EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Monday, August 15, 1870

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

LATER WAR NEWS—A BATTLE FOUGHT.

Since writing the succeeding article upon "The War" despatches have been received fulfilling our conjecture that the Prussians intended massing for an attack upon the French centre at Pont-a-Mousson, midway between Nancy and Metz. It is asserted that a vigorous assault upon the French position at this point is to be made immediately. It may freely be declared that a Prussian success at this place will involve the retreat of the French army to the line of the Meuse, whether there is a battle before Metz or not. Meanwhile we have news from Berlin that there has been, contrary to our conjectures, an engagement in front of Metz, in which the Prussians were victorious. The details are not given. It may be that the demonstration at Pont-a-Mousson has ended in a battle, which has been so successfully located at Metz, or perchance the former movement was only a feint to disguise the real concentration of the Prussian army upon the French left at Metz. We shall have the details or an explanation in a few hours.

THE WAR.

The news from the seat of war this morning, although highly important, is in one respect perplexed and contradictory. We are wholly unable positively to determine from perusal of the reports whether Metz has been evacuated by the French or not. One despatch says it is now in the hands of the Prussians; while of the others, one declares that the French army still holds the city, and the rest convey the same impression from their general tenor. We think it may safely be assumed that the latter report is correct. We have no details of the evacuation of the place, such as would inevitably be supplied if the story were true, and we think it unlikely the French would abandon it without a struggle. If Metz is outflanked by the Prussians the French may be forced to withdraw, but we have no evidence that this feat has yet been performed. But we have positive information of a most important character. The situation of that force of MacMahon's which has been flying before the Crown Prince ever since the battle of Wissembourg is at last discovered. MacMahon did not attempt to hold any of the strong positions in the central pass of the Vosges. He pressed right onward to Nancy, and occupied that town either on Thursday night or Friday morning. It was considered certain that MacMahon would make a stand at Nancy, for this was understood to be the left of the French position, and it was asserted that Marshal Canrobert held the town with a force of fifty thousand men. Probably because his troops were exhausted, beaten and demoralized, because Canrobert was not there and because the Prussians threatened to cut the communications of Nancy with the main body at Metz, MacMahon evacuated the city on Friday, and fell back across the Moselle to Toul, twelve miles nearer Paris, blowing up the magnificent bridge over which he had crossed. The Prussians immediately entered Nancy, and now hold the city. This is by all odds the most important capture yet made by the Prussian army. Nancy and the adjoining town of Frouard command the railroad to Metz, and MacMahon can only communicate with the main army of the French by the public highway.

It is evident that the Prussians are striving to force back the whole French line which stretched along the river and the railway between Metz and Nancy. Upon the day of the evacuation of Nancy the Prussians attacked Pont-a-Mousson, a town on the railway, halfway between Metz and Nancy. This attempt to pierce the French centre was successful, but the Prussians withdrew after taking the place. Possibly the demonstration was only a reconnoissance in force to ascertain the fact of the presence of the enemy. This attack was made by a portion of the army of the Crown Prince, whose force has now formed a junction with the main body of the Prussian army. The right and centre, under Prince Charles and General Steinmetz, are placed directly in front of the French position, and the whole army now reaches from Nancy down the Moselle to, and probably beyond, Metz; the headquarters of the Prince and Steinmetz being at Henry, a small town twenty miles from Metz on the railway leading to Saarbruck. It appears that the army of Prince Charles is engaged in active demonstrations immediately about Metz, for we hear of the capture of immense quantities of supplies that fell into the entire destruction of the town of thousands of frightened peasants, whose presence cannot but add to the confusion and alarm with which the city is filled.

It is a splendid triumph for the Prussians that as the result of a single battle they have crossed the Vosges and entered the valley of the Moselle without resistance, and now severely threaten the position which the French and all the world thought impregnable. We are prepared now to hear that the success at Pont-a-Mousson has been followed up by a demonstration which will force the French centre back until the right flank of the enemy at Metz is turned. The occupation of Nancy will aid this movement, for it threatens the flank of the whole army between that place and Metz. It this is accomplished we will next hear of the retreat of the entire French army to the line of the Meuse, with Toul, occupied by MacMahon, as the extreme right. To this case Metz would probably be left in charge of a garrison as Strasbourg was. The immense fortifications of the city are of little use in the presence of an army which can control the whole of the surrounding country.

The value of the advantages secured by the Prussians by occupation of Nancy, by concentration of their forces upon the shortened line of the French, and by their vigorous demonstrations, cannot be over-estimated. It may, indeed, be said that the French have endured another defeat hardly less terrible and demoralizing than the blow struck at Wissembourg. The inevitable consequence seems to be that the French will be compelled again to retreat, and that there will not, after all, be a general engagement near Metz. If Bazaine is outflanked there seems to be no alternative but to seek another position nearer Paris. Every step taken at this time, produces demoralization which cannot be counteracted even by the presence of a reserve force at Chalons and at Paris. We may expect to hear that the news of these fresh triumphs by the Prussians has produced wildest excitement in the latter city. Later news will probably bring information of fresh demonstrations from the Parisian mob, and of further advances on the part of the Prussian army.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

The country has been prepared, by the despatches from Portsmouth, for several days past, to hear the sad news that the veteran hero of the American Navy, David Glasgow Farragut, is dead. For sixty years has the name of Farragut been connected with American history, as one of our earliest, bravest and best patriot-sailors. Identified with the famous exploits of Porter in the world-renowned Essex, in the war of 1812, he has served his country steadfastly throughout a long lifetime, and goes down to his grave, full of years and honors, crowned with the highest official rank, revered and loved by the grateful people of a great Republic, known for his gallant deeds, throughout the civilized world.

David Glasgow Farragut was born July 5th, 1801, at a place called Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tennessee. His father was a native of Minorca, of Spanish race. Coming to America in 1776, he engaged in the patriot service and rose to the rank of major in the Continental Army. At the end of the war he married a lady of Scotch descent living in North Carolina, and settled in Tennessee at the place where their son was born. The lad was commissioned a midshipman in the navy December 17th, 1810, when only in his 11th year, and in 1812 made his first cruise in the Essex, under Capt. David Porter. He received a slight wound in the action with two British vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso, in 1814. Returning home on leave of absence, he was put to school by Commodore Porter, at Chester, Pennsylvania, but was sent to sea in 1816, on the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron. In 1821 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant. He served at various capacities, at sea and on land, and in 1860, just before the war broke out, he was in command of the Brooklyn, on the Pensacola station, with the rank of Captain. When Virginia seceded he was in Norfolk with his family. Hastily removing them to New York, he went to Washington and offered his services to the Government.

In the early part of the war the naval operations were necessarily on a small scale. But in the beginning of 1862 an expedition against New Orleans was decided on, and Farragut was chosen to fit out and command it. He arrived at Ship Island on his flag-ship, the Hartford, February 20th, 1862, and at once began the organization of the West Gulf blockading fleet. In April he was ready, and on the 18th he began the bombardment of the two forts on the Mississippi, on which the rebels relied for the defence of New Orleans. A grand attack was made April 24th, and after a terrible conflict, the rebels having iron-clads co-operating with the land forces, succeeded in passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which afterwards surrendered. Farragut reached New Orleans April 25th and received the surrender of the city, which was afterwards occupied by the troops under General Butler. The whole country was electrified by these glorious successes, and Farragut soon after received the thanks of Congress, together with the rank of Rear-Admiral—a grade then (July 11, 1862) first recognized in the United States Navy.

Subsequently the Squadron was very actively engaged in the Gulf and in the lower Mississippi, and in the Spring of 1863 Farragut was ordered to cooperate with General Grant's large force in the campaign against Vicksburg. An attempt to pass Fort Hudson in March failed, but in June, after a terrible bombardment, the place was captured. This victory had an important bearing on the operations further up the river, which resulted in the fall of Vicksburg in the following month, and the restoration of the whole Mississippi river to the possession of the Union forces. Farragut next turned his attention to Mobile, and early in January, 1864, made a reconnoissance of the forts in the bay. By the middle of summer, with a land force under Generals Canby and Granger, Farragut was ready for the grand attack, which took place August 5th. His fleet consisted of fourteen sloops of war and gunboats and four iron-clad monitors. The Admiral took the lead in his flag-ship, the Hartford, and during the hottest of the engagement he had himself lashed in a high position in the main rigging, from which he could see everything, and give orders most intelligently. The particulars of the glorious battle of Mobile Bay are fresh in the minds of our readers. It resulted in the entire destruction of the whole rebel fleet and the surrender of all the forts, with their garrisons.

The people at the North were rejoiced at the news of this great victory. When Congress met, he received a vote of thanks, and the rank of Vice Admiral. In July, 1866, the grade of Admiral was created, and Farragut was promoted to it, Rear Admiral Porter being made Vice Admiral.

In the spring of 1867 Admiral Farragut was placed in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, his flag-ship being the new steamer Franklin. Sailing from New York in June, he ship proceeded to Cherbourg, and subsequently visited all the principal seaports of Europe. The Admiral, who was accompanied by Mrs. Farragut and a distinguished staff, visited also the principal capitals and received the highest honors from Emperors, Kings, Queens, Princes, and dignitaries of every kind. His fame as a naval hero pervaded Europe, and all classes vied in efforts to do him honor. In fact, his European tour, which lasted till the autumn of 1868, was one continued ovation. Since his return the Admiral has not been engaged in active duty. He was twice married. His last wife, who survives him, was Miss Virginia Loyall, of Norfolk. A son by this marriage—now a lieutenant in the army—is the Admiral's only surviving offspring.

The death of Admiral Farragut narrows down the heroes of the early days of the American navy to a very scanty number. Rear-Admirals Shubrick, Smith, Stringham and Paulding, and Commodore Aulick ranked Admiral Farragut in seniority of service, the first named by four years, and the rest by one year. Rear-Admiral Breese is precisely contemporary with Admiral Farragut, and several officers are still living who entered the service seven after him in 1812. But the circle is becoming a very narrow one, and the most distinguished among the little band is now taken away. The surviving sailors of 1812 will mourn the loss of their venerable comrade, while the people at large, to whom the name of Farragut is chiefly endeared by its glorious connection with the late war for the Union, will receive the intelligence of his death with the sincerest grief. To them, the name of Farragut means all that is noble, brave, patriotic, and chivalrous, and the generations to come, as they tell over the list of heroes who have maintained the honor of the American flag upon the seas, will name first and above all the unforgotten name of David Glasgow Farragut.

THE SCHWYZENFEST.

The Germans of Philadelphia and its vicinity are enjoying one of the characteristic festivities of the Fatherland, to-day, the occasion being the dedication of the new Schützen Park of the Philadelphia Rifle Club, near the Falls of Schuylkill. No people on the face of the earth have a better faculty for enjoying themselves with innocent hilarity, with music, with social festivity and out-door manly exercises than the Germans. To-day they are assembled, men, women and children, by thousands, with the advantages of beautifully propitious weather and equally propitious tidings from the Fatherland, and German enthusiasm is likely to boil over into every form of honest extravagance should the rumor of another great German victory, before Metz, be confirmed. Our German population confers a great boon upon American institutions in teaching the master art of rifle practice to our youth, and we trust that it is possible to so regulate the Schwyzenfest, to be free without licentiousness, to be excited without riot, quarreling and bloodshed, and to indulge without excess and drunkenness.

The Germans have a good right to a holiday just now, and a Schützenfest is the most appropriate festivity they could engage in, just now when the Prussian rifles are proving themselves more than a match for the chassepot and the mitrailleur. The Schützenfest is to be continued until Thursday, when the prizes will be distributed to the successful marksmen, and a grand carnival of fun will end the proceedings. We do not believe that a single word of caution is needed by our German friends to secure a pleasant and legitimate enjoyment of the entire "feast."

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It is a subject of sincere congratulation that the dispute over the Republican nomination in the second Congressional District is settled by the unanimous recognition of the Hon. Charles O'Neill, by the City Executive Committee, as the candidate of the Republican party. The question in dispute was submitted to a sub-committee, consisting of the members from the Second District, and was there fully discussed. The sub-committee reported unanimously in favor of the entire regularity of Mr. O'Neill's nomination, and the general committee having confirmed this decision, this little element of disagreement is removed from the approaching campaign, and Mr. O'Neill will be returned to Congress by his usual handsome majority, increased, of course, by the accession of the colored vote.

The proclamation of martial law in the departments of Cote d'Or, Saone-et-Loire and the Rhône has been followed by a similar proclamation in the department of Bouches du Rhône, of which Marseilles is the capital. Southern and Southeastern France are evidently in a most turbulent condition, and the armies confronting the Prussians are thus weakened by the necessity of maintaining military forces to keep down Republican risings among the people of these large and populous departments. The fatal failure at Wissembourg has scattered the fire-brands of discontent among the inflammable materials of Lyons, Marseilles, Dijon, Creusot and the surrounding country, and the French Government is placed between the two terrible emergencies of foreign invasion and domestic revolt. Yesterday's revelation bear fresh witness to the insane folly of Louis Napoleon in precipitating himself into a great war, with an unprepared and unorganized army, and with a population ready, at the first report of French reverses, to rise in revolution against him.

The Prussians are a prudent people. They make war with astonishing promptness and precision, and then make the enemy pay the bill. They did this with Austria, and they evidently mean to do the same with France. Nancy has already been levied on for 50,000 francs, and the bills are likely to be very punctually paid, in the presence of such a powerful creditor. Few things could more immediately impress the people of the interior of France with a "realizing sense" of the folly of Napoleon's war with Prussia than these direct appeals to the treasuries of the towns successively occupied by the Prussian forces. The war is unpopular enough in France already; but when the people know that they have got to pay both bills, they will very rapidly conclude that their best eco nomy is peace.

King William is drawing his lines of distinction between the French *Empire* and the French people with a bold character, that will impress the most ignorant classes of the French people with respect, and with the conviction that this is Napoleon's war and not their own. In the proclamation just issued from Ansbach, the King of Prussia declares that he will not retaliate against the expulsion of German from France. He will not drive Frenchmen back into a country "cursed with a Bonaparte," but will teach the world that Germany conducts the war upon the principles of an advanced civilization. Frenchmen residing in Germany are not to be molested. French prisoners are to be treated with kindness, and their wounded are to share all the attentions paid to wounded Germans. Every department of the Prussian policy bears the stamp of magnanimity and the tone of a power that is so conscious of rectitude and so confident of victory that it can afford to be magnanimous. Prussia regards the "curse of Bonaparte" as quite enough for the people of France, without inflicting additional hardships upon individual inhabitants. It is a very wise policy that thus repudiates retaliatory measures, and repeats to the French people that this is a war brought upon them as a part of the "curse of the Bonaparte," and that Prussia is defending herself against Louis Napoleon and not seeking to subjugate the people of France.

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Another Blow at the Napoleonic Dynasty.

A GREAT BATTLE AT METZ.

The Prussians Again Victorious

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

A DESPATCH FROM THE EMPEROR.

HE CLAIMS THE VICTORY

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

PRUSSIA.

Another Battle Imminent.

BERLIN, August 15.—Latest advices from the seat of war place the headquarters of the Prince of Prussia at Pont-a-Mousson, a village in the Department of Meurthe, on the Moselle, equidistant between Metz and Nancy. The Prussian headquarters have been established in the vicinity, and the rapid concentration of forces between Metz and Pont-à-Mousson, indicates that a decisive movement will be inaugurated soon.

Count Von Bismarck, in an official circular, announces that Prussia does not wish any territorial aggrandizement, nor does she enter the conflict with the object of an extension of her frontiers. She will leave to the four Southern German States their full autonomy, guaranteeing its preservation, and will never take the initiative in inducing them to enter the confederation of the North German States. Prussia has no intention of extending her boundaries. She will leave to the four Southern German States their full autonomy, guaranteeing its preservation, and will never take the initiative in inducing them to enter the confederation of the North German States. Prussia has no intention of extending her sealward to the prejudice of Holland, and under the circumstances she would not recompense Denmark for her neutrality.

Report of a Great Battle.

BERLIN, Aug. 15, A. M.—Despatches have been received in this city announcing that a battle was fought before Metz yesterday, in which the Prussians were victorious. No details are given.

LATER.

The Despatch of King William.

BERLIN, August 15.—King William has sent the following telegraphic despatch to Queen Augusta announcing the defeat of the French army at Metz:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY IN THE FIELD, PERNY, Aug. 14th.—Our armies have proved victorious in a great battle which has just been fought before Metz.

"The First and Seventh Army Corps were engaged on the right, fought most gallantly.

"I have received no further details of the conflict. I proceed at once to the battle-field

"WILLIAM."

FRANCE.

The French Report—Napoleon Claims Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Empress Eugenie has just received the following despatch from the Emperor:

"LONGUEVILLE, Aug. 14, 10 P. M.—Our army commenced crossing to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advanced guard did not know that the enemy were present in force. Scarcely have we had crossed the river, the Prussians attacked us in great force. The enemy were repulsed with great loss to them after four hours' hard fighting.

[Longeville is a small town on the railroad, between Paris and Strasbourg, sixty or seventy miles west of Metz, indicating either that the Emperor was not at the scene of battle, or that the French are retreating upon Chalons.]

ENGLAND.

Influence of the Prussian Victory on American Securities in Europe.

LONDON, Aug 15.—The Prussian victory of yesterday has caused a firmer feeling in all the markets, and U. S. five-twenty bonds are slightly better at 8⅞@7. Consols are decidedly firmer at 91½.

Financial.

LONDON, Aug. 15, A. M.—Consols 91¼@1. United States bonds of 1862, 85¼@85. The weekly settlement arrangements of transactions upon the Stock Exchange is responsible for this.

LONDON, Aug. 15, 1 P. M.—Consols, 91¼@1. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86¼@7. The market is very strong.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Political Troubles.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Republican Congressional Committee has information which leads to the belief that the difficulties in the Second South Carolina (Bowen's) district will be heated. The committee of arbitration, composed of an equal number of the friends of each candidate and several disinterested persons appointed, announced, whose decision the State Committee recommends to be considered binding.

There is also information that serious trouble is brewing among the Democrats in York District, Pennsylvania, growing out of the open opposition to the present representative, Mr. Hakeman.

North German Vessels.

All the North German vessels at sea bound to Baltimore at the time of the breaking out of the war have succeeded in reaching port except the ship Ocean, Captain Gerdes, which sailed from Bremen on the 23d of June, and which is now about due. There are now in port of this class of vessels, three ships, three barks and three brigs, carrying the North German flag, with an aggregate of 8,633 tons.

Surgeons for the Prussian Army.

Four Baltimore surgeons have received appointments as Assistant Surgeons in the Prussian army and have just sailed for Germany, by the way of England. Two of them served in the same capacity in the Italian army, and two in the Confederate corps. The fifth will sail in a few days.

[By the American Press Association.]

Imported Goods.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Treasury Department was yesterday advised of the decision of Judge Blatchford, that the position of the Government was wrong in maintaining that the dutiable value of imported goods shall be at the value at which they were entered into consumption in the country from which imported. The case upon which Judge Blodgett has thus involved the Government in the value of malt imported into Chicago from Canada. The Collector of the Port, Mr. Secretary Boutwell's order, exacted duty at the selling price in Canada. The Secretary of the Treasury has authority to determine such questions, and probably will not appeal, but carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Naval Orders.

The following naval orders are issued to-day: Chief Engineer Henry B. Jones ordered to duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

First Assistant Engineer James Trelly ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston.

Orders have been issued for displaying the flags at half mast at the various navy yards and vessels on the day of the funeral of the late Admiral Farragut. Commodore Jenkins and others are to be fired from all the naval stations and vessels in commission, and at sunset a signal gun at the day after the order is received. Officers are to wear mourning for thirty days.

The President

is expected here from Long Branch next day, to hold a Cabinet meeting before returning to Long Branch.

Leave of Absence.

Dr. L. D. Kellogg, General Appraiser for the Gulf States, has received a month's leave of absence, owing to ill health.

Postal Appointments.

The Government clerks here will ignore the campaign movements of the Congressional Committee, and will donate all the money they can spare for use in the States in which they reside.

Health of Commissioner Delano.

A letter received at the Internal Revenue Department to-day says: Commissioner Delano is rapidly recovering from the effects of his fall. His broken arm is nearly well.

General Spinner

has recovered from his slight attack of intermittent fever, and is at his desk this morning.

Railroad Accident.

The 5.40 train from Washington for Philadelphia, on the 12th, while passing through Baltimore Railroad, was wrecked on Saturday night, by the cattle belonging to a drove on the road for eight hours, the train due in Jersey City at 3 A. M. yesterday not arriving until 2 P. M.

Another Murder.

The regular Sunday murder was done yesterday by a drunken Irishman, named Ryan, on his brother Martin, at No. 172 Madison street. The victim left a family of six children. The killer was arrested and held to answer the charge of murder.

Robberies.

Two highway robberies were perpetrated in this city yesterday morning. Citizens were deliberately robbed of their money upon to deliver. Fortunately the police caught the robbers.

Policeman Shot.

Patrolman Fitzsimmons, of the eighth precinct, while attempting to arrest a young man named Adam G. Vail, who was recklessly firing a revolver at passers-by in the street, was shot in the right leg, the ball passing through. Vail was brought, and gallantly.

Attacked by Roughs.

The Central Station Police, of Brooklyn, while returning from a bay excursion, yesterday, were attacked by roughs. During the melee several of the members of the police received serious injuries. The police dispersed the assailants, arresting some.

FROM THE WEST

[By the American Press Association.]

The New York Market To-day.

[From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.]

SUNDAY, Aug. 14.—The speculative activity which the war in Europe constantly tends to produce in financial circles, continued to-day, and the more we are advised of the actual condition of the armies and field Rome. Wall street, with every recurring hour, is more and more impressed with the fact that the time numerous race meetings at the different sections of the country, and the "fancy" and stock "bulls" have yielded to a more sober and correct judgment, to our old dignity of horseflesh at one of the southern cities, and the "bears" have "bagged" the "bulls" in good earnest, gatherings of the "fancy" and "bulls" at Saratoga, Long Branch, Cape May, and Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, Cape May, and Newport, Saratoga, Long Branch, Cape May, and Newport,