THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Department of Moselle.

Its Strategic Points.

Fortress of Metz.

Almost Impregnable.

Thionville and Forbach.

Their Location and Strength.

The Leading Generals

Von Moltke and MacMahon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SCENE OF WAR.

METZ AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

The Theatre of the First Reported Engagement-Metz, Thionville, and Forbach-The Strategic Points.

The cable telegrams from Europe this morning represent the French army as being concentrated at and around Metz, in the Department of Moselle. This city is the strongest strategic point in the eastern part of France, and even if the reports already received of a Prussian advance upon it are premature, it will undoubtedly be made the objective point of the first movements of King William's forces. One report speaks of a Prussian advance into Moselle by way of Forbach, on the railroad from Nancy to Manheim, but it is said to be only a detached corps, and but little importance is attached to it. Another report, however, which lacks confirmation at this writing, speaks of an encounter between the French and Prussians near Forbach. resulting in the defeat of the latter with a loss of 3000, while the French loss is put at 2000 only. If this reported engagement should prove to be unfounded, it is quite probable that a battle will take place in this locality within a short time, and we therefore present the following interesting matter in relation to the locality:

The Department of Moselle is situated on the frontier of France, and is formed of parts of the old provinces of Lorraine i French Luxembourg. It is located between the Departments of Lower Rhine, Meurthe and Meuse, and is bounded on the north by Belgium. Rhenish Prussia and Bavaria. It has an area of 2034 square miles, and a population (in 1861) of 446,457. The surface of the country is partly covered with contreforts of the Ardennes and Vosges mountains, forests also extending over a great portion of the soil. Through the Department flows the river Moselle, from which it takes its name, rising in the department of Vosges, and passing in its course Remirement, Epinal, Toul, Frouard, Pont-a-Mousson, Metz. and Thionville. It separates the duchy of Luxembourg, now subject to the sovereignty of the House of Orange-Nassau, which occupies the throne of Holland, from Rhenish Prussia, and joins the Rhine on the left of Coblentz. The course of the river is tortuously N. N. E., and its length 328 miles.

The Fortress of Metz, the chief town of the department, is situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seille, and at the head of a branch of the railway from Paris to Strasbourg, 170 miles east of Paris. Under the Romans, Metz rose to considerable importance, being traversed by six grand military roads. Under the descendents of Clovis it became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia. passing to the Emperor of Germany on the decline of the House of Charlemagne. It wa then strongly fortified as a barrier against France, and allowed to possess an almost republican freedom. In 1552 it ceased to be free. claiming in that year the protection of France. By the revocation of the edict of Nantes it received a blow from which it has never recovered. In 1861 it had a population of 56,888, which has increased at the present time to about 65,600.

Independently of its strategic and military importance, Metz is a place of some repute. It has a gothic cathedral whose spire towers to the height of 373 feet, a tribunal of commerce, a national college, a school of engineering, a primary normal school, a botanical garden, an Academie Universitaire for the Departments of Ardennes and Moselle, and a public library containing 30,000 volumes. It has also important manufactories of coarse woollen cloths, muslins, thread, machinery, and musical instruments, and an active trade, the town being a general er trepot for colonial and foreign merchandise.

Up to the year 1728 the town was nothing but an assemblage of narrow streets, dirty and badly built. It was under the active administration of the Marshal of Belle Isle that it began to be rejuvenated and ornamented. This impulse once given was not arrested; perhaps, indeed, it went too far. More than one souvenir of the ancient ages has been destroyed, which might have given us some precious relies, for which people search now in vain. But we cannot regret the transformation which has given Metz beautiful streets and courts, good wharves, wellbuilt and delightful promenades. The houses are constructed solidly of stone, are generally of a very simple architecture, and have rarely four floors. A great number have gardens attached. Some streets on the right bank of the Moselle are very steep, and are impassable for carriages. Confined now in parrower limits than it was formerly, the city of Metz beholds a part of its monuments, its abbeys, and its churches replaced by immense fortifications.

It has become not only one of the most strongly fortified places in France, but in all

The Fortifications of Metz. The fortified wall of Metz, on which they have not ceased working since French domination began, and which the celebrated Cormonpaigne almost entirely altered a little more . The value of Thionville, if captured, might not than a hundred years ago, is so important, on be very great, so long as Metz should remain in-

of at least 120,000 men, with an extraordinary amount of war material, would be needed to undertake its siege. There only remain of the fortifications of the sixteenth century the intrenchments of Guise, the Serpenoise tower, the gate of the Germans, and the tower D'Enfer. The gate of the Germans seems to have been preserved to give an idea of all those which formerly existed, and which have been demolished as useless since the adoption of the new system of fortifications. They were but strong castles with four towers surmounted with batteries, and having each a castellan. There are noticeable on the walls of the tower D'Enfer traces of Spanish cannon balls, and there is shown therein the dungeon where, during six months, the monks were shut up who plotted to deliver the place to the Imperial troops. The approaches to the town are defended by two forts, six lunettes, and one earth-work. These two forts were built by Cormontaigne, that of Belle-Croix, with the lunette of Cheneau-presents a development of galleries of mines of about 10,000 metres-crowns on the east the heights from which one can leap into the city. The other, called Fort Moselle, or the "Double Crown," is situated toward the north. Its works, formed of ditches full of water and flanking fortifications, make it very difficult of attack by the cannon of the enemy.

Built in 1737, the redoubt, called the "Redoubt of Pate," occupies the position of the ancient Naumachie, and forms, when they raise the waters of the Seille, an island, which one approaches by a subterranean gallery. In case of a siege, the waters of the Moselle and the Seille can be raised sufficiently to inundate the low ground to the south and southwest of the

Metz also contains an arsenal, one of the largest in France, with a cannon foundry attached; an armory in which 80,000 stand of arms are stored in time of peace, and a military hospital which has accommodations for 1500 patients. The ordinary garrison in time of peace is 10,000 men.

The Approaches to Metz are through nine gates. These are as follows:-The gate Des Allemands; the gate Mazelle; the gate Saint Thiebault, the approaches of which, like those of the two preceding, are covered by small, well-cultivated gardens; the Serpenoise gate, opened for use in 1852, and which established direct communication between the city and the railroad station; the gate of France; the gate of Thionville; the Chambiere gate, opposite the island of Chambiere, where there is a battery of artillery, the central school of millitary pyrotechnics, the parade-ground of the garrison, the gate of the city, the abattoir, the cemetery of the first two wards; and the Jewish cemetery; the Saulcy gate, opposite an island occupied by the powder magazine, a lunette, and some wool-yards; finally, the Saint Barbe gate, at the end of the principal street of the Jewish quarter, and which serves as the means of communication between the arsenal and the fort of Belle-Croix.

At the entrance to the gate Des Allemands, on the tower to the left, is the following gothic inscription:-

Henri...... De Rancoval. Tut de cet ouvrage maitre principa! 1445.

A City that Never Surrendered. So strong, indeed, are the fortifications that its escutcheons mention as its strongest claim to renown that it has never been taken since it has been surrounded by a wall. It was that it might not debase itself that this proud city refused a passage to the armies of the Holy Alliance when they evacuated the French territory. It made them cross the Moselle on a bridge, which it constructed under the ramparts, in order to spare itself the shame and grief of such a spectacle as would be afforded by the passage of foreign armies through the walls.

The Fertified Town of Thionville is situated seventeen miles north of Metz, on the left bank of the Moselle, within a few miles of the Prussian frontier. It is the capital of the arondissement of the same name, in the Department of Moselle; and had in 1856 a population of about 10,500, besides a garrison of 2000 men. It is connected with Metz by a railroad, and with Luxembourg and other neighboring towns by excellent roads. It has a large trade in timber, coal, grain, and iron. The forges and furnaces in the vicinity produce iron to the value

of about \$2,500,000. It was to Thionville, says the historian Fredegaire, that Pepin the Little, in 753, sent his grandson Charles, at the age of twelve years, to visit Pope Etienne II. Charlemagne loved to stay at Thionville. He there passed the winter. after he had beaten the Saxons. He rested there after the conquest of Lombardy. He there celebrated the feasts of "Noel and Paques," to relieve the grief caused by the death of his Queen, Hildegarde. He there called an assemblage of the chiefs of the natian to submit to them the will which divided his estates among his three sons. Thionville took the part of the Count of Luxembourg under the sovereignty of the Emperors, when that battle occurred between Ebange and Uckange, where the slaughter was such, says the historian Bertels, that the blood of the combatants, running into the Teusch and thence into the Moselle, reddened this river as far as Thionville. Pernaps no city has changed masters as often as this one. It belonged to the Saxons in 1443, the Duke of Bourgogne in 1514, two years later to Ladislas V., King of Hungary and Bohemia, to the Dukes of Bourgogue from 1467 to 1477, to the Imperial House of Hapsburg up to 1599, to the Kings of Spain up to 1643, at last to France, of which it originally formed a part. In 1814 General Hugo, commanding the place, bravely sustained the attack of a Prustian army corps, and forced them to retire with con-

siderable losses. During the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, Thiroville was the best fortified place in the Luxumbourg country. One sees there yet the tower Aux Paces which serves as a magazine, some houses built against the castle preserving traces of the old wall. The shape of the place is an irregular heptagon, with half moons, countergards, and lunettes. The actual fortifications are those of Vauban and of Cormontaigne, which have preserved the bastions, rebuilt of brick, anterior to 1643. The town is inclosed by regularly laid out works with six bastions and ravelins, and covered by ten advanced lunettes. The river is bridged bere, and forms an island in the centre, which is strongly fortified. The bridge is also defended by a strong bridge-head, with three bastions and two ravelins. Commanding elevations on either side of the river invite the enemy's batteries.

account of its strength and extent, that an army | tact, unless as a secondary base for a corps of observation, since Thionville and Metz together form a base for operations on the Moselle line, Metz being far the stronger, and still enjoying easy communication with the East as well as the South and West.

The Town of Forbach. near which the reported advance of the Prussians has been made, and their defeat by the French sustained, is the chief town of the arondissement of Sarreguemines, in the Department of Moselle. It is situated on the Nancy and Manheim Railroad, 43 miles northeast of Metz. The population is probably not greater than 6000. The situation is an admirable one, on a delightful plain at the foot of a mountain called Schlossberg. It was formerly the chief town of a grand seignlory, and for its defense a castle was built upon the top of a mountain. The ruins are still visible there. In 1718 the seigniory was erected into a duchy. In 1552 Charles V established his camp in this country, when he was preparing to lay siege to Metz. The town of Forbach, composed of narrow and winding streets, is surrounded by sandy mountains and large forests. The roads from Sarreguemines and Sarrelouis meet there, and make one of the principal outlets of Germany. It is the extreme railroad station on French soil.

THE GENERALISSIMOS.

THE PRUSSIAN LEADER.

Baron Von Moltke, the Chief of Staff to King William I. Helmuth-Charles-Bernard, Baron von Moltke, chief of staff of the Prussian forces, and the man upon whom develves the conduct of the war in be-helf of Prussia, was born at Gnewitz, in Mecklen-lurg, on the 26th day of October, 1800, and is, there-fore, at the present time about seventy years old. While yet young he entered the service of Denmark, while yet young he entered the service of Denmark, having already received a tdeoretic knowledge of military science, and being recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability in the profession which he had chosen. At that time serious complications had already arisen between the crown of Denmark and the duchies, the chief point upon which there was dispute being royal succession. It was thought that the male line in the reigning family would soon become extinct, and a prospect family would soon become extinct, and a prospect of the independence of the duchtes thus afforded. The project of annexing Schleswig to the German Confederation was even openly advocated in the Provincial Assembly, and young Von Molike so sympathized with the German side of the dispute that, in 1822, he entered the service of Prussia that, in 1822, he entered the service of Prussia. Here for ten years he remained in subordinate positions, displaying in each such marked superiority that in 1.32 he was promoted to a place in the staff. Three years afterwards he visited the East, and was presented to the Sultan, Mahmoud II, who was then introducing into Turkey more radical measures of reform than had been effected by any of his predecessors, intending, if possible, to make the Ottoman Empire one of the first powers of the world. The Sultan knowing that Von Moltke had already achieved a repufirst powers of the world. The Sultan knowing that Von Moltke had already achieved a reputation in his own country for his careful study and exact knowledge of the art of war, requested him to initiate him into the new strategic theories of Europe, and for several years Von Moltke was engaged in directing military reforms in Turkey—the results of which were afterward shown in the Crimean war—and assisted in the Syrian campaign of 1839. For seven years after this he saw much of European life, and wandered about the world perfecting himself in his vocation. In 1846 he returned to Trussia and was appointed aid-de-camp of Prince Henri, living at Rome, and who died in the of Prince Henri, living at Rome, and who died in the following year. After having been engaged in several departments and in important missions, he several departments and in important missions, he became in 1856 the aide-de-camp of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and two years afterwards was appointed chief of staff of the army, and yet holds that position. In 1869 he prepared the plan of an expedition, the carrying out of which was prevented by the prompt conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Property of France and Australia. the prompt conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Emperors of France and Austria at Villafrancai on the 11th day of July, 1857, shortly after the battle of Selferino. For some years previous to 1864, the chief feature of the foreign policy of Prussia had been the incessant pursuit of a lan for the annexation of the duchies of Schieswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The crown jurists of the Government prepared a statement according to which the King of Denmark, and not the Prince of Augusten-burg (a matter of about which there had been much dispute), had been, up to october 30, 1864 (the date of the treaty of Vienna), the lawful sovereign of the of the traty of Vienna), the lawful sovereign of the duchies, and by which it would appear that his right had been ceded by that treaty to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. Prussia therefore rejected all the endeavors made by the Prince of Augustenburg for the purpose of obtaining recognition by Prussia as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, as well as the attempts made by the Federai Piet to establish its competency to settle the question of the succession. A small party among the higher nobility of the duchies were in favor of perrusuent union with Prussia although the large perr anert union with Prussia, although the large majority of the people asked the recognition of histority of the people asked the recognision of Scaleswig-Hoistein, both the Prince and the people being, however, in favor of making concessions to Prassia. In the war resulting, Von Moltke played a great part against Denmark, in whose service he had great part against Denmark, in whose service he had once been, and, as chief of staff, was joined with Prince Frederick Charles, who was called to the command of the allied troops. In this position he displayed great ability; and so remarkable were his powers that he was called to organize the war which, in the following year, took place between Prussia and Austria. The plans laid down by him were carried out. were carried out—so far as circumstances would admir—to the letter. Engaged in the service of Prussia, he devoted all his energies to its advancement, and to him not less than to Bismarck was due the success of the war. Everybody must remember the excitement in regard to the news from Europe which was felt during the latter days of June and the early part of July, 1866. The fever ran high, the hatred between Austrian and Pruss an being not less evident then than be-tween Prussian and Frenchmen now, and occa-sioning greater disturbances. The Frenchmen, too, in for their share of abuse, for there was no telling whether or not the Emperor of the French would interfere in the struggle and force such a conclusion of it as would suit his wishes. The enthusiasm which the cable despatches now tell us is manifested in Prussia and France—the one country shouting the praises of the arrogant William whom, with that fervor of patriotism which comes in great crises and disappears with them, they called "der alte Herr"—was as great then as now, and when King Wil-liam, accompanied by Bismarck and Von Moltke, left Berlin for the seat of war, he was greeted with such cheers and demonstration as hardlyhave their parallel now. There were marching and countermarching all to the tune which Von Moltke, hardly recognize then as a leader save in the private councils of Prussia, had made. At last came the news of the battle of Sadowa. The austrians had been beaten, and Prussia had become the great power of Germany. General von Moltke was on the field near the person of the King during the fight, and under his direction the army advanced towards Vienna. On the 22d day of July General Moltke arranged a truce of five days, during which an armistice was con-cluded, accompanied by arrangements which as-sured the triumph of Prussia. Then he received from King William the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, as nonor not less dear to a Prussian than the cross of the Legion of Henor to a French-man. Since that time, and until the breaking out present war between France and Prussia General von Mottke has been engaged in the study of his vocation, and enjoying the deserved rewards or eminent ability. He is known not alone as a solder, but as an author, having written "Der Dus-sisch-Turkische Feldzag" (The Russo-Turkish Cam-paign), Berlin, 1836; "Biefe Ueber Zustaende und Begebenheiten in der Turkei" (Letters on the Condi-

ton of Turkey), 1841; and in 1859 he directed the official publication of the "Campaigu in Italy." THE FRENCH LEADER,

Marshai MacMahon, Due de Magenta, Napoleoa's Chief General.

Marshai MacMahon, who holds chief command of
the French army has well earned the reputation of
a brave and skilful soldier. He is now sixty-two
years of age, having been born at Sully in July,
1808, and deriving his descent from an Irish family
who risked and lost all for the last of the Suart
kings, and then carried to France their national
translons, ancestral pride, and historic name to
mingle their blood by marriage with that of the
nobility of their adopted country.

His father was a lieutenant general in the armies
of France, and had him educated at the military
sencel of St. Cyr. At the are of nineteen he was sublieutenant in the 4th Hussars. The exchanged into a

sensed of St. Cyr. At the are of nineteen he was sub-lieutenant in the 4th Hussars. He exchanged into a regiment bound for Africa, where, on the hill of

Monzai, General Clanzel rewarded him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor on account of the reckless daring he had displayed. An incident in the African campaign shows his intrepid character. At the close of the successful battle of Terchia, General Achard wished to send an order to Colonel Ruihieres at Blidah, between three and four miles off, to change the order of his march. This commission he entrusted to MacMahon, and offered him a squadron of mounted chasseurs as an escort. He declined their protection and rode off alone. His journey lay entirely through the enemy's country, which was rugged and irregular. About 600 yards from Blidah lay a ravine, broad, deep, and precipitous. MacMahon had risen close to the ravine, when suddenly he beheld a host of Arabs in full pursuit of him from every side. One look told him his chances, There was no alternative than to jump the treacherous abyss or be butchered by his pursuers. He set his horse's head at the leap, put spur and whip to it, and cleared the ravine at a bound. The pursuing Arabs, dismayed, ventured no further, and only sent after the daring soldier a shower of bullets as horse and rider rolled over on the other side, with the poor steed's leg broken. At the attack on Constantine he received further promotion. He continued connected with African warfare and public affairs until the opening of the Russian war, when more favorable opportunity to attain military fame presented itself. On the 8th of September the perilous honor devolved on him of carrying the Malakoff, which formed the key of the defenses of Sebastopol. The impetuous ardor of his troops proved irresistiwhich formed the key of the defenses of Sebastopol. The impetuous ardor of his troops proved irresistible. They entered the works and maintained ferhours a desperate conflict with the Russians. Pellissier, the Commander-in-Chief, believed the fort was mined. He sent MacMahon orders to retire, "I will hold my ground," was the reply, "dead or alive." Success crowned his bravery, and the tri-

color soon floated above the fortress.

After more brilliant services in Algeria, the Austrian war next called him to the field. In one week from the commencement of hostilities the French had driven back the Austrians across the Ticino, turned their flank, and forced them to give battle. With a suddenness which the French had not antici-With a suddenness which the French had not anticl-pated, the Austrians, on the 4th of June, 1859, with a force of 150,000 men, attacked the advancing French at the bridge of Magenta. The choicest French troops were there, and they met the attack with unbroken front, and drove back the foe with loss. But the Austrians, rein-forced at every moment, seemed destined to be the victors. MacManon with the force under his command had early in the day crossed the river further up to execute a flank movement. He heard the booming of the guns, and in a moment realized the situation. Hastily reversing his orders he adthe situation. Hastily reversing his orders he advanced against the enemy. The movement proved decisive. The Austrians were utterly routed and fled in disorder, leaving 7000 prisoners in the hands of the victors, and 20,000 soldiers killed and wounded on the field of battle. In 1861 MacMahon, now Duke of Magenta, attended the coronation of William of Prussia, whom now he encounters in deadly warfare. In physical appearance Marshal MacMahon is rather below the middle size, with small but wellshaped face and head, and spare, lightsome figure.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Arrest of George Rankin.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. During Saturday's session a warrant was issued by Judge Paxson for the arrest of George Rankin, upon the oath of August Meyler, who pleaded guilty to perjury by swearing falsely when offering himself as ball in this court, and who swore that Raukin procured and paid him so to swear. This morning Rankin surrendered himself into the custody of the court, denying the truth of the charge, and asked that ball be allowed and the earliest day possible be fixed for a hearing. The Judge fixed the ball in \$5000, and named to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Business was considerably delayed this morning by the return of a new panel of jurors for the second period of the term, which began to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, July 18, 1870. There is a more settled feeling in finance circles to day, and all the markets show a firmer tone, owing to the certainty of a European war, and the impression that its continuance will enhance the market value of all classes of American securities. There can be no doubt also that the adjournment of Congress closes a period of financial agitation which has been the chief cause of the disturbance during the last

six months. Loans are quite active this morning, and the tone of lenders is evidently towards a higher range of figures before many days are past. day 4@5 per cent. is the range for demand loans and 6@7 per cent. for discounts of 30 to 60 days. 71/2 per cent, is readily obtained on all paper boyond the latter term.

Gold is very active, the sales opening at 117% and advanced steadily up to 120 before noon. Government bonds are weak, prices showing decline of about 1/4 per cent.

The stock market was active and prices were strong, but showed weakness at the close. City sixes sold at 101%. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 89¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was strong at the opening,

with sales at 49% @49.81, but closed at 49% Pennsylvania improved, selling at 57%@58; Oil Creek and Allegheny sold up to 46%; Camden and Amboy at 120%; and Lehigh Valley at 57%. The balance of the list was quiet, the only sales being in Morris preferred at 70.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS.

\$10000 Amer Gold			*******	118
FIRST 1	BOARI).		
\$700 City 68, New.101%			R ls.	49
\$1500 N Penna 6s. 94	100		b30.	
100 sh O C& A R 2d. 46%	100		*******	
12 sh C & A R.c&p.	100		b5.	
lots120%	27	de.	.opg ls.	50
7 sh Leh V R 57%	200	do.	85 ls.	49
20 sh Penna R 57%	100	do.	b3.	49
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100 do 49%	400	do		49
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JAY COOKE & Co. quote		nment	securit	es i
follows: U. S. 6s of 1881,	113 4 @	118%:	5-20s of	186
109@100%: do., 1864, 108	1@109	14: do	Nov.	186
108% @109%; do. do., July,	108%	1108%;	do. do.,	186
108% @108%; do. 1868,	10834	@109;	10-409,	1
@107%; Pacifics, 112@113.	Gold	118@1	1936.	
MESSRS. DE HAVEN &	Ввотн	ER. No	0. 40 8.	Phi
Street, Philadelphia, report				
_U. S. 68 of 1881, 113 4 @11				
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1001 (CA1003) . 40 1007	Ac. 20	1027 100 20	12.4.2	2.00

new, 105 % 2105 %; do. 1867, do. 105 % 2105 %; do. 1868, do., 108 % 2105 %; 10-408, 107 & 107 %; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113 % 2113 %; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113 % 2120 %; Silver, 112 & 114, Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$220 & 840; Central Pacific R. R. \$575 & 895; Union Pacific Laud Crant Bonds, \$780 & 785

NABE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:-10 00 A. M.... 117 M @ 122 % | 12 30 P. M 121 /

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, July 18.—The market for Beef Cattle is quite dull, and prices have declined. Sales of choice

at 9@9%c.; fair to good at 7%@9%c., and common at 5,37c. per lb. gross. Receipts 2163 head.

۱	The following are the particulars of the sales:
ļ	Head, 87 Owen Smith, Western and Penna., 7%@9%.
į	130 John Smyth & Bro., Penna., 7% 69%.
ł	45 Dernis Smith, Penna., 7%(@8)6.
l	56 A. Christy, Western, 8½ @9¼.
ł	D6 A. Chiraty, Western, organiza.
١	57 J. Chirsty, Western, 8 694.
١	118 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 8@9.
١	66 P. McFillen, Western, 8669.
ı	50 P. Hathaway, Western, 71 @S14.
1	78 J. S. Kirk, Western, 756 @ 9
J	54 B. F. McFillen, Western, 709.
1	100 J. McFillen, Western, 8@9.
1	85 E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9%.
4	90 Uliman & Bachman, Western, 8@91/2.
ı	275 J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 7@9%.
1	104 Mooney & Miller, Western, 71/099.
1	50 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 5% @9%.
	92 H. Chain, Western, 7@8%.
I	58 Joseph Chain, Western, 7@8%.
1	70 J. & L. Frank, Western, 7% 68%.
i	50 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 8@8%.
	75 Hope & Co., Western, 8@9%.
	75 John McArdle, Western, 7@9.
	Cows are in steady request at \$60@80 for e
	and \$50@60 for common, the latter for cow and

and \$50@60 for common, the latter for cow and calf. There is a fair degree of activity in the sheep market, and prices are steady; sales of \$500 head at the Park Drove Yard at 5@5c. per h. Stock at \$2@3 per head, good lambs from \$56 to 9c. per h., and common do. at \$2@2.50 per head. About 4000 head sold at the Avenue Yard at the same figures. Hogs are unchanged. Sales of 2545 head at \$11.50@13, the inter for corn fed.

SECOND EDITION | 23, 1870. The forfeiture will be two hundre 1

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Prussia. for Russia

Norway and Sweden Strictly Neutral

Switzerland's Armed Neutrality.

FROM EUROPE.

English Neutrality. LONDON, July 18 .- The Morning Post has a double-leaded article to-day containing the folowing sentence:-"Any violation of Belgian neutrality e nds England's neutrality."

The War Beginning to Tell on Commerce. The steamship Leipsic, of the North German Lloyds, will not sail for Baltimore as advertised, being detained at Southampton until orders from Germany. All the Prussian merchant vessels now in British ports will remain. Their crews have abandoned them and are returning home. There are in our ports many German colliers. These, too, have been ordered to remain, lest their cargoes should fall into the hands of the French.

Prussin Not Quite Ready. The Times in an editorial this morning expects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior preparations and efficiency of the French army. Prussia needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in

The End not to be Seen. In another editorial the Times says: -"France, without a shadow of excuse or justification, plunges Europe in a war of which no person

living can see the end." The American Malls.

The Washington Government will be urged to provide for the transportation, under a neutral flag, of the Brest and Southampton mails recently carried by the North German [Lloyds, the Hamburg American Company, and the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

Norway and Sweden Strictly Neutral. STOCKHOLM, July 18.—It is assured that Norway and Sweden will remain strictly neutral in the question between France and Prussia. Switzerland to Maintain an Armed Neutrality.

ZURICH, July 18 -Switzerland will maintain an armed neutrality. The Chambers have voted plenary powers to the State Council to raise money and troops.

Russia Pronounces in favor of Prussia. LONDON, July 18 .- A panic has arisen from a rumor that the Emperor of Russia pronounces in favor of Prussia, and mobilizes the Russian army. This rumor paralyzes everything. The stock market here and in Liverpool is merely nominal.

Sweden's Neutrality. COPENHAGEN, July 18 .- The neutrality of Sweden has just been officially announced, the Government having previously communicated with France.

France and the South German States. Paris, July 18.—France demands a decision

from the South German States by noon to-day as to their position in the coming struggle. The Casus Belll.

BERLIN, July 18 .- The official press assert that Benedetti, lately the French Ambassador to this city, courted an insult by repeatedly waylaying and addressing King William after he had received Prussia's ultimate answer and renewing his insolent demand. It is said that Benedetti was not recalled by the French Gov ernment, but had a leave of absence granted him on another matter altogether foreign to the question at issue.

Commanders of the French Army.

Paris, July 18.—Marshal Canrobert commands the 1st Army Corps; the Duke of Palikao the 2d; General Frossard the 3d; Marshal MacMahon the 4th; and General Fallly the 5th. Marshal Bazaine will command the Imperial Guard and

The Figaro of to-day, in order to show why France distrusts Belgium, mentions the fact of General Briolmant's appointment to the command of one corps, and of Chazel to another. The former served in the French army many years ago, and held other offices of trust under the French Government, but resigned on account of difficulties with his superiors, and left the country.

General Chazel has recently been conspicuous in urging conformity of calibre of Belgian cannon with that of the Prussian. Both of these generals command on the French frontier.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 18-11:30 A. M.—Consols, 91% for both money and account. American securities heavy. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85; of 1865, old, 85; of 1867, 85; ten-forties, 84. Stocks flat and nominal. Eric Railroad, 16; Illinois Central, 103;

Great Western, 23. Liverpool, July 18-11-30 A. M.-Cotton heavy and nominal; middling uplands, 934d.; middling Or-leans, 93d. The sales to-day are estimated at 9000 bales. California Wheat, 12s.; red winter, 11s.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Appointment. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, July 18.—Secretary Robeson has appointed Surgeon Charles D. Maxwell temporary inspector of naval hospitals. The Naval I xamining Board

at the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith. President, has been granted a recess until the 1st of October. The Brooklyn,

at the Philadelphia Yard, is to be fitted out with despatch for active service. The American Extles.

A letter has been received by Secretary Robe-sen, signed by the head of five families of the American exiles in Brazil, who recently arrived at Charleston, S. C., on board the United States steamer Quinnebaug, acknowledging the munificence of the Government in rendering them the means to return to their homes, after four years' ill fortune and hardships, and through Secretary Robeson express to the President and Secretary of State their respect and gratitude.

Sentence Commuted. Assistant Paymaster H. C. Machette was tried by court martial on board the Wasp in March last, was found guilty of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced by the court to be suspended from rank and duty for two years, losing the sum of eight hundred dollars, and to be reprimanded la fleet general orders. The dedartment approved the sentence, but as the court recommended clemency in the case, and there appearing in the records mitigating circumstances, his sentence has been mitigated to six months suspension from rank and duty, to take effect from March

The Case of Engineer Harrison. First Assistant Engineer W. H. Harrison, United States navy, who returned here in the Quinn :baug under sentence, and in whose case the department has previously issued general orders, has been personally informed by letter of his dismissal from the South Atlantic Squadron and suspension from rank for two years and forfeiture of pay.

The following general order has been issued from the head-quarters of the army:—By direcfrom the head-quarters of the army:—By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Judgs Advocate General, the sentence in the case of Second Lieutenant E. Doyle, 10th United States Cavalry, to be suspended from rank and pay proper for the period of six months and to be confined to the limits of the post at which this company may be serving for the same, is hereby remitted.

Lientenant Doyle Pardoned.

serving for the same, is hereby remitted. Lieutenant Doyle will accordingly resume his sword and report for duty. By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General. FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments Broken Up.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 16 .- With the admission of Virginia to her old place in the Union, and the withdrawal of all troops from her limits, with the exception of this post, it has been deemed unnecessary to continue the Quartermaster's depot at this place, which was established here during the war. The Quartermaster's Department has in store here a large supply of material for issue to troops, while there is also in store enough clothing and camp and garrison equipage to supply the entire army for several years to come.

The absence of any troops in this section to which these supplies could be issued has caused the promulgation of the following order from

Department Headquarters:—

Headquarters Department of the East, New York, July 13, 1870.—I. The Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments at Fortress Monroe, Va., will be immediately broken up. All property of the Quartermaster's Department in them, which may not probably be required for the Post and Artiliery School within the next six months, will be immediately shipped to Philadelphia, Pa., or Jefferson-ville, Indiana, as the Quartermaster-General may direct, and all employes connected with these depots will be discharged, and all animals sold, as soon hereafter as possible.

II. As soon as he can ship the property in his charge, and turn over what may be required for the post and school to the quartermaster, Military Storekeeper C. A. Alligood, United States Army, will be assigned to another station.

III. Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, Colonel 2d Artillery, is charged with the execution of this order, and with its being as thoroughly and expeditiously done as possible.

Ry command of Brevet Major-General McDowell. Department Headquarters:-

done as possible.

By command of Brevet Major-General McDowell. CHAUNCY MCKEEVER, Asst. Adjt.-General.

As a measure of economy this order will be a success as far as this post is concerned, as it will reduce the expenses two or three thousand dollars a month. It will discharge a number of clerks, mechanics, teamsters, and laborers. A General Court-Martial

has been convened here for the trial of such cases as may be properly brought before it. The following-named officers comprise the court:-President Brevet Major-General William F. Barry, Colonel 2d Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel N. Benjamin, Captain 2d Artillery: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Warner, Captain 3d Artillery; Brevet Major J. B. Campbell, Captain 4th Artillery; Brevet Major J. R. Kelly, 3d Artillery; Brevet Captain G. V. Mier, 5th Artillery; Brevet Major J. G. Dudley, 2d Artillery: Lieutenant J. J. Driscoll, 1st Artillery: Brevet Captain F. Fuger, 4th Artillery; and Lieutenant Nat. Wolfe, 2d Artillery, Judge Advocate.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Fatal Sunstrokes. Baltimore, July 18.—There have been 13 or 15 cases of sunstroke within the past two days, five of them fatal.

Assault on a Convict. Yesterday afternoon, at the Maryland Penitentiary, Thomas Hoffman made a desperate assault on a fellow convict named Howard, alias Greer, and inflicted several severe wounds with an ordinary case knife before Greer could be rescued. Both parties were serving sentences of 10 years for the robbery of an express messenger about

Suit Against a Railway Company. Suit has been instituted in the Superior Court by the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to recover \$250,000. one-fifth of the receipts from passenger travel on the Washington branch from January 1st to July 1st, 1870.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco, July 16.—It is stated that Webb's line of Australian steamers will commence service immediately, regardless of the action of Congress on the subsidy question. The Southern Pacific Railroad.

Mayor Selby has filed a petition contesting the legality of the recent election which carried the proposition to grant a one million subsidy to the Southern Pacific Railroad. He alleges fraud and forgery.

San Francisco Quotations. There were no transactions in Breadstuffs to-day. Holders anticipate an advance. Mining stocks are still demoralized. Alpha, 7; Belcher, 7; Chollar, 31; Crown Point, 5; Gould & Curry, 43; Hale & Norcross, 87; Ophir, 10; Overman, 34; Savage, 31; Yel-

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Troubles in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.—Kirk arrested several citizens of Alamance county on Friday. A writ of habeas corpus granted by Chief Justice Pearson on Saturday was served on Kirk yesterday, and he refused to obey, saying, "That sort of thing has been played out." The charges against those arrested were not made known. There was no warrant sworn out against them. They are some of the first citizens of this county, and trouble is anticipated.

An injunction will be served out to-day for-bidding the State Treasurer from paying money for the State troops. There is no insurrection and ne resistance to the civil law in the State.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, July 18 .- The Flour market is decidedly stronger, and we advance our quotations fully 25 cents, owing to the advance on the premium on gold and the continued warlike European advices. The sales foot up 3500 barrels, including superfine at

sales foot up 3500 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25, extras at \$5.37./@5.50; Northwestern extra family at \$6.50@7, the latter rate for choice Minnesota: Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@7; Ohio do. do. at \$7.00, the latter rate for fancy; and Lancaster county do. do. at \$7. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.60.50. In Corn Meal no transactions.

The Wheat market is firm, and we advance on quotations 5.00 c, with a good demand for prime lots, Sales of 500 bushels Ohio red at \$1.58, and \$90 bushels Tennessee and Indiana amber at \$1.50. Rye ranges from \$1 to 1.08. Corn is taken at an advance of 2.23 cenis; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at \$1.10.61.12; 8000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.05.01.06. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 60c., and Pennsylvania at 64.065c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is firm, with an improved tendency. Holders are asking \$1 we for Western iron-bound. A sale of wood-bound at \$1.