THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870. VOL. 30.—NO. 239

A GREAT battle was fought on Saturday on the banks of the Saar, in which the French under Marshall McMahon have been defeated and forced to retreat. The Prussians so victorious were under the command of Marshall Niederborn. Is is impossible to elliminate from the mass of telegraph. dispatches that have reached us anything like a connected narrative, or even reasonable description of the fight. All that we know, in brief is that after a bloody day the French are in full retreat, leaving four thousand prisoners and much "plunder" in the hands of the Prussians, who, judging by this movement, are determined to push their campaign upon a plan which informs us that advancing from the Rhine—which has been crossed at Cologne, Coblentz and Mayence—the movement of the three corps will be concentric upon the French capital. Napoleon himself announces the defeat, and no doubt his nerve so severely challenged has ere this recovered its tone, and with his gallant generals he is preparing to confront a foe that is untiring and pouring on in an almost resistless tide. To-day will perhaps bring us news of a renewal of the battle, as the last news places the contestants in sight. We have no side to take in this unhappy contest—unfortunate in any aspect—as it comes upon Europe in the midst of unexampled prosperity and a material progress only serpassed by that of our own young States. We only hope for its speedy end, in the interest of a common civilization.

THE NEWS.

The worst form of speech—Uttering base coin.

When is a shoe like stays? When it's a busk-in.

When are stays like snobs? When they're a coarse-set.

The crops in the vicinity of Okolona, Mississippi, are said to be splendid.

General John C. Breckinridge and Schuyler Colfax are at the Illinois watering place—Chicago.

John Foster Kirk, historian of Charles the Bold, has just become editor of *Lippincott's Magazine*.

New Orleans wants some enterprising man, who knows how to keep a hotel, to take the St. Charles Hotel, which is now vacant.

Seven Democratic Senators of Texas are under arrest, and will remain so until the Radicals of that State accomplish their villainy.

The Democratic and Conservative Convention of the Second District of Arkansas, on the 20th of July, nominated A. A. C. Rogers for Congress.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the mother of O'Donovan (Rossa) the Irish martyr now in English custody, is in that city in very feeble health.

Ogden and Alexander have been appointed and confirmed Supreme Judges, and Hon. L. D. Evans is to be the third Supreme Judge of Texas.

A Constantinople paper gives quotations of female slaves. A negro woman, in good health about $400, a Circassian girl of twelve $1,000, and of sixteen $4,000.

The Vicksburg *Herald* states that the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Vicksburg offer $300 in premiums on cotton, to be competed for at the fair in October next.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* states that J. C. Webber, Mayor of that city, is guilty of violations of law, which, if courts do their duty, will result in his "occupying a cell in the county jail."

The removal of an insane asylum of of the idiot who is now making himself busy in Cincinnati on the subject of the proposed removal of the national capital to the Valley of the Mississippi.

The fact brought out by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, in his forthcoming book about Dickens, concerning the name of the great novelist, is simply that he was christened "Charles John Houghman."

The Fenians of the North understand that if England takes side with Prussia, that France has engaged to send arms and munitions of war to Ireland, in addition to an invading force of 50,000 men.

The Charleston *News* says: "Governor Scott has not only disgraced the State, but has made a house of shame of the Executive mansion." What degradation will not the carpet-baggers bring upon the South?

The Aberdeen (Miss.) *Examiner* says that cotton is a good crop everywhere in this county, up to this time, and though the weed is remarkably small in some localities, it is most perfectly formed and well laden.

A young lady of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, sent a poetical piece to a local paper entitled "May Thirtieth." She felt unpleasant next day to see it headed "My Thirtieth." It was about her birth-day.

One Ike Moon, of Columbus, Miss., was prevented from joining in the Loyal League celebration of the 4th—in which a prominent place belonged to him—by the circumstance of his being in jail for stealing.

A correspondent at Hamilton, Nevada, is sure Buffalo Bill is dead. He writes: "You bet he will never take another scalp, white or Indian. I was past his grave on Sunday. His wife keeps a restaurant at Eureka."

Another child lost in New Orleans. The boy has black eyes, brown hair cut short; is of dark complexion, and was dressed in blue cottonade shirt and pants. The mother, Mrs. Lena Choto, is almost distracted about it.

A lady in South Kingston, New Hampshire, living alone and far away from neighbors, gave birth to twins lately, which she washed and clothed before anybody came along of whom she could ask help. The husband was off on business.

In Nashua, N. H., a short time ago, a thirteen year old girl climbed up between the wings of the new eagle on the City Hall and sat down on its neck. The girl sat in this elevated place, a hundred and fifteen feet from the ground, for ten minutes.

The White county (Ark.) Convention met on the 19th July, and Hon. G. M. Barker was unanimously nominated as a candidate for State Senator from that Senatorial District in the next Legislature. Judge C. Thrower and Judge J. M. Stinnett were also nominated for Representatives.

The population of Berlin increased between 1st of January and 30th of June of the present year, partly through births and partly through immigration, by 80,000 souls. This augmentation is unexampled in the history of the North German metropolis.

Senator Sprague has just completed his arrangements for erecting an extensive manufacturing establishment at Columbia, South Carolina. He has lately inspected the whole ground himself, and the work on the canal leased from the State for a water power will go forward at once.

Hall's Journal of Health says: "If a man will give himself sleep enough and will eat enough nutritious food at proper intervals, and will spend two or three hours in the open air every day, he may study and work and write until he is as gray as a thousand rats, will be still young in mental vigor and clearness."

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Effort of the New York Press to Charge the Crime Upon the Murdered Man's Son.

From the Philadelphia Age.]

The recent attempt, in a leading journal of New York, to connect one of the sons of Mr. Nathan with his murder, has caused quite a commotion, as well among the papers of that city as among the people of the nation. It was no common matter thus to arraign a son for murder, while the bruised and mangled body of his father was yet unburied, and when the people were clamoring for a victim. In some cases such an accusation would have been followed by lynch law. The aroused mob would not have waited for substantial proof of the allegations. No jury would have been called to determine the weight of evidence. A stout cord and the nearest tree would have settled the question in a summary manner. That such a course was not pursued by the people of New York, is not owing to the restraining influence of the press of that city. To be sure, the late outrage, committed by one of their number, has called forth rebukes from some of the press of New York. But that is locking the door when the steed is stolen. What is to be condemned, is the cultivation of a spirit of journalism in a city which would produce such monstrous fruits. The article in relation to the son of Mr. Nathan was no firstling of the flock. Such an attack could not have sprung into life and being in the midst of a pure and correct system. No man would have dared to pen and print such a charge unless the community was in some degree prepared to accept the action, by former efforts in the same line. Such preparation has been afforded the people of New York by the course of their journals, for the past decade. No relation of life is held sacred from the reckless or ribald pens of Bohemian scribblers, and the columns of leading journals spread the pestilential muck in all quarters. It soils the counting-house, the office, the parlor and the workshop, and lowers the tone of public morals with a sure and steady influence. Public men are assaulted, all their private relations dragged to light, and bespattered with the slime of mean men, fired with jealousy or maddened with envy. Editors attack each other in the most brutal manner, impute criminal and impure motives to each other, in reference to publications, hurl such grog-shop epithets as "liar," "scoundrel," "perjured villain," at each other, and round their attacks by allusions of the most grossly scandalous character. Upon such meat the press of New York has gorged its readers. They have feasted upon highly spiced food, until they refuse a more simple diet. They must have sensational articles. No matter whether true or false, sensation is the demand. If its track be across the character of a pure woman, the reputation of an honest, upright man, or its iron wheel crushes the heart of a stricken family, still the car must pursue its headlong course. It is a a part of vicious system of journalism, and these papers in New York, now engaged in hunting down the *Mercury*, must remember that the tree which produced this fruit is of their own planting. Had they respected the rights, feelings and characters of others, had they denounced the first departure from the rigid rule of respectable journalism, this latest outrage would not have occurred. But they fed the flame, and must now expect to be scorched by the conflagration. Some good may, however, grow out of this Nathan's outrage. It will show both journals and the people the necessity of taking the back track in relation to sensational movements, and at the same time impress upon the public the duty of holding newspapers to the same responsibility which hedge around private individuals. The New York journalistic system culminated with the attack upon the son of Mr. Nathan, and the people have a right to expect a change for the better from this time. Such a change is much needed and will be hailed with delight by the moral intelligent men of the nation.

The West India Telegraph Cable.

KINGSTON, JA., July 9.—The telegraph fleet has at last sailed from here, convoyed by her Majesty's steamship "Vestal," United States steamship "Yantic," and a Spanish gunboat. As regards the length of time required for the submarine portion of this work, this cable is only exceeded by the British, Indian and French Atlantic cables; but as regards the difficulties attending the completion of the enterprise, it is probably, without any exception, the most difficult ever attempted. The mere fact that about thirty-six shore ends will be required is sufficient proof of the amount of trouble to be anticipated.

The entire contract embraces about 3153 nautical miles of submarine cable and 350 miles of land line, and the whole system, when completed, will connect Cuba with Jamaica and Panama, and with the major portion of the West India Islands.

The first portion of the work connects Havana with the port of Batabano by a land line; from thence a submarine cable will be laid to Cienfuegos, and from thence to Santiago de Cuba. From this important place a cable will be laid to Morant Point, in Jamaica; from Morant Point two cables will be laid—one, the longest section of all, to Aspinwall, N. G.; the second will be to Porto Rico, and from thence to the South American coast, touching at the principal islands. The following list gives the different sections:

Batabano to Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos to Santiago de Cuba, Santiago de Cuba to Morant Point, Morant Point to Aspinwall, Morant Point to Porto Rico, Porto Rico to St. Thomas, St. Thomas to St. Croix, St. Croix to St. Christopher, St. Christopher to Antigua, Antigua to Gaudaloupe, Gaudaloupe to Dominica, Dominica to Martinique, Martinique to St. Lucia, St. Lucia to St. Vincent, St. Vincent to Barbadoes, St. Vincent to Grenada, Grenada to Trinidad, Trinidad to Cape Nassau.

The steamship "Dacia" and five other vessels are employed in the work. The "Dacia" has been fitted up as the vessel from which all the work will be done, the other vessels being simply employed as carriers. Her machinery is of the strongest and most massive form possible to conceive, and the picking up machinery is very strong, and probably heavier than that used on the "Great Eastern" for the Atlantic cable; the drum is overhanging, driven by internal gearing. The steamer "Suffolk" will lay the shore ends, and has been fitted up for that purpose.

The cable for the work is divided into deep sea cable, 2,955 nautical miles; intermediate, 130 miles, and shore ends, 68 miles. Total, 3,153 nautical miles.

The Methodist Preachers' Association, of New Orleans, has expressed itself against separate colored churches and the New York *Tribune* backs it up by insisting that "black and white candidates for heaven" should unite in religious observances on earth. The Association pronounces the plan of separate organization "only building a small back kitchen to prevent Colored Methodists from getting into the front parlor of the House of God."

No less than four of the most able republican representatives in Congress from Ohio have positively declined a renomination. Now it is rather interesting to know whether their declinations were impelled by a design to get out of bad company or by feeling that their re-election was not quite so certain.

THE POLITICAL FUTURE.

Gloomy Prospect for the Radicals---What May be the Composition of the Next House of Representatives.

Washington Correspondence New York Express.]

Republicans from the South, at present in Washington, take a gloomy view of the situation at home. A Louisiana Republican, for instance, informs his friends in the Senate that Louisiana will give five thousand Democratic majority next November, and twenty-five thousand at the next Presidential election.

A Mississippi Republican predicts a Democratic victory in that State in November. He told Alcorn, the other day, it was inevitable, and Alcorn laughed. Now, if Alcorn had been at heart a Radical, he would have cried; but he never shed a tear—on the contrary, as above stated, he laughed. Depend upon it that man Alcorn—the old friend of Clay, Webster and Fillmore—is "ripe for treason, strategem and spoils."

Alabama, I am assured by good Republican authority, will give 5000 Democratic majority in November. Enough said about Alabama.

Georgia, not being as yet reconstructed, I leave out of the account for the present.

South Carolina may be set down as doubtful, but the Hon. Frederick Augustus Sawyer, one of her Senators—a native by the way, of Boston, Mass., and a graduate of Harvard University—pursues so conservative a course as to lead many persons to suspect that he apprehends a *bouleversement* there in November.

In Tennessee, the Radicals give it up. Maynard may possibly be re-elected in the Knoxville District. If so, he will be the only Radical member from Tennessee in the next Congress. Ethridge is on the war path in his district, and he will be elected.

North Carolina, as the Southern phrase has it, is looking "very peart." The Holden party there is dwindling every day, and will go under forever in November. *Requiescatin pace.*

Virginia is fairly redeemed. Governor Walker is a trump, and you will find him *natia vestigia retorum* there. The Old Dominion is good for 25,000 Conservative majority.

Maryland and Kentucky, in spite of negro suffrage, will maintain their present independence of Radicalism.

Delaware will be a close State—but who ever knew the Blue Hen's Chickens to fail in an emergency? They always come up to the scratch when required.

Pennsylvania Republicans are not in favor of negro suffrage. The Fifteenth Amendment there is a two-edged sword, and cuts right and left. In the Southern tier of counties the white people do not yet believe that the negroes are their equals. Nor in Lehigh, nor Lycoming, nor Demshire either, Simon Cameron to the contrary notwithstanding. How it may be in Lancaster, deponent saith not. A county that ever shipped such a strange and uncouth god as Thad. Stevens, might reasonably be regarded as thoroughly unclean and irredeemable. If she be joined to her idols, we will let her alone.

Of New York and New Jersey no one doubts. Grant's brilliant strategy in the Murphy business insures both these States to the Conservatives anyhow, and beyond a peradventure. A gain of seven or eight members of Congress in the district where Fenton is potential, may be expected in November, in New York. Fenton was originally a Democrat, and being now a candidate for the Presidency, must soon begin to marshal his forces at home, to keep Conklin in check at Onedia and to hold Tom Murphy and his myrmidons at bay in that city and in Long Island.

Indiana shows symptoms of throwsng off the Radical collar.

Ohio is so manipulated by Delano and his tribe of tax-gatherers that it is hardly possible to tell what is to become of her; but if Pennsylvania caves in, Ohio will follow with a rush.

From the above statement, compiled from reliable data, it would appear that the Radicals are about to be defeated next fall in many States now held by their party.

ST. THOMAS TREATY.

Grant's Friends Determined to Run it Through next Session of Congress.

From the New York Herald.]

A gentleman authorized to act as a semi-official agent of the Danish government is in Washington now for the purpose of stirring up a new agitation about the St. Thomas treaty so long and so unjustly neglected by the United States Senate. It seems probable that his efforts, united to those of Senator Nye and other influential people, will result in bringing the subject once more into prominent attention when Congress reassembles. A few days ago, it will be remembered, it was stated in several newspapers that toward the close of the late session of Congress, Senator Nye offered a resolution, which he intends calling up for consideration next winter, asking for all the information in possession of the President in relation to the St. Thomas treaty. Senator Nye proposes to have the treaty ratified next session. The friends of the treaty contend now that in spite of Sumner's opposition a favorable report can be obtained from the foreign relations committee and that two-thirds of the Senate will vote for it. How far their hopes are justifiable under all the circumstances of the case, I am unable to ascertain, but from their confident assertion, it seems probable that they have something more than speculation to work upon. In favor of reopening the question and urging ratification they say, with some truth and justice, that Denmark did not offer to part with its possession, but that it was only after repeated solicitations by this government that she consented to transfer her territory to us for a pecuniary consideration. All the preliminaries were carried out by her in good faith, including the free vote of the people for the transfer, but the United States Senate never acted upon the treaty, because the Committee on Foreign Relations did not report it to that body. And it now lies among the musty records as neglected as so much waste paper; that Denmark justly complains of the indignity with which she has been treated—an indignity after all that had passed, which was not expected by one nation of another. The weak voice of Denmark was inefficient against our Government, and the fulfilment of the treaty was therefore not accomplished. Such treatment would not have been practised towards England, France or any other powerful nation. It is a matter of regret, they urge, that the truth has thus to be spoken; but our national pride and sense of justice should prompt us to repair the loss.

One of the bills passed by Congress on the last day of the session contained a clause providing that hereafter no advertisement, notice or proposal for any executive department of the Government, or for any bureau thereof, or for any office therewith connected, shall be published in any newspaper except in pursuance of written authority for such publication from the head of such department, and no bill for any such advertising or publication shall be paid unless there be presented with such bill a copy of the written authority aforesaid. This will break up a great abuse which has existed in various quarters.

Mr. L. H. Osborne, who was recently so severely wounded in Knoxville in a rencounter with Tom Sartin, is rapidly recovering.

THE WAR.

Great Battle Between the French Under McMahon and the Prussians Under Niederbron.

Losses Heavy on Both Sides--4500 French Killed---Prussians Take Many Prisoners, Cannon, Etc., Etc.

Dispatches from Napoleon Announcing the Disaster---Excitement and Panic in Paris ---Troops Occupying Its Streets.

The Town of Saarbruck Burned to the Ground by the French ---Marshal McMahon Thought to be Wounded.

Paris Declared to be In a State of Siege---The Empress Appeals to the People---The Prussians Jubilant and Firing Cannon for Victory

Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Presse* of to-day says, at the Bourse yesterday several persons were arrested. At 3 o'clock shouts of *baz la Bourse* were uttered by parties exasperated at false news, whereupon orders were given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious and tore railings off the enclosure. A force was brought to bear and the building was evacuated amid applause from the crowd on the outside. Judicial investigation is now going on. The *La Liberte* publishes the following:

At one o'clock to-day Bourse was invaded by a crowd maddened with enthusiasm. Instantly the windows in all the streets were hung with flags on account of the great victory announced; gained by Marshal McMahon. We managed to get through the crowd at Bourse, to the Commissary of Police, who said he had not received any official news. A few moments after a placard was put up by the administration, which announced that the corpse of McMahon had occupied a strong position, but no mention of a battle.

Rents are quoted at 67@70c.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Officiel*, in its second edition of to-day, publishes the following proclamation:

FRENCHMEN—Up to this time we have always given, without reserve, all the certain news we have received, and we continue to do so. Last night we received the following dispatches:

METZ, August 6, midnight.—Marshal McMahon has lost a battle. General Froissard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-established.

(Signed), NAPOLEON.

METZ, August 7, 4:30 a.m.—My communication has been interrupted with Marshal McMahon. Am going to place myself in the center of the position.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

METZ, August 7, 4:30 a.m.—Major General of the army to the Minister of the Interior:

After a series of engagements in which the enemy brought heavy forces into the field, Marshal McMahon was forced to fall back from his first line.

The corps of General Froissard had to fight the enemy yesterday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon with an entire army of the enemy. Having held his position until 6 o'clock he ordered a retreat, which was made in good order.

[Signed] LEBOUF.

The details of our losses is wanting. Our troops are full of elan.

The situation is not compromised, but the enemy are on our territory, and the service of every effort is necessary.

A battle appears imminent

In the presence of this grave news our duty is plain; we appeal to the patriotism and energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked and we are placing Paris with all possible haste in a state of defence. In order to facilitate the execution of the military preparations, we declare the capital in a state of siege; there must be no faint heartedness, no divisions; our resources are immense; let us pursue the struggle without flinching and the country will be saved.

COLOGNE, August 7.—Serious adprehensions of a disturbance are entertained in Paris, and the greatest surveillance is exercised over telegrams from there.

The Empress presided at the Council of Ministers yesterday.

The guards are under arms, and street gatherings are prohibited.

Information reached London that the defeat of Marshal McMahon is complete, and the Crown Prince has advanced to Hagenon and captured the place, routing the French. The French loss is stated at 4500, in addition to a great number of prisoners. Thirty pieces of cannon and six mitrailleurs were also taken.

A report, based on a dispatch from Baden, says the force of the Southern German troops of volunteers crossed the Rhine and advanced on Strasbourg. The whole of the French army was driven back and is supposed to occupy the line between Metz and Nancy.

PARIS, August 7.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatches:

"METZ, August 6, 6:35 p.m.—No further news has been received from Marshal McMahon on the Saar.

"General Froissard's corps alone has been engaged. The result is still uncertain."

PARIS, August 7—Evening.—Official advices from Metz say McMahon has not had time to send his report to headquarters. He simply writes that he is in good position, and has been joined by another corps down from Metz. Minister DeHine has the following: We have received a rumor of an engagement. General Froissard is reported to be in Paris. The Minister of Interior will resign. It is confirmed that there is a heavy concentration of troops of the enemy on the Baden side of the Rhine which the French watch closely.

PARIS, August 7.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif has been summoned to meet on Thursday, the 11th inst. A dispatch from the Emperor announcing McMahon's defeat and separation from the main army has caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, all may yet be retrieved.

The Prussians are over the frontier and are advancing on Paris. The French speak of a great battle as imminent.

La Libertie bids the people of France rise en masse and repel the invaders.

The dispatch from the Emperor is dated at 3:30 a. m. Sunday, and says that the connection with McMahon having been severed, nothing was received from him until last evening. General Lligne then announced that McMahon's loss was great in the battle, but his retirement was effected in good order. On the left the action began at about one in the morning, but was not severe until several masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the second corpse momentarily held its ground. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening masses of the enemy became more compact and the second corpse retired to the heights. To-night all is quiet. I go to the centre of the position.

PARIS, August 7.—The *La Liberte* has the following from official sources: Froissard has only retreated a short distance. McMahon fought Marshal Niederbron; his headquarters were at Hagenon and he has fallen back to Staverns, thus Strasburg is menaced.

PARIS, August 7.—A private dispatch is said to have been received to the effect that a corps of Baden troops crossed the Rhine above Baste.

BERLIN, August 7.—A salute of artillery was fired in honor of the Prussian victory.

PARIS, August 7.—The following dispatch has been received from general headquarters, dated Metz, August 7, 8:30 a.m.: That we hold our position here. Its necessary that Paris and France should consent to the great efforts of patriotism. Here we lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is at hand.

McMahon, after the battle of Kischehoffen, retired for some time.

General Farro's corps, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for the defense. The Major General is in the front.

A later dispatch, dated general headquarters, Metz, July 7, 11 a.m., says that the concentration of troops continues without any obstacle. All active hostilities, it seems, have ceased.

METZ, August 7, 6:30 a.m.—During the fighting yesterday, the Prussians fired upon the ambulances at Forbach, and set fire to the town. The Second corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by only two divisions from other corps. The corps of Generals Admirault and Failley were not in the fight. The combat commenced at 1 o'clock, and at first appeared to be of little importance, but soon large masses of troops were hidden in woods attempted to turn our position. At five o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed and had given up the attack, but fresh corpse were arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from Werden. General Frossard was obliged to retire to-day. The troops which got repulsed yesterday are concentrating around Metz.

Marshal McMahon had the support of five divisions of General Failley's corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to join their corps. The details of this battle are still very vague. It is said that many cavalry charges were made, but the Prussians had the mitrailleur and kugelshtirgen which did us much harm.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, August 7.—To New York, direct.—The following official dispatches have been received here:

MAYENCE, August 6.—The French have turned back on their entire line and commenced to retreat towards the interior of France.

The French had commenced to advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having fallen back they burned that rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing spread the conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

SAARBRUCK, August 6, 7 p.m.—The town of Searbruck has just been retaken by the first Prussian army corps under Steinmetz.

MAYENCE, August 6—9 p.m.—The head of the Prussian column approached the Saar on the 5th. This morning General Kamerz found the enemy to the west of Saarbruck, in strong position, in the mountains near Spierheren, and commenced during the night to attack them. Following the sound of the cannon, portions of the divisions of Barnakon and Stupneget came up, when General Golben took command, and after a very severe fight, the position was occupied by General Froissard, it being taken by assault. General Traveris and Colonel Reuter are among those who are wounded.

MAYENCE, August 7.—General Godbin reports concerning the fight west of Sarrbrucken. Many hundred prisoners were taken. From them we gather that Froissard's corps was engaged. Our force in the action was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered their retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. General Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command. General Traveris is dead. The loss is heavy on both sides; the number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

MAYENCE, August 7:40 a.m.—The Prince reports, August 6th, evening: "In the battle in which we defeated McMahon, whose corps had been reinforced by a division from the corps of Failly and Canrobert, we have taken two eagles, six Mitrailleurs and at least four thousand prisoners. General Braze was wounded. Loss large on both sides."

BERLIN, August 7, 3 p.m.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early Saturday morning west of Saarbruck, near the Sperheren Hill. General Kamerz commenced the attack, supported by Generals Barnakon and Stupneget. General Von Greben ultimately assumed command. The action was severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during the retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Hagenon.

MAYENCE, August 7.—Prince Frederick Charles is at Blieskerstel, and General Steinmetz is between Sutzbach and Saarbruck.

The general headquarters of the army is now at Kaiser Lonteon.

SULTZ, August 7—Morning.—It is reported that McMahon was wounded in the battle of yesterday.

We have taken over four thousand prisoners.

Midnight.—There was a violent combat near Saarbruck to-day, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 o'clock to-night it still continued. Our troops repulsed the enemy, who have abandoned the field of battle. We have conquered. Our loss is heavy.

LONDON, August 7.—The position taken by England, in regard to Belgium, is approved by Prussia.

BERLIN, August 7.—King William sends the following dispatch to the Queen: Good news! A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for His mercy. We captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards and six mitrailleurse. McMahon, during the fight, was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our loss is heavy.

Immigration---Radical Outrage---Drowned.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Immigration last week was only 3021, showing that the war is having great effect on the same.

Blatchford, under indictment for drawback frauds, has been reappointed to the position of weigher in the Department Custom-house.

Theodore Cook, a young merchant of this city, was drowned while bathing at Bridghampton, Cove Island.

Important Internal Revenue Cases.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The United States revenue officials commenced suits against about one hundred grocers of Brooklyn for selling packages without stamps. Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, refused to sign a warrant for $20,000, presented by the Commissioners for payment out of the receipts of sale in this district of real estate. He contends that the money is security for bonds held by the city.

DISASTER.

Names of the Killed and Wounded by the Virginia Railroad Disaster.

GREEN RIVER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Virginia, August 7.—All the killed and wounded by the railroad disaster at Jerry's were identified, excepting one laboring man, a foreigner.

Killed—Major Jas. G. Parton, Remington, Virginia; Colonel Wm. Bulwer, King-and-Queen, Virginia; McNeill Parton, Vicksburg, Mississippi; John Morrisett, Uniontown, Virginia; J. Boyd Headley, Morristown, New Jersey; N. McNorflett, Richmond, Virginia; Geo. C. Cobb, State Senator of New Jersey; Dr. J. R. End, Danville, Virginia, wounded; B. Harris, Prince George county, Maryland, severely on the head; Eve H. Smith, Chesterville, badly bruised; Robert Ford, Hungry station, Henry county, Virginia, badly about head and shoulder; Isham Ford, Hungry station, dangerously on the head; John Green, King George county, Virginia, seriously in stomach; and back; Wm. Clements, Henry county, Va., seriously in the head; Edward Harris, Hanover county, Va., slightly; Chas. E. Dodge, Stanton, badly; W. Crump, Richmond, Va., seriously; Jno. H. Pollard, Montgomery, seriously but not dangerous; Colonel Jordan, railroad superintendent, Mobile, also severely but not dangerously; Mr. Kelley, Stanton, Va., internally badly; Geo. Tice, slightly, W. A. Wool, Baltimore. The accident was caused by the hind truck of the coach next to the last car running off the track after passing over the trussel way, and came on the road at Jerry's run, two miles from Alleghany Station and eight miles from White Sulpher Springs. The train was running only six miles an hour, and up a very steep grade. The conductor discovered the car off the track, and pulled the alarm bell, and the train was taken up in a very short space, but the car that was off the track went over the bank. The accident was caused by the sudden breaking of a wheel. The killed will be transported to Richmond in the morning. The officers did everything n their power for the wounded.

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BOSTON, August 7.—Wm. C. Coffin, Treasurer of the New Bedford Savings Institution, has resigned and fled with about $40,000 in funds.

New York German Aid Society.

NEW YORK, August 7.—At a meeting of the German veterans, held last night, an Aid Society was established, in which General Seigles, Weber and Bendlg are prominent.

Exciting Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The greatest interest is felt in the International Yacht Race of to-morrow. Business among brokers, etc., will be largely suspended. Popular feeling seems to hope for the success of the old yacht, America.

The Citizens Held by Kirk's Lambs.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 7.—George W. Brooks, Judge of the United States District Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus for all the citizens now held by Colonel Kirk under the order of Governor Holden, to appear before him at Saulsbury, where he opens Court to-morrow.

The United States Marshal leaves to-night to serve the writ.

Railroad Accident.

ALLEGHANY CITY, Pa., August 7.—By the accident on the Chesapeak and Ohio railroad last night, Mr. Pollard, contractor on the road, and family, and Mr. Hoge, of Staunton, were badly wounded. G. J. Green, reported to be from Hanover county, was wounded. Everything possible is being done to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. No ladies were hurt.

THE BARREN ROCKS YIELD BREAD!—Yes, the rugged cliffs of the ocean strand produce something that, if not bread, is more nourishing and fattening than the staff of life itself. The Sea Moss which carpets the rocks on the shores of Ireland, Iceland and the coasts of Northern Europe, is as truly a food staple, when properly prepared, as wheat, rye, or Indian corn. The Irish variety, locally known as Carrageen, is now manufactured under a patent, into one of the most nutritious, palatable, digestible, and delicious elements of sustenance the world has ever seen. The article has been patented under the name of SEA MOSS FARINE, and the extensive mills of the Sea Moss Farine Company, New York, are now turning out immense quantities of this economic luxury, which has already taken a prominent place among the commodities of the American produce market. Its price is almost nominal; and the puddings, custards, jellies, creams, blanc mange, and other light table luxuries prepared from it are superior in flavor (as well as in cheapness) to those made from corn starch, maizena, ravelenta, or any of the other gelatinous extracts of grain.

MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton dull; sales 348 bales; middling uplands, 19½c. Flour heavy and 5@10c lower; superfine State and Western $4 75@5 05. Wheat 1@2c lower. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor; winter red Western, $1 37@1 38. Corn steady; new mixed Western 81@83c. Coffee steady. Sugar in moderate request; sales 450 hhds Cuba at 9¼@10c; Porto Rico, 10½c. Molasses dull. Rice firmer; 8¼@9½c.

Dry Goods—Market continues inert and rather depressed, especially for wide sheetings, both bleached and unbleached, for which prices vary, some leading jobbing houses demanding a difference of 2½ to 5c, and even 7½c on the yard more than other houses, on Brands like Androscoggin, Pepperel, Pequot, etc.; but as the highest figure was above the market, and charged to those who require extended time, it was very favorable for all cash buyers, who require settlement at the lowest rates, which are 32½ for 8-4 Androscoggin; 37½c for 9-4 do, and 45c for 10-4 do, bleached and white; some brands offered in brown at 30½c for 9-4, and 37½c for 10-4; but such prices goods are very cheap. The clothing trade has been moderately active recently; trade will be opened next Monday in good earnest, at prices that will invite custom. All grades of fine long shawls in choices and designs will open a half dollar lower, say $7 50 for best makes, less discounts, and beautiful goods will be offered as low as $5 50@6 00, while misses shawls will be offered in choice designs from best makes at $3½ to $1 50. Worsted stuff goods for ladies wear are opening in greater profusion than ever before, and being offered at prices that will drive foreign goods from our shores under the present tariff and gold premium. But of all grades offered wide sheetings appear cheapest as compared with 7-yard point cloths at 7c per yard.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 6.—Wheat in fair demand; $1 25@1 45. Flour, corn, oats and rye unchanged. Cotton dull; middling 18½c. Whisky 97@98c. Pork $30. Lard 18½c. Bulk meats 13½@16½@16½c. Bacon 14½@17½@18½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 25@25½c. Butter 25@28c. Eggs 14@15c. Tobacco firm; sales of premium and up $655 hhds, at $14 to $38.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—Flour quiet; fall superfine $4 50@4 85. Wheat stiffer; No 2 red fall $1 18@1 23. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats 42@45c. Rye 71c. Whisky 97c. Provisions stiff. Pork sold at $30 75@31 25. Loose dry salt shoulders, buyer month, 14c. Bacon better; 14¼@15@18¼@19c. Lard, 16½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 6.—Flour very dull, closing at $5 50@6 50 for spring extras. Wheat dull and 4c higher, closing at $1 20¼@1 20½. Corn quiet at 73@73c. Oats 45½@46½c. Rye 82c. Barley $1 05 for new No 2. Highwines steady and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $29 50@29 75. Lard 16½c. Bulk shoulders, 12½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 6.—Cotton dull; low middling, 16½; sales 50 bales; net receipts, 246 bales; stock, 5414 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 6.—Cotton quiet; middling, 16c; sales 50 bales; net receipts, 226 bales; exports coastwise, 32 bales; stock, 2880 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 6.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; good ordinary 15c; net receipts, 6 bales; exports coastwise, 818 bales; stock, 6065 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 6.—Cotton dull; sales 50 bales; net receipts, 73 bales; stock, 13,717 bales; middling, 17½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 6.—Consols for money, 93⅝; account, 93⅞. American bonds steady; 62⅞, 63¼; '65's, 63; '67's, 82; 10-40s, 81. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 7¾d. Orleans, 8d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 11s 3d@11s 4d; red Western No. 2, 9s 8d. Western flour, 28s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 32s 3d.

PARIS, August 6.—Bourse opened firm; rentes 67f 20c

DISASTER.

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