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FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Great Victories.

German Official Reports.

Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach.

Important and Reliable

Veteran Thiers.

Eventful Career.

What May be in Store for Him.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Stc.

THE VETERAN THIERS.

The Great Orleanist Statesman, and His Eventful Career-What He has Accomplished in Literature and Politics-His Faithfulness to France and Hostility to Napoleon - What is in Store for Him if the House of Orleans is

It is possible-quite possible-that M. Thiers, the veteran of seventy-three years, old alike in etatesmanship, in literature, and in years, is to be the central figure in the grand scene which is to bring the second empire to a close. From the downfall of Charles X to the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he has been almost constantly in the foreground of French history, and with wonderful tenacity still clings to the publicity which he has enjoyed for forty years. The Early Life of M. Thiers.

Louis Adolphe Thiers was born at Marseilles, on the 16th of April, 1797. His father was a locksmith in humble circumstances, but through the influence of some relatives he was admitted as a free scholar to the college of his native city, as a partaker of a charity established by the first Napoleon. He was one of those peculiarly precocious youths who could afford to be obstinate, indolent, and quarrelsome, without endangering the promise of future brilliancy and success. But with years came stability of character and energy of purpose, and in time he ning for several years in succession the highest prizes which were offered for general proficiency. At first his studies had taken a military turn, with a view to the profession of arms, but the law was finally fixed upon, and he was sent to Aix, where he studied under Arnaud, and made the friendship of Mignet. He graduated in the law in 1820, and made his appearance at the bar, but with such indifferent success that he abandoned the profession and set out for Paris, intent upon a literary career.

He Becomes a Radical Journalist. He arrived in Paris in September, 1821, in company with Mignet, and towards the close of the year obtained, through the influence of Laffitte, an introduction to the conductor of the Constitutionnel. He became a contributor of political articles to this journal, and by dint of great perseverance fairly obtained a foothold in the literary circles of the capital. By his great versatility, ready wit, sprightly style, and bold assurance, he soon made his way into a leading position, and secured the friendship of the prominent Liberal leaders of the time.

His Great Historical Venture. But before his entrance upon a distinct political career, he was destined to make his mark in the world of letters. In company with Felix Bodin, he commenced a "History of the French Revolution." the first two volumes of which appeared in 1823, and four years later the completed work in ten volumes was given to the public, the remaining eight volumes having been the work of his own hands alone. The venerable Talleyrand prophesied from the start that it would be a great work, his only fear being that the politicians would not suffer the young historian to complete it. But it was completed in an almost incredibly short time, to be bitterly assailed by the Bourbonists, but received with general favor by the public at

He Sets Louis Philippe on the Throne of On the 5th of August, 1829, Prince Polignac came into power, and the arbitrary policy of Charles X was given such a decisive turn that the moderate opposition of the Constitutionnel became distasteful to Thiers. So he left that journal, and in January of the eventful year 1830 established, in conjunction with his friends Mignet and Carrel, a new political organ called the National. In the columns of this sheet the most radical opposition to the Government was indulged in, and the quick succession of hard blows which it dealt the tottering Bourbon throne contributed much to its final overthrow. "Le Roi regne, et ne gouverne pas"-"the King reigns, but does not rule"-wrote Thiers in his new journal, and the phrase became the watchword of the struggle. The revolution of July followed. Thiers, fearing arrest, sought refuge outside the city, but returned when all danger was over, and hurrying to Laffitte's, where the Liberal leaders were assembled, startled them by proposing the Duke of Orleans for the vacant

On the 9th of August, Louis Philippe was erowned King of the French, and Thiers was rewarded for the advocacy of his claims by being appointed Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance. At the same time-late in the fall of 1830-he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies from the city of Aix. At first he cut a sorry figure on the floor, and was the occasion of unlimited merriment. Short in stature, shrill in voice, and bombastic in style, he was laughed at until he remedied all except the first defect. Then he came to be recognized as a great man in debate. Lafitte, under whom he had been serving in the Ministry, fell from

power on March 31, 1831, when Thiers resigned also; but, declining to follow his patron into the Opposition, he seated himself among the supporters of Casimir Perier, and advocated the policy of peace, an hereditary patron, and several other measures which brought him into disrepute with the people. His old colleagues

applied to him the epithet of "traitor," and Aix a furious mob assailed n, stoned the windows of his room in the hotel, and threatened to suspend him from a lamp-post. Thiers sayed himself by seeking refuge behind the bayonets of the garrison. But by his treacherous course he gained the favor of the Chamber and the Court, and by insisting upon a severe policy towards the Republicans and Legitimists, after the insurrection of June 5 and 6, 1832, the way for advancement was paved. On the death, October 11, of Perier, he became Minister of the Interior, signalizing himself in this position by arresting the Duchess de Berry, suppressing the impending war in Vendee, and originating the successful expedition against Antwerp. He was soon transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Public Works, and in this capacity gave a great impetus to the industry of the country by the improvements which he originated or completed. With the prospect of political troubles in 1834, he resigned the Ministry of the Interior, and for a wonder evinced personal courage in suppressing the insurrectionary disturbances of April 12 and

This position he resigned on November 11, but, after a succession of unfortunate ministerial combinations, resumed his post under the premiership of the late Duke de Broglie, with Guizot as his colleague. After unreservedly advocating the so-called "laws of September," severely restricting the freedom of the press and the jury, he sent in his resignation, in common with the entire ministry, on the approach of fresh intrigues, early in 1836.

He Becomes Prime Minister. Meanwhile he had perfected his plans, and on February 22 attained the goal of the premiership, as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was at last at the top of the ladder, the head of the Government, and the undisputed champion of the floor of the Chambers, which he electrified and overwhelmed by the brilliancy of his oratory and the force of his irony. But he attempted to persuade the King to the adoption of a more liberal policy at home and a more energetic policy abroad, and failing in this, was succeeded, August 25, by Mole.

For nearly four years he was a leading spirit of the opposition, and on the overthrow of Mole again became Prime Minister, March 1, 1840. But his second lease of power was destined to be as short-lived as had been the first. He was beset by difficulties at home and abroad, and finally persuaded that war alone could raise his country to her proper standing before the world. Se he began the preparations for such a contingency, reinforced the regular army, got the National Guards in readiness, and pushed forward the fortifications of the capital. It was all to no purpose. Louis Philippe was too weak and vacillating for such desperate measures, and Thiers, wearied with his exertions and weighed down by his disappointments, threw up his portfolio on October 29, to be succeeded by his old rival Guizot.

Out of Office Again. Then he again went into the opposition and there remained, a firm, unflinching, merciless antagonist of his successful rival. Leisure gave him the opportunity to resume his literary labors, and he wrote volume after volume of his

"History of the Consulate and Empire," until

the concluding volume-the twentieth-was finally published in 1862, the first having been given to the world in 1845.

His Efforts to Save Louis Philippe. But in the closing days of Louis Philippe's reign he was destined to play an important part once more. His brilliant and vehement speeches against the policy of Guizot were widely circulated, and his contributions to the Constitutionnel. of which he had become part proprietor, spread far and wide the so-called "reformist agitation." He scarcely anticipated the result, and when the revolution of February, 1848, was sprung upon the country, he exerted himself to the utmost to uphold the throne which he had established eighteen years before. Early in February the storm gathered over France, the famous reform banquets were held throughout the country, public disturbances became more and more frequent, and at last Guizot, weighed down by increasing unpopularity, resigned. Then Louis Philippe called on Thiers and Odillon Barrot to save his throne. It was too late, and while Thiers was endeavoring to form a Liberal Cabinet Paris rose in insurrection, the streets once more were impeded by barricades, and the troops and people collided. Thiers harangued the mob in vain, the King and his family were forced to fly, and the Republic was again pro-

He "Accepts the Situation" and Louis Napo-

But Thiers did not go down with the Orleans throne. When the triumph of the Republicans was established, he "accepted the situation," and being elected in June a member of the Constituent Assembly by four different constituencies, selected one of the districts of Paris for which to sit. He allied himself to the so-called "order party," voted for placing dictatorial power in the hands of General Cavaignac, and finally, after a show of dislike for the heir of the first Napoleon, turned his back on the Dictator Cavaignac, whom he had helped to create. and voted for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte for President. So ardent, indeed, did his devotion to Louis Napoleon become for a time that he fought a duel with a brother deputy who had hinted that he (Thiers) had once thought the election of a Bonaparte would be a disgrace to France! For a time, he cordially supported the policy of government of the Prince President, becoming especially a champion of the French occupation of Rome, by which act Louis Napoleon first alienated his Republican associates.

He Turns His Back on Bonapartism. But he gradually swayed over to the opposition, and soon became its leader. His object was to overthrow the republic and restore a constitutional monarchy. But Louis Napoleon was more than a match for him in intrigue. "If the Chamber hesitates," said Thiers, in a famous speech, invoking opposition to the Prince President, early in 1851, "there will hereafter be but one power; the form of the government itself will be changed, and the empire will be re-established." In a year, the prophecy was fulfilled. On the morning of December 2, 1851, at daybreak, the leading oppo-

sition members of the Chamber were arrested. Napoleon Drives Him out of Politics. Among them was Thiers, whom the Commis-

week's imprisonment at the Conciergerie, he was conducted to the frontiers. Six months later, the time meanwhile being devoted to travelling through England, Switzerland, and Italy as an involuntary exile, he was suffered to return to France. Louis Napoleon had appealed to the people, and the people had elected him President for ten years; Thiers was no longer

After his return to Paris, Thiers devoted his time principally to literary pursuits, ignoring politics almost altogether for some years. In addition to his two great historical works, and an able essay on "Law and his Financial System" (first published in 1826), at this and other periods of his life he wrote numerous political pamphlets, and attained a position of the highest rank in the literary world. He received an extraordinary prize of 20,000 francs from the French Institute for his "Consulate and Empire," was elected a member of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor (April 27, 1840), and received foreign orders and honors almost innumerable at different times.

He Goes Back to His Old Trade. On the approach of the general elections of 1863, he re-entered the political arena, offered himself as a candidate to one of the Paris districts, and was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif. He took the oath of allegiance to the Empire, after the French fashion, and resumed his political career as one of the original "five" opposition members. Early in 1864, he signalized his re-entrance apon the arena in which he had been conspicuous for so many years by delivering a powerful speech against the Government, in which he threatened that France would insist by force upon certain radical reforms, if they were not voluntarily granted by the Emperor, among them being electoral liberty, parliamentary liberty, the absolute liberty of the press, and individual liberty in its freest and broadest sense. It was a broad and comprehensive platform-much broader and more comprehensive than the veteran agitator had ever planted himself on before, and the eves of the world were once more riveted upon the bold champion of constitutional freedom. From that date down to Napoleon's pretense of a responsible ministry, at the opening of the present year, Thiers remained a firm and consistent opponent of the Imperial policy, separating from the opposition on one notable occasion only, supporting the second expedition to Rome, in which he had the countenance of Bourger's co-operation. During all this time he was regarded as the leader of the Orleanist faction, which had never abandoned the hope of witnessing the restoration of the younger line of the Bourbons, but which was content to temper its opposition with moderation. Aside from the dynastic issues of the day, he became the especial champion of the protection party, and in his earnest hostility to the free-trade policy of the Empire, opposed the commercial treaty with England in speeches which have been freely and effectually quoted from in our own tariff disputes. At the election of May, 1869, he was re-elected a member of the Corps Legislatif, and when the Emperor indicated his purpose of yielding in a measure to the popular will, signified his intention of giving the socalled "constitutional regime" an independent

His Patriotic Course During the Present Crisis. To this pledge he was faithful until the outbreak of the present war. Just previous to it he delivered a powerful speech in the Chambers, in which he insisted upon the strengthening of the armament of France, as a precaution against the rising power of Prussia. But when, on the 15th of July, the Declaration of War was announced, he delivered a long and powerful speech in opposition to it, insisting that the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern candidature should satisfy France. "Prussia," he said. "should have been attacked when she attempted the union of the German States: then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been sustained." He recalled the two great blunders of the Second Empire, the disastrous Mexican expedition, and the policy of non-intervention between Prussia and Austria in 1866, both of which he had denounced at the time they were perpetrated, and now denounced the raid upon Germany as a blunder of equal proportions. Subsequently, after the disasters of Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach, he denounced the Government for plunging the country into war when it was unprepared. "France was not ready," he said, "and this is the only explanation of our reverses. There was absolute incapacity in the management of affairs," he continued. "Let us not weaken an explanation which shields us in the eyes of the world." But he displayed a thorough devotion to the national cause, and in subsequent speeches has continued to advocate the resistance of the invaders to the last and at any cost. By a decree published in the Journal Officiel on the 27th, his name was added to the Committee of Defense, to the general satisfaction of the people. In announcing to the Corps Legislatif his acceptance of the position, he significantly added that he must have the support of the Chamber-a declaration which was received with general applause, and the announcement by the President that the entire Chamber acquiesced in the appointment.

Meanwhile, he is reported to have said that "the Empire is ended, and a Republic is inevitable." It cannot, however, be supposed that his life-long devotion to the House of Orleans has passed away. At the opportune moment we may anticipate the turning of all his still vigorous powers towards paving the way for its restoration, and if such a contingency should arise, M. Thiers, old as he is, may perchance again become the most important personage in France-the power behind the throne that prompts and overawes its occupant.

ON THE WING.

The Proposed Removal of the French Govcrament to Tours-Situation and History of

It would seem that the French Ministry have abandoned the notion of moving from the capital to Bourges, in case of a slege of the former, and are contemplating taking up temporary quarters in Tours. Bourges is 123 miles directly south of Paris, while Tours is about 130 miles distant, in a southwest direction, and therefore some 70 miles further west from the seat of

danger. Tours is a city of about 35,000 inhabitants. situated between the left bank of the Loire and the right bank of the Cher, and at the termini

saire of Police found asleep in bed. After a | of railways from Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes. It is located at the extremity of a fine plain. One of the finest bridges in Europe, across the river Loire, forms the principal entrance. This bridge is 1423 feet in length, has fifteen arches, and forms part of the principal thoroughfare which traverses the town from one end to the other. On the quay along the banks of the river are built many handsome houses. Much of the town is new, and in these portions the streets are wide and elegant, but in the old portions it is exactly the opposite. The principal object of interest is the cathedral, which is a building of the purest Gothic, and has an interior 256 feet in length by 85 feet in height. The front has a window of immense dimensions, and also two towers with domes, each 205 feet high. It contains a fine marble monument of the two only children of Charles VIII and Anne of Bretagne, by the early death of whom the succession became changed. There are also in the town two large towers, the remnants of the vast Cathedral of St. Martin, left after the destruction of the revolutions of 1793. One of these is called the tower of St. Martin or Horloge, and contains the principal clock; the other is called the tower of Charlemagne because his Queen Luitgarde is buried beneath it. Some remnants also remain of the castle built by Henry II of England, but they now form part of a cavalry barracks. The Church of St. Clement is a fine structure, but is now used as a corn market, The Church of St. Julian is also a good specimen of thirteenth century architecture, but is likewise degraded into a coach-house. The archiepiscopal] palace at Tours is regarded as one of the most handsome in the kingdom. There are also a public library of 40,000 volumes, with several remarkable manuscripts, a picture gallery, and a museum of natural history. A large fountain of white marble occupies the cen-

tre of the market place. Tours is chiefly famous for its silk manufacture, which was introduced by Louis XI. By means of this it had attained a population of 80,000, when the revocation of the Edict of Nantes deprived it of about one-half of its inhabitants. This was a blow to its prosperity from which it never entirely recovered. It is the favorite residence of the English, of whom about 3000 are estimated as residents of the place. Under the Romans Tours was the capital of Lugdunensis III.

THE GREAT VICTORIES.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach Described by the German Commanders-The Troops and Officers Engaged.

Our foreign exchanges contain the official reports of the opening battles of the war. Of the affair at Weissenburg the official report says:-

The Battle of Weissenburg. "The French infantry in action at Weissenburg and Gaisberg belonged to the 1st Corps; the cavalry to the 5th Corps. Except an attack undertaken to cover the retreat, the French stood on the defensive during the whole engagement. Most of the French troops in the en-gagement conducted themselves with much spirit, and held their ground manfully. Only after retreat had become inevitable did they appear as if seized by a sudden praic. At this crisis troops of the Corps MacMahon, which had not yet been under fire, threw away their caps, knapsacks, tents, etc., and decamped. laving even their provisions behind them. The Algerian troops exhibited the same temper as the French. There was no perceptible differ-ence between them and their European com-

The infantry, whose battalions were not above 800 strong, opened fire at 1500 paces. This makes hitting a mere matter of chance, and has a tendency to demoralize a man in the use of his weapon. Our practice of forming company columns and outflanking the enemy's tirallieurs has fully answered. The French cavalry, even if numerically equal to our own, invariably declined attack. Our artillery fired slower, but much more effectively, than the French. The mitrailleuse battery fired three rounds at a distance of 1800 paces against our artillery, but did no damage. It was soon silenced by our guns."

The Battle of Woerth.

The battle of Woerth is thus described: "On the 5th of August reliable intelligence was received at the headquarters of the 3d Army that Marshal MacMahon was busily engaged in concentrating his troops on the hills west of Woerth, and that he was being reinforced by constant arrivals by railway. In consequence of these advices it was resolved to lose no time in effecting a change of front, which had been determined upon a few days previously, but not yet executed. The 2d Bayarian and the 5th Prussian Corps were to remain in their respective positions at Lembach and Prenschdorf; the 11th Prussian Corps was to wheel to the right and encamp at Holschloch, with van pushed forward towards the river Sauer; and the 1st Prussian Corps was to advance into the neighborhood of Lobsann and Lampertsloch. The cavalry division remained at Schonenburg, fronting west. The Corps Werder (Wurtemburg and Baden divisions) marched to Reimerswiller, with patrols facing the Haguenau forest. "The 5th Prussian Corps, on the evening of

the 5th, pushed its van from its bivouac at Prenschdorf on to the beight east of Woerth. On the other side of the Sauer numerous camp fires of the enemy were visible during the night the French outposts occupying the heights west of the Sauer, opposite Woerth and Gunstett. At dawn of the 6th skirmishes commenced along the line of the outposts, which caused the Prussian vanguard to send a battalion into Woerth. At 8 o'clock steady firing was heard on the right (Bavarian) flank. This and the fire the enemy directed against Worth caused us to station the entire artillery of the 5th Prussian Corps on the heights east of this place and try to relieve the Bavarians. A little later the 5th Corps was ordered to break off the engagement, it being the intention of our generals to begin the battle against the concentrated forces of th enemy only when the change of front had been effected and the entire German army was ready to be brought into action. At 7.45 o'clock the 4th Division (Bothmer) of the 2d Bavarian Corps (Hartmann), induced by the heavy fire of the outposts near Woerth, had left their bi-vot ac at Lembach, and, proceeding by Mattstall and Langen-Salzbach, after a sharp engagement penetrated as far as Neschwiller, where they spread, fronting to the south. At 101/2 this Bavarian corps, supposing the order to break off the engagement which had been given to the 5th Prussians to extend to themselves, withon its right by troops of the 14th Division, and on its left by four battalions of the 5th Division, and on its left by four battalions of the 5th Division, and on its left by four battalions of the 5th Divisions, as the greatest energy against the store the greatest energy against the continually thrown in by rail. Finding the continually thrown in by rail. Finding the continually thrown in by rail. Finding the direction of Gunstett, the 5th Prussians immediately proceeded to the attack, so as to defeat the enemy if possible before he had time to concentrate. The 20th Brigade was the first to deflect through Woerth, and marched towards Eleasshausen and Froschwiller; it was promptly followed by the 19th Brigade. The French stood their fire was crushing. Whatever the gallantry

of our 10th Division, it did not succeed in overcoming the obstinate resistance of the enemy.
Eventually, the 9th Division being drawn into
the fight, the whole 5th Corps found itself involved in the sanguinary conflict ruging along
the heights west of Woerth.

"At 1½ P. M. orders were given to the 1st
Bavarian Corps (Von der Tann) to leave one of
its two divisions where it stood, and, sending
on the other as quick as possible by Lobsann

on the other as quick as possible by Lobsann and Lampertsloch, seize upon the enemy's front in the gap between the 2d Bayarian Corps at Langen-Salzbach and the 5th Prussian Corps at Woerth. The 11th Prussians were ordered to advance to Elsasshausen, skirt the forest of Niederwald, and operate against Froschwiller. The Wurtemburg Division was to proceed to Gunstett and follow the 11th Prussians across the Sauer; the Baden Division was to remain at Sauerburg.
"At 2 o'clock the combat had extended along

the entire line. It was a severe struggle. The 5th Prussians fought at Woerth, the 11th Prussians near Elsasshansen. In his strong position on and near the heights of Froschwiller, the enemy offered us a most intense resistance. The 1st Bavarian Corps reached Gorsdorff, but could not lay hold of the enemy fast enough; the 2d Bavarian had to exchange the exhausted troops of the Division Bothmer, who had spent their ammunition in the fierce fights of the morning, for the Division Walther. While the Division Bothmer fell back, the Brigade Scieich of the Division Walther marched upon Langen-Salzbach. The Wurtumburg Division approached

"At 2 o'clock fresh orders were given. The Wurtemburg division was to turn towards Reichshofen by way of Ebersbach, to threaten the enemy's line of retreat. The 1st Bavarian was to attack at once and dislodge the enemy from his position at Froschwiller and in the neighboring vineyards. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the enemy, bringing fresh troops into the field. and advancing with consummate bravery, assumed the offensive against the 5th and 11th Prussian Corps. But all his assaults were beaten off- Thus the fight was briskly going on at Woerth, neither party making much progress, till at length the brilliant attack of the 1st Bavarian Corps at Gorsdorff and of the 1st Wurtemburg Brigade on the extreme left at Ebersbach

decided the fate of the day.
"Towards the close of the battle the French attempted a grand cavalry charge against the 5th and 11th Corps, especially against the artillery of these troops. Our artillery awaited them in a stationary position, and repulsed them with severe loss. The infantry did so likewise. This last experiment having failed, the enemy at 4 o'clock evacuated Froschwiller, and retreated through the mountain passes in the direction of Bitche. The cavalry of all our divisions were despatched in pursuit.

"The cavalry division, which on account of the difficult ground, which allowed little scope

for its manouvres, had been left at Schonberg, was ordered at 314 o'clock to advance to Gunstett. On the morning of the 7th this cavalry corps began the pursuit in the direction of Ingweiler and Bronstweiler. All the troops who had taken part in the engag ment bivouacked on the battle-field, the cavalry at Gunstett, the Baden division at Sauerburg.

"Our losses are great, but cannot as yet be exactly estimated. The enemy lost 5000 un-

wounded prisoners, thirty guns, six mitrail-leuses, and two eagles. The enemy's troops ar-rayed against us were General MacMahon's army and the 2d and 3d Divisions of the 6th

The Battle of Forbach. The official account of the action at Forbach

On the forenoon of August 6 the d'Armee pushed its vanguard to Herchenbach 114 German miles northwest of Saarbruck, with outposts stretching as far as the river Saar. The preceding night the enemy had evacuated its position on the drilling-ground of Sarr-

"Toward noon the Cavalry Division under General Rheinhaben passed through the town. Two squadrons formed the van. The moment they reached the highest point of the drilling-ground, and became visible to spectators on the south, they were fired at from the hills near

"The drilling-ground ridge overhangs a deep valley stretching towards Forbach and Spiehe-ren, and bordered on the other side by the steep and partly wooded height named after the latter village. These hills, rising in almost perpendicular ascent several hundred feet above valley, form a natural fortress, which needed no addition from art to be all but impregnable. Like so many bastions, the mountains project into the valley, facing it on all sides, and and affording the strongest imaginable position for defense. French officers who were taken prisoners on this spet confess to having smiled at the idea of the Prussians attacking them in this stronghold. There was not a man in the 2d French Corps who was not persuaded in his own mind that to attempt the Spicheren hills must lead to the utter annihila

"Between 12 and 1 the 14th Division arrived at Saarbruck. Immediately proceeding south it encountered a strong force of the enemy in the valley between Saarbruck and Spicheren, and opened fire forthwith. Upon this General Frossard, who was in the act of withdrawing a portion of his troops when the Prussians arrived, turned round and reoccupied the Spicheren hills with his entire force. A division of the 3d Corps, under General Bazaine, came up in

"The 14th Division at first had to deal with far superior numbers. To limit the attack to the enemy's front would have been useless. General von Kamecke, therefore, while engaging the front, also attempted to turn the left flank of the enemy by Stiring; but the five battalions he could spare for this operation were too weak to make an impression upon the much stronger numbers of the French. Two successtronger numbers of the French. sive attacks on his left were repulsed by General Frossard. Toward 3 o'clock, when all the troops of the division were under fire, the engagement assumed a very sharp and serious aspect.

"Eventually, however, the roar of the cannon attracted several other Prussian detachments. The division under General von Barkenow was the first to be drawn to the spot. Two of its batteries came dashing up at full spread to relieve their struggling comrades. They were promptly followed by the 40th Infantry, Colonel Rex, and three squadrons of the 9th Hussars. At this moment the vanguard of the 5th Division was espied on the Winterberg Hill. at Sultzbach the same morning, had been ordered by General von Alvensleben to march his entire division in the direction from which the sound of cannon proceeded. Two batteries advanced in a forced march on the high road. The infantry were partly sent by rail from Nuenkirchen

'At about 3:30 o'clock the Division Kamecke had been sufficiently reinforced to enable Genetime and assumed the command, to make a vigorous onslaught on the enemy's front. The chief aim of the attack was the wooded portion of the declivity. The 40th Infantry, supported on its right by troops of the 14th Division, and on its left by four battalions of the 5th Divi-sion, made the asscult. A reserve was formed of some battalions of the 5th and 16th Divisions,

cipitous mountain path. With their help a fresh attack of the enemy was repulsed. A flank attack directed against our left from Alshingen and Spicheren was warded off in time by battalions of the 5th Division stationed in reserve.

"The fighting, which for hours had been conducted with the utmost obstinacy on both sides, now reached its climax. Once more the enemy, superior still in numbers rallied his entire forces. superior still in numbers, rallied his entire forces for a grand and impetuous charge. It was his third attack after we had occupied the wood. But, like the preceding ones, this last effort was shortened by the imperturbable calmness of our infantry and artillery. Like waves dashing and breaking against a rock, the enemy's battalions were scattered by rock, the enemy's battalions were scattered by our gallant troops. After this last failure the enemy beat a rapid retreat; 52 French battalions, with the artillery of an entire corps, stationed in an almost unassailable position, had thus been defeated by 27 Prussian battalions, supported by but the artillery of one division. It was a brilliant victory indeed. We had everything against us numbers guns and the next the statement of the s thing against us-numbers, guns, and the nature

of the locality; yet we prevailed.
"Darkness fast setting in afforded its valuable aid to the enemy in effecting his retreat. To cover this backward movement the French artillery were stationed on the hills skirting the battle-field on the south, where they kept up a continuous but harmless fire for a considerable time.

"The ground was too difficult for the cavalry to take any part in the action. Nevertheless, the fruits of the victory were very remarkable. The corps under General Frossard, being entirely demoralized, dispersed. The road it took in its hasty flight was marked by numerous wagons with provisions and clothing; the woods were filled with hosts of stragglers, wandering about in a purposeless way, and large stores and quantities of goods of every description fell into

"While the battle was raging at Spicheren Hill, the 13th Division crossed the Saar at Werden, occupied Forbach, seized vast magazines of food and clothing, and thus forced General Frossard, whose retreat was covered by two divisions of General Bazaine, which had come up for the purpose, to withdraw to the southwest and leave free the road to St. Avold. our hands. "The losses were very serious on both sides. The 5th Division alone has 230 dead and about

1800 wounded. The 12th Infantry has 32 offi-cers and 800 men dead or wounded; next to this the 40th, 8th, 48th, 39th, and 74th have suffered most. The batteries, too, have encountered terrible loss. The number of killed and wounded on the enemy's side is at least equal to our own. The unwounded prisoners in our hands already exceed 2000, and are increasing hourly. We have also captured 40 pontoons and the tents of the camp."

THE NEW U. S. APPRAISER'S BUILDING .-The new building for the use of the U.S. Appraiser at Second and Gold streets will cost altogether about \$600,000. The building is fire-proof throughout, and does not contain one piece of timber. About four millions of bricks were used in the construction. The basement walls are five feet in thickness and the walls above two feet seven inches. The dimensions are 160 by 66 feet. There will be a steam hoisting apparatus and the building will be heated with steam. The tanks on the top will contain two thousand gallons of water, always ready in

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The tenth annual fair and fall exhibition of the East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will take place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September, at Norristown, Pa. Premiums are offered to the amount of \$3000.

The money market remains steady, with a slight upward tendency in rates for discounts. The current is still westward, but this is usual in September, about the middle of which month it generally reaches its climax. All the markets on the Eastern seaboard will no doubt wear a stringent aspect during the entire month, but the active current in this direction this year is of a healthy character, in the absence of any important speculative movements in stocks or

We quote call loans easy at 5@7 per cent.,

and first-class business paper at 7@9 per cent., according to dates and credit.

The gold market continues quiet and very steady, with fluctuations up to noon between 1161% and 11614, closing at 11614. Government bonds are also dull but stronger,

especially on the other side of the Atlantic. The stock market was moderately active, and prices quite steady. City 6s, new bonds, sold at

Reading Railroad was steady at 48%48%, without sales. Pennsylvania sold at 58%@58%; Catawissa preferred at 37%, b. o.; Little Schuylkill at 41; and Camden and Amboy at 114%. The balance of the list was firm but quiet. There was a sale of Central Transportation at 51, and Hestonville Passenger Railway at 14,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

\$400 City 68, N.Is. 101 \(\frac{1}{2} \)
\$500 do ... 101 \(\frac{1}{2} \)
\$1000 Alle Co 58 ... 75 \(\frac{1}{2} \)
\$2000 C & A m 68, 89 92 10 sh Lit Sch R... 41 29 do ... 18. 40 \(\frac{1}{2} \)
67 do ... 18. 40 \(\frac{1}{2} \)
67 do ... 18. 40 \(\frac{1}{2} \)
68 Hestony'e. 560 14 1

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—
10 00 A. M. 116 123 A. M. 116 36
10 15 " 116 14 11 34 " 116 36
10 20 " 116 34 12 13 P. M. 116 36
10 25 " 116 34 12 15 " 116 36
10 30 " 116 36 12 16 " 116 36
11 00 " 116 36 ...11632 MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114½@114½; do. 1865, 111½@111½; do. 1865, new, 109½@110½; do. 1865, 111½@111½; do. 1865, new, 109½@110½; do. 1865, do. 110@110½; 10-408, 168½@109½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111½@111½; Gold, 116½@116½; Silver, 111@113; Union Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@750.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114½@114½; 5-208 of 1862, 112½@112½; do. 1864, 111@111½; do. Nov. 1865, 111½@111½; do. do. July, 109½@110½; do. do., 1867, 110@116½; do. 1868, 110@116½; 10-408, 108½@109½; Pacifics, 111½@111½; Gold, 116¾.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114@114½; 6-208 of 1862, 112½@112½; do. 1864, 111@111½; do. 1865, 111½@111½; do. July, 1866, 109½@110; do., July, 1866, 109½@110; do., July, 1866, 109½@110; do., July, 1866, 110@110½; so. July, 1866, 110@110½; so. July, 1866, 110@110½; do. July, 1866, 109½@110; do., July, 1866, 110@110½; so. July, 1866, 110@110½; so. July, 1866, 111½@111½; Gold, 116½@116½. Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31 .- Seeds-Timothy is in demand, with sales at \$5 50@\$5.75. Prices of Cloverseed are nominal. Flaxseed is scarce and wanted

Bark-In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$20 per ton.

The Fiour market is quiet, and prices of new Wheat families favor buyers. Old Wheat Flour is scarce and steady. About 800 barrels changed hands,