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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Present Situation.

Contradictions and Doubts.

Reported Escane.

His Possible Scheme.

The Latest Advices by Mail.

The Field of Woerth.

MacMahon's Official Report.

French and English Accounts.

Bismarck in the Parliament.

His Views on the War.

Moltke, the Strategist.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SITUATION.

Contradictory Reports of Bazaine's Position and Movements-His Reported Escape from Metz, and Koundabout March to the West-

Mac Mahon and the Crown Prince-The Attltune of the Neutral Powers. Where is Bazaine? Where is MacMahon! Where is the Crown Prince? Where is Frederick Charles? The despatches of last night, aithough very voluminous, render it quite as difficult to answer any of these questions as if welwere entirely without news. Reports from London still insist that Bazaine was completely isolated by the battle of the 18th, and cut off from all his resources, and this view was sanctioned by the Journal Official yesterday morning in a statement by authority that no despatches had been received from him for two entire days. Later in the day, however, it was announced in the Senate that, after a suspension of communications for forty-eight hours, the Government had received a despatch from Bazaine confirming the previous despatch to the effect that. after a battle of nine hours on the 18th, the French commander continued to hold his original position. Despatches to the New York Times, written under similar inspiration, declare that the series of battles concluding on Thursday only resulted in giving the Prussians control of the roads between Metz and Verdun which diverge at Gravelotte, six miles west of the former place, while Bazaine still maintained his communications with Thionville, and the main body of his army had succeeded in withdrawing from the neighborhood of Metz by way of the last-named place, and thence to the northwest along the

railway which runs parallel with the Belgian frontier through Longuyon and Montmedy to Mezieres, a strongly-fortified town on the Meuse, not more than ten miles from the Belgian frontier, and forty-seven miles N. E. of Rheims, with which it is connected by rail. La Liberte of Paris states that Bazaine, after the encounter of the 18th, succeeded in reaching the railroad to Montmedy and Mezieres, by which he received all the supplies that he stood in need of. These supplies, according to La Liberte, had been pushed forward as far as, Sedan, a fortified town on the Meuse, eleven miles E. S. E. of Mezieres. The Times despatch, however, goes into more details, and reports Bazaine himself at Spincourt, near Montmedy, the latter place being a fortified town on the Chiers, a tributary of the Meuse, 25 miles due north of Verdun, 45 miles N. W. of Metz and 60 miles N. E. of Chalons. The Times correspondent then proceeds to speculate upon Bazaine's fature movements, and his speculations are reasonable enough, provided the report of Bazaine's escape by way of the frontier line is true. Bazaine's purpose was thought to be to cross the Meuse near Stenay, ten miles W. S. W. of Montmedy, then to move across

the plateau of the Argonnes and strike the

Aisne at Vouzieres (the morning papers make

horrible work with the spelling of nearly all

these proper names), about twenty-five miles

still further to the W S. W. From this point, a

march of some thirty-five miles up the tortuous

course of the Aisne - or of only

twenty miles if a direct route is practicable-

would bring him to the neighborhood of Ste.

Menchould, where the Auve joins the Aisne,

Ste. Menehould is 26 miles E. N. E. of

Chalons and 23 miles W. S. W. of Verdau.

To continue the speculation, MacMahon is to

effect a junction with Bazaine at this point,

and a grand stand is to be made against the

Prussians near the spot where Dumouriez and

Kellermann headed off the Prussian invasion under the Duke of Brunswick in 1792. But this plausible programme, even if it has been entertained by the French commander, depends for its success on various contingencies. The inactivity of Prince Frederick Charles and Von Steinmetz is altogethr improbable during the roundabout march of Bazaine from Metz by way of Thionville, Montmedy, and Vouzieres to Ste. Menehould, a distance of some 125 miles, while the distance straight across the country due west is under 60 miles. The Prussians would have but half the distance to make to reach the configence of the Auve and the Aisne that is contemplated in the supposed scheme of Bazaine, of which they are probably quite as well advised as the Paris cor-

respondent of the New York Times. MacMahon must also come to time, and, like Bazaine, he is reported from London as being surrounded by the army of the Crown Prince. Some reports place his headquarters at St. Dizier, on the Marne, 35 miles southeast of Chalons, where the Prussian pickets where said to have appeared, while others credit him with marching to the relief of Bazaine, and state that the camp at Chalons has been raised, and the troops formerly, there ordered to take positions along the line.

Meanwhile, there is no confirmation of the reported battle near Chalons, and both the people and authorities of Paris are impressed with the belief that the Crown Prince is making his way towards the capital as fast as possible by way of the valley of the Aube, midway between the Marne and the Seine. Impressed with this belief, the preparations to stand a siege are progressing with the utmost rapidity. The country people are again urged by the authorities to bring their provisions to the capital, and the Minister of the Interior publishes another circular calling upon the country to "arm without delay." He continues, "We are in a crisis when all must come forward for the defense of the country."

In the midst of all come reports that Prince Napoleon at Florence and the Marquis de la Vallette at London are endeavoring to secure the mediation or interposition of England and Italy, while there are doubtful rumors of a grand league of all the neutral nations for putting an end to the conflict or averting anarchy in France in case of a complete overthrow of the Bonaparte

THE LATEST.

Contradictory Reports of Bazaine's Movements and Purposes-A Rumored Junction of the Prassian Armies.

The despatches which we publish in our Second Edition do not tend to throw much light on the situation. One report from Paris states that Bazaine was yesterday at Metz, "master of the situation," while another declares that he has effected his escape by way of Montmedy, as asserted by the Parls correspondent of the New York Times. The Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, it is also reported, have effected a junction to the west of Metz,

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Marshal MacMahon's Official Report to the Emperor.

The following is the official report of Marshal

MacMahon, respecting the battle of Froschwil-

ler, addressed to the Emperor:-SAVERNE, Aug. 7 .- Sire: -I have the honor to report to your Majesty that on the 6th inst., after having been obliged to evacuate the town of Wissemburg, the 1st Corps, with the view of cover-ing the railway from Strasburg to Bitche and the principal roads communicating between the eastern and western portions of the Vosges Mountains, occupied the following positions:— The 1st Division was thus posted:—The right wing in advance of Froschwiller, and the left in the direc-

tion of Reichshofen, leaning on a wood which covers this village. It detached two companies to Neun-willer and one to Jagersthal. The 2d Division occupied with its 1st Brigade a counter position which springs from Freschwiller and ends in a point near Guersdorff; the 2d Brigade rested its left on Freschwiller, and its right on the

village of Elsenhaussen. The 4th Division formed a broken line with the right of the 3d Division, and its 1st Brigade facing Gunstedt, and its 2d being opposite the village of Norsbronn, which it had not been able to occupy for want of sufficient forces the division of Dumisaii, of the 2d Corps, which had rallied my troops in the

morning, was placed behind the 4th Division.

The 2d Division placed behind the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division and 1st Brigade of the 4th Division, were held in reserve. Finally, further back, was the brigade of light cavalry, under the orders of General de Septeuil and his division of the Cuirasslers of General Bonnesmains; the brigade of Michel's cavalry, under the orders of General Duhesme, was stationed in the rear of the right wing of the 4th

At 7 o'clock the enemy showed himself beyond the heights of Guersdorff, and commenced the action by a cannonade, soon followed by a sharp discharge of musketry, against the 1st and 3d Divisions. This attack was made with sufficient force to compel the 1st Division to make a change in the front, so as to cover its right wing, and to prevent the enemy from turning the general position. A little later the enemy greatly increased the number of his batteries, and opened fire upon the centre of the positions which we held on the right bank of the Sauerback. Although much more serious and more determined than the first, which, moreover, was still going on this second demonstration was only a false attack, and was repulsed with great

Toward noon the enemy commenced an attack near our right. Clouds of sharpshooters, supported by large masses of infantry, and covered by more than sixty pieces of cannon placed on the heights of Gunstedt, rushed upon the 4th Division and upon the 2d Brigade, which occu-pied the village of Elsenhaussen.

In spite of the vigorous counter charges, several times repeated, in spite of the well-directed fire of our artillery, and the several brilliant charges of the Cuirassiers, our right was outflanked after many hours of the most determined and obstinate resistance. I then ordered a retreat to be made. It was covered by the 1st and 3d Divisions, which showed a bold front and thus permitted the other troops to retire without being much harassed. The retreat was made upon Saverne by the way of Niederbronn, where the division of Guyot de Lespart of the 5th Corps, which had just arrived there tool: up a position and did not retire till night

Be pleased to receive, Sire, the homage of the profound respect of your very devoted and very faithful subject, the Commander-in Chief of the First, Fifth and Seventh corps d'armee, MARSHAL MACMAHON. A French Correspondent's Account of the Buttle. The following particulars are from the pen of M. Amedee Achard, of the Moniteur:-"On the morning of the day of battte, the Marshal occupied in person, with a portion of his troops, a straight line before Reichshofen, in front of the enemy. The remainder of his divisions were enemy. The remainder of his divisions were divided into two corps of equal strength; one on the left, occupying Woerth, the other on the right, the village of Eberbach. The line of battle represented a triangle, the point of which was turned toward the frontier. About 10 o'clock, a Prussian corps d'armee, sixty thousand strong, appeared to threaten the position occupied by the Marshal and to endeavor to pass between Relcushofen and Woorth. It arrived by the road from Niederbroun. After the first engagement of the tirallieurs, speedily foilowed by a second attack, the Marshal called up the corps place at Eberbach, and placed it in battle order in front of the enemy, whom be checked, and soon after obliged to execute a backward movement. Thereupon a fresh corps d'armee, also sixty thousand strong, issued from the forest of Woerth, which had concealed its march, and threw its dense columns upon the regiments placed in front of the village of Woerth. Twenty-three thousand men thus found where the presence of 120,000, provided with an immense amount of artiliery. The battle had already lasted several hours without the positions occupied by the Ma shal having been forced, when in the afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a third corps d'armée, this time seventy-four thousand strong, arrived, and passing behind Eberbach, which had been about the Marshall.

was the first time that they had ever fought. Men of their branch of the army had never been seen on a field of battle since Waterloo, but they recollected what their fathers had done, and from the first blow they renewed the legendary charges of the hollow road of Honain. In spite of the batteries, in spite of the legendary charges of the hollow road of Honain. In spite of the batteries, in spite of the mitrailleuses, notwithstanding the confusion occasioned by the men and horsesfalling around them, the cuirassiers reached the front of the Prussian regiments, broke them, crushed them, charged on and on, till the avant parde, shaken through its entire thickness, went backward. But other and more numerous battailons brought the assistance of their weight to the Prussians who could no longer advance, and what remained of our coirassiers disappeared in a whirlwind of enemies. The 1st Corps had had its route opened during an hour; another hour was necessary to accomplish its retreat. The Marshal had at hand a regiment of chasseurs. The safety of an army was at stake; he made a sign; the regiment started off; and the prodigies of valor achieved by the cuirassiers were renewed by the chasseurs. In their turn they made a frightful onslaught, and the French avmy, thus enabled to rejoin the bulk of the forces, was saved. The chasseurs were all killed. In the thickest dart of the bat-tie the Marshal sent a despatch to General de Failly, ordering him to send two divisions to Lambach to attack the Prussian army in the rear. The telegraph wrote Hausbach, which is in an opposite direction, and General de Failly's divisions, full of ardor, of course found no one on arriving at the latter place." ardor, of course found no one on arriving at the lat-

The Battle was an Accident. The correspondent of the London Times

writes as follows:-Soultz les Forets, Aug. 7.—Everything confirms the impression that the great battle of Woerth was an accident, and the belief gains ground that Mac-Mahon, like Douay, had no idea of the force to which he was opposed when he attacked it. At the Prussian headquarters it was a surprise, and the outpost firing, which extended along the ridge over the Woerth rivolet (a few yards broad and a yard deep), was not considered serious till the French displayed a great line of artillery on the ridges and opened a furious cannonade. Had the corps on the Prussian left kept more in front, and had the Bavarians coming from Weissenburg passed on more rapidly and come on the French left, their escape would have been almost impossible. As it was, when the heavy cavalrywere repulsed in their charge round through the battalions in the rear, masses of men threw down their arms. Their fighting at Nechwiller was grand. The Prussian generals say they never witnessed anything h more brilliant. But the Prussians were not to be denied. With tenacity as great, and a flery resolution, they pressed on over the rivulet, up heights where the vineyards dripped with blood, and, checked again and again, still pressed on with a furious intrepidity which the enemy could not withstand in that desperate flight of six long hours, during which the battle raged in full vengeance. It lasted, indeed, for thirteen hours, and at one time the French gained ground and got down on to the ridge on the left; but the main stress of the day was on a narrow front of some two and a half miles along the SOULTZ LES FORETS, Aug. 7 .- Everything confirms French gained ground and got down on to the ridge on the left; but the main stress of the day was on a narrow front of some two and a half miles along the stream at each side of Woerth, and the final stand was made by Reichshofen and Nechwiller, from which the French retreated by several roads through a very difficult country, by Niederbronn, etc., on Bitche. The victory of Goeben at Saarbrucken opens the road to Metz; but Bitche, with a strong citadel, still intervenes between his left and the army which ought to complete his communication, viz., that of still intervenes between his left and the army which ought to complete his communication, viz., that of Prince Frederick Charles. The German losses are certainly exceedingly heavy. In the 7th Regiment, out of \$4 officers, 75 are killed or wounded! So it is said. A company of a regiment, perhaps the same, lost 200 men. But the French were utterly routed, and the story of two divisions vanishes with the numbers on the caps of the prisoners.

BISMARCK.

The "Man of Iron and Blood" in the North German Parliament-Ills , austic Severity on the Alleged Causes of the War.

The meeting of the German Federal Parliament in Berlin has given occasion to many scenes of profound interest. In the session of the second day Count Bismarck presented a summary view of the situation, commenting with caustic severity on the alleged causes of the war, and exposing the deceitful pretensions of the Imperial Covernment. A spectator of the proceedings of the occasion gives a dramatic sketch of Bismarck in a letter to a Vienna

"The President had already closed the session, and the members were about leaving the hall, when he rose, and requested them to again take their seats, as the Chancellor of the Confederation had a communication to make to the House. A general murmur was heard, and the crowd pressed into the galleries, in order to gain a better sight. Bismarck then made his appearance, his cheeks pale and deep furrows under his eyes. A broad-shouldered, strong-boned figure, in the uniform of a cavalry colonel, dark blue with yellow. The yellow of his uniform collar contrasted strangely with the deadly paleness of his face. He took his place to the left of the President. Near him lay a black leather portfolio. In this

was concealed the fate of two nations. He searched for the key, and opened the little brass lock. Then he drew out a few sheets of paper—sheets in which lay the dreadful war that was to destroy so many thousand lives, and bring so many families to ruin. He gave a hasty glance at the first, and then began to speak. was the stillness of death. Count Bismarck is no orator, in the usual sense of the term. He speaks without fluency, and with little pathos, He has nothing less at heart than this. His words come out in a broken form. He expresses what he has to say only in short sentences. He often hesitates. He makes pauses, and then hesitates again. His language never flows in a living stream. His speeches, which read as if they came from a single gush, are always fragment-ary when they fall from his lips. You see that he labors as he speaks. One who heard him to-day for the first time might believe that the burden of the feelings which weighed upon his heart almost took away his breath, that every word was wrung out from the depths of his inner man. Yet he always speaks in this way. While he expresses himself with the utmost facility in private conversation, his language becomes slow and difficult as soon as he addresses a public assembly. What he said to the excited and eager members of the House is already known to every one that reads the newspapers. It was the keenest and most subtle criticism of the pretenses on which the French Government had gone to war. A slight vein of irony ran through his whole discourse, the effect of which on the hearer was heightened by the subdued tone of its delivery. Not a line in the countenance of the Chancellor was altered as he took up one sheet after another and declared its contents. No mocking contraction of the mouth accompanied the points which he made against the cabi-net of Napoleon. No trace of approval or of disapproval betrayed his personal interest in the subject. In the same quiet, business-like manner he called the declaration of war 'the only official communication which he had received from the Imperial Government in the whole affair;" analyzed the private negotiations which had been entertained between the Ministry and the French Ambassador; characterized the interview at Ems; and, finally, referred to the unsuccessful attempt at mediation by England. The last sheet was the French original of the declaration of war-a piece of paper like all the rest-distinguished by no special mark-as Bismarck there took it in his hand-not even by the slightest change in his features, or the least wavering of his tone; he coldly remarked that the text of the declaration of war was already known in the German trans-lation, and asked the Parliament to excuse him

for the unfinished sketch of a circular to the

foreign ministers; this was the last word of Bis

marck in the session, at which no one could have

been present, without being penetrated with the power and wide bearing of acts which it took but twenty or thirty minutes, and six or

seven pieces of paper, to make unchangeable. We who have hitherto become acquainted with historical documents only after they have grown

mouldy in the archives, here had them before

us in their fresh odor and their modern aspect.

There is nothing there to be seen of sentiment or enthusiasm; all this comes afterward—after the flow of tears and blood. And of these, we shall this time have no lack,"

VON MOLTEE.

The Great German Strategist and his Pe-A correspondent of the New York Times writes as follows from Berlin: -

The leading spirit of the army, the "facilitine princeps," is Count Moltke. He was born in 1800, but at the first glance, neither his looks nor his deportment seem to betray him, and a casual observer certainly would give him no more than fifty years. I had the good fortune of being his vis at dioner for two consecutive days. It is needless to say that etiquette forbids "interviewing" in this part of the world. Moreover, any attempt in that direction would have proved, under any circumstances, a dead failure, inasmuch as his reticence has become almost a hyword. reticence has become almost a by-word.

Although, like many other generals, Count
Moltke is little inclined to be talkative, he is
considered as one of the greatest linguists in
Prussia. I had the fullest opportunity of closely
observing and minutely scrutinizing this great man, and I confess I was literally charmed. The mien of modesty and his retiring manner were extremely winning. In my peregrinations through the world I have often had occasion to observe, and even to admire, the calm and apparently unconcerned manner displayed by great heroes or prominent statesmen. But on further examination, I have invariably been doomed to disappointment. Simplicity turned out, as it were, merely a matter of education; the taciturn and retiring demeanor proved to be the result of mannerism. In fact, I had to learn that these men thought and felt like other mortals. But I was forcibly impressed that this must be other-wise with Count Moltke, and I was irresistibly reminded that no man was ever great without some degree of divine inspiration: - "Nemo vir

magnus sino affiatu aliquo divino nunquam fuit.' Persons who hesitate to believe that Prussia is fully prepared to meet the dangers of the impending struggle, will find in the mien and deportment of Count Moltke unmistakable evidence that nothing has been neglected to render the position of his country invincible. They will find that he carries with him the conviction that his army is unconquerable. All that forethought and human skill can devise has been provided for. He is contented to leave the rest to the Lord of Hosts.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Graphic Scenes Delineated by Edmond About "The Reverse of the Medal"-The Prince

Imperial Under Fire. Mr. Edmond About is by fall odds the most graphic and brilliant correspondent who has made his way to the front. He contributes to the Moniteur du Soir a letter entitled by an Figlish translator "The Reverse of the Medal," in which, from Forbach, Saarbrucken, and Saarguemines, he gives a number of interesting anecdetes and describes the scenes by the way.

"Now one begins to see the reverse of the medal, and the features of the war are not so smiling as last week. As the carts file past, a young officer seated before the Cafe Francais recognizes the face of one among the wounded. He rises, draws near, and cries, "You? Isit you. - here?" The other, who carries his arm in a sling, and seems to suffer cruelly, scareely appears to notice this warm sympathy; he mur-murs a few words confusedly, and lets his head fall forward. The cart goes on.

"Among the number was a boy, at most eighteen years old, with a bright and quick expression of face; and what fire there was in his large black eyes! One of the townspeople approaches him and says, 'You enlisted as a volunteer?' 'Yes,' he replies, and lets himself fall upon the hay of the wagon. Another, not yet twenty years old, is carried on a truck; he is hit in both legs, and seriously. This one makes jokes, but only he; all the others are already in a state of stupor. Sometimes a man struggles against his fate; witness, for instance, that little foot soldier whose right arm is broken, and who cries, 'Give me my rifle! can kill them very well with the left hand. But after twenty-four hours of the hospital,

pain overcomes the most heroic natures. "Three Prussians are in the convoy. face of one is livid and swollen, like that of a man who has been fifteen days in the water; a Chassepot bullet has gone through his mouth drink is given him through a straw; he does not complain. This poor creature, who has no longer any feature of the human face, seemed indifferent to his lot. One of his comrades, the day before yesterday, came to Forbach on the same hand-truck with the lieutenant of franc-tireurs, who was killed under fire. The living man, leaning on his elbow beside the dead, looked alternately at the corpse and at the inquisitive crowd without groaning-without moving a

"Nothing is more touching than the care of the French soldiers for the wounded, whether friends or enemies. Those who can walk they help; the others they carry with the gentleness of a mother. The men of the railway, humble soldiers who also risk their lives without any hope of glory, are equally attentive. They break the windows of the carriages lest the wounded should want air; they provide them with fresh water; they ask permission to remain with them to relieve their wants on the

"The honor of the day, it is only right to de-clare, belongs to the Prince Imperial. The soldier is no courtier; you will know how to appreclate at its just value this little dialogue which I caught in passing:-

'I say the Emperor was jolly plucky. " Parbleu! it's his business."

"But the young one -I saw him; he was in the hottest of it, and didn't duck to the bullets! "'That, now-that's good!'
"Another story, of charming simplicity. It

is of the Prince:

"'But, General,' he said, 'they're firing at us!"
"'Yes, your Highness,' replied General Fros-

"Think of the manner in which princes are brought up, the homage with which they are wearled, the thousand proofs which establish in their eyes the doubly sacred inviolability of their little persons; measure the profound astonishment which must rise in a princely breast at the sight of these projectiles, of which the very least, in falling so near, com-mits the crime of high treason, and then say if war is not an admirable school, and if emperors are wrong to offer their sons to enemy. A good lessen of equality, followed by an example of courage. 'Thus, then, there are men so daring as to fire upon the Prince Im-perial?' 'Quite so, your Highness.' 'Very well; let us see.' And the boy stands still in the midst of the bullets. When I say the boy I mistake; he was a man when he returned from

"SARREGUEMINES, Saturday-3 P. M .- Details are not wanting of this miserable day of Weissenburg, but I leave to others the care of instructing you. I had some acquaintance with General Abel Donay. I passed a day or two with him at the Convent of St. Odille in the antumn of 1865. He was a fine, worthy sol-dier; very firm, but very gentle; devoted to France; more strongly attached to duty than to life. It is believed here that he went to seek death in the midst of the foe rather than drag on to the grave the shame of a defeat. "Although I am terribly new in war, and al-

though my studies of our armies have to be made in the face of a thousand oppositions, I have already been enabled to learn many details and to collect a few ideas.

"We committed, then, the first fault in waiting for invasion. It is we who declare war, and yet we wait at home until the others make war upon us. For twenty days now we have been playing the fool this side the frontier, instead of dashing at the enemy. We were not ready— waste water from the wash house. A better

admitted; but were the Prussians better pre-

pared?
"I have watched how these twenty days have been employed; they have been wasted in useless marches and countermarches, which have bored our soldiers. Many have marched more bored our soldiers. Many have marched more than was right, have weakened themselves, and scarcely recruited their strength. The order for distributing rations in the field has only arrived to-day. These fatigues and these privations, had they any object? Was the soldier's flesh thus chastened to lead him to certain victory? Was there any plan of the campaign at all? It would be excusable to doubt it; the corps which go backwards and forwards, as if haphazard, on the country do not be excusable. frontier, do not seem to be grasped in a firm hand. Perhaps unity of direction and command was wanting.

"The generals—are they all young enough? It is said not. As to the soldiers, many of them are too young and too new to the service. Many of the reserve still have to learn how to manage the Chasepot they are only acquainted with the old-fashioned piece. These men are drafted off into other companies, which they weaken instead of reinforcing. Such conscripts fire at random like wild things; they are subject to panie, disorder, and demoralize the old sol-

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Threatened Collapse.

The Pall Mail Gazette of the 10th thinks the French Empire is in danger of immediate col-This apprehension is based upon a belief that the Emperor is to all intents and purposes beaten already, and that within a very brief period the Germans will be on the way to Paris. It is thought—we now only repeat what we hear—that even if the Germans should be delayed, the Empire cannot live. The Government has been under the necessity of arming the Parisian population as national guards. Now the great mass of that population, though undoubtedly very patriotic, hates the Empire, and is republican at heart, which promises as much for the overthrow of the Emperor as the discomfiture of his enemies.

England and Belglum.

The London Times says it does not appear that Belgium itself has been in any way consulted about the supplementary agreements. We propose that if one belligerent violate Belcian neutrality, the other should co-operate with us to expel the intruder; but what if Belgium should prefer to have no second belligerent within her borders, from the wholesome apprehension that, once within, he might not so readily retire again? Belgium is an independent, if neutral State, and if Belgium, appealing to the obligations of 1839, called for the assistance of a guaranteeing neutral, and rejected the aid of a belligerent, the guaranteeing neutral could not decline because the belligerent was warned off.

The War and Christianity.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: -"It is no easy task to reconcile war with our notions of Christianity, and every allowance should therefore be made for those whose duty it is to frame prayers which, without being offered up for either side, are applicable to both; otherwise it would be easy to point out that the form of prayer recommended by the Bishop of London as a help to private devotion during the continuance of the present war deals very tenderly with the combatants, and places the strife on such a footing that if the prayer is heard it will probably become a long, lingering warfare, conducted in such a manuer as to make fighting not only popular, but rather creditable than otherwise. The Bishop proposes that we should pray to the Almighty to 'restrain the passions of the combatants. inspire the conquerors with mercy, and the vanquished with submission to His will.' An immediate cessation of the war would to some persons seem a more desirable object for prayer than that mercy should come after conquest and resignation after

The Crown Prince's Speech to the Bayarians.

The Crown Prince of Prussia travelled very rapidly through Bavaria. At Ingolstadt, how-ever, he left his carriage, and after the officers had been presented to him, he spoke as follows:-"Gentlemen, I introduce myself to you as the Commander-in-Chief of the Bavarian army. I cannot tell you how greatly honored I feel at your King having intrusted this post to We will not conceal from ourselves that we are about to enter on a difficult contest, but the general enthusiasm which we find in every district of Germany induces me to hope that, by the help of God, it will be a victorious contest, which will lead to a lasting peace and the prosperity of Germany, Let us, therefore, depend on our good cause and on our good swords.

An Austrian Opinion. The Vienna Neue Freie Presse has on article on the chances of Napoleon III, from which we take the following passage:-"War is a game of dice for both parties. One difference, however,

exists, a single victory is not decisive for Napo-leon. The war which has united all political parties in Germany is a national undertaking, and the will of a nation is strong and enduring. On the other hand, the first defeat will become a domestic danger to the present ruler of the French. Even his uncle had to leave the country when he was unsuccessful. The French separated their destiny from his, to save what they could. Such are Napoleon's chances in this war, and whoever becomes his ally will share them. In opposition to the possible advantages which may be gained, stands the chance of being abandoned by Napoleon, as soon as he thinks he no longer requires an ally. This is the prospect in case of a common victory In the case of a defeat, his friends will find that they have entered a ship with which Napoleon intends to blow up a powder-magazine.'

JAIL DELIVERIES.

A Modern Baron Trenck in Lancaster, Pa. The Lancaster Intelligencer of last evening

Frank Le Barren, convicted of burglariously

entering the residence of Mrs. Rogers, in Duke street, and, in conjunction with Harry Himes, tying and robbing her of a large amount of money and bonds, escaped from our County Prison on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning. Le Barren was confined in iron-clad cell No. 53, on the second floor, being the same cell from which Hamilton, the outlaw, escaped some time ago. It will be remembered that Hamilton escaped through the window by cutting away several inches of the boiler iron with which it was lined, and chiseling off a portion of the granite sill, thus making an opening large enough to admit of the passage of his body. The cell had been very imperfectly repaired by screwing an additional plate of boiler iron over the one that had been cut away by Hamilton, the heads of the screws being three-eighths of an inch square, and standing in bold relief above the surface of the boiler iron. Le Barren's mode of escape was easily determined. It was to remove the plate of boiler iron and saw off one of the pointed lron spikes that prevented egress through the window. The necessary tools, a small saw and wrench, were doubtless furnished him by accomplice, and his task was soon con pleted. He then made a rope of his bed-clothing, attached one end of it to one of the pointed spikes in the window-sill, and swung himself to the ground. Harry Himes occupies the cell immediately beneath Le Barren's, and it is said as the latter descended his rope he stopped at Himes' window and bid him good-bye. He was now in the prison yard, but had yet to scale the stone wall, which is sixteen or eighteen feet high. He was evidently not long in finding appliances to effect this ob-ject. There was a wooden trough, some

ladder could scarcely be desired. Le Barren "up-ended" it, placed it against the wall, and walked to the top. How he got down is not certainly known, but it is supposed he walked some yards along the top of the wall and then jumped off, alighting on a pile of stable manare consider the wall. outside the wall.

Wholesale Escapes from a Delaware Prison. On Wednesday morning the insecurity of our jail at Dover was again made manifest by the escape of eight prisoners. viz.:—Henry Johnson, colored, convicted of burglary at last court and sentenced to nine years imprisonment; Nebuchadnezzar Pratis, colored, convicted of burglary; Henry Campbell, colored, convicted of stealing; Daniel Cubbage, colored; William Collins, colored; Jacob Davis, colored; Charles Roberts, small colored boy: and James Thorne, colored, for assault, awaiting trial. They effected their escape by sliding down the chute leading from the water-closet to the cesspool, a loathsome avenue to liberty, but the only one available, it seems. Johnson took his leg irons with him, and one of the other prisoners a pair of handcuffs. None of the prisoners have been recaptured, and it is believed they all escaped into Maryland. This ail has long been noted for its rottenness and insecurity, and several times prisoners have escaped without any greattrouble.—Wilmington

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Commercial, last evening.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1870.

The exhibit of the city rational banks issued last night is again unfavorable to the market, all the principal items showing a falling off as compared with that of the previous week. The deposits are less by \$797,940, legal-tenders by \$283,673, and specie by \$103,603. On the other hand, the loans have been contracted \$503,840, indicating a caution among the banks to which we have occasionally referred during the week. It is likely that we shall have to record a further advance in rates before long, though to-day there was no apparent change worth noting.

Gold opened strong, with sales at 116, declined soon after the opening to 115%, and then advanced up to 116%, closing at noon at about Government bonds are dull, but advanced with

gold, showing that the market is less than usual under the influence of the foreign operators. The stock market was a shade more active, but we notice no change in prices. In State loans there were sales of the 6s, first series, at 10334. City 6s, new, sold at 10114.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 4736, regular, and at 4836, b. o. Pennsylvania improved, selling at 5746, Sales of Little Schuylkill at 42. Lehigh Valley at 57% 65736, and Northern Central at 4436.

Northern Central at 44%. Canal shares and the balance of the list attracted little attention, but they were steady. A sale of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 122. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

do trf. 48 do ls.b60, 48 4 do ...b60, 48 4 do ...b60, 48 4 do ...b60, 48 4 \$7400 Pa 63 1 sc.1s. 500 do...b60, 48% b5. 107% 1000 do...b60, 48% do...b60, 48% 1000 do.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1142,@1144; 5-208 of 1862, 1124,@1125; do. 1884, 1112,@11134; do. Nov. 1865, 1114,@11134; do. do., July, 110@1104; do. do., 1867, 1104,@1105; do. 1868, 1104,@1105; 10-408, 1084,@109; Pacifics, 1114,@112. Gold, 1154.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 23 .- The demand for Flour continues limited, there being no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond their immediate wants. A few hundred barrels changed hands, including superfine, at \$5 50@5 62%; extras at \$5.75@6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.25@6-75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@750; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7@7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@5.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6@6.12%; 100 barrels sold at the latter rate. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. The Wheat market is quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 1200 bushels choice new Pennsylvania red at \$1 45@148; new Western do. at \$157@143; and white at \$150@160. Rye is dull at \$1:87@143; and white at \$1:00@160. Rye is dull at 95@98c. for new Western. Corn is without improvement. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at \$100, 1-03; 1000 bushels Western do. at 95@990.; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 90,295c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels Penasylvania at 50c.; and 6000 bushels Western at 47@51c. Nothing loing in Barley or Mait.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1

nercitron at \$50 % ton. Tanners' Bark ranges from \$13 to \$19 7 cord. Whisky is dull. To barrels Western fron-bound sold at 97@98c., and patent at 90c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 23. Arrived, steamship Holiand. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 23

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr M. D. Cranmer, Horner, Boston, Weld, Nagle

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M. 70 | 11 A. M. 80 | 2 P. M. 85

& Co.

& Co.

Schr S. E. Jones, Handy, Boston,
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, do.
Schr Rising Sun, Jones, Boston, Repplier, Gordon

schr Gen, Grant, Coulburn, Richmond, Va., do. Schr A. Wiley, Avey, Richmond, Va., do. Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Young Teaser, Slocum, Bristol, Schr Alexander, Baker, Hartford, Schr M. McDougal, James, New York, Schr S. L. Simpson, Dolfy, New Haven, Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, Noank, Schr Paugussett, Wapies, Boston. do. Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Boston, Jona C.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Salem,
Schr B. F. Luvell, Leawith, Portsmouth,
do. Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, Cambridge,
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Graze, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr Onkaki, Bryant, 5 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to J. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Aurora, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Christian & Co. Schr Restless, Baxter, 5 days from Boston, with schr R. K. Vaughn, frisley, from Quincy Point, with grante to Barker & Bro.
Schr L. Frazier, Steenman, from Boston, with ice

Schr B. L. Adams, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, schr B. L. Adatas, Nickerson, 5 days from Bostol with mose, to captain. Schr Julia A. Crawford, Young, from Greenport. Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket, Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Boston.

Schr George Nevinger, Smith, from Boston.
Schr A. Bartiett, Bartiett, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Lee, Jukes, from Boston.
Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from New London.
Schr Rebecca W. Huddell, Maloy, from Norwich.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a
tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 23.-The following boats left this morning in tow: ______ Harry, with lumber to Rice & Co.

Revenue, with lumber to Patterson & Lippiacott, Carrie and Eimer, with coal, for Chester,