

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE. The French Defeats. Locality of the Battles. The Strategic Points. Napoleon on the Defensive. The Peril of Paris. That Secret Treaty. The Document in Full. A Prayer for Prussia.

THE WAR IN EUROPE. THE SCENE OF BATTLE.

The great struggle on the frontiers—Locality of the battle—The Prussian strategic points. The cable telegrams of Saturday night and Sunday leave no doubt that the French have sustained a disastrous defeat, but the accounts of the fighting are so confused, from the necessities of the case, that some days will doubtless lapse before we can form a correct and precise idea of the location and extent of the battle. Previous to the fighting which commenced on Friday last, the Imperial Headquarters were at Metz, an almost impregnable fortress situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Sella, 70 miles east of Paris, and about 55 miles S. W. of Saarbrücken, the nearest Prussian stronghold, just over the border. At Strasbourg, on the river Ill, a mile from its junction with the Rhine, 80 miles southeast of Metz, was the headquarters of Marshal McMahon, commanding the French right. At Thionville, on the Moselle, 17 miles north of Metz, and about 30 miles from Saarbrücken, was the headquarters of the French left, under Count d'Alton-Oesterle. Between and around Strasbourg and Thionville was concentrated the bulk of the French army, on a line about 100 miles in length, immediately facing the Prussian, Bavarian, and part of the Baden frontier. The bulk of the North German army was ranged in a line of about the same length and parallel to that occupied by the French, the extreme right being at Treves, on the Moselle, near the confluence of the Saar, and but a few miles from the Luxembourg frontier and neutral territory, while the left extended around the apex of the angle in the frontier at the confluence of the Lauter with the Rhine, some distance southward into Baden. The headquarters of King William were at Cologne, nearly 100 miles north of Treves; those of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, commanding the centre, at Mannheim, on the Rhine, about 50 miles north of the mouth of the Lauter; those of Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the right, at Kreuznach, eight miles south of Bingen, on the Rhine, 30 miles southwest of Mayence and about fifty miles from the French frontier. The Prussian right was under the command of General von Bittenfeld, the locality of whose headquarters has not been mentioned in the cable telegrams lately. On Tuesday last, August 2, the French made an assault on the unfortified town of Saarbrücken, within three miles of the frontier, driving in the Prussian outposts after a short encounter, and thus gaining possession of the junction of the railroad from Treves through Saarbrücken with the main line from Metz to Mannheim. The French made much of this victory, but the Prussians regarded it as of no consequence, and the events of the past three days have shown that the Prussian view was correct. On the 3d of August, however, the forces of the Crown Prince advanced into French territory and drove McMahon's troops from the fortress of Weissenburg, which is situated on the river Lauter, which here forms the boundary between Rhenish Bavaria and France, 34 miles N. E. of Strasbourg, and about 10 miles from the junction of the Lauter with the Rhine. Weissenburg is on the railroad running N. E. from Strasbourg to Mannheim. Weissenburg was abandoned as a defensive point of the French line in 1867, but the works were not razed at that time, and the place has been occupied from the outbreak of the war by at least one division of French troops. The struggle for the possession of Weissenburg was a terrific one, the losses on both sides being heavy; but the Prussians were too much for the French, and before McMahon could come to their relief, Weissenburg, with the works supporting it, which extend for 15 miles along the Lauter to Lauterbourg, near the Rhine, fell into the hands of the victors. The situation had thus been modified when, on Friday last, the 5th, there was a general advance along the entire German line. The Prussian centre again encountered the French at Saarbrücken, which they recaptured, and then advanced into French territory, under command of General Goeben and subsequently of General Steinmetz, meeting the enemy in the mountains west of Saarbrücken, under General Froissard's command, and carrying their position at the point of the bayonet. The result of this battle was to drive the French from Forbach and St. Avold, on the railroad from Metz to Saarbrücken, the former a few miles only from the border, the latter about eighteen miles distant in a southwest direction, not more than twenty-five miles east of Metz. The cable telegrams also state that this movement has probably rendered Bitchel untenable. This fortress, which was the headquarters of General de Failly, in command of the 5th Corps, is located in a pass of the Vosges Mountains, but a few miles from the Bavarian frontier, and about midway between Forbach and Weissenburg. On an isolated rock in the middle of the town is a fort, well supplied with water, defended by eighty cannon, and regarded as next to impregnable. The despatches received on Saturday after-

noon reported that McMahon had reoccupied Weissenburg, and taken up a strong position on the Bavarian frontier. Instead of that, however, the Prussian left advanced simultaneously with the centre, and under the direct command of the Crown Prince encountered McMahon's army near the village of Woerth-sur-Sauer, or Worth as it is called by the Germans. Here another terrific contest ensued, the French sustaining a severe defeat. The village of Worth lies at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, on the side nearest the Rhine, about 13 miles southwest of Weissenburg, the same distance southeast of Bitchel, and about 9 miles only north of Haguenau, a strongly fortified town on the railroad 16 miles north of Strasbourg. Worth is situated about in the centre of the triangle formed by Weissenburg, Haguenau, and Bitchel, the country surrounding it, which was the scene of the battle, being very hilly. The French reports locate the battle near Neiderbrunn, an unfortified market town 26 miles northeast of Strasbourg, midway between Haguenau and Bitchel, and but a few miles to the west of Worth. La Liberte of yesterday states that McMahon's headquarters had been at Haguenau, and that after the battle he had fallen back to Saverne, about 20 miles northwest of Strasbourg and the same distance southwest of the scene of battle. Saverne is on the railroad from Strasbourg to Paris, and by his retreat to this point the evacuation of Haguenau was probably necessary, while Strasbourg, as confessed by La Liberte, is exposed to the Prussian attack. An official French bulletin states that McMahon's retreat covers the road to Nancy, which is on the railroad to Paris, 29 miles directly south of Metz, and a place of the utmost importance in the present state of affairs. Although at the time we write no news of the evacuation of Strasbourg has been received, that event would appear to be an inevitable result of the defeat of McMahon, as otherwise the French troops in that locality would remain cut off from the main body which is being concentrated around Metz. Driven back from the Rhine, the Lauter, and the Saar, Napoleon's strongest defensive line to keep the Prussians out of Paris is the railroad running almost due north through Nancy, Metz, and Thionville, into the neutral territory of Luxembourg. This line of defense would be about 170 miles east of Paris, and is connected with it by numerous railways which intersect the road running north and south. Metz is regarded as impregnable, but the fortifications of Nancy were destroyed by Louis XIV, and have not been rebuilt since that time, the old citadel alone being preserved. The general headquarters of the Prussian army were yesterday moved forward to Kaiserslautern, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, on the river Lauter, and on the railroad from Saarbrücken to Mannheim, about 45 miles southwest of Mayence. A cable telegram from Berlin, received this morning and published elsewhere, states that the Prussians expect to have 800,000 men on the scene of operations before night. To meet and successfully withstand this enormous host, the shattered and demoralized resources of Napoleon will be taxed to the utmost, and he will indeed find, as he confesses in one of his official bulletins, that to enable him to hold his position "Paris and France must consent to great efforts of patriotism." The Battle of Haguenau and its Surroundings. The New York Times of this morning has the following explanation of the battle between the Crown Prince and Marshal McMahon:— Early on Saturday morning the Prussians had assembled their forces at Sultz, a village on the great highway of the province five miles south from Weissenburg. The continued attempts made on Friday to regain the position of Weissenburg were not only unsuccessful, but resulted in the retirement of McMahon to the little town of Worth, situated about seven miles, and surrounded by the heights on the eastern skirt of the Vosges Mountains. When at Sultz the Prussians were abreast of the French position at Worth, the two places lying at about four miles distance from each other, and being connected by a rural highway. Along this line the Prussians probably marched, and immediately attacked the French, whose centre rested on the hamlet of Froeschweiler, situated a little to the west of Worth, and on the same line of road. A stubborn conflict was waged here during the greater part of the day, the first sign of the French giving way being heralded by a movement which brought them to a distance of about two miles from their original position into the town of Reichshofen, and placed them on the great provincial highway (chaussee) leading into the fortified position of Haguenau. It was probably at this time that the Prussian reserves came up and hastened a retreat, which over the six miles of road between Reichshofen and Haguenau was probably stubbornly attacked and as stubbornly resisted. The Fortress of Haguenau. Haguenau, which is so near the scene of the great conflict between the Crown Prince and Marshal McMahon, is the principal city of the arondissement of Strasbourg, with 11,500 inhabitants, and is situated in the middle of the forest of Nour. It is a place of garrison of the fourth class. This town, the name of which has been spelled Haguenon, Hagueno, Haguenov, or Hagena, had its origin in a castle belonging to the kings of France, and which was built in the twelfth century. In 1154 Frederick I had the town surrounded by fortified walls, and there defended the crown, the sceptre, and the sword of Charlemagne. These glorious relics were secretly purloined by the Bishop of Spire and taken to Castle Trifels. The German emperors had there a palace, and often sojourned there. It was in the castle of Haguenau that Richard Coeur de Lion was kept a prisoner by Emperor Henry IV. The Thirty Years' War brought much misery on the place, and during it the inhabitants were reduced from 1300 to only 280. The fortifications were razed in 1673 by the order of Louis XIV, built up again a year after, and after that destroyed three times. In 1705 and 1714 the Austrians took the place, but did not hold it long. The Kiebrer Promenade, laid out in 1811 in honor of the birth of the King of Rome, is very handsome, and extends towards the Porte de Strasbourg. The city is the seat of a college, has a considerable number of industrial establishments, and it is altogether in a flourishing condition. Haguenau once an open farming country, with the horizon limited on the left by the Vosges Mountains. Soon the woods enclose the traveller on both sides, and the city disappears entirely from view. PARIS IN PERIL. The Position of the French Capital in the Military System—The Different Points of Attack. A military view of the security of the French capital is summarized in the following statement compiled from a French journal, which endeavors to tranquillize the public mind on that point:— There are four routes, in a military point of view, an invading army might adopt in

advancing from Germany upon Paris:—1. By crossing the French frontier between Strasbourg and Luxembourg, and then advancing in a direct line on Paris. 2. By crossing the Swiss territory situated below Strasbourg, and marching by the valleys of the Seine and Marne to the capital. 3. By a movement from the north, passing the fortresses of Metz and Reims, Paris by way of the valleys of the Seine and Marne. 4. By advancing through Belgian soil, in a direct southern line through the valleys of the Oise and Aisne on Paris. The first course is regarded as a military impossibility, France being protected on the east by the great natural defenses of the Vosges mountains, the Moselle river, the Ardennes mountains, and the River Meuse, supported by many fortified places among which is the stronghold of Metz. Dismissing, then, any speculations which this route may suggest, we arrive at the second line of advance toward the French capital. If in this case the Prussians were to advance from Metz, they would be obliged to attempt to advance upon Paris from the southeast, they would find themselves confronted by the fortress of Lyons, which has been strengthened and rendered very secure since the period of the first empire. Before arriving at that point the invading force would have to capture either Belfort or Langres, both of which occupy commanding positions on the ground through which an army advancing from Switzerland would pass. The third route is the most feasible, and consists in military phrase, of turning the fortresses on the northeast frontier, including Metz, and then by continued successes arriving on the river Marne, from whence there is no formidable obstacle to an advance towards the immediate neighborhood of the capital. But an invading force could not, on account of Metz and Strasbourg, wisely adopt this course. The French army, if defeated, could take refuge in Metz, and there would be the object of the invaders, who would be open to similar attacks from Strasbourg and places of less importance. The fourth route, by way of Belgium, is secured by defenses which the reverses of 1814 proved to be unacceptably necessary. The French calculated that even if an enemy should arrive in the vicinity of Paris her fortifications are practically impregnable. Thirty years ago, under the administration of M. Fliere, these defenses were completely reworked and regarded with special favor by Louis Philippe, who took an enthusiastic interest in fortifications. Another resource is found in the population of Paris, now numbering 2,000,000, who, by acting in concert with forces operating in the rear of the invaders, might overwhelm them. Such was the hope of Napoleon I, but in the altered circumstances of his time it proved impracticable.

THE SECRET TREATY. The Full Text of the Document.

The following is a translation of the secret treaty between France and Prussia, just received by mail:— DRAUGHT TREATY. His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, judging it useful to bind closer the ties of friendship which unite them, and to confirm the relations of good neighborliness which exist between the two countries, and being besides convinced that to attain this result, which is, moreover, of a kind to insure the maintenance of the general peace, it is for their interest to come to an understanding on the questions concerning their future relations, have resolved to conclude a treaty to the following effect, and have in consequence nominated as their representatives the following persons, viz:— His Majesty, etc. His Majesty, etc. who, after exchanging their full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:— Article 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French declares that he renounces the claims made by Prussia in the course of the last war waged by her against Austria and that power's allies. Article 2. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to facilitate the acquisition of the province of Luxembourg; and for this purpose His Majesty will enter into negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Netherlands with the view of inducing him to cede his sovereign right over the Duchy of Luxembourg to the Emperor of the French, on the terms of such compensation as shall be judged adequate or otherwise. The Emperor of the French, on his side, engages to assume whatever pecuniary charges this arrangement may involve. Article 3. His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall raise no opposition to a federal union of the Confederation of North Germany with the States of South Germany, excepting Austria, and the Emperor of the French, on one common Parliament, due reservation, never, being made of the sovereignty of said States. Article 4. His Majesty the King of Prussia, on his side, in case which the Emperor of the French should be led by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer it, shall grant armed aid to France, and shall support her with all his forces, military and naval, in the case of her gaining every power which should, in this eventuality, declare war. Article 5. To insure the complete execution of the preceding conditions, His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, contract, by the present treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which must be solemnly engage to maintain. Their majesties bind themselves, besides and in particular, to observe terms in all cases when their respective States, the integrity of which they reciprocally guarantee, may be threatened, and they shall hold themselves bound, in any like conjuncture, to undertake, without delay, and under no pretext to decline, whatever military arrangements may be enjoined by their common consent conformably to the terms and provisions above declared.

PRAYER FOR PRUSSIA. The Proclamation of King William—The Prayer Inserted in the Liturgy—The "Wauton Attack" on Germany.

The Neue Preussische Kreuz-Zeitung contains the following proclamation of the King of Prussia in reference to the day set apart for prayer:— I am compelled to draw the sword in consequence of a wanton attack which must be ward off with all the strength at the command of Germany. It is a great consolation to me, before God and man, that I have not in any way given occasion for the onslaught. My conscience is clear as to the origin of this war, and I am confident before God of the justice of our cause. The conflict is earnest, and it will entail heavy sacrifices on my people, and on Germany at large. But I depart for war, looking up to an all-knowing God, and appealing to His all-powerful help. Already I have occasion to thank God that, at the first whisper of war, all German hearts were animated by one feeling—a feeling of indignation at the attack, of glad trustfulness that God would grant victory to the rightful cause. My people in this conflict will stand by me as I stood by my father, who now rests in God. With me they will make any sacrifice to restore peace to the nations. From my youth I have learnt to confide in the omnipotence of God's gracious help. In Him I hope, and I call on my people to have the like confidence in Him. I bow before God in acknowledgment of His mercy, and I am convinced that my subjects and my countrymen will do likewise. For this reason I appoint that Wednesday, the 27th of July, be kept as an extraordinary general day of prayer, when Divine service shall be celebrated in the churches, and public business shall

be suspended in so far as the pressing necessity of the times may permit. I also appoint that, during the continuance of the war, in every public Divine service, prayers shall be offered up that God may lead us to victory, that He may make us merciful even to our enemies, and that He may graciously conduct us to a peace that will secure the honor and the lasting independence of Germany. Berlin, July 21, 1870. The Evangelischer Kirchen Rath, in promulgating the above proclamation, adds the King's command, that on Sunday, the 8th, in all public services, the following prayer shall be inserted in the Liturgy:—"Almighty and Merciful God! Lord of hosts! we beseech Thee for Thy all-powerful succor for our German Fatherland. Go to war with the German armies, and bless their weapons that they may overcome the enemy. Lead us to victory, and grant us mercy that we may show ourselves to be Christians, even to our enemies. Let us soon make peace that we may securely guarantee the honor and independence of Germany. Be the strong protection and defense of our German Fatherland."

GREAT ENGINEERING WORK. The St. Clair Flats Ship Canal—Progress of the Work.

The Detroit Free Press, in describing the work at the St. Clair Flats Ship Canal, says:—"The scene presented at the canal is one of great activity. No less than six steam barges are employed, five steam pile drivers, three tugs, and a large number of scows, while three hundred men are engaged in work, and with their families, who also have their houses upon the docks already built, quite a little town is to be seen. The entire length of the cut is about 10,000 feet, of which a little over 700 feet require the use of machinery upon both sides. The docks are forty feet wide and built in a substantial manner, so that it is thought that they will effectually withstand the force of the waves. Nearly all the dockage has been already finished. The mud dredged from the channel is dumped between the inner and outer breakwaters, and the intention is to sow grass seed upon the soil, in the expectation that the roots penetrating will hold it more firmly together. The channel is already navigable for vessels, but is not dredged to its full depth in all places, and as the work is still going on, of course it is not yet opened to general use. It is to be dredged so as to give thirteen feet of water in all parts at low water, and with the present stage of water there will be fifteen feet. The channel is three hundred feet wide, and runs nearly south, the head beginning in the old channel, but instead of the tortuous course pursued by that the new one is as straight as is possible to make it, thus saving a distance of three or four miles, and substituting for the dangers of the old channel a route which will be safe at any time or in any weather. As erroneous reports have been in circulation to the effect that the cost of the work would be \$350,000, and when completed it will be at an expense of \$450,000. It was begun three years ago, and when the magnitude of the cost is considered, it will be seen that energy has marked its prosecution."

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES. A Singular Case—A Man Seeks Two Divorces.

The St. Louis Republic has the following:—"A singular matrimonial case is being brought in the Circuit Court. On the 25th of July a man named Charles Maschelein filed a suit for a divorce from his wife, Mary Maschelein, to which he represented he was lawfully married in Milwaukee on the 1st of November, 1853. The lady before she was married was Mary Varenberg. The husband states that he treated her with extreme kindness, but that on the 7th of November, 1868, he was charged her with cruel treatment and rendered his marriage—the abandoned and deserted him. It appears that Maschelein became disconsolate at his virtual state of single blessedness, and thinking that his first wife was not the one he desired, he went to work after her on the 15th of May, 1869, in St. Louis county. He continued to live with his second wife until Saturday last. Yesterday Mr. S. M. Taylor, attorney, filed a petition on his behalf in which Maschelein asks to be divorced from her. He charges her with cruel treatment and rendering his condition intolerable. There were two children born of the marriage—Colette, eight years, and Alice, three years. He asks to have the custody of them. The Christian name of the second wife is Mary. Her maiden name is Mary. The last petition had scarcely been filed when Mr. H. B. O'Reilly appeared with a petition for divorce on the part of Mary Maschelein No. 2. He did not file it, however, but desired to put in a cross bill. Yesterday, also, Emilie Simeis filed a similar petition for a divorce from her husband, Julius. The parties were united in matrimony at Donaldsonville, La., on the 20th of December, 1853. Deceased on the 24th of May, 1868, is alleged. Plaintiff prays that the custody of their six children may be awarded her, and that her maiden name of Rewaschinski be restored to her. Jacobine M. Baldwin is another applicant for a divorce from her husband, Henry H. Baldwin, continued to live with him until the summer of the same year, when she deserted him."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Petty Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Foster. The prison cases tried in this court to-day were of the most trivial character. Charles Anselm was convicted of cruelty to a horse by striking him upon the head with the butt end of a heavy whip. He was working the animal in a cart and had stopped him, so that the horse was not intended to make him pull; in fact, he held him by the bridle so that he could not move. Sarah Ward, a girl of twelve or fourteen years, was convicted of the larceny of a watch. She was employed as servant in Dr. Stotzel's family at Bristol, and being one day sent out upon an errand, was allowed to take the watch to time herself; but instead of performing her duty and returning to her master's house, she took a boat and came to the city. An officer searched for her and found her in a house in St. Mary street concealed in a chest. She owned up, and took the officer to a pawn office, where she had pledged the watch, and he recovered it. William Johnson (colored) was convicted of stealing a coat from a house on Front street. Jacob Van Hart was tried for the larceny of seven shovels from a file shop in which he was employed, but at the close of our report the jury had not agreed upon a verdict. Thomas Helweg was convicted of the larceny of a ball of a quantity of shoe leather, which was given into his possession and which he appropriated to his own use. His only excuse was drunkenness. Peter Griffin was acquitted of the larceny of a shirt. The census-takers in California don't appear to be making much progress. They have been engaged in the work for more than two months, but have not succeeded, so far, in accomplishing more than two-thirds of it. The difficulties surrounding the task are explained in the following despatch sent to San Francisco from a knowledge-taker—"Mercury 119 degrees in the shade, and no job. James Vance was nearly drowned in crossing Pitt river, losing nearly all his papers. In Del Norte county it has been raining hard. John Daly, in San Joaquin, was nearly devoured by savage dogs in an isolated portion of that county."

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS. Battle of the Saar. Report of Gen. Steinmetz. The Prussian Host. 800,000 in the Field. The Pope in Terror. He Fears an Invasion. An Appeal for Aid. News from the Pacific. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars of the Battle of the Saar. BERLIN, Aug. 8.—General Steinmetz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between General von Goeben and the French force under General Frossard:—"The fight was opened on our side by the 14th Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbrücken and Forbach, lasting until night. The heights of Spiechelen were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy were thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile our 15th Division had advanced from Voelkingen, taken Rossel, and reached Forbach at nightfall, the broken divisions of the French army being driven upon that point. There the baggage and camp equipment of two divisions and many prisoners were taken. Great Prussian Reinforcements. LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Prussians claim that they will have 800,000 men on the theatre of war by this evening. The Stevens Battery. The rumor of a purchase by Prussia of the Stevens battery is discredited here. Capture of French Cannon Denied. The Journal Officiel, of Paris, denies the loss of any cannon or eagles at Weissenburg. The Pope in Terror. Advice from Rome state that the French disasters cause profound terror, and the Pope has asked Eugenio for just one ship to defend him from the Italians now organizing for an attack on the Papal dominions and authority. The Rothschild Seizure. LONDON, Aug. 8.—The 14,000,000 francs seized by the police of Paris last week belonged to Rothschild, Hirsch, Raphael, Bischoffshime, and other Jewish bankers. It is asserted that the seizure was suggested by the authorities of the Bank of France. Outrage in Financial Circles. The financial circles of Europe are much incensed at what is deemed a great outrage upon some of their number. German and American Postal Service. A Brussels letter announces the establishment of a weekly postal service between Antwerp and New York for fifteen years. Narrow Escape of a Prussian Iron-clad. The Prussian iron-clad Hammonia narrowly escaped capture by French cruisers recently, off the mouth of the Elbe.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Murderer Convicted. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The jury in the case of Charles Quinn, charged with the murder of Maggie Ryan, has returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. It required a strong force of police to prevent the prisoner from being mobbed while being returned to prison. The Taxpayers' Union. Have appointed members to the convention to nominate municipal officers. Extensive Fires are raging in the forests in Washington Territory. Arrived. Ship B. Aymer, from Australia.

FROM THE WEST.

German Aid Meeting. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Germans held another meeting here last night to express sympathy for Prussia in the present war. Collectors were appointed to collect funds for aiding the cause. Fire in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—A fire broke out at the corner of Walnut and Front streets at 1 o'clock this morning, destroying the building occupied by Achmeyer & Co.'s bakery, Barney C. Corbett's spice mill, and Jewett & Adams' paper bag manufactory.

FROM THE STATE.

Bank Resumption. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. SHANTON, Aug. 8.—The loss to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank by the late robbery having been made good by two of the stockholders, the bank has been reorganized and the capital stock increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000. Found Dead. An unknown man, a German, was found dead in the street on Saturday night, supposed to have died from excessive drink.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder in Buffalo. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Michael O'Keefe, a young desperado, killed Frederick Matoney, aged seventy years, in a drunken broil last night. O'Keefe has been arrested. New York Stock and Money Market. NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Stocks very strong. Money 3/4 per cent. Gold, 119 1/2. 5-20s, 156 1/2. Money, 112 1/2. 10-15s, 101 1/2. 10-15s, 101 1/2. 10-15s, 101 1/2. Virginia sixes, new, 92. Missouri sixes, 91. Canton Co., 62. Cumberland preferred, 52. New York Central and Hudson River, 99 1/2. Erie, 21. Reading, 96. Adams Express, 67. Michigan Central, 117. Michigan Southern, 90 1/2. Illinois Central, 113 1/2. Chicago and North Western, 102. Chicago and Rock Island, 115 1/2. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93. Western Union Telegraph, 82. FROM SALT LAKE. Linked Sweetness. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, this afternoon preached three hours and a half in the Methodist church to a very large and attentive audience. The Weather at the Seashore. AUG. 7. Atlantic City.....S. E. Clear.....70 Cape May.....E. Clear.....70