

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Situation. Deputy Gambetta.

The Rising Radical Leader. A Sketch of his Career.

The Siege of Strasburg.

French and German Unity.

Their Origin and Progress.

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Death of Prince Salm-Salm.

Germany and America.

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THE SITUATION.

No Trustworthy Cues from Last Night's Despatches.—The Seizing of Another Railroad Communication with Paris.—The Fresh Harms of Battles.

Last night's despatches throw no light upon the precise position and movements of the hostile armies, but they indicate that MacMahon has abandoned both Chalons and Rheims.

On this occasion was his first political speech, but it created an immense sensation. "For twenty years," wrote a Paris correspondent soon after, "no such speech has been heard at the Paris bar."

It would be singular, he said, "for a Ministry which owes its existence to the necessity of acting with promptitude to be the cause of fresh oscillations. You have been brought to power by a predominant idea, I beg you to remain faithful to it, and not betray the authority reposed in you."

When, on the 13th, M. Jules Favre made a proposition for the appointment by the Chambers of a Committee of Defense, to be entrusted with supreme power, M. Gambetta made an earnest speech in its support, but it received only fifty or sixty votes, and was therefore lost.

DEPUTY GAMBETTA.

The Rising Young Republican Leader of France—His Career, and What It Promises in the Near Future.

Nearly every day comes to us the name of M. Gambetta as figuring conspicuously in the proceedings of the French Corps Legislatif. He is the youngest as well as the newest of the Republican leaders of France, and although he has been before the people less than two years, he has already attained a place by the side of Ferry, Ferry, and Simon, as an acknowledged dictator of the Radical policy and programme.

Leon Gambetta is of Italian descent, his parents being Genoaese, and was born at Cahors, in the south of France, in the year 1835, being therefore but thirty-five years of age. He entered upon the study of the law, and continued to practice it with success, but without attracting general attention, until he was retained as counsel for the persons implicated in the Baillon affair during the winter of 1868-69.

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The exciting events which preceded and followed the ascent of M. Ollivier to power, M. Gambetta took a prominent part, and on the reassembling of the Corps Legislatif on the 9th of August, after the outbreak of the present war, was at once recognized as a leader of the opposition to the late Prime Minister.

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Thus far he has apparently resisted the utmost confidence in the present ministry, or at least, in Count de Palikao, its head. A few days ago, it is said, at a meeting of a dozen prominent Republicans, he was asked if Count de Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to place in him, to which he is reported to have answered:—"Yes, because he is a traitor."

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whereupon the commander of the garrison dismissed him with the words, "The people have given you my reply." A day or two later, according to reports from Paris, the course of the river Ill, on both sides of which the city is built, was changed near Ernstein, a town some distance above, in order to stop the supply of water.

The following account of the city and its defenses is interesting, embodying, as it does, facts based upon the latest intelligence.—Strasburg is the centre of the defense of the Rhine frontier, and is usually spoken of as one of the strongest fortresses completed in the history of military history from the days of Julius Cæsar. It was Louis XIV, however, who first gave it the importance which it now occupies.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH AND GERMAN NATIONALITIES, AND GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT INTO THEIR PRESENT STATUS.

In an article on "French and German Unity," in the London Saturday Review—says:—Let us look at things from the beginning. What is Germany? What is France? Germany is an ancient kingdom, the territory of which has gradually split up into various independent States, and several of whose frontier provinces have been swallowed up by the French Republic.

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The German kingdom of the Franks, sometimes called the Kingdom of the Franks, was the result of the fusion of the Germanic and Romanic peoples of Northern Gaul and the neighboring States of Aquitaine, Brittany, and Bavaria, in such degree of precarious dependence as its fascinating strength.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBURG.

The slow Progress Made.—The City and its Defences.—Immediately after the battle of Worth, August 2, a Prussian force laid siege to Strasburg, and since that time the city has been invested by a force sufficiently large to sever its communications generally, although it has been claimed that the French have succeeded in reinforcing and provisioning the garrison.

Duchy gradually spread itself over the kingdom, of which it became king. In ages long after still we find traces of the Franks, who were spread itself beyond the Loire or the Rhone. But it gradually made its way. The kingdom gradually extended, and the Franks gradually became a people of the Rhine.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

The Principles Represented by France and Prussia—An Appeal to the People of the United States.

The convention of delegates representing the German Patriotic Aid Society, held lately in Chicago, have prepared an address to the American people, from which the following passages are extracted:—When Louis Bonaparte straggled the French Republic, Napoleon, he betrayed the people for the ratification of his coup d'etat.

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HIGHWAYMEN ON THE PLAINS.

How Wells, Fargo & Co's Stage Was Robbed—A Passenger's Story.

A passenger on Wells, Fargo & Co's coach writes from Corinne, Utah, to the Helena Herald, under date of August 6th:—Reaching Pleasant Valley about 9 P. M., Thursday, I saw indications of some anxiety on the part of the driver and guard, both of whom were armed with shot-guns and revolvers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Report, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The main features of the money market are unchanged. There is a steady demand for currency, but the supply, especially at the banks, is ample. Rates are very steady, but not materially higher, though the tendency is unmistakably in that direction.

TIHRS ON THE WAR.

The Government Accused of Incapacity because France was Not Ready for the Conflict.

In the session of the Corps Legislatif on the 11th inst. a lengthy and bitter speech, M. Keratry demanded a parliamentary inquiry on the war, which was not conceded, and M. Guyot-Montpayroux inquired who was in command of the army.

whose blindness I deplore, is no longer Major-General; he is in the field, and we should be silent for the moment. (Renewed approbation.) But it must not be taken from our midst that we are diligent toward the blindness which gave us war.

OBITUARY.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm.

Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who fell at the battle of Gravelotte, belonged to the Austrian house of Salm-Salm, the head of which is Prince Maximilian of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who has many titles. He is a member of the Prussian House of Lords, and also has an honorary position among the Knights of Malte.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE BILLS.

Reported by De Haven & Brant, No. 40 S. Third street, FIRST BOARD.

Table listing various financial data including gold prices, exchange rates, and bond values.

MONEY MARKET.

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REPORTS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Bills.

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