

courtesies within their power, and concludes his letter by saying, "I am sure that they will be happy to do anything in their power for a gentleman so distinguished, but I have thought it proper, in justice to yourself and the country to place the proper orders in shape." Seward will be received at San Francisco by one of the fleet, and thence will be carried in one or other of them during his entire absence. It is expected that he will be absent till next spring. In the meantime it is understood that he will address unofficial letters to the Secretary of State and Navy on the state of affairs in oriental countries. The Secretary of State has addressed letters to the U. S. ministers and consuls in China and Japan, advising them of the intended visit of Seward, suggesting that all proper attention be paid him whenever he may come in their vicinity. Seward will do all in his power to arrange with Oriental merchants, for a through line of first-class steamers from Yeddo and Hong Kong to San Francisco. The Chinese immigration question will be sifted by him, and the Chinese authorities induced not to allow any more women to emigrate to California from Hong Kong.

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—The Jury in the case of Charles Quinn, charged with the murder of Maggie Ryan, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree; it required a strong police force to keep back the mob while returning him to prison.

**CHICAGO, 8.**—The excitement of the Germans over the news of Prussia's victories is intense; jubilant crowds throng the vicinity of the news paper offices, particularly those of the German journals. There will be a grand demonstration to-night, a mass meeting, procession etc.

A Washington special says advices from Wyoming and other portions of the disturbed Indian District not received at the Interior Department, all indicate a complete cessation of hostilities. Notice has been sent to all the agencies of the action of Congress, making an appropriation to carry out treaty stipulations, and it is believed that all the tribes which have been contemplating war, and those engaged in actual hostilities will settle down quietly in their camps. The purchase and forwarding of goods is going on as rapidly as possible.

A *Tribune's* cable special from London, 8th, says: "Our special correspondent writes from Mayence on Thursday, 'This evening there came a dispatch from Weissenburg, announcing the Prussian victory and occupation of Weissenburg. I have obtained the following additional details: The King, on his arrival at Mayence, called a council of war and urged that the sooner the existing inaction ceased the better, and pressed an advance. His opinion was adopted, and orders were telegraphed to attack the outposts in the neighborhood of Laudan and Weissenburg. A Prussian force composed of two line regiments of Bavarian troops and some artillery, altogether about 9000 strong, drove the French before them to Weissenburg; the artillery was then brought to bear and opened on the fortifications of the town, and the town soon caught fire. Seeing this, and some confusion among the French troops, the Prussians could no longer be restrained by their officers, who were anxious to retire the town by cannonading. The soldiers rushed forward with the bayonet to surprise the French, who were not expecting any attack for hours to come, and were barricading and entrenching. The Prussians lost heavily, but took 800 prisoners and the town. The greatest enthusiasm prevails here, and there is an immense crowd about the palace waiting to cheer the King.'

The same correspondent writes from Mayence, on Friday, midnight:

"Half the prisoners taken at Weissenburg were first marched from the citadel to the railway. They put good faces on the matter and showed true French gaiety. A large crowd received them very well, throwing packages of tobacco and cigars to their beaten foes. The soldiers all belonged to the seventy-fourth regiment of the line. The officers were allowed to retain their swords and will be paroled on reaching Munich. The other four hundred taken at Weissenburg went last night to Effont. There were eight hundred in all. As before, wine and cigars were offered by the Germans, but the French desired to pay for everything. The privates were disarmed, but kept their bayonet-sheaths and knapsacks."

Another correspondent writes from Mayence, on Thursday, that none but official telegrams will be permitted to

be published for the next three days. Our special correspondent sends from Nancy, Friday morning, the following account of the battle at Weissenburg, from the French side. "While General Donay's division, composed of the seventy-fourth and fifth regiments of the line, the sixteenth battalion of Chasseurs on foot, one regiment of Turcos, one regiment of mounted Chasseurs and was busy yesterday in the neighborhood of Weissenburg, they were actually started by a terrific discharge of artillery. As the patrols, which had been posted all along the frontier, had not signalled the presence of any Prussian troops, the men believed for a moment that they were surrounded by the enemy. This was not the case, but the Prussians, in great force and well supplied with artillery, appeared on the heights of Scherger, occupying the whole country near the small Bavarian village of that name. Gen. Donay ordered his troops to advance before the enemy, keeping as much as possible behind Weissenburg, which lay just between them and the Prussians. But this precaution proved quite useless, because the Prussians' guns were pouring a tremendous fire upon them, and the troops were falling in great numbers in the village of Weissenburg itself. The French retreated from their former position, and commenced marching on the right side of the village. The Prussians' guns were playing equally on Weissenburg and in the midst of the troops. Several houses were on fire, and a large number of soldiers lay dead or wounded. At about eleven o'clock General Vohan's division were commencing to retire; however a new attack was ordered. The Turcos led the way and, bayonets in hand, threw themselves on one of the Prussian batteries. Their artillery all proved useless, and had the French insisted on attacking the enemy any longer there would not have been one of them left alive on the ground. As soon as what was left of Donay's forces began retiring, the Prussian artillery was after them, and it was about 12 o'clock when Gen. Donay fell a victim to the Prussian artillery. The troops commenced running without order, crossing the roads and vineyards until reaching the furthest point of Weissenburg. The number of the dead and wounded must be very large indeed. The remaining troops are eager to avenge the death of their late General. The country people seem in great consternation. The roads which lead to Hageman are covered with peasants, carrying their goods and chattels with them, crying over the sad fate reserved to their humble cottages.

**HELENA, 9.**—Mrs. Durgen, living on a ranch near this place, was yesterday holding a mule by a lariat, wound several times around her hand; the mule became frightened and ran off, dragging Mrs. Durgen several rods. Three of her fingers were torn off and her shoulder dislocated.

The German citizens celebrated the Prussian victories with bonfires, illuminations and the firing of cannon last night.

**ALBANY, 9.**—P. J. Claffin, head clerk of the delivery department of the post office, has been held to bail to answer a charge of stealing letters.

**NEW YORK, 9.**—The investigation of the Nathan murder was continued today, but nothing was elicited to throw light on the mystery. Washington Nathan made a full statement, accounting for his whereabouts throughout the night of the murder. He acknowledged that he was in a bagnio from 9 o'clock till 1.40 p.m. He repeated his statements as to the finding of the body. Said he had never had any altercation with his father; and said his expenses had never exceeded three thousand a year, and that his father had furnished him with capital to set up in business. He created a favorable impression, and his evidence goes far to dispel any prejudice against him.

Helmbold, the druggist, and his driver, were thrown from a carriage at Long Branch last evening; Helmbold was slightly and the driver seriously injured.

Edward Bedford was shot and badly wounded last night, by his son-in-law, Laughlin Brill, who was arrested.

A dispatch from Tarrytown says that the supposed murderer of Nathan was arrested at Nyack, yesterday; when apprehended he said "I know what you have come for." It is stated that he received four hundred dollars from Nathan the day previous to the murder. This dispatch was received late last night, and has been repeated this morning. It further states that the prisoner remained in Nyack jail all last night, and will be taken to New York.

Gen. James B. McKean, the newly

appointed Chief Justice of the U. S. supreme court for Utah, will leave for his new field of duty in a few days. He has not returned from Washington, where he has been in conversation with Gen. Grant and the Attorney General, upon the condition of affairs in that Territory.

**GALVESTON.**—A serious quarrel occurred between whites and blacks, at Wasco, on the 6th: one whiteman was killed and two colored wounded. About thirty-five shots were fired. The cause of trouble was a disagreement about business.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 9.**—The German sanitary fund will remit twenty thousand dollars to Germany immediately; the French sanitary committee will forward ten thousand to-day.

An anti-Chinese convention meets here to-night.

**CINCINNATI.**—Wm. Anderson fell into a slop tub at Huston's distillery, Dayton, yesterday, and was terribly scalded.

Special dispatches from Lexington, Ky., state that a serious disturbance had occurred in Woodford county, where a party of negroes have been committing depredations on private property, and a company of militia had been ordered out to quell the disturbance.

**LOUISVILLE.**—A special to the *Courier Journal*, from Lexington 8th, says the negroes are on the rampage in Woodford County, burning barns, oats and hay stacks, and turning stock into the hemp fields. On Rose Hill the negroes assembled, armed with muskets and pistols, and they are picketing all the roads leading into Versailles. Every one going into the city is halted and turned back, and ordered to retire to their houses. A company of militia arrived about two o'clock and the rioters dispersed; but they threaten to fight to-night. The guards of Lexington were awaiting orders to go to the scene of disturbance. There is a general apprehension that there will be a fight before morning. Official returns give the Democrats, in the recent election, a majority of about 5,000.

**NEW YORK, 9.**—Instructions have been received by Commissioner Shields, from Washington, to prosecute vigorously all lottery dealers who have neglected or refused to pay their special tax; the Commissioner commenced operations yesterday, and issued warrants for the arrest of a number of dealers.

**CHICAGO.**—Just after the performance of the Lydia Thompson Company commenced, at the Opera House, last night, Miss Thompson was arrested in her dressing room, on a warrant issued at the instance of Miss or Mrs. Griffin, who charged her with an assault. Justice Banyon being in the audience, Miss Thompson was bailed on the spot, and the performance continued. Miss Griffin is said by the members of the troupe to be insane.

The School census of Chicago is just completed; it gives a population of three hundred and six thousand.

**WASHINGTON.**—A cable dispatch from London, dated 1.30 this morning, says Gladstone's announcement that the English government had, at last made a special provision for Belgium is welcomed with a sigh of relief, and there is a feeling that England has once more vindicated her position as a European power. Disraeli only expressed the general feeling of the House when saying that he rejoiced that the government is resolved to maintain neutrality and the independence of Belgium; and that he accepted the declaration as an avowal of a wise and spirited policy, and not less wise because spirited. Few ministerial statements, the *Daily News* says, have been received with more general satisfaction. To their many claims to the confidence of the Crown and to the support of the people the government has now added another, which if it does not transcend at least equals any to which it was before entitled.

#### FOREIGN.

**SAARBRUCK SIXTH, 7 p.m.**—The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the first Prussian army corps, under Gen. Steinmetz.

**MAYENCE, 6, 9 p.m.**—The head of the Prussian columns approached Saar on the 5th. This morning Gen. Kewenz found the army to the west of Saarbruck in a strong position in the mountains near Spierhen, and immediately he commenced to attack their positions. Barnkow and Shapnagel came up, and General Goeven took command, and, after a very severe fight, the position occupied by Gen. Frossard was taken by assault, Gen. Francois and Col. Pen-ter are among the wounded. The even-

ing covered his retreat with a heavy force of artillery. Gen. Francois is dead. Loss heavy on both sides, the number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

**PARIS, 7, via LONDON.**—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet on Thursday, 11th inst. A dispatch from the Emperor, announcing McMahon's defeat and separation from the main army, caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, the position will yet be retrieved. The Prussians are over the frontier and advancing on Paris. The French speak of a battle as imminent. *La Liberte* bids the people of France to rise *en masse*, and repel the invaders.

**PARIS, 7.**—At 10 p.m., by order of the Empress, Regent, signed by M. Ollivier, minister of Justice, Duke De Grammont, minister of foreign affairs, M. Chanden de Valdrome, minister of the interior, M. Segres, minister of finance, Gen. Vicomte de Isan, minister of war *ad interim*. *Paris Journal Officielle* contains the following dispatches: Metz, 6th, 6:35 p. m. No further news has been received from Marshal McMahon, on the Saar. Gen. Frossard's corps alone has been engaged; the result is still uncertain.

**PARIS.**—The enthusiasm of the people here over the favorable reports from the frontier is indescribable. Enormous crowds are in the streets around the Bourse, so that no vehicles can pass, and they are shouting and singing patriotic songs. The cafes are filled to overflowing. Placards are posted at the bourse, giving the particulars of the last two days' fighting. Official reports are awaited with feverish anxiety, but none have yet appeared. As the government will permit no other news from the army to be telegraphed abroad, the *Bulletin* reports cannot be used. The attacks made last night upon the shops of the money changers were occasioned by imprudent remarks made by some of their employes, who were Germans. At one shop, which bore the arms of Russia, a placard was placed, bearing the inscription "Respect for the arms of Russia." The shops menaced last night remain closed to-day. The *Gaulois* prints a dispatch from Metz, reporting that a regiment of the royal guard of Prussia was cut to pieces at Tessenburg on Thursday, and a Prussian general wounded. The French soldiers fought like lions, and the loss of the enemy was seven thousand.

*La Liberte* has the following from official sources: Frossard has only retreated a short distance. McMahon fought near Neiderbron, his headquarters were at Hageman, and he has fallen back on St. Overne, thus Strasbourg is menaced.

A private dispatch is said to have been received, announcing that a corps of Baden troops have crossed the Rhine above Basle.

**PARIS, 7.**—The *Presse* of to-day says at the Bourse yesterday, several persons were arrested. At three o'clock shouts of "a bas la Bourse" were uttered by parties exasperated by dissimulation and false news, whereupon orders were given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious, and tore up the railings around the enclosure; a force was brought to bear and the building was evacuated amid applause from the crowd on the place outside. A judicial investigation is now going on.

*La Liberte* publishes the following: "at one o'clock to-day the Bourse was invaded by a crowd, maddened with joy and enthusiasm, and instantaneously the windows in all the streets near by were hung with flags on account of the great victory announced to have been gained by MacMahon. We managed to get through the crowd to the bureau of the commissary of police, who said he had not received any official news of the war. A few moments after a placard was put up by the administration, which announced that the corps of MacMahon occupied a strong position, but it made no mention of a battle."

**METZ, 7, 6.20 a.m.**—During the fighting yesterday the Prussians fired upon the ambulances at Forbach, and set fire to the town. The third corps was engaged at Forbach; supported by only two divisions from other corps. The corps of Generals Admiral and Foilay were not in the fight. The combat commenced at 1 o'clock, and at first appeared of little importance; but soon large masses of troops, hidden in the woods, attempted to turn our position. At 3 o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed and had given up the attack; but fresh troops arriving to their assistance, Frossard was obliged to retire. To-day troops, which got