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1870. 1870.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 38 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Ahead of all Competitors,
in extent, beauty and variety of his stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
CONSISTING OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH AND SCOTCH
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Of the latest and most fashionable patterns, just received from the Eastern markets.
The most complete stock of
Gent's Furnishing Goods
in the city, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine before purchasing.
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At the shortest possible notice.
☞ I have secured the services of A. J. ADAMS, one of the late firm of A. M. Adams & Co., who will be pleased to see his old customers at this house. apr8

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No. 25 Monroe Street,
Has just received
A Complete & well Selected Stock
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CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S
Furnishing Goods,
To which he invites the attention of his old Customers, and the public generally.
mar30

Spring and Summer.
THOMAS HUGHES,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 35 Cor. Monroe & Water Sts.,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Would respectfully call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his Extensive and Carefully Selected Stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, & Vestings,
Now being received, and to which he is daily adding from the EASTERN MARKET.
A FULL LINE OF
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, HOSIERY, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, &c., &c.
Always on hand, an elegant assortment of
Ready Made Clothing,
Of our own Manufacture, and made
EQUAL TO EASTERN WORK,
Constantly in stock and for sale at
VERY LOW FIGURES.
mar26 THOS. HUGHES.

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
CHAS. PFAFFENBACH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 75 Main Street,
CENTRE WHEELING,
Would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Consisting of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Scotch Coatings, &c.
Which will be made to order on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices. Also, a complete assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of
Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, | Shirts, Collars, Drawers, Undershirts, | Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties, &c. &c.
mar15 CHAS. PFAFFENBACH.

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The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOL. XVIII. WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1870. NO. 297.

The Weekly Intelligencer
A large sheet containing all the CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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THE NATHAN MURDER

The Coroner's Inquest Thursday

The Most Important of the Testimony.

Cor. of Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 4.

The Nathan inquest was resumed today. The room was filled with an intelligent audience, the most observed of whom was the Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, with Fred. Nathan sitting on his left hand, Washington Nathan on his right hand, and Herman Nathan at Washington's right hand. Frederick and Washington were subjected to a searching and constant scrutiny, of which they appeared to be utterly unconscious. Washington is a well-formed young man, about six feet in height, with dark complexion, hair and eyes, and shows his Abrahamic lineage in every feature. He is evidently a good-natured, volatile, and rather fast boy, without mental depth or any purpose in life beyond having a pleasant time as he goes along. Frederick is shorter, of lighter complexion, more compact and sinewy, and has more mental calibre and force of character, and more temper also.

The first witness called was John Mangum, the policeman who was first at the scene of the murder. The following were the questions:

Q. Where were you when the alarm of murder was given at Mr. Nathan's house on the morning of the 28th of July?

A. I was about one hundred feet from the door, towards Sixth avenue, and on the south side of the street, the same side the house is on.

B. When you heard the alarm what did you do?

A. I immediately turned about and proceeded to the dwelling-house.

Q. How was your attention drawn to the — how was the alarm given?

A. My attention was drawn—there the witness became very much confused and seemed about to faint. After a few moments he muttered)—"You must excuse me, gentlemen, I was never in such a situation before. I'm not used to this sort of thing," and then became silent. Mr. Mangum is evidently a weakish sort of man, well intentioned and honest, but of hardly sufficient keenness of mind or force of character for a guardian of the lives and property of any portion of the citizens of New York. The witness recovered his self-possession.

Mr. Fellows proceeded with the examination:

Q. You say you heard an alarm?

A. Yes; my attention was drawn by an alarm; I heard a call, and turning around I saw two gentlemen standing on the doorstep with their night shirts on.

Q. What did you do then?

A. I started and ran toward the stoop; when I got to the stoop one of the gentlemen, holding up his hands, cried out, "Officer, come in."

Q. What did you do then?

A. I asked him what the matter was, and he said, "My father's been murdered."

Q. What did you do then?

A. I said where is he—and the young gentleman said, He is up stairs in the front room murdered.

Q. What did you do then?

A. We all started up stairs. I saw the man lying on the floor apparently dead, between the study and the doorway.

Q. What did you do next?

A. We then started up stairs to search the house and see if we could find anybody concealed, or find any trace of the murderer. Not finding anything, we came down again and went into the room where the man was lying. I put my hand on the old gentleman and thought he felt warm. Said I to the young man, "You'd better send for a doctor." He sent for a doctor. After a while I put my hand on the old gentleman again, and his body felt cold. Pretty soon a doctor came in from the Fifth Avenue Hotel. I don't know his name. He looked at the old gentleman, and felt of him, and said he thought he had been dead about three or four hours. From the bedroom I then went out to the study, and saw the window in the study over the front door, hoisted about twelve or fourteen inches from the bottom.

Q. What did you do next?

A. Then I went from the study down stairs, and continued searching down there. Another officer had come that I had sent for down to Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. When he came to the door I let him in, and said to him, "There's been a man murdered here." He said, "My God!" Said I to him, "We must search the house." He then started through the rear basement. I found all secure in front, but the other officer said some one had been opening one of the back doors.

Coroner Rollins—What was that officer's name?

A. It was Officer Rowlands that made the remark.

Mr. Fellows—What did you do then?

A. I proceeded up stairs again, and staid with the body, and sent Officer Rowland down to report at the station house. When I went down to the front door the second time, I think it was, the young man says, pointing at the iron dog, "What is that?" I picked it up, and saw it had blood on it.

Mr. Russell, a juror—What young man said that?

A. They called him Frederick, I believe.

Mr. Field, the Foreman—Do you see that young man here?"

The witness (rising and looking around)—Yes, sir. [Sensation.]

Coroner Rollins—Point him out to the jury.

The witness (pointing to Frederick Nathan)—That is the young man, sitting over there, with the handkerchief on his arm. [Renewed sensation, the audience all gazing at the identified young man.]

Mr. Fellows—Did you notice anything particular about these young men?

A. Yes; when I got close up to the front stoop, as I was first coming up, I saw blood on the front of one of the young men's shirts. His stockings, too, had blood on them; seemed to be saturated with blood.

Mr Field—Which young man was that?

A. The same young man I pointed out before.

Coroner Rollins—On what part of the shirt was the blood?

A. It was on the bottom, down about here, (the witness standing up and pointing below his knees); and there was some up here, (pointing to his breast.)

Mr. Field—How much blood?

A. Considerable; sort of daubed on the bottom, and spotted on the bosom.

Mr. Bosch—You say there was blood on his socks, also?

A. Yes, they seemed soaked in blood, just as though a person has stepped right down into a pool of blood.

Coroner Rollins—Had they pantaloons or drawers on?

A. I think not; I did not take much notice; I was in a hurry to get up stairs. I think they only had night-shirts on.

Mr. Fellows—Did they have stockings on?

A. The one who had blood on his feet I noticed had stockings on; it was the blood that made me notice his stockings. I did not notice whether the other one had on stockings or not.

Q What else did you do?

A. I staid until the Captain came.

Q. What Captain was it?

A. Captain Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Coroner Rollins—Did you examine the front door as you passed the house?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find it open?

A. No sir. I took particular notice of the front door as I went along, and it was shut.

Q. When did you examine the door to see if it was secure?

A. At half past 1 in the morning and again at half past 4, and I found it closed and secure both times.

Mr. Fellows—How long were you on duty that night?

A. From 12 o'clock midnight till 6 in the morning.

Q. What hour was it when you heard the alarm?

A. At ten minutes to 6.

Q. How did you know the hour? Did you look at your watch?

A. I looked at the Fifth avenue clock as I passed the corner.

Q. On which side of the street were you—the Fifth avenue Hotel side?

A. No; I was on the lower side.

Q. Did you hear any other alarm before you heard the young men?

A. No.

Q. No call, nor whistle, nor anything?

A. No.

Q. Do you remember seeing Patrick Gwin in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and hearing him call or whistle?

A. I remember seeing him washing the stoop of the hotel; he was calling at the same time the young men were.

Q. He called to you as you passed down the street, and gave an alarm? a whistle, didn't he?

A. No; the young men gave the alarm. He did not give the alarm.

The Coroner—I thought you said he was calling you at the same time the young men were.

A. He did call after the young men first gave the alarm, but I didn't hear him whistle.

Mr. Fellows—Do you recognize any persons here as being the young men who gave the alarm?

A. I recognize one of them, Frederick Nathan, now in court.

Q. Who was the other?

A. I recognize the other as the young man they call Washington.

Mr. Fellows—Point him out.

The witness arose and pointed out Washington Nathan.

Q. Did you see anybody else?

A. No one except a woman in the basement.

Q. When you examined the door at half-past 4 how did you do it?

A. By going up on the stoop and taking hold of the door knob.

Q. You heard the alarm about ten minutes or a quarter to six?

A. Yes.

Q. You had just passed the door of the house?

A. Yes.

Q. You looked at the door as you passed?

A. Yes.

Q. And it was shut?

A. Yes. I noticed the front door as I passed, and am sure it was closed at that time.

Q. Did you examine the front of the house as you passed?

A. Yes.

Q. State the condition of the shutters on the second story. Were they opened or closed?

A. I did not take notice of the shutters until I went up in the morning. Two of them had wide screens. The windows were open.

Q. Were any of the shutters closed?

A. No.

Q. Then all that was between the room and street were the wire screens?

A. Yes, that was all.

Q. Who was the first person to enter the room up stairs after the alarm was given?

A. I was.

Q. Was there a light burning in the room when you entered?

A. Yes.

Mr. Field—Which room?

A. The room where the bed was.

Mr. Fellows—Now, Mr. Mangum, please go over to that window (pointing to a window opposite the jury) and show us just how the light was situated relative to the bed-room window and the street.

[The witness went to the window and explained the situation of the light.]

It was a common bracket, projecting from the window jamb, and turned toward the window so far that it came directly opposite or before one of the panes of glass, and could have been seen from the street.

Q. It was daylight when you entered the room?

A. Yes. Broad daylight.

Q. If that light had been burning during the night, could it have been seen from the street?

A. Yes. I think it could.

Q. Did you notice it burning as you passed the house?

A. No. We don't watch the windows above the parlor floors; we only watch the basement, and the parlor windows and the front door.

Q. If the light had been burning as you passed the house on the hotel side of the street, would you have been likely to notice it?

A. I think I should. [The witness next described the position of the corpse, as has already been repeatedly given.]

Q. Did you open any door leading from Mr. Nathan's room that morning?

A. Yes; I opened the door leading to the housekeeper's room.

Q. That is the rear room on the same floor as Mr. Nathan's?

A. Yes.

Q. How many doors are there between those rooms?

A. Two. There are closets and a passage-way into which a door opens from both rooms.

Q. Was either of these doors open?

A. Yes, the housekeeper's.

Q. And Mr. Nathan's was shut?

A. Yes.

Q. Was anybody present when you opened the door?

A. Yes, Mr. Frederick Nathan.

Q. Was he the only person present?

A. Yes, I think he was the only one.

Q. Where was the other?

A. I think he was out in the hall.

Q. Who was the first person you took up stairs?

A. The other officer that I sent for; that was about fifteen minutes after I first went up.

Q. Did Gwin, the porter from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, go up stairs?

A. I don't think he did. A number of people came in the hall, and some of them might have gone up; can't say whether they did or not.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE "DOG."

Q. Did you discover the "dog," or was your attention called to it?

A. I did not notice it myself. My attention was called to it by Frederick Nathan.

Q. When did he call your attention to it?

A. I can't say whether it was when I first came in or after we had been up stairs and came down again.

Q. Is that the "dog?" (handing the implement to the witness.)

A. Yes, that's the one.

Q. Was the blood on it when you first saw it?

A. Yes; this sharp end was stained with blood, and the bar had blood on it a few inches up from that end.

Q. How long have you been on that post?

A. About two months; my regular post is the 22d, but we sometimes double up posts.

Q. Had you observed whether the house was occupied during that time?

A. It was usually occupied; I had seen the young men on the stoop; and spoke to them; had seen a woman in the basement.

Q. Your attention had not been called to the house as one that had been vacated for the summer, and needed special care?

A. No.

Q. Had it been your custom to examine the fastenings on that front door every night?

A. Yes. I have examined it as I have said at half past 3 o'clock that morning, and then looked at it as I passed a little before 6, and didn't thing its appearance had changed at all. It was just as it was when I tried it a half past 4.

Q. Did you hear any one speak about the front door being open at the time the murder was discovered?

A. Yes, I heard some one speak about it next day in the house.

Q. Who was it you heard speak?

A. I can't say. It was one of the boys. I can't say which one.

Q. What reply did you make to that remark?

A. I told him the door was not open; that it was shut.

Q. What did he say to that?

A. He replied that he could swear positively that the door was open.

Q. Did not it arrest your attention, his saying the door was open, as something strange?

A. Yes, it did, and I told him it was shut.

Q. It was broad daylight when you last passed the door, before the alarm was given?

A. Yes.

Q. You couldn't be mistaken about its being shut?

A. No, I could not be mistaken. I am certain it was shut.

The above was the most important testimony.

Over-Issue of Parkersburg Branch Railroad Stock.

BALTIMORE, August 1.

There were rumors yesterday of an over-issue of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, commonly known as the Parkersburg Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which has been leased and worked by the latter company. The over-issue was stated in the morning papers to amount to $300,000, and was made by the secretary of the company, John L. Crawford, who has resigned. The amount at which the over-issue is fixed is a supposition merely, as no statement has been made by Crawford, and the directors have not concluded their examination. The over-issue was all hypothecated in Baltimore at about $15 on the share, the par value of which is $50. Crawford, the secretary of the company, was the confidential clerk of the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons for many years. Ex-Senator Van Winkle, President of the company, it is stated, intrusted to the secretary blank certificates of stock bearing his signature.

U. S. Circuit Court—2d & 3d days.

From the Parkersburg Times.

Buchanan's Administrator *vs* A. I. Boreman. The motion to remand this case to the State Court made by counsel for plaintiffs was overruled and the case was returned for trial.

H. L. Heiskell *vs* Walter & Co. Case continued to next term.

C. Creighton *vs* Stewart & McConn. Case set for next Saturday.

Geo. W. Burns *vs* Byrne & Ellis. Judgment for plaintiffs for $027 50 and costs.

Kanawha Salt Co *vs* steamer T. J. Pickett. Continued to next term.

Goodyear's administrator *vs* Dr. S. B. Bushfield. Injunction perpetuated.

Major H. H. Withers of Gilmer county was appointed U. S. Commissioner for that county.

THERE is at least one public man who will not, and cannot, be interviewed—Mr. Frelinghuysen, the new Minister to England. Here is what a *Herald* reporter said to him, and what he said to the reporter:

"I was told yesterday on what I deemed most excellent authority that you would probably decline the mission to England. Is it so?"

"I cannot say yet," he politely answered.

"So you have not accepted the mission?"

"Not yet."

"And not declined it?"

"Not yet; the matter is in abeyance."

"Is there anything you would desire stated as to reasons pro and con compelling your indecision in the matter?"

"I think it better to say nothing."

This is exquisite in its way, first, as showing the enterprise of the interviewer and the diplomacy and politeness of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, speaking of the next Presidential election, says:

I would select a good Union man, one whose record was loyal during the war, and who believed in the old Constitution under which our country attained all its prosperity. The old fossil party leaders I would discard. The candidate of the opposition ought to be some man like Chase, for instance, who would be acceptable to the true Union men, North and South. But I don't name any particular man as the best. It is impossible to do so now. The fitness of a candidate depends upon a great many circumstances, which can only be weighed when the time comes for making a nomination."

It is modesty, no doubt, that prevents Montgomery from naming the man.

Close of the Indianapolis Exposition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.

The Woolen Exposition closed to-day. The goods will be packed up to-morrow. There were but few visitors present.

EUROPE.

CAPTURE OF WISSEMBOURG BY THE PRUSSIANS.

Reported Capture of Saarlouis by the French.

PARIS, August 5.

It is officially reported here that the French forces have taken Saarlouis, after a great battle.

BERLIN, August 5.

The following dispatch has been received here from Niederrotterbach, a small village on the Lauter River, near Weissenberg, dated at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

"We have won a brilliant but bloody victory. The left wing was the attacking body, and consisted of the Fifth and Eleventh Corps, with the Second Bavarian. This carried by an assault under, the eyes of the Prince Royal, the fortress of Weissenberg and the heights between Weissenberg and Gesoburg.—Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps was splendidly defeated, being driven from its camp. General Douay himself was killed. Five hundred prisoners were taken, none of them being wounded. Many Turcos were among the captured. The Prussian Gen. Kerchback was slightly wounded. The Royal gensdiers and Fifteenth regiment of the line suffered heavy losses."

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The victory of the Prussian Crown Prince in capturing Weissenberg and Gelshler was brilliant but bloody. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind them their Gen. Douay killed, and 500 prisoners, and wounding many Turcos. The Prussians captured one cannon. The Prussian commander Kerchbach was slightly wounded.

LONDON, July 5.

The Prussian head-quarters are at Treves. A French corps is said to have moved last night on Saarlouis where a battle was expected. The rumor of the capture of the town is unconfirmed. It is said a cavalry skirmish occurred near Lauterbourg yesterday in which 25 French defeated 150 Prussians.

NEUNKIRCH NEAR TREVES, Aug. 5.

The French on Tuesday shelled Saarbrucken station. The engines, cars, &c., were saved.

Details of the Battle of Saarbruck.

LONDON, August 5.

A correspondent, indorsed by the *Times* as trustworthy and reliable, 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 the battle was estimated at 30,000 men, and the Prussians at only 6000. Artillery won the fight: there was but little infantry and no cavalry engaged. It was the 50th 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 latters, force had fully developed its strength. The small force of Prussians then retreated.

Rejoicing in Paris Over Saarbruck.

PARIS August 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 gardes but favorable news ended that at once.

A French Reconnoissance.

PARIS, August 5.

The French General, Beaugine, made a reconnoissance on the 3d between Saarbrucken and Saarlouis to observe the movements of the Prussians. They were not found in any force in that neighborhood.

Prussia Taking the Offensive.

LONDON, August 5.

THE *Times* this morning says: The plan of the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Moltke, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened. It is possible that Prince Frederick Charles will push forward and attack Nancy.

LONDON, August 5.

The fight at Saarbrucken on Saturday lasted six hours and on both sides 600 men were placed *hors du combat*.

Judging from French accounts the militrailloue have already decided the war.

The story which recently originated in France about a naval engagement off Cuxhaven in which a Prussian war vessel was sunk, is false, there has been no collision at sea between France and Prussia thus far. The French say that the Prussian needle guns recoil badly, and that the marksmen are soon compelled to fire from the shoulder. The French also say that the Prussian cavalry carry old horse pistols while the French have carbines of long range, and admitting of aim. Five corps of the Prussian army are mainly composed of Poles.

PARIS, August 5.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon the regiments of General Douay's division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked at Wissembourg by a very considerable force of the enemy, which had been massed in the woods skirting the Lauter river. Our troops resisted for several hours the attacks of the enemy and then retired to the summit of Pequarnier, an eminence which commands the line of railway to Bitsche. General Douay was killed. One piece of artillery, the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the hands of the Prussians. Marshal McMahon is concentrating the forces under his command at Wissembourg.

FRANKFORT, August 5.

The train has just arrived, bringing five hundred French prisoners from Weissenberg. They will be sent to Northern Prussia. The total number of prisoners taken by the Prussians in the fight was 800, including 18 officers.

LONDON, August 5.

The Report that Saar Louis was taken by the French proves unfounded.

It is understood that England is determined to make an invasion on Belgium a *casus belli*. The King of Belgium will summon the Powers who guaranteed their neutrality to her assistance, as soon as her territory is invaded, and England will respond.

The strenuous efforts made by the Court of Rome to bring the influence of the Empress Eugenie to bear effectively against the withdrawal of French troops failed, and to-day the last detachment leaves Civite Vecchie. The negotiations at Florence for the preservation of the neutrality of the Pontifical territory, was successful. It is reported that England will send two frigates to Tiber to protect the Pope.

THE CAPTURE OF WEISSENBOURG.

An Important Victory for Prussia.

CARLISRUHE, August 4, 6.30 P. M.

There was hard fighting at Weissenberg yesterday. To-day a large force of Prussians advanced between Weissenberg and Lauterbourg, ten miles into French territory, driving the advance posts of the enemy and destroying miles of railroad between Lauterbourg and Strasbourg, along which it is supposed McMahon was preparing to advance. The French loss was heavy, including many prisoners.

LATERT.—The Prussian victory at Weissenberg was decisive. The troops engaged were regiments of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian Army Corps, and Second Army Corps of Bavaria, led by the Crown Prince in person. The French force consisted of Douay's division of McMahon's corps. Weissenberg and Guishull, in the *rear of that town*, were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet, after an obstinate resistance. The General who commanded the French in the absence of Douay was killed, with two officers of his staff. A French encampment, one piece of artillery, five hundred wounded prisoners, including many Turcos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. On the German side, General Kirckbach was wounded. The Grenadier Guards and Fifteenth Regiment suffered severely.

LONDON, August 4.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from the Prussian headquarters that the Crown Prince's army has stormed Weissenburg. The troops of the Fifth and Eleventh Prussian army corps were reinforced by the Second Bavarian corps, and engaged General Douay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps. The French were driven off the field, and the Prussians now occupy the French camp. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss is considerable. No movement has commenced from the army of the Lower Rhine. The affair at Saarbruck is regarded here as totally unimportant. The Prussians at no time contemplated holding that town in force.

A FIGHT AT GERSWEILER.

BERLIN, August 4.

Another fight is reported at the town of Geuswoiler. A detachment of the French troops crossed the line and took possession of the village. The Prussians then attacked the French and dislodged them from their position in the village, when they retired with a loss of nine killed. Skirmishes may be expected all along the line. It would seem that the Prussians are anxious that the approaching general engagement should occur on the soil of the Fatherland, in order that the work of her army may be that of repulsing the invader.

WASHINGTON.

The President in Town—Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The President arrived this morning, and returns to Long Branch to-night. He starts on Monday for St. Louis. The Cabinet session was continued for two hours and a half, and was confined to the routine of business. Nothing was said about an extra session of Congress.

The President has appointed William Bailey of Ohio, Consul at Hong Kong.

Gen. Sickles' leave of absence has been extended one year.

The wages of all enlisted men in the navy has been increased $1.50 per month, by order of the President.

Capt. Green of the U. S. steamer Congress, writes from San Domingo July 21, that in his opinion a withdrawal of protection by the United States and of the prospects of annexation at some future time, would lead to a revolution by Cabral.

It is known from the President himself that he will not call an extra session of Congress, unless the war in Europe shall so affect our interests as to render one necessary, but of this he has no apprehension at present. The President contemplates issuing a proclamation of neutrality, but this may not be ready for weeks or more.

Mr. Frelinghuysen has not yet accepted the mission to England. It is understood that the unsettled condition of his business affairs delay a response.

Notice is given that passports for France can be obtained on application to the Department of State Passport Bureau.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, August 5.

A party of gentlemen who left Fort Garry on July 25th, arrived, at St. Paul to-day, and report everything quiet. The Canadian expedition under Col. Woolsey had reached Rainey Lake about 50 miles from Fort Garry, and had sent forward a proclamation declaring the designs of the expedition peaceful, and that the rights of all should be respected.

The Temperance Convention held at Bloomington, Illinois, yesterday, nominated Geo. W. Miner, of Tazewell county, for Congress from the 8th district.

The Chicago White Stockings were beated in a match game with the Haymakers of Troy. The score stood Haymakers 16; White Stockings 11.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

A report prevails here, circulated by one section of the Fenian organization, that a secret agent from the Irish Republican Directory in Ireland, has arrived and is busy endeavoring to heal the differences which has heretofore existed between the Fenian factions here. It seems to be understood that if England takes sides 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.

Army and Navy Reunion.

BOSTON, August 5.

The second annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf was held to-day. An oration was delivered by General Banks, followed by a banquet. The attendance was large.

Admiral Farragut was reelected President of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf. A provision was made for the collection of a history of the department for the next annual convention, to be held at Saratoga on the 8th of July next.

Broiled Ham in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 5.

The smokehouse of Fletcher & Co., Main street, between Walnut and Elm, caught fire this morning. Between eighty and one hundred thousand pounds of bacon was in the house, which was damaged mainly by water. Loss from five to ten thousand dollars. Insured.

North Carolina Election.

NEW YORK, August 5.

The *World's* Raleigh special says that the election yesterday was attended with riot and bloodshed between the negroes and whites, and that the election returns are meagre, but indicate largely increased Conservative majorities throughout the State, and a heavy falling off in the Radical vote. The Conservatives claim four out of seven congressmen, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, but nothing definite is known yet.

RALEIGH, August 5.

Mr. Turner editor of the *Sentinel*, was waylaid on his way to the depot, at Hillsboro, Orange county, and arrested by Holdens militia. Orange county has not been declared in a state of insurrection, no disturbances have occurred there. Both parties have been bitterly denounced for the outrage. The vote is very close in this county, with heavy Conservative gaines. The Republicans confidently expected 1,000 majority in the city, but received only 750. It is thought now that the two Conservative candidates for the State House representatives, have defeated the colored Republican candidates, and that the Harris negro candidate has lost the county by a small majority. The vote for Senatorial candidates in Franklin county, is very close, with the chances in favor of the Democrats. Rowan, Mecklenburg, Caborrus, Orange and Guilford counties, have gone Democratic. It is said in Alamance county, the Conservatives was so intimidated they did not vote. The county went largely Republican.

RICHMOND, August 5.

A dispatch from Raleigh says the Conservatives carried the North Carolina legislature, and that Judge Brooks of the United States Court will issue a writ of *habeas corpus* for the Caswell prisoners.

The Conservatives gained a congressman in the Packingham district.

NEW YORK CITY.

Manifesto from Real the Murderer.

NEW YORK, August 5.

John Real who will be executed this morning, for the murder of a policeman, has written an appeal to the public in which he reviews the circumstances of his trial and the evidence and character of the witnesses against him. He alludes to the excited state of public feeling at the present time, on account of the Nathan murder, and charges that he is sent to the gallows for political reasons, the document also attacks some prominent policians.

Before the trial one of the friends met Peter B. Sweeney in the park, Sweeney said: "Real must be hanged," "he has got to be hanged" the interest of Tamany Hall demand it. The document was evidently prepared by counsel and produces a decided sensation.

Rewards offered for the discovery of the murderer of Nathan amount to $40,000.

Real Executed.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Real was duly executed this morning at nine o'clock. There was no excitement.

The anticipated parade of the Orangemen did not come off to-day, and it is believed that it has been postponed until next year.

The cottage of Helmbold the druggist at Long Branch, was robbed last night of $18,000 worth of diamonds. A guest at one of the hotels met a similar loss of several thousand dollars.

The Judicial Election in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 5.

The judicial election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the Republicans by two thousand majority. Colonel Eaton, United States Marshal, arrested the officers of election of the Sixth ward, for violating the law in enforcing the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. They will be examined before United States Commissioner Smith next Monday. There is great dissatisfaction among the public, from the fact that a large proportion of the Republican tickets were thrown out by the failure to state what division the State candidates for the Supreme bench were, and also that they voted for Chancellors and Judges for which no election was ordered. The U. S. officials are taking the depositions of a large number of colored voters in regard to frauds, intimidation, &c.

Gen. Smith, member of Congress, and Judge Smith were fined five dollars each in police court this morning.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 5.

Nicholas Heading died this morning from injuries received three weeks ago, by being thrown from his carriage. He served one term as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and after he retired from the bench he went into a lucrative practice as one of the leading members of the city bar. He will be buried at Lexington Ky., his native place.

The Coroner held an inquest this morning on the body.

David White a bricklayer was found dead at his place of work an hour after he began his days labor. Verdict death from congestion.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

NEW YORK, August 5.

The Nathan murder mystery is yet unravelled, but it is understood that four men are under arrest on suspicion of a knowledge of the crime. Judge Bedford in his remarks to the grand jury to-day said that he had reason for great hope of the guilty ones being brought to justice in a few days. The rewards offered now amount to $40,000.

Scientific Exploration.

CHEYENNE, August 4.

The scientific expedition from Yale College, with Prof. Marsh, left here to-day to explore the geology of the country between the forks of the Platte. An escort from the 5th cavalry, under Captain Montgomery, goes with the party.

Jeff. Davis and Gen. Lee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, (W. VA., Aug. 5.

Jefferson Davis left yesterday on his way to Europe.

Gen. Robert E. Lee has not tendered his services to France. He has sheathed his sword forever.

Steamer Burned on Lake Champlain.

WHITE HILL, N. Y., August 5.

The new steamer L. J. U. Stark of the Northern Transportation Line, burned to the waters edge this morning near Plattsburg. One man lost overboard. Insured for $50,000.

The Weather Yesterday.

The Western Union Telegraph Co's. Bulletin.

WHEELING, Noon, August 6.

Cincinnati—Clear; wind s.; ther. 74.
Cleveland—Clear; wind s. w.; ther. 71.
Chicago—Clear; wind s. w; ther. 74.
St. Louis—Clear; wind s. s.; ther. 73.
Pittsburgh—Clear; wind w.; ther. 68.
New York—Clear; wind s.; ther. 78.
Buffalo—Clear; wind s. w.; ther. 71.
Portland—Clear; wind s. w.; ther. 71.
Boston—Clear; wind s. w.; ther. 71.
Baltimore—Clear; wind n. e.; ther. 67.

Commercial and Financial.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.

Business on Wall street is dull.

MONEY—Easy at 3@4 per cent on call; time loans 6½@7 per cent.

STERLING—Nominal at 109½@109¾; sight bills 110¼@110¾.

GOLD—Quiet and steady; opened at 112¼; advanced to 112¼, and closed at 112¼@112¼. Germans were free sellers, as well as heavy purchasers of bonds; their operations in the latter were estimated at one and a half millions. Carrying rates, gold, 3 per cent to flat. Clearances $5,000,000. For export to-morrow $600,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—First.

United States 6's of 1881, coupons,	111¾@111¾
Five-twenties (1862).....	111¼@111¾
Five-twenties (1864).....	110¼@110¾
Five-twenties (1865).....	110¼@110¾
Five-twenties (1865) new.....	109¼@109¾
Five-twenties (1867).....	109¼@109¾
Five-twenties (1868).....	109¼@109¾
Ten-forties.....	107¼@107¾
Currency sixes.....	111 @

STOCKS—Dull but strong.

Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Adams Express, 67¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., 73¼; American, 48¾; United States, 43¼; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 93; do. scrip, 88¾; Erie, 20¾; do. preferred, 42; Harlem, 128¼; Reading, 93¾; Michigan Central, 118; Lake Shore, 103¼; Illinois Central, 132; Pittsburgh, 107; Northwestern, 81¼; do. preferred, 84¾; Rock Island, 110¼; St. Paul, 39¾; do preferred 76¼; Wabash, 48¾; do preferred 72; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Chicago & Alton, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 33¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 78; Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central, 97¾.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 5.

FLOUR—Dull; family $6 50@6 75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and but little demand; red winter $1 25@1 30 for Nos. 2 and 1. Corn—Dull at 53@56c; sales small. Oats—Quiet; new 36@40c; old 50@55c, the latter for choice white. Rye—90@95c, and dull. Barley—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 97@98c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork quiet and firm at $30. Lard steady at 16½c. Bulk Meats are held firmly, but not much done; shoulders are held at 13½c; sides 15½@16@16½c. Bacon is fair demand; shoulders 14¾c; sides 17¼@17½c for clear rib, and 18¾c for clear. Sugar cured Hams 26c.

BUTTER—Scarce and in demand at 25@35c.

EGGS—Steady at 14@15c.

OILS—No change; demand light.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 5.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull and 1@2c lower; closing at $1 26@1 27 for No. 2; $1 18 afternoon the fair demand at $1 21@1 21¼ seller last half of August. Corn—Dull and 1c lower; closing at 78¼@78¾c for No. 2; this afternoon quiet and unchanged. Oats—Dull and ¼@¾c lower; closing at 43¾c for old; 40c for new No. 2. Rye—A shade easier; closing firm at 89c for No. 2. Barley—Steady at $1 04@1 05 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—$29 50@30 00. Lard Quiet at 15¾c. Shoulders 13¼@13¾c.

HOGS—Fairly active, firm and unchanged.

CATTLE—Steady at $4 25@8 12½ for prime to choice shipping steers.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, August 5.

FLOUR—Closed active and 5c lower on common and medium grades.

GRAIN—Wheat—Slightly in buyers' favor and without quoting demand at $1 21@1 25 for common to choice; $1 26 for spring, and $1 29@1 30 for winter red western. Rye—Quiet and steady. Oats—Dull and heavy at 43c for western, and steady for Ohio at 44@46c. Corn—Dull at 94@96c for new mixed western.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Unchanged. Beef—Steady with moderate demand. Cut Meats—Nominal. Bacon—Quiet and steady. Lard—Nominally unchanged.

ROSIN—Quiet and un