

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE. The Battle of Saarlouis. The Captured Fortress. Its Situation and Importance. Railroad Connections. The Latest Advices by Mail. Austrian Sympathy for Prussia. The French Peace Party. The Origin of the War. The Contest a National One. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

SAARLOUIS.

The Captured Prussian Stronghold—Its Situation, Fortifications, and Strategic Importance—The Important Railroad Connections of the Locality.

The valley of the Saar has become the first battle ground between the French and Prussians, as its peculiar location indicated would be the case at the outset. The Vosges Mountains, in which the river Saar takes its rise, run parallel with the Rhine, connecting with the Jura on the south and the Ardennes on the northwest, and forming a second Prussian barrier for the French frontier. Rising in the Vosges, the Saar, or the Sarre according to the French spelling, flows northward through the French departments of Meurthe and Moselle and a part of Rhenish Prussia, following the frontier closely in this part of its course, and joining the Moselle, a tributary of the Rhine, five miles southwest of Treves. The river has a length of 120 miles, for about 60 of which it is navigable. The river has given a name to several towns. Travelling south from Treves, we find Saarbruck, then Saarholzloch, then Saarlouis, Saarbruck, and Saarlouis, all in Prussia; crossing the stream, we have Sarreguemines, Sarrebaie, Sarreunian, and Sarrehauey, in France.

Just below the head of navigation, at a distance of 40 miles S. E. of Treves, and only three miles from the French border, the Saar is crossed by a stone bridge at the small unfortified town called Saarbruck, the heights surrounding which were captured by the French on the 2d inst., after a feeble resistance by a small Prussian force. Through Saarbruck passes the railway from Metz, in France, to Mannheim, in Hesse-Darmstadt, running in a N. E. direction. A few miles north of the town, a branch road, not yet completed through its whole distance, starts in a southeast direction along the boundary line towards Strasburg. At Neunkirchen, about 15 miles northeast of the border a road branches off from the main line, taking first a northerly and then an easterly direction, and connecting with the main line along the western bank of the Rhine at the boundary between Rhenish Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt, some distance below Mayence. Up the two lines to Neunkirchen, and over the single line west of Neunkirchen, the Prussian army, or at least 300,000 men, must receive their supplies. It is fully 20 miles from Neunkirchen to the boundary, on the south; but at Saarbruck the railroad is within reach of the guns planted on French territory.

But the most important railroad line, and the one for the possession of which the French are now fighting, starts at Saarbruck and runs along the east bank of the Saar in a N. E. direction to Treves, and thence in the same general direction through the cities of Luxembourg and Namur to Brussels, the capital of Belgium. Along the whole length of this road, it, like the Saar, runs almost parallel with the frontier and at but a short distance from it, rendering its possession and control of vital importance to both belligerents.

At a distance of ten miles W. N. W. of Saarbruck, and but five miles from the border, and thirty miles S. E. of Treves, is situated the town of Saarlouis, which, according to a cable telegram received this morning, has been captured by the French after a great battle. Saarlouis is situated on the western bank of the river Saar, and on the railroad from Saarbruck to Treves as well, and from its position not less than the care with which it has been fortified by the Prussians, is a place of great strategic importance. The railroad runs along the eastern bank of the stream, all the way from Treves to Saarbruck. The railroad station at Saarlouis is connected with the town by a fine stone bridge. The river is too deep to be forded by an advancing army. It is about as wide as the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. The town of Saarlouis, which has a population of about four thousand five hundred, was founded by Louis XIV, and was strongly fortified by Vauban. It belonged to France until 1815, when it passed under Prussian control, and has since formed an important border stronghold of that power. In fact, it is the only well-advanced Prussian fortress for the defense of the Rhine immediately on the frontier. Saarlouis, as well as Saarbruck, is connected by excellent roads with Metz, Nevers, Mayence, Mannheim, and Landau. These roads afford an excellent opportunity for the rapid movements of troops, but the fortifications, as proved by the capture of the place by the French are inadequate for the requirements of an advanced post to hold the enemy in check, while the army is being brought forward, or to serve as the base of operations against Metz, Thionville, Verdun, and Paris.

Saarlouis is surrounded by wide meadows, and two-thirds enclosed by the river, which at this point is a sluggish stream. The fortifications

were constructed by Vauban, and consist of ramparts, bastions, lunettes, fosses, and ditches. Last year it was proposed to build several single forts in the most important passes of the locality, but it would appear that but little progress had been made. The ditches which form part of the fortifications are connected with the river by a canal, and the garrison, by opening the sluices, may fill them with water on short notice. Prussian engineers have strengthened the old works and adapted them to the requirements of modern military warfare science.

The town, as already stated, is located on the western bank of the Saar, and it is fully a mile across the meadows to the hills that bound the valley on the west. The character of the soil, it is said, is such that the place cannot be taken by regular siege operations. But we must await the full details on the battle before a correct opinion of this point can be formed. The Prussian line of defenses being along the eastern bank of the stream, the difficulties encountered by the French in getting at them are thereby greatly increased, as an attack in the rear would render it necessary for them to cross the stream. This, however, they could have done by means of the stone bridge at Saarbruck, which fell into their hands on the 2d instant.

If the result of the last encounter is to be the driving of the Prussians from Saarlouis, they can, and probably will, fall back on Treves, on the Moselle, near the mouth of the Saar, and make that place an objective point for future operations. A despatch states, indeed, that they have already made this place their headquarters, and previous to the battle their right wing extended to this city. Being near Luxembourg, which is neutral territory, they can receive no supplies from the west, but must obtain all their supplies from the Rhine, and as the capture of Saarlouis by the French cuts off the only railroad communication with the south and east, these supplies will have to be received by steamers up the Moselle, from Coblenz, 57 miles to the northeast.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE LATEST ADVICES. We continue this afternoon our extracts from the latest foreign files concerning the progress of the European war up to the time of the departure of the last steamer that has arrived in this country.

GERMANY.

The Popular Feeling in Austria Favorable to Prussia. The impression prevails that Austria has not forgotten the Sadowa campaign, and with the French in the present war. This belief has grown out of the statement telegraphed on the authority of the Eastern Budget, Count Beust's English organ, to the following effect:— "In regard to what has been said of possible sympathies in Austria with Germany, there is no trace of them—not even in the German provinces, where the recollection of the events of 1866 is still fresh. As to the Poles in Austria, they would have no difficulty in choosing between France and Prussia; and even the Czechs, as appears from the famous memorandum of their leader, Dr. Rieger, are quite determined not to lend themselves to any Prusso-Russian designs against the French nation."

There are not less trustworthy indications that the popular feeling in Austria is with the German people. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times, on July 14, says:— "If any one could still have doubted that all feelings of revenge and animosity against Prussia have completely disappeared in Austria, he has only to follow the manifestations which have been exhibited since the differences between France and Prussia have arisen. The Austrians have twice latterly had occasion to write in still stronger terms, as follows:— "Even if there be people here who would not be distressed to see Prussia in a stress, the general feeling of the country in favor of the strictest non-intervention is so strong that no Government, were it ever so powerful, could have it without exposing itself to the destruction. You may be sure of one thing in the mean time, that as long as the struggle is confined to France and Germany, Austria will not buy one horse or call in one man."

As for popular feeling here, it begins more and more to lean toward Austria. If there was in the beginning some ill-humor against Prussia for furnishing a pretext for the disturbance of peace and our loss of all the advantages which were in store for us by the chances of considerable exports, it has completely vanished, and Frenchmen feel as German at this moment as any town on the Spree or on the Rhine. Hastily did all these calculations which expected that this people would harbor a feeling of revenge for the humiliation of 1866 and one of the leading papers well expresses the feeling when it says:— "They have excluded us from the German Empire, but they never will exclude us from the German people."

Prussia Weakened by the Alliance of Southern Germany.

The following, from the Times's Vienna correspondent, is an interesting view of the influence upon the war of Southern Germany:— "A look at the map is sufficient to convince any one how much worse, strategically, the position of Prussia becomes by the participation of Southern Germany in the struggle. Instead of a comparatively short line of frontiers, she is now obliged to defend the line of the Rhine, the Moselle, and leaving Prussia to divide her forces on the northern and southern theatre of war. Such a division has the additional disadvantage that the two lines of operations are only imperfectly connected by diagonal lines of railways. As any blow in the north while invasion is threatened by descent from Denmark might paralyze the vital forces of Prussia, she must always direct her chief attention to that point, and will scarcely be able to do much for the defense of the southern line, which is thus left more or less to take care of itself. If forced, in the first instance, by a French army, not only the military preparations of the Southern States would be cut short, but the Southern Prussian army would be in the flank of the Prussian army in the North."

It was no doubt these military considerations which induced the French not only to lay no value on the neutrality of the Southern German States, but, on the contrary, to force them into action by the categorical demand to decide at once what position they would take. The decision became so much the more easy for them after the treaty which the complication has taken since the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, and after the incident at Metz, there could be little doubt of France being decided to undo more or less the work done in 1866. As it was certain that sooner or later the Southern States must be drawn into it, the military interest of France certainly made it desirable that this should be done at once, and not after they have had time to prepare better.

The Iron Cross.

A Berlin correspondent writes:— "This decoration, instituted in the 'liberty wars' of 1818-15, yet worn by many of the veteran soldiers, symbolic of that determined bravery which led to the conquest of the Gallic invader, and which is so much honored and prized to this day that the wearer is always specially honored by the military and civilians—this iron cross is now reinstated by a royal order, in

view of the serious crisis impending, and in grateful remembrance of the heroic deeds of our forefathers in the wars of liberty." This effectual appeal to the glorious remembrance of the past is the most stirring and invigorating effect upon the present generation.

German War Items.

A number of young Germans at Bradford, England, were entertained by the members of the Schiller Verein and departed for the town for the war amid a most enthusiastic manifestation of sympathy and goodwill. They were escorted through the streets by a considerable number of their countrymen, who all wore laurel leaves in their hats, and carried their country flags, and who had two flags of North Germany in their midst. The crowd that gathered at the Lancashire and Yorkshire Station was immense, and the cheering was very enthusiastic. Article V of the Treaty of Prague, now so frequently referred to, says:—"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria transfers to the King of Prussia all the rights acquired by the peace of Vienna, October 30, 1866, over the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig, with the reservation, that the populations of the northern districts of Schleswig shall, if they express by free voting a desire to belong to Denmark, be ceded to that State." Count Bismarck and M. de Bismarck have both declared that this article was due to the intervention of Napoleon III.

A Berlin letter in the Paris Temps says:—"France prepares for herself a most grievous disappointment if she expects to find in Germany one-voiced support, that the officials promise. The day the French army crosses the frontier it will find only enemies. Such is the naked truth."

The North German Correspondent, July 13, says:—"If bonds are not to be arrogant pretensions of France, neither Germany nor any other neighbor of the French will ever be secure from the dictatorial interference of that Government in its affairs."

FRANCE.

The Penants of France for Peace.

It is the penants who form the peace party in France, as their enemies call them. "A French Correspondent," writing to the London Times, intimates that "the peace lovers in France are more numerous than at first sight appears." "A Parisian" writes to the Pall Mall Gazette (July 20) that "there are a considerable number of men in France, who are composed of steadfast and determined liberals, who are deserving of sympathy, and I might add, of pity. They are the helpless witnesses and the unwilling abettors of a national sin. Our penants are landowners and land-workers; they are held down to the soil they love, and are debarr'd from heroic flights by their wooden shoes and still more heavy minds. They know nothing of the difference between the left or right bank of any river. They have heard of the Prussians, because their fathers have told them that half a century ago Prussia had crossed the Rhine and laid waste fields and farms on their passage. They consider that a very good reason for driving out the Prussians if they invaded France once more, but also a still better reason for not provoking them."

Why France Went to War—An English Opinion.

The Pall Mall Gazette of London, in the course of an able article on the origin of the war, says:— "France has gone to war rather from fear than from ambition, rather from a desire to check the growth of Prussia than from any conscious desire to extend her own limits. She has seen Prussia suddenly assume a position in Europe at least as great as that of France, and she has been excited to no fears, planned no surprises, pursued no policy, has become organized, and organized under influences which must inevitably lead it to aim at becoming still greater. The old Congress was obviously a mask for weakness, not a source of power. The interests of its members were so conflicting that such strength as each possessed only served to neutralize the strength of his neighbor. Now an entire Germany, north of the Main, is an instrument in the hands of a single State, and all beyond that boundary threatens to follow the same irresistible law. It is not against Prussia merely that it is not against Germany, which has become a single entity. Austria might have come in for the same hostility. It is true that the ambition manifested of late by Prussia has been of a peculiarly irritating and aggressive kind, and the fact that it has been gratified at the cost of overruling good many native wishes to arrive at German unity by a pleasanter road has enabled Frenchmen to persuade themselves, or to fancy they have persuaded themselves, that it is the violation of the rights of Germany, and not the growth of her power, which has excited their enmity. It is pretty clear, however, that it is the end which is being brought about, not the means employed to bring about, that really governs the action of France."

French War Items.

Chassepot rifles to the number of 50,000 were made for the French Government, by a London house, in the early part of the present year. In France, 62 out of the 80 principal seaports are connected by railroad with the coast, 25 on the Atlantic, and 16 on the Mediterranean. Out of 104 fortified places, 83 are in railroad communication, and of the 181 military depots, 167 are similarly connected.

Every French soldier carries a piece of canvas about five feet long by four broad, and a stick; when two of these pieces of canvas are joined together they form a shelter; when six are built up they constitute a tent; but it is not every French soldier is thus for his horse accommodation independent of baggage animals. The French papers are very courteous to Denmark. One says:—"One evening the news of Waterloo arrived in Copenhagen. During the general excitement it caused the Danish marines smashed the illuminations at the Russian and English embassies; on the morrow Denmark told Sweden. It is a noble and generous nation. It stands before Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia like an infant hero fighting with Hercules."

The Duke de Mortemar writes as follows to the French Minister of War:—"Monsieur le Ministre:—I still use the spurs I wore to the battle of Waterloo, but I could no longer support bivouacs. Nevertheless, were the events of the war against Prussia to require it, I could still set an example of defense upon a rampart. Meanwhile, if the Government thinks of opening a subscription for a patriotic flag, I bind myself immediately to pay 100,000 francs."

Colonel Fervel, in a recent number of the Spectator Militaire, publishes an article on the military geography of the northeast frontier of France. He considers his countrymen, including those in the military service, very ignorant on such subjects, and cites, in evidence of the notoriety of the fact, the ironical German saying, "He knows geography like a Frenchman," and Goethe's celebrated reply to Napoleon at Erfurt (of which the humor has not, we fancy, been thoroughly seized by the French military writers):—"The French, sire, seem to me to be distinguished not only by bravery on the field of battle, but also by a complete ignorance of geography." They are men, that is, who will rush in any direction, but do not always know where they are going.

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS. A GREAT BATTLE!

A French Victory! CAPTURE OF SAARLOUIS!

Storming of Weissenburg! Gen. Douay Killed

Execution of John Real. Hanging not "Played Out."

Financial and Commercial Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Capture of Saarlouis by the French.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—An unofficial report announces the capture of Saarlouis by the French troops, after a great battle.

French Report of the Capture of Saarlouis.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—12:45 A. M.—It is reported, but unofficially, that the French have taken Saarlouis after a great battle. There is much excitement, and the details are anxiously awaited.

Saarbruck Station Shelled.

NIENKIRCH, near TREVES, Aug. 5.—The French on Tuesday shelled Saarbruck Station. The engines, cars, etc., were saved.

Details of the Saarbruck Affair.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A correspondent, who is endorsed by the London Times as trustworthy and neutral, gives the following interesting details of the battle of Saarbruck. The French made some prisoners but captured no cannon. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded. The French force in battle was estimated at 33,000 men, and the Prussians at only 6000. The artillery won the fight. There was but little infantry and no cavalry engaged. It was the 59th Prussian Regiment, and not the 50th, as before reported, which was engaged in this battle. Three companies of the 40th held their ground against the French until the latter's force had fully developed its strength. The small force of Prussians then retired.

Celebrating the Saarbruck Victory.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—At the camp at Chalons, last evening, the Garde Mobile had a grand illumination in honor of the capture of Saarbruck. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the Garde, but the favorable news ended that once.

Particulars of the Storming of Weissenburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The following despatch has been received here from Neiderrotterbach, a small village on Lanter river, near Weissenburg, dated 6 o'clock on Thursday evening:—"We have won a bloody but brilliant victory. The left wing was the attacking body, and consisted of the 5th and 11th Prussian Corps, with the 2d Bavarian. This force carried by assault, under the eyes of the Prince Royal, the fortress of Weissenburg and the heights between Weissenburg and Geisburg."

"General Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's French corps was splendidly defeated, being driven from its camp. General Douay was himself killed, five hundred prisoners were taken, none of them wounded. Many of the Turcos are among the captured. The Prussian General Kirchbach was slightly wounded. The Royal Grenadiers and 5th Regiment of the line suffered heavy losses."

[Weissenburg is situated on the Lanter river, which at that point forms the boundary between France and Rhenish Bavaria, or the Palatinate. The Neustadt, Landau, and Weissenburg Railroad passes through the town and connects with the road to Strasburg. Lanterburg is also situated on the Lanter, but nearer its confluence with the Rhine by twelve miles. There is no railroad laid down on the maps as running between Strasburg and Lanterburg. The town is within two miles of the Rhine. Weissenburg was reported as captured by the French on the 3d inst.—Ed.]

The Victory of the Crown Prince.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The victory of the Prussian Crown Prince in capturing Weissenburg and Geisburg was brilliant but bloody. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind them their General (Douay) killed, and 500 prisoners, including many Turcos. The Prussians captured one cannon. The Prussian commander Kirchbach was slightly wounded.

The Prussian Headquarters.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Prussian headquarters are at Treves.

A Cavalry Skirmish.

It is said that a cavalry skirmish occurred near Lanterburg yesterday, in which 25 French defeated 150 Prussians.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—11:30 A. M.—Consols open at 87 1/2 for money and 88 1/2 for account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83; of 1860, 82 1/2; of 1867, 82; 10-40s, 80. Stocks dull. Erie, 14 1/2; Illinois Central, 10 1/2; Atlantic and Great West, 12 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens steady. Middling upland, 7 1/2 d.; middling Orleans, 8 1/2 d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Sales of the week have been 50,000 bales, of which 8000 were taken for export and 7000 for speculation. Stocks, 265,000 bales, 287,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week 31,000 bales, of which 18,000 are American.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—11:30 A. M.—Tallow dull at 46s. Corn and Rosh dull.

ANTWERP, Aug. 5.—Petroleum, 42 1/2 francs for standard white.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5.—Petroleum closed heavy yesterday.

HAMBURG, Aug. 5.—Petroleum opened quiet and steady yesterday at 14 marks banco.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Execution of John Real for the Murder of Police Officer Smedley.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The last religious rites. Real retired at half-past ten last night, and after a sound sleep woke this morning soon after five o'clock and prepared for mass. The rite was administered by Father Rankin. He was shaved by Thomas Sheridan, Real's fellow prisoner, also awaiting execution.

The Prisoner's Composure.

During the ceremony as well as during the remaining hours of his life Real maintained the same calm and composed demeanor and apparent resignation to his fate which has characterized the whole term of his imprisonment. This morning, however, he was unusually reticent and was little disposed to converse either with the officers or his spiritual advisers.

The Procession to the Gallows.

Shortly after the prison clock struck 9, Real came from his cell and out of prison into the open court, and walked to the gallows, erected in its usual place in front of the south wing of the female prison. He was pinioned, and in his clasped hands carried a crucifix, on which he kept his eyes intently fixed while constantly engaged in prayer. He was neatly dressed in light pants, dark frock coat, and polished gaiters, but wore neither collar nor cravat. His appearance indicated health, and his presence of mind and fortitude sustained him so that he walked steadily and without apparent emotion or fear to the gallows. Two priests attended him, repeating passages of scripture and words of last consolation, while a strong force of Deputy Sheriffs closed in the rear of the procession.

Scenes at the Scaffold.

Real knelt on the floor of the gallows, the priests beside him, and during the few moments in this posture the noise was adjusted about his neck and the knot properly arranged. The priests then rose and Sheriff Stevens gave the signal to the executioner.

The Final Act.

The body of Real rose instantly, and with a lurch, four feet into the air, where it remained suspended. A slight convulsive movement of the limbs followed, but no motion, death having resulted almost instantaneously. After hanging a few moments the body was lowered and the black cap which Real had worn from prison, but which through some oversight had not been properly placed, was drawn down over his face.

Life Pronounced Extinct.

Dr. Ghive soon pronounced life extinct, and, after the lapse of the usual time, the body was cut down, removed and given to his relations.

Perfect Order Preserved.

No demonstration of any kind was made at the execution, which was conducted in almost perfect silence, and witnessed by but few except Real's former friends and the city officials. A large force of policemen, under Captain Kennedy, was on duty without and within the prison, and the tops of the houses, and all available outside points of view were also carefully cleared of spectators. Superintendent Kennedy and many of the city authorities were in attendance and witnessed the spectacle. Sheriff O'Brien was also said to be in the Tomb, but did not see the execution.

Notwithstanding the police precautions, and the impossibility of gaining sight or admission within the prison walls, the adjacent streets outside were filled with thousands of people, who remained until all was over.

Testimonial to the Postmaster-General.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—A paper is being signed by some of our leading citizens expressing approval of the efforts of the Postmaster-General to eradicate the abuses of our postal system, and to introduce reform and improvements. When signed it is to be sent to other cities for more signatures.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The American Dental Association.

closed its session last night and adjourned to meet at Atlanta, Ga., next August. W. H. Morgan, of Nashville, was elected President; J. A. Salmon, of Massachusetts, Corresponding Secretary; and W. H. Goddard, of Louisville, Treasurer. The session, which was very harmonious, lasted three days.

Nashville Election.

The election yesterday passed off quietly. The conservative ticket for the Supreme Bench is undoubtedly elected. The interest was concentrated in the choice of Chancellor, for which there were three candidates. The result is not yet known. Knox county gives a radical majority.

Alleged Murderer Discharged.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—W. A. Sandcock, who shot J. W. Breen on Wednesday night, was examined yesterday and discharged, the evidence showing that he acted in self-defense. Breen is not expected to live.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Specie Shipments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamship Montana sailed to-day for Panama with 300 passengers and \$14,000 in treasure. The total shipments of treasure since the 1st of January, including that by the steamer Montana to-day, were \$21,475,000, of which \$7,461,000 went by railroad to New York.

Disastrous Present.

G. L. H. Piche, of this city, has decided to present to the University of California his private collection of minerals, valued at \$60,000.

Obituary.

Dr. C. W. P. Ree, a pioneer and prominent citizen, died to-day.

FROM THE WEST.

The Silver Spray Disaster—Recovery of the Captain's Body.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—Another body, which is supposed to be that of Captain Jordan, of the steamer Silver Spray, has been found near the scene of the disaster to that steamer.

Memphis Judicial Election.

The judicial election yesterday, as far as heard from, passed off quietly. The result is doubtful. Both parties claim the election.

A "Difficult" Indeed.

A difficulty occurred on Main street yesterday between General W. J. Smith and Judge John W. Smith, during which the former, who is a member of Congress from this district, had his left ear bitten off. Both were arrested.

Festive Ketter Movement.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Quite a large meeting of Irishmen was held here last night, at which a resolution was passed to petition President Grant, on his arrival here, to pardon General O'Neill and the other Fenians now in prison for violating the neutrality laws.

FROM CAPE MAY.

Drowned while Bathing.

CAPT. ISLAND, Aug. 5.—Mr. Hargraves, of St. George's, Delaware, was drowned in about three feet of water this morning while bathing. He is supposed to have been attacked with heart disease.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Stocks Money 3/84 per cent. Gold, 121 1/2. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111; do, 1864, do, 110 1/2; do, 1865, do, 1865, new, 109 1/2; do, 1867, 109 1/2; do, 1868, 107 1/2; Virginia sixes, new, 68; Missouri sixes, 60; California Co., 61 1/2; Cumberland preferred, 80; New York Central and Hudson River, 92 1/2; Erie, 30 1/2; Reading, 40; Adams Express, Michigan Central, 11; Michigan Southern, 90; Illinois Central, 131; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 118; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92 1/2; Western Union Telegraph, 34 1/2.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office.

There is a close working of the loan market again to-day, though there was only a moderate demand for money, and that chiefly for speculative purposes. In this respect there is a marked contrast between our market and that of New York, the latter having recovered its accustomed ease with an abundance of loanable capital accessible to all on good security. The rates there are fully 1 per cent. lower than here for all classes of loans. There is a fair supply at the banks, and apparently little surplus, judging by the conservative course they are now pursuing.

Gold opened at 121 1/2 and fluctuated up to noon between 121 1/2 and 122 1/2. Government bonds are active and a fraction higher. Stocks were fairly active and steady. In City sixes there were sales of the new at 101 1/2 @ 101 3/4—an advance.

Reading Railroad continues dull but stronger. Small sales at 47 1/2. Pennsylvania was also firm, with sales at 47 1/2 @ 48. Camden and Amboy sold at 114 1/2. Philadelphia and Erie at 26 1/2 @ 27; Lehigh at 57 1/2; and Minehill at 50 1/2. In Canal shares, the only apparently little surplus, judging by the conservative course they are now pursuing.

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Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 5.—Trade is quiet at \$30 per ton for No. 1. Quercitron. We quote Chesnut at \$13 1/2 @ 15 per cwt. Seeds—Cloverseed is dull at \$2 25 @ 30. Timothy comes in freely and sells at \$5. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2 25.

The Flour market is without special change.

There is very little demand except from the home consumers, the bulk of whose purchases consists of better grades of extra families, which are in small supply. Sales of 6000/7000 barrels, including superfine at \$5 00 @ 5 75; extras at \$6 25 @ 6 50; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra at \$1 25 @ 1 50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$1 75 @ 1 50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$1 75 @ 1 50; and fancy brands at \$2 50 @ 3 00, as in quality. Eye Flour is quoted at \$1 15 @ 1 25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is less active, and the receipts are largely in excess of the demand.

Twenty old Pennsylvania red at \$1 25 @ 1 50; 2000 bushels Ohio do. at \$1 50; and 4000 bushels new Indiana, part at \$1 50 @ 1 75 and part on private terms. Eye Flour