# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 15.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# FIRST EDITION IN EUROPE.

Scene of Operations.

Saarbruck

Maritime

The Opposing Navies

Saarlouis.

Seizures.

Relative Strength.

Defenses. Coast Prussia's

Law Affecting Them.

Commercial Interests.

They will be Affected. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

#### The Prussian Strongholds on the Rhine.

The latest cable telegrams at this writing speak of the Prussian forces having occupied at noon yesterday Saarbruck in Rhenish Prussia, and Heuberg in Rhenish Bavaria, two towns directly on the frontier; and also of a report that the French troops had commenced the bombardment of the town of Saarlouis. Saarbruck

is situated forty miles S. S. E. of Treves, and three miles from the French border, on the river Saar, a stream rising in the Vosges Mountains and joining the Mosel'e near Treves. The Saar is crossed by a stone bridge at the town, by which it is connected with its suburb St. Johann. The population is about 9000. The town was founded in the tenth century, was given by the Emperor Henry III to the Church of Metz. and subsequently governed by its own counts until 1380, when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was afterwards fortified and suffered much during the wars which have been waged in its neighborhood. In 1676 it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and its fortifications dismantled, so that at the present time it is of no stragetic importance.

however, which is also situated on the River Saar, but 30 miles S. S. E. of Treves, and five miles from the frontier, although it has a population of only about 4500, is of greater importance. The town was founded by Louis XIV, and was strongly fortified by Vauban. It belonged to France until 1815, when it passed under Prussian control, and has since formed an important border stronghold of that power. In fact, it is the only well-advanced Prussian fortress for the defense of the Rhine immediately on the frontier. Saarlouis, as well as Saarbruck, is connected by excellent roads with Metz, Neves, Mayence, Manheim, and Landau. These roads afford an excellent opportunity for the rapid movements of troops, but the fortifications are inadequate for the requirements of an advanced post to hold the enemy in check, while the army is being brought forward, or to serve as the base of operations against Metz, Thionville, Verdun. and Paris. Last year it was proposed to build several single forts in the most important passes of this district, but it is impossible to say how far these proposed defenses have pro-

Neuburg, in Rhenish Bavaria, is a small village on the Rhine, some fifteen miles southeast of Landau and less than ten miles from the French fortified city of Lauterburg. It is also within easy distance of Carlsruhe. Here a Prussian force is also reported to be stationed, but the place has no strategical importance whatever. Rastadt,

where the soldiers of Baden are concentrating, is one of the strongholds of South Germany, although the town itself is quite insignificant. the population hardly exceeding 6000. Its fortifications are of immense strength. Rastadt is situated in Baden, on the right bank of the Rhine, fourteen miles south-southwest of Carlsrhe, and is on the Basle and Manheim Railroad. It is about ten miles southeast of Lauterburg and thirty miles northeast of Strasburg, but has no direct road uniting it with either place. The present fortificaof Rastadt were commenced in tions 1641. In 1849 the garrison mutinied and the town had the honor of being the last place held by the German republican revolutionists. Under the leadership of Microslawski, it held out for a time against the forces commanded by the Prince of Prussia, but finally surrendered. Since then its fortifications have been vigorously pushed forward and are now exceedingly strong.

Linden, where another Prussian force is reported, is in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the railroad running from Fra kfort northward through Giessen, between which places it is situated. The village is at least forty miles from the nearest point on the right bank of the Rhine.

## PRUSSIA'S SEAPORTS.

The Marine Deleases of the North German In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of July 12 we

gave an elaborate statement of the armies and navies of France and the North German Confederation, showing at a glance the vastly superior strength of France upon the sea. The following summary of the navies of the two countries will show how great is the disparity:-

The French Navy. At the commencement of the present year France had a ficet of 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmored screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following shows the strength of this formidable navy:-

The French navy is commanded by 2218 officers of different grades. The sailors, afloat and on shore, numbered 39,846 in 1869, which, together with engineers, dock-yard laborers, navy surgeons, and others connected with the force, bring the grand total of men engaged in the service of the imperial fleet up to 74,403. On the war-footing the strength of the navy can be raised to 170,000 men, this being the number entered on the lists of the maritime conscription. Exclusive of the above are the marines and the colonial troops, amounting to 28,623 men.

The Prussian Navy. Since the organization of the North German Confederation in 1866, the most strenuous exertions have been made to place the navy on a substantial basis, and great progress has been made. At the commencement of the Regency of King William I, in 1858, the Prussian navy consisted of 1 decked corvette, with 28 guns; level decked corvette, with 12 guns; 1 yacht, 1 garrison ship, 2 old sailing frigates, 1 sailing corvette, 2 schooners, 1 transport ship, and 38 gunboats, etc., propelled by oars. On the docks lay the Gazelle, a vessel of 28 guns. The North German fleet now consists of the following:-

tains, 44 commanders, and 183 lieutenants. There are besides five companies of marines, four of infantry, and three of artillery, numbering 1200 men. The comparison between the two fleets shows

the following:-France, North German 
 Vesels...
 401

 Horse-power.
 92,627

 Guns...
 3,045

This comparison shows that King William's fleet is by no means able to cope with that of his antagonist, and will be placed throughout the war entirely on the defensive. Frequent rumors have, indeed, already reached us to the effect that the French navy was amusing itself by chasing the German navy towards the Baltic; but, although there have probably been no important naval movements as yet, they will not long be postponed. In view of the inability of Prussia to cope with her antagonist on the sea, it becomes important to know something about the land fortifications which she is able to oppose to Napoleon's overwhelming navy. We therefore present the following concerning her maritime defenses:-

Prussian Fortresses and Naval Stations. The principal naval station of the North German Confederation, as far as ship-building and the training of sailors are concerned, is

KIEL,
which was formerly the chief seaport of Denmark.
At this town, which is in the Schleswig-Holstein
portion of Denmark, is the great naval school situated. This arm of the Prussian service has risen
into great popularity. There are now 400 marine
cadets against 72 that were there two years ago.
Of those 72, 59 have become naval officers.
Kiel, which was the capital of the duchy,
is situated on the Kielerfiord, a fine harbor
of the Baltic. The population is about 17,000.
It is a handsome walled town, contains the Gluckburg palace, four churches, and a university,
founded in 1665, with an observatory, a library of
sooo volumes, a botasic garden, and 300 students.
It has been considered the only great naval harbor
on the south side of the Baltic. It is the terminus of
the Holstein Canal, which connects the Baltic with KIEL, on the south side of the Baltic. It is the terminus of the Holstein Canal, which connects the Baltic with the German Ocean. It is connected by steamers with all the principal ports of the Baltic. Since the construction of the railroad, Kiel has flourished at the expense of Lubeck. A treaty of peace was concluded at Kiel in 1814 between England, Sweden, and Denmark. The city was blockaded in 1849, and occupied by Austrian troops in 1851-58 occupied by Austrian troops in 1851-52.

DANTZIC. Dantzic, the capital of an administrative division Dantzic, the capital of an administrative division of the province of West Prussia of the same name, is a large and ancient city. In 1855 it had a population of 63,461, besides 8800 soldiers. It has long been an important fortress, but has been recently much strengthened by the Bund. It is situated on the left bank of the Vistual, about three and a half wiles from the mouth with a circumference in miles from the mouth, with a circumference, including its nine suburbs, of more than twelve miles ne principal buildings are three citadels, the Church of St. Mary, one of the largest in Europe, the Cathernian Kirche, the council house, the government building, the old armory, the exchange, and 175 granaries and workshops en the Speicher (Granary) Island, where no dwelling-house is allowed, where no fire must be kindled, and where at night all streets are closed except one. There are thirteen Protestant and six Catholic churches, a Mennonite Church, and five synagogues. The allowed with leavest and the synagogues. Protestant and six Catholic churches, a Mennonite Church, and five synagogues. The city abounds with learned, charitable, and artistic institutions, and is celebrated for its monuments and antiquities. The harbor was excellent up to 1829 and 1830, when the Vistula broke above the city, through the high ridge of the Downs, and formed a new outlet, reducing the depth of the old branch, so that a new port, New. fahwosser, had to be built at the mouth, which is defended by two forts. The commerce of Dantzic was at an earlier period far more important than since the partition of Poland, when the prohibitory tariff of Russia, the Sound dues, the sufferings from the Napoleonic wars, the ascendancy of Hamburg, Bremen, and Stettin, made it decline, but the last twenty years have given it a new impetus. The great staples are Polish and Prussian grain. In exports it is the first Prussian port; in imports, the second after Swinemunde. Ship-building has always been extensively corridated in the reduced. second after Swinemunde. Ship-building has always been extensively carried on there. In 1860 the tonbeen extensively carried on there. In 1860 the tonnage of the vessels owned there was 75,000. Manufactures are gaining ground there. The Eastern
Prussian Railway connects Dantzic with Berlin,
Konigsberg, and a branch road with Posen, and new
railroads are being built. In 1810 it fell under the
sway of the order of Teutonic Knights, and became
a German city, in the midst of a Polish population,
and up to this day is not perfectly Germanized. In
1454 it subjected itself to the King of Poland, for the
purpose of securing from him commercial privipurpose of securing from him commercial privileges, became a free city with some very rich terri-tory, and fell under the dominion of Prussia in 1793, after a struggle of six days. The slege by Lefevre in 1807, after which it became a so-called free city under Napoleonic protection, with a strong French garrison; the frightful siege in 1813 and 1814 (when General Rapp made a famous defense of twelve months against the Prussians and Russians, and the city was half destroyed and the population half starved); and the French war contributions and continental system gave a severe blow to the pros-perity of Bantzic, from which, however, it has since recovered, especially within the last few years, by the improvements in the river, by being made a naval station, and, above all, by railway communi-

ALSEN. Alsen is a fortified place on the island of Alsen, which is situated in the Little Belt, and is about twenty miles long and eight wide, is very fertile, and one of the most beautiful islands in the Baitic. The fortifications at Hærup Haaf will be very fortile. midable. They will comprise three star-shaped forts, with double tiers of guns and five coast batteries commanding the passage of the Little Belt. All these will be iron-faced and armed with the heaviest ordnance, and will not only command the straits, but also the canal of Bisensund with the port, and maintain communication with the initial, depot of Sonderberg, the capital of the island of Aisen. Then there is the formidable position of Duppel, which aids Prussia greatly in controlling the North Sea, the Baltic, and the Straits.

STRALSUND.

Straisund, now, of course, every day changing under the vigorous hand of Bismarck into a great naval station, has long been a strongly fortified seaport of Prussia in Pomerania. It is the capital of the administrative station of the same name, and is situated on the strait which separates the island of Rugen from the mainland. It is 120 miles north of Berlin, and has a population of 20,000. The site of the town is so completely surrounded by water that it can only be approached by bridges which connect it with its three suburbs on the mainland. Though the town has a gloomy appearance, it is clean and well paved. The principal churches are those of St. Nicholas and St. Mary, the former dating from the thirteenth, the latter from the fourteenth century. They are both fine specimens of the pointed style of architecture, and have many valuable paintings. The town hall contains a public library, and the gymnasium has both a museum and library. Ship-building is carried on, and there is an active trade. The harbor is large, and shools prevent vessels drawing more than fifteen feet of water from entering?

Of Rugen, about the year 1200, and soon rose to but STRALSUND. of Rugen, about the year 1800, and soon rose to bu

a place of importance, and become a member of the Hanseatic League. It successfully resisted Wallenstein, who besieged it in 1628, and lost 12,000 men before its walls. The Swedes gained possession of it by the peace of Westphalia, and Frederic William, Elector of Brandenburg, captured it from them in 1768, out restored it the following year. Stratsund surrendered to the Prussian, Danish, and Saxon forces in 1715, but was given back to Sweden in 1720. It was surrendered to the French in 1807, who destroyed a great part of the fortifications; and who destroyed a great part of the fortifications; and by the treaty of Kiel in 1810 it was ceded to Den-mark. In 1815 Denmark surrendered it to Prussia.

#### MARITIME SEIZURES.

The Law of Nations at it Stands at Present-Provisions of the Treaty of 1866-Neutral

Goods and Privateering.

In view of the possible operations of the French and North German fleets, the present state of international law on the subject of maritime seizures becomes of interest and importance not only to the belligerents, but to neutral nations, and especially to the United States, whose commerce is just recovering from the disastrous results of the recent Rebellion. Maritime seizures are at present regulated by the official declaration of the representatives of the great powers of Europe who participated in the treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856. The following is the declaration in respect to the capture of neutral goods under belligerent flags, and also against privateering or the granting of letters of marque and reprisal:-

Declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress, at Paris, April 16, 1856: the Plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris of the 30th March, 1856, assembled in conference, considering that maritime law, in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes; that the uncertainty of the law, and of the duties in such matter, gives rise to difference of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties and even conflicts: that it is consequently culties and even conflicts; that it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so advantageous to establish a uniform doctrine on so important a point; that the Plenipotentiaries assembled in congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intention by which their governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect. The above-mentioned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized, resolved to concert among themselves and the means of attaining this object; and her as to the means of attaining this object; and, hav-ing come to an agreement, have adopted the followng solemn declaration:-

Privateering is, and remains, abolished.
 The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contra-band of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's 4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the

renemy.

The Governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part and to invite them to acin the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it. Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipotentials of the control by the whole world, the undersigned Plenipoten-tiaries doubt not that the efforts of their Governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success. The present declaration is not and shall not be binding except between those powers who have acceded or shall accede to it. Done at Paris, the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

#### OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

The Trade of the United States with German and France-The Damage that the War will Inflict Upon Us. The statistics contained in the following state-

ments supply information which must prove of the highest interest by showing the extent to which our commerce will be interrupted if the French-German conflict continues, and the German ports are Our Imports from Germany. Our imports from the States in the Zollverein,

which embraces nearly all Germany, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to \$21,569,988, and were received from the following States in the russia......\$11,586,576 Other G. States..\$2,425,714 Baxaria. 1,897,314 Total. \$21,569,988
These imports were received in the following quantities through the ports of the countries Hamburg ..... 4,876,220 France ..... 170,248 Total.....\$21,569,988 France...... 170,248 Belgium..... 1,103,256 Our Exports to Germany.

Our exports to Germany during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to \$39,427,403 (including gold), and appear in the official returns as having been divided as follows—the ports of Bremen and Hamburg, as will be seen, being the great distributing points for all Germany:-Prussia..... \$949,138 Hamburg 15,190,798 Bremen 23,284,467 

do not represent the full extent to which we find purchasers in Germany for our productions. Our Trade with France is not likely to be materially interfered with by the war, unless Russia and other European powers should conclude to participate in the struggle, taking war, unless Russia and other European powers should conclude to participate in the struggle, taking sides with North Germany. Our exports to France during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868, amounted to \$45,945,864, of which \$43,386,384 were to Atlantic and \$2,559,480 to Mediterranean ports. Our imports from France amounted to \$26,921,951, of which \$23,444,815 were to Atlantic and \$3,477,136 to Mediterranean ports.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, July 19.—Stocks dull. Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120½, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 109½; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109½; do. 1865, new, 108½; do. 1867, 108½; do. 1868, 108½; 10-408, 106½. Virginia sixes, new, 68½; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 68; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 96; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 95½, Illinois Central, 129; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 112½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 84½.

-Trinity College and the hospital in Hartford, Conn., are to receive about \$40,000 each from the bequest of the late Chester Adams, of that

-Two young ladies of the name of Johnson, living near Dallas, Texas, are cultivating twenty-four acres of cotton with their own hands. The labor question in the South is in course of solution.

-A policeman in Bangor, Me., is said to have a dog who keeps him company on his watch every night. The faithful animal, after spending the day in his own way invariably makes his appearance at his master's post at 9 o'clock in

—There are forty-seven newspapers published in Arkansas, of which only three are daily. In politics they are thus classified by one of the number:-Twenty Democratic, eleven Republican, four liberal Republican, eight radical Republican, and three independent.

—The Key West Dispatch says that fleets of sponging vessels have returned to that port from their cruises well loaded. The aggregate

worth of the new sponge in the market there is stated to be \$30,000. The supply about the Keys is nearly exhausted. -A lady in Centre Falls, R. I., claims to have in her possession the musket with which Israel Putnam shot that wolf. She says her husband obtained it many years ago, and its history can be traced to that doughty old General. Wonder

if it is the only copy in existence?

—They have some tremendous water-melons in Texas. An editor having received a present of one of these, says it was almost as large as a barrel and was filled with a delicious ruby-celored pulp. These are called "ice cream water-melons," and are quite appropriate as

## SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

French Programme of Hostilities.

Declaration of

Prussians in Paris.

Their Appeal to Mr. Washburne.

Important Naval Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FROM EUROPE.

Prusslans Residing in France.

Paris, July 19 .- The morning journals of to-day say that the Prussians now in Paris and elsewhere in France will not be expelled from the country so long as they observe a strict neutrality.

North German Steamer Detained at Bremen. LONDON, July 19 .- The steamer Union, of the North German Lloyds, is in port at Bremen, and will not leave for New York until further orders. She was advertised to sail on the 16th. No Battle Yet Expected.

PARIS, July 19 .- No battle can be expected between the French and Prussian armies for some days yet. It is announced that no diplomat or other foreigner will be allowed in the French camp.

The French Programme. La Liberte, the organ of the Tiers party, gives the following as the programme of the French: The army will first enter Hesse in order to neutralize the Southern States of Germany. They will then occupy and fortify the city of Frankfort, and from this point they will be able to sweep all the Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine. They will then enter Prussia via Westphalia, and the reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow.

Earl Granville and Prussia. LONDON, July 19 .- It is denied that the Earl of Granville has remonstrated with Prussia. The "Times" Abandons Hope of Mediation.

The Times, in an editorial this morning, abandons all hope of mediation. The sword must now decide.

The Official Declaration of War. PARIS. July 19 .- The Patrie, this morning, says that the Prussian Ambassador to Vienna started last night for Berlin, with the official declaration of war.

Mr. Washburne and the Prussians in P The Journal du Soir has information which it believes to be reliable that Mr. Washburne. the American Minister, has agreed to protect Prussian subjects now in France. The same journal adds that Mr. Washburne has certainly not made such promise without first having obtained the consent of the French Government.

Earl Granville and Napoleon. Paris, July 19 .- The Earl of Granville, British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. arrived here from London yesterday, and had three hours conference with the Emperor. The Imperor and the National Guard.

The Emperor yesterday received a deputation of officers of the National Guard of Paris. In response to their congratulations, the Emperor said he relied upon the National Guard. Upon them devolved the protection of the capital during the war. The French Military Contingent.

The Minister of War has asked the Corps Legislatif for an increase of the military class of 1870 from 90,000 to 140,000 men, and that this contingent may be called out to serve till January 1, 1871. The Corps will vote on this project to-day.

together with several others recently submitted by the Government for the prosecution of the war.

#### Napoleon's Address to the people will not be published, says the

Patrie, until the Emperor has departed for the

LONDON, July 19 .- The Shipping Gazette thinks that the Germans are fortunate because so many of their merchant vessels, having been bought from Americans during the recent Rebellion, may now be covered by the American flag again.

No Foreign Officers in the French Army. Paris, July 19 .- The Journal Officiel announces that the Emperor has decided not to receive, either in the imperial quarters or the quarters of the general officers, any volunteer or any foreign officer or any one not belonging to the French army.

M. Thiers and the King of Prussia. M. Thiers publishes this morning an indignant denial of having received, as stated by the Figaro, a letter from the King of Prussia thanking him fer his speech against the war. Napoleon Cheered by the People.

When the Emperor quitted the Tuileries today to return to St. Cloud he was loudly cheered by the people.

The Position of England. LONDON, July 19 .- Private letters from Paris represent that there is prospect of serious trouble between France and Great Britain. The French Government is furious at the tone of the English journals, and strong representations have already been made through diplomatic

channels. It is threatened that all applications

from Englishmen for army passes will be refused. A meeting of certain members of the House of Commons was held yesterday to consult as to the propriety of holding a great meeting to express sympathy with Prussia. The workingmen purpose holding a meeting for the same object. The feeling here against France is uni-

versal and intense. It is now thought that the troops recently called home from the English colonies have been concentrated here in anticipation of the present war. Great Britain has now at her home depots 95,000 regulars, and by calling out the reserves she could muster nearly 300,000 men. There is great activity in the navy.

It is reported that secret instructions have been given to the French officers that the troops

shall divide all the land they conquer.

Ship News.

Hamburg, July 19.—The steamship Allemania, from New York via Plymouth, arrived here

at Matanzas previous to 12th inst.

## yesterday afternoon. The Cimbria left Havre on Saturday noon for New York. PLYMOUTH, July 19.—The steamship New York, from New York, arrived here safely this morning. It is not yet decided whether she will attempt to reach Bremen. SOLDIERS OF THE DAY

attempt to reach Bremen.

LONDON, July 19.—The Lloyds exact from five to ten guineas insurance on German ship-

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10.—The steamer Main, from New York for Bremen, arrived safely this

FROM WASHINGTON.

United States Steamship Monadnock.

Washington, July 19 .- The Navy Depart-

ment has ordered that the Monadnock,

at the Mare Island (California) Yard, be

gotten ready to sail at very short notice.

It is rumored in official circles that she is to go

Orders have also been given to finish repairs

and ship stores on the Saco at Norfolk, the Ti-

conderoga at Boston, and Guerriere at New

York. Also to put in and repair machinery, lequip,

and ship stores on the California and Narragan-

sett at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Tennessee

and Minnesota at New York; Shenandoah and

Detailed to Command.

the command of the marine guard on board the

Brooklyn, fitting out at the Philadelphia Yard.

Commodore William Reynolds

has received his commission, and will enter to-

day upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of

Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department,

vice Rear-Admiral M. Smith, resigned, and ap-

pointed to the command of the Washington

Lieutenant Commander E. P. Lull'

has been ordered to proceed with the Guard.

now at New York, to the fishing grounds near

Homer L. Law,

of Philadelphia, has been appointed an assistant surgeon in the navy, to date from the 9th of

FROM THE WEST.

German War Meeting in Incinnati-Deaths frem Sunstroke. Cincinnati, July 19.—The Germans held a

very large and enthusiastic meeting last night

at Turner Garden, to give expression to their

feelings in regard to the war in Europe, and

resolutions were adopted resenting in strong

terms the insult by the French Minister to the

German nation through King William. A com

mittee was appointed to collect money for the

benefit of the wounded and for the widows and

orphans, and a considerable sum was pledged

Dr. Bruehl pledged himself to give \$100 a

week during the war, and a like liberality was

Five deaths from sunstroke occurred yes-

Twenty Cases of Sunstroke in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 19 .- There were twenty

cases of sunstroke here yesterday, four being

Specie Shipments.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M. ......84 | 11 A. M. ......92 | 2 P. M. .....94

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Bay, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Armenia, Call, Provincetown, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, Bristol,
Schr M. J. Donigal, James, New York,
do.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrinew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

York, with mass. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr T. E. French, Doughty, 4 days from Washington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—
vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Daniel Corbit, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Papers Couly all 1 days from St. Lohn N. R.

Schr Percy, Coalwell, 11 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. Trump, Son & Co.

Schr Susan A. Kirwan, Santes, from Potomac

Schr Mail, Lanscott, from Hallowell, with granite

Schr James S. Shindle, Lee, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Three Sisters, Ruark, from Potomac River, Schr William Wilson, Jenkins, from Salem,

Schr Bowdoin, Rands, from Bangor, Me., with

Schr Wild Pigeon, Phillips, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Argo, Taylor, from James River, with lumber to Collins & Co.

to Collins & Co.
Schr Extra, Murphy, from Washington, with oil.
Schr Extra, Murphy, from Washington, with oil.
Schr Granite State, Burgess, 5 days from Boston, with granite to captain.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland, with mdse. to Crowell & Nicholson.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Hero and Rebecca Hopper, with coal, for Wilming-

James Boyd, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

MEMORANDA.

passed 10th inst. Schr James McGee, of and from Philadelphia,

Schr J. G. Spencer, Heather, Boston, Schr H. B. McCauley, Vickson, Boston,

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Balti barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

for Europe to-day amount to \$2,600,000.

NEW YORK, July 19 .- The specie shipments

Lieutenant William Muse has been detailed to

Worcester at Boston.

Prince Edward's Island.

on the spot.

terday.

displayed by others.

Eaulpping and Repairing Vessels.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Sketches of Their Lives.

German Generals.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 19—Noon—Consols 904 for money and account. United States 5-208 flat and nominal; of 1862, 82%; of 1865, old, 82%; of 1867, 82%; 10-408, st. Railways flat and nominal; Erie, 16; Illinois Central, 102; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—Noon.—Some cotton failures are announced here to-day, Cotton dull and nominal; uplands, 9%d.; Orleans, 9%d. Sales estimated at 2000 bales. Red Western wheat, 10s. 4d. Corn, 35s. 6d.

LONDON, July 19—Noon.—Linseed cakes firm. Tallow easier at 46s. Calcutta Linseed firm. Turpentine firm. Frederick William, the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Frederick Charles, Gen. Manteuffel, and

Gen. Von Roon.

French Generals.

Marshals Canrobert, Palikao, Bazaine, and Forey, and Gen. Changarnier.

#### PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

The Crown Prince Frederick William.

Although the general conduct of the military operations will fall upon General Moltke, the Chief of Staff, the Crown Prince, Frederick William, who was born on the 18th of October, 1831, will be in chief command under the King. He holds the rank of Lieutenant-General, Inspector of the First Division of the Army, Commandant of the First Division of Infantry of the Guard, Chief of the First Regiment of the Grenadiers of Eastern Prussia, No. 1; First Commandant of the First Battalion (Berlin) of the Second Regiment of the Landwehr of the Guard attached to the First Regiment of foot-guards, and the Second Regiment of Grenadiers of Silesia, No. 11; Lieutenant-General of Pomerania, Chief of the regiment of Russian Hussars, No. 11; and Proprietary of the regiment of Austrian Infantry. On the 25th of January, 1858, he married the Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Saxe, born on the 21st of November 1840. He has two sons and three daughters, his eldest son being Prince Frederick William Victor Albert, born at Berlin on the 27th of January, 1859, and sub-lieutenant of several regiments of the Guard and of the Landwehr. He it was who commanded the Army of the Oder at Sadowa. Of the distinguisned part which he took during the Germar-Italian campaign but little is to be written. At first he was unknown, and nobody had any idea that the conduct of the war would eventually come into his hands, but at last it did so. He had the control of the troops throughout the war, backed, of course, by Von Moltke. The Crown Prince Frederick William.

Prince Frederick Charles.

Frederick Charles Alexander, born on June 29, 1801, is Grand Master of the Balliwick of Brandenburg of the order of Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, Field Marshal-General and Commander of Artillery, Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Prussian Infantry, First Commander of the First Battalion Second Regiment of Grenadiers of the Landwehr of the Guard, Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of Austrian Cuirassiers, and of the Fourth Regiment of Russian Musketeers. He commanded the Army of the Eibe at Sadowa. On the 26th May, 1827, he married the Princess Marie Louise Alexandrine, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Prince Frederick Charles.

General Manteuffel. Edwin Hans Charles, Baron de Manteuffel, born February 24, 1809, and son of the President of the Superior Court of Magdeburg, entered when seventeen years old the dragoons of the guard, was made an officer two years later, and became aide-de-camp to the King in 1848. Colonel in 1854, he accomplished many diplomatic missions especially in Augustia plished many diplomatic missions, especially in Austria. In 1857 he was attached to the Minister of War as chief of his personal stan. In 1858 he was called to the King's household as grand chamberlain, and became lieutenant-general and adjutant-general. While fulfilling these functions, on the occasion of the publication of a pamphlet by on the occasion of the publication of a pamphiet by a counsellor of the tribunal of Twesten, fought a duel with the author, which caused considerable excitement. After the convention of Gastein he was made civil and military governor of Schleswig, where, during the disputes which occurred between the two great German powers, he led the Prussian troops while the Austrian Governor of Hoistein un-successfully defended the claims of Austria. He successfully defended the claims of Austria. He was afterwards sent against Hanover, and had the command of a division under Gen. Vogel de Falkenstien. When this General was called into Bohemia, in the month of July, 1886, General Manteurel took command of the army of the Main, and directed operations against the German States of the South. He was charged with dealing very rigorously with his vanquished compatriots during these successful operations. For instance, he demanded from the city of Frankfort the payment of a war levy of 60,000,000 of francs, which the magistrates refused to furnish, preferring to submit themselves to pillage. When the war terminated Baron de Manteuffel was sent on a mission to St. Petersourg to induce the Czar to take a favorable view of the reorganization of Germany as accomplished by Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. C.yde & Co.
Bark Henry S. Sanford, Dumphy, Hamburg, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Br. schr Morford & Truby, McCullock, Little Glace

General Von Roon. Albert Theodore Emile von Roon, the Prusslan general, statesman, and military writer and minister, born 30th of April, 1893, was educated at the military school, and entered the army as an officer in 1821 After having, from 1824 to 1827, pursued the higher course of the general military school, he was employed as a teacher in that of the codets at the higher course of the general initiary school, ac was employed as a teacher in that of the cadets at Berlin, and, devoting himself to the investigation of military and geographical sciences, distinguished himself therein. He has published a number of works, some ot which had a great circulation, espe-cially "The Principles of Geography, Ethnography,

works, some ot which had a great circulation, especially "The Principles of Geography, Ethnography, and Political Economy," "The Military Geography of Europe," "The Iberian Peninsula."

Meanwhile Von Roon followed his career regularly. After having made in 1832 a campaign of observation in Beigium on the occasion of the siege of Anvers, he was attached to the topographical bureau, then to the staff, where he was made captain: made major in 1842, chief of staff in 1848, lieutenant-colonel in 1849, major-general in 1856. He held successively various commands since 1848, and accomplished many important missions. He was charged on two occasions with the mobilizawas charged on two occasions with the mobiliza-tion of the army, especially in 1859, when Prussia-was preparing to interfere in the war of Italian independence, which was suddenly suspended by the treaty of Villafranca. To him was condided the direction of the military education of Prince Frederick Charles, whom he accompanied to the University of Bonn. He was called on the 16th of April, 1861, to the Ministry of the Marine, and on the 5th of December, in the same year, to that of War. At the head of this double service he showed, in the years which followed, much showed, in the years which followed, much energy and perseverance in seconding the projects conceived by King William for the reorganization of the army. He partly realized these projects, in spite of the opposition of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, against which he contended in concert with Count von Bismarck. His name from that time is prominent in the history of the extensive modifications of Germany, accomplished to the profit of Prussia by the force of her arms or the adroitness of her diplomacy.

### FRENCH GENERALS.

Marshal Canrobert.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 19.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

D. B. Clough, with lumber to H. H. Blair & Co.
W. N. Carter, with lumber to Patterson & Lip-Marshal Cabrobert,
who has been placed in command of the 1st French
Corps d'Armee, is one of the most distinguished soldiers in the service of the Emperor.

Francols Certain Canrobert was born in the year
1809, of a good family, in Brittany, where he has a
small patrimony. His father had been an officer in
the royalist army of the Prince of Cende. In 1826
he was admitted pupil at St. Cyr. He took his sublicutenancy in 1828, licutenant in 1832, and in
1830 was sent with his regiment to Algeria. He was
engaged here in some of the hardest fighting and
most trying expeditions of the French occupation.
He was in the Mascara affair; he was at the slege
of Tiemcen, and in fights at Sidi, Yawub, Tafua,
and at Sikkak. At the desperate assault on
Constantine, when the Arab shaks and their followers fought with such desperate though unavaliing bravery, he was wounded, and Colonel Combes,
who fell by his side, recommended Captain Canrobert to Vallee in his dying words:—"There is a
future in that young man." He returned to France
and got the Legion of Honor, and had the
charge of the Foreign Legion after the fall
of the Carlist party in Spain. He was again N. G. steamer Silesia, Trautman, for Hamburg, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 18th inst.
Brig Hattle, from Philadelphia for Matanzas, was bound to Jersey City, was run into on the morning of the 18th inst. by tugboat O. A. Ornold, off Staten Island, and badly damaged. She was towed to Jersey City. The tugboat had a barge in tow at the time, and the schooner was struck on the starboard