse ever ran with more terror about the kitchen in search of a hidingplace when the cook had come in," than the English statesmen, and the newspapers under their influence, have sought to escape the necessity of taking up arms. The Cologne Gazette concludes by comparing England to "an army of lions led by hares."

persistent in the extreme, ready, when beaten and with nothing to eat, to fight again at any moment. The only spiritual difference between

the men is in the matter of confidence, which

has sometimes a considerable effect in its way.

distrustful, would daunt-will, for instance,

obey orders to retreat without thinking that all

Now, the Frenchman, though in the abstract

confident in the French army, has not yet ac-

quired full confidence in the French generals,

made up his mind that any one general is be-yond the possibility of making a blunder. The

Prussian on the contrary believes, on the evi-dence of the Austrian war, that he is guided by

a man of surpassing genius, whose orders, whatever their apparent effect, are sure sooner

or later to result in victory. It is a singular proof of the extent of this feeling that the

Prussian generals have not feared to let the first

success of the war accrue to their adversaries-

have not been averse, as French generals would

have been averse, to announce to their troops

that the first engagement resulted only in a Prussian retreat. This kind of confidence is of

serious value; and taking the spirit of the two

soldiers to be normally equal, we should say

that the Prussians' was in this war a little higher.

Other things being equal, therefore, we should assume a slight balance of probability in favor

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Experiments with Torpedoes.

vessel was moored over a torpedo containing

about 600 pounds of powder, lying at a depth of forty feet (French), say 50 English feet. When the explosion took place the con-demned craft was first of all nearly

lifted out of the sea, and then a powerful jet of

water pierced it as if an enormous projectile

had passed through keel and decks, and rose to

a height of some 60 feet. But for the empty casks with which the ship was laden it would

immediately have gone to the bottom. All the

danger, however, in the explosion of the tor-pedo is not represented by this mass of water,

which destroys as it rises and inundates as it

falls. A no less terrible effect is produced by the

gas generated by the powder, which in search-

ing an issue escapes from the water in sharp blades which nothing can resist. Beams mea-

suring more than six square feet have been cut

through as with a saw. Gunpowder is found to answer better for torpedoes than picrate of

England's Neutrality. The Cologne Gazette contains a leader vio-

lently inveighing against England's neutrality.

sents Britannia attempting to prevent Louis

Alluding to the cartoon in Punch, which repre-

potassium, nitro-glycerine, or gun-cotton.

Experiments with torpedoes were recently

of German success.

doubts greatly about the Emperor, and has not

Prince Leopold a True German.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen gave the following reply to an address recently presented to him by a society in Dusseldorf:-'I thank you for your kindly feelings and for the justice you do me. I felt no difficulty in renouncing the crown of Spain on considering the danger of so great carnage. I rejected it will lingly to preserve peace for our common coun-try, and I should not be worthy to bear the name of Hohenzollern had I acted otherwise. You are right in saying that this renunciation had no result. The French have desired war they had prepared for it. Our business is now to take up arms as men, and to enter into the struggle with courage and fortitude for the honor and security of Germany. I am happy to meet everywhere with that national enthusiasm which is alone sufficient to efface any disunion between the peoples of Germany. Oar heroic King will lead us to victory."

The Range of the Chassepot.

A letter from Forbach, in the Temps, gives the following illustration of the range of the Chassepot. At a considerable distance from the French advanced posts a superior Prussian officer was observed every morning for some days. Followed by an escort of about twenty horsemen, and provided with a field glass, he moved about looking arrogantly towards the other lines, so secure did he think himself from our fire. His constant appearance irritated the French soldiers, and a promise was made that a prompt opportunity should be taken to teach this Prussian officer, that General de Failly had not spoken idly when he extolled the wonders of the Chassepot. On Friday morning, as soon as a French vidette caught sight of the Prussian, he informed a lieutenant of the Sixty-seventh of the fact. This latter, who was noted as a marksman, at once took aim, and notwithstanding the distance of 1200 metres, hit the enemy, who was seen to totter in his saddle and fall from his horse.

Marriages in the Prussian Army.

A curious result of the war is a large number of simultaneous marriages in the Prussian army. On the 31st ult. a great number of military wed dings were performed at Altona, by express per-mission of the King, and the special relaxation of the standing order that the bans must be published three times. In Berlin on the same Sunday, in the garrison church in that city, more than one hundred soldiers and their betrothed were bound together in holy matrimony. The object appears to be that though they will necessarily be separated from their young wives during the honeymoon, the husbands have the satisfaction of knowing that in case of their being killed their widows will be adequately provided for by their grateful country.

The "Special Correspondents."

A singular argument for allowing correspondents at headquarters was used in the interview of the Paris journalists with M. Ollivier, the ex-premier. M. Texier, who went through the Italian campaign as correspondent for the Siecle, related with remarkable nerve and precision the part which the newspaper correspon-dents played during the war of 1859. M. Tex-ier recalled the battle of Montebello and the demonstration made by the French army on the side of Pavia, in order to conceal the real move-ment on the Tessin and Magenta, and he affirmed that the newspaper correspondents were not strangers to the error into which the enemy's Generals were drawn. The correspondents, who knew the truth, then understood that it was their duty to deceive the Austrians.

The Empress in a Loving Mood. The Empress telegraphed to the Emperor. taying that she desired in go to Metz to see him,

quality. Flaxseed is in demand at \$1.35. Timothy is in fair request at \$235. Whisky is unchanged. 50 barrels Western ironbound sold at 98c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA AUGUST 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Maynower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde

& Co. St'r Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Schr Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgen, Boston, Lennox & Burgers. John R. John R.

Jr., & Bro.	John Rommel,
Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, Bath,	do.
Schr Raven's Wing, York, Salem,	do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Bath,	d0.
Schr S. Morris, Seaman, Salem,	do.
Schr B. Gartside, Stanford, Boston,	do.

Schr Eliza Potter, Potter, Allyn's Point, & Co.	Sinnickson
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Dighton, Schr Annie Barton, Friuk, Cambridge, Schr Gustie Wilson, Lincoln, Gloucester Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baitimore, wit	
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.	

tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, fm Sassafras River,

with peaches to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Decatur, Dennis, from Sassafras River, with peaches to A. Groves, Jr.

with peaches to A. Groves. Jr. Br. brig Fassfera, Harris, from London, with chalk to S. L. Merchant & Co. Schr B. F. Meany, Lewis, from Portland, Conn., with brown stone to W. Siruthers & Son. Schr E. B. Everman, Lloyd, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Annie Murchie, Neweil, from Preston, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Helen M. Taber, Bowman, from New Bed-ford, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess. Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Kennebec River, with ice to Knickerbocker loe Co. Schr William K. Hall, Thompson, from Alexan-dria, with coal oil to captain. Schr Florence, Sanders, from Choptank River. Schr Sarah Clark, James, from Fall River. Schr Goddess, Hall, from Nantucket. Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, from New Haven. Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, from New Haven. Schr James Bradley, Bradley, from Hartford. Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston. Schr Village Belle, Peterson, from Cumberland. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug G. B. Hutchies, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 19.—The following bosts left this morning in tow :-Sandusky and Chattanooga, with lumber to Taylor

& Retts Chatta and Bertha, with lumber to D. K. Hautz & Co.

Pinola, with lumber for Jersey City. Pinola, with lumber for Jersey City. Wyoming Coal Co., with coal, for Wilmington. Char.es Hebard, with coal, for Wilmington. John Haldeman, with lime, for Bohemia, L. 1.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston, 9% A. M, this morning. Steamers Missouri, Edwards, for Havana, and Fan Francisco, Webb, for Hamilton, Bernanda, cleared at New York yesterday. Bark Tejuca, Howell, from Licata for Prinadel-Line, wes poken July 21, 1al, 59 30, 10pg. 39.

The London Economist, the standard financial parative fighting qualities of the French and said :---

WHICH IS SUPERIOR !

ism. The Tyrtæus of that party is yet to seek.

from the barricades of Paris.