THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

IRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Prince Napoleon.

Career of "Plon-Plon."

pinions of the French Press.

Chance for Poland.

ening Scenes of the Campaign.

ne Province of Westphalia.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

ion-Plon," and Rumors About His Part in he Struggle—A Sketch of His Career—His ribulations with His Imperial Cousin. hat the Emperor's cousin, Prince Napoleon, will ain a quiet spectator of the exciting events in ope is not to be presumed. He has been at ords' points with the Emperor so often that the ure of the latter to entrust him with some imant official functions would indicate a distrust is loyalty to both France and the head of the aparte family. When the present trouble with ssia was sprung upon Europe by the candidaof Prince Leopold for the Spanish throne, the ce was on his way to Norway; but as soon as arrived in that distant country, and could be municated with by telegraph, he was summoned the Emperor to Paris. Yesterday he arinterview with his august cousin, and now it is rted that an army corps will be immediately ned for the especial purpose of affording him a tary command commensurate in importance his nearness to the throne. Previous to his arin Paris, however, it was rumored that he ild be entrusted with an important special misto the court of his father-in-law, King Victor anuel. His meagre military experience would a to indicate that the latter employment would ne most suitable for him; but if he were placed important-military command, he would be surded by so many skilful soldiers as to reader a

ous blunder improbable. poleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, Prince rance, general of division and ancient repreative of the people, is a first cousin of the Emof the French, being the second son of Jerome sparte, ex-King of Westphalia, the youngest er of the first Napoleon, and the Princess erika Catherine, daughter of the King of Wurerg. He was born at Trieste on the 9th of Seper, 1822, and is consequently in the forty-eighth of his age at present. His youth was passed in na, Trieste, Florence, and Rome, with occa-I sojourns in Switzerland, England, and Spain. as in Rome with his grandmother, Madame a Bonaparte, in 1831, when the insurrection of omagna, in which two of his cousins-the pre-Emperor and his elder brother-were compro-, compelled him to emigrate to Florence. In e went to Switzerland, remaining two years in at Geneva, and entered in 1837 the military of Louisbourg, in Wurtemberg.

glucation ending in 1840, he refused to bear for any country except France, and started his travels. During five years he visited Ger-England, and Spain, where he remained for time under the regency of Espartero. After ral fruitless attempts he gained from Minister or, in 1845, the privilege of visiting Paris under ame of the Count de Montfort; but his relations the democratic party and his progressive ons soon caused him to be suspected by the rnment, which at the end of four months sent m an order to instantly leave the country time after the Chamber of Deputies having red with favor a petition from the ex-King ome, he was permitted to enter France provi ally with his father. This was in 1847.

n February 24, 1848, the day of the fall of Louis appe, Prince Napoleon hastened to the Hotel de and two days later he wrote a letter, which published, in which he placed himself at the ice of the Provisional Government, declaring it was "the duty of all good citizens to unite the republic." He was most explicit in his alliwith the republican principles in his profess to the electors of Corsica as a candidate for Constituent Assembly,

was elected by 30,229 votes, and became in the mbly the leader of the extreme republican party wn as the "Mountain," voting for the proporresidency, the expedition to Italy, the Rateau osition, the death penalty, etc.; but he proced with the minority against the banishment e family of Orleans.

the 10th of February, 1849, he was appointed ister Plenipotentiary to Madrid, but was recalled tly afterwards for having quitted his post witheing authorized. This act of severity threw into the democratic opposition, and during the ica, he was found seated upon the thes of the Left, supporting this party until At that epoch he abstained nently from taking part in my discussions which marked the close of the emply and retired into private life after the coup . This retirement was, however, not of long tion. At the end of the year 1882, after the reereditary position, and, by virtue of the Sanatus tum of the 23d of December, he took the title of ce of France and the right of a place in the te and in the Council of State. At the same he received the insignia of the Grand Cross of egion of Honor, and without ever having served army, also the grade of general of division. 1854 he was appointed to a command in the exon to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry

on of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkern. On account of his sudden retirement from st, ill-health being the excuse, the soubriquet on-Plon was given him by his countrymen. e Napoleon is said to have furnished informaor a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the and commenting somewhat too freely on the ations of the council of war which decided the Crimean expedition. Though it was immely suppressed by order of the French Govern t, it was published at Brussels, and was forth-

1865 he was named President of the Imperial mission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved self a zealous and efficient member. In June, he was placed at the head of the new ministry ligiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned

married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of

Victor Emanuel, now King of Italy, January 30, 1959, by whom he has two sons, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick, born July 18, 1862, and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864.

In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate in 1861 he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duke d'Aumale. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the Duke on that

He was President of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. In 1865 Prince Napoleon was appointed President of the Commissioners for the Universal Exposition at Paris, of 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the Emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue to the first Napoleon, May 27, 1865. He was dismissed from the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council, to which he had been anpointed not long before, and for two years was obliged to remain in obscurity. It was only in 1867 that he emerged therefrom to accept finally the Presidency of the Commission at the Universal Exposition. He did not again appear prominently before the public until the Senatus Consultum of September, 1869, afforded him an opportunity to deliver a bold, liberal, and sensible speech, which had a powerful effect upon the country, and tended to restore a measure of his lost popularity.

Prince Napoleon bears a much more striking resemblance to his "uncle" than the other "nephew" does. He is endowed with many brilliant gifts, is witty and pleasing in conversation, has read much, and has an easy and impressive delivery as an orator, in which capacity, being troubled by but few scruples and but little delicacy, he says all that comes into his head, and is as unsparing towards ideas as towards persons. But with all his rare gifts and exalted position, he has never been quite successful in forming a party of his own. Just at present, however, he is on good terms with his imperial cousin, and that is better than playing the role of a politician successfully.

WESTPHALIA.

The Opening Scenes of the French Campaign. Westphalia, the German province through which, according to the telegraph despatches, the French propose to enter Germany, has been since 1815 one of the two western provinces of Prussia. This name has been bestowed at different periods upon portions of the two western provinces of Prussia. This name has been bestowed at different periods upon portions of Western Germany, differing materially in extent and location and in the form of their government. The territory between the Ithine and the Weser is that to which the name properly belongs, and it is said to be derived from the Westphales, an ancient Saxon tribe who inhabited the territory. The "Duchy of Westphalia," or "Sauerland," comprised no portion of the above district, but lay between the Weser and the Elbe, and was made up of a large part of Brunswick and Hanover, and some of the smaller States. In 1802 it was ceded to Hesse-Darmstadt. The "circle of Westphalia" lay between the Rhine and the Weser, and comprised a number of bishoprics, principalities, duchies, counties, seigniories, abbeys, and free cities. This circle ceased to exist in 1806. The "Kingdom of Westphalia" was created by Napoleon in 1807, as one of the States of the Confederation of the Rhine. It comprised all of Prussia west of the Bibe, and the territories of the Electors of Hesse and Hanover, and the Duke of Brunswick. To this kingdom Napoleon gave a constitution, and placed over it his youngest brother, Jerome. As a consequence of the battle of Leipsic, it was occupled by Prussia, but in the following year reverted to its former proprietors. Westphalia proper. pled by Prussia, but in the following year reverted to its former proprietors. Westphalia proper, as it now exists, is bounded north by Hanover; E. S. E. by Schaumburg-Lippe, Hesse-Cassel, Lippe-Detmold, Brunswick, Hanover, Waldeck, and Hesse-Darmstadt, south by Nassau, southdeck, and Hesse-Darmstadt, south by Nassau, south-west and west by Rhenish Prussia, and northwest by Holland; area, 7819 square miles; population in 1858, 1,566,441, of whom about 864,000 were Roman Catholics and 16,000 Jews. It is divided into the administrative districts of Munster, Minden, and Arnsberg. The surface is hard or mode-rately undulating in the north, with extensive marshes, and mountainous in the south and east. It is drained by the Ruhr, Lippe, Ems, and Weser. There are mines of iron, copper, lead, and mineral and saline waters. Linen, cotton, and woollen goods, broadcloths, tobacco, leather, hardware, cotgoods, broadcloths, tobacco, leather, hardware, cotton, paper, and glass are manufactured. The principal crops are corn. dax, tobacco, hops, and potatoes. Large numbers of horses, cattle, sneep, and swine are reared, and the Westphalia hams have a high reputation. The principal towns are Munster, the tal, the fortress of Minden, Herford, Bielefel derborn, Soest, Dortmund, and Iseriola, Dieletera, Pa-derborn, Soest, Dortmund, and Iseriola. The "Pub-lic Peace of Westphalia" is a name given to an agree-ment made between the Emperor Charles IV and the German States in 1371, for the purpose of magn-talining peace in the empire. The "Treaty of West-phalia," which terminated the Thirty Years War, consisted in reality of two treatles, one signed at

Osnabruck and the other at Munster, in 1648. A CHANCE FOR POLAND.

The France-Prussian War and Polish Independence.

The Poles favor France, Prussia having joined with Russia and Austria in crushing out Polish independence and in partitioning Poland among themselves. The desire for the independence of Poland has been sacredly kept alive in the Polish breast, and several times manifested in desperate but heroic struggles against overwhelming numbers of her struggles against overwhelming numbers of her foes. There are 4,000,000 of Poles under Prussian sway. These 4,000,000 have, in spite of all the efforts of Prussia, steadily refused to assimilate with the Prussian population, but have preserved their traditions, customs, religion, and aspirations. Five thousand Poles in the Prussian army, forced there by the conscriptive system, and though under ordinary circumstances obedient soldiers, they sym-pathize almost to a man with France, and will un-doubtedly desert to the French should a favorable opportunity offer. There are 12,600,000 Poles under Russian rule. These hate the Pressions Russian rule. These hate the Russians with an intensity of hatred, and have on two occasions attempted, single-handed, to free themselves from her yoke. Should Russia join Prussia, there will be 16,000,000 of Poles under the domination of those two powers, but hating them intensely, ardently desiring to shake off their yoke. There are 6,000,000 of Poles under Austrian sway. But this fact would not retard Austrian sway. But this fact would not retard Austria from giving her sympathy if not her aid to France particularly, and this belief seems prevalent among the Poles, as Napoleon would offer territorial compensation to Austria, taken from Prussian dominions, in case she should be obliged to allow Galicia (the Austrian part of Poland) to go with Prussian and Russian Poland. By this plan a warlike people, numbering 24,000,000, would be raised up a powerful barrier against Russia on the west, and a terrible thorn on the east in the side of Prussia.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Opinions of the French Press from the Latest

From Le Gaulois, Friday, July 8. There was no longer an extreme Left, there was There was no longer an extreme Left, there was no longer a Right, nor were there any more Centres. In the Chamber, yesterday, there were only Frenchmen. After the declaration of M. de Gramont—a declaration notably patriotic—there passed over the assembly a thrill of warlike and excited feeling. The entire Chamber rose and clapped their hands. entire Chamber rose and clapped their hands. Ladies in the galleries waved their handkorchiefs, and men shouted hurrah. The emotion was indes

"For the first time since the 21st of February the Ministry has to-day spoken the only language worthy of a French Cabinet, worthy of the country which

listened."
"The applause which broke out on every side during the declaration of M. de Gramont will find its echo in the nation, and we have some right to expect that these acclamations will suffice to recall M. de Bismarck to a just appreciation of what we

really are."

"Let us go back a little. Prussia accomplished the expedition to Schleswig-Holstein, and we said nothing. Prussia accomplished Sadowa, and we held our peace. Prussia made fresh annexations, and we were still silent. Prussia made treaties with Wurtemberg and with Baden, and we said nothing. Prussia was the occasion of the serious difficulty about Luxembourg, and we were found conciliatory. Prussia enthroned a Hohenzollern in Roumania, and we said nothing. Prussia has on several late occasions shown that she no longer respected the treaty of Prague, and we said nothing; and as a recompense for this silence, complacent almost to folly, M. de Bis-

marck has prepared for us a Jarnac candidature for the throne of Spain, making due preparation to cut our ham-strings at a given moment, and to hold us between him and the Spaniards, as he held the Austrians between Germany and Italy. If we had accepted this last affront, there is not a woman in the world who would have accepted the arm of a Frenchman. To-day our honor is safe."

From La Presse, Friday, July 8.

WAR!

"What is wanting to this declaration is the echoes of the appleuse which accompanied it. The Chamber, erect to a man, and quivering with patriotism, applanded the language in which it discovered the accent of our old pride and our national tradition. And yet it was war in all its lineaments, at once odious and sublime, which appeared in the midst of the deliberations of a free assembly. It was war which ruled the debate, and held empire over these souls of Frenchmen who once more found themselves face to face with it, and not one of whom failed to recognize it. The resolutions of the Imperial Government are, indeed, so well defined, and are expressed in such perfectly explicit terms, that we may justly say the future is no longer ours. We have bound our will, our honor, and our strength to an ultimatum which we cannot withdraw without disgrace, and which from this time engages our soldiers to defend it to the death.

For the first time in four years, France, humiliated by 1864 and Pursela accompanies for the first time. For the first time in four years, France, humiliated by 1866 and Prussia aggrandized thereby, find themby 1866 and Prussia aggrandized thereby, find themselves face to face no longer in the secret interviews of diplomacy, but publicly at the bar of public discussion, having two worlds as spectators. All the suppressed anguish that was occasioned among us by the result of Sadowa, all our sadness and all our pride, found vent vesterday. The long suppression of public opinion has ceased. We no longer felt ourselves vanquished; we became rivals once more. And that is the explanation of the patriotic shout that greeted the declaration of M. de Gramont. O France, generous nation, daughter of speech, and of the sword, rise up now! You must await the coming hour erect. Gather up the fragments of your arms broken at Waterloo. If destiny orders, thou will still show to an astonished world what lightnings reside in the weapons wielded world what lightnings reside in the weapons wielded by thy heroic hands. Thy name will fash over new fields of battle under the radiance of thine ancient

THE PAWTUCKET MURDER.

A Man Instantly Killed, and his Daughter Frightfully Hurt. The Providence (R. I.) Journal of yesterday gives the particulars of the awful affair at Pawtucket, of which news has been received by telegraph. The Journal says:-

A murderous and fatal stabbing affray took place Sunday evening at the corner of Pine and South Union streets, Pawtucket. Charles E. Kent, a conductor on Pawtucket horse car No. 4, stabbed and instantly killed Joseph B. Whiting, about fifty-five or sixty years of age, and stabbed, with serious if not fatal effect, Whiting's daughter Louisa.

Whiting's daughter Louisa.

The parties resided in a two-story house, at the corner of Pine and South Union streets, Whiting's family occupying the lower and Kent's the upper portion of the house. There have been family blokerings between the female members of the family for some time, and these blokerings have tended to create hostile

sentiments between the male members. About half-past ten the parties met. A melee appears to have followed, in which Louisa Whiting and other members of Whiting's family took part. During the affair Kent came down stairs from the house and went out on the scene. The old man Whiting also went out to stop the difficulty, saying:-"Boys, this won't do; this

must be stopped!"

Kent, who had been struck several times with stones, made a motion as though he were pushing the woman, Louisa, aside. The girl cried, 'I am stabbed:" and Kent then made a lunge at old Mr. Whiting, who fell and died instantly, the blood flowing from his left side.

Between one and two o'clock last night Coroner Clapp empanelled a jury, and after listening to six or seven witnesses, a verdict of "wilful murder" by stabbing was returned against Charles E. Kent. Yesterday morning Kent was arraigned in the Pawtucket Court of Magistrates on a charge of murder, pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, September term, Court of Common Pleas. The murdered man was fifty-five or sixty years of age, strong and healthy, a grocer by trade, and leaves a family. Louisa, his daughter, is about thirty years of age, and unmarried. Kent, when brought up in court-room yesterday morning, appeared have been very badly beaten in the affray. had a scalp wound on the left side of the back of his head, the left eye was badly swelled, and the right eye had been somewhat injured. clothes were saturated with blood from the wounds on his head. These injuries appear to have been inflicted with stones before the stab-

Another statement is to the effect that Kent had been at home but a short time from his last trip to the city and back, when this quarrel on the street, in front of the house, between young Whiting and his brother-in-law, Wilson, at-tracted his attention, and he went down stairs and through the gate on to the street, when he was struck in the left eye by young Whiting, and knocked down, as he supposed with a stone held in the hand, and struck again when down on the back of the head with some hard substance, which blow produced a severe contusion

He got upon his feet again and began to use the knife or dagger which he took with him when he went down stairs, and first struck Whiting in the breast, making a severe cut, and in the abdomen low down on the left side: Louisa shouted that she was stabbed, and Kent turned upon the next person he saw, which was young Whiting, and cut out his pantaloon-pocket on his left side, but did not reach his per-son. Mr. Joseph B. Whiting, the old gentleman. was then attacked by Kent, and received but one stab in the back, but that was a fatal blow that killed him almost instantly, and he fell to the ground and died without speaking a word The blow was a fearful one, completely severing a rib and breaking the point off the dagger, cutting off the great artery from the heart, penetrating nearly through the body, and cutting terribly the vital organs and intestines in its course. The surgeon said death must have ensued in a few seconds from bleeding, and the ground in front of the house was saturated with blood for some distance from where he fell.

A singular fatality seems to attend this Whiting family. A daughter of Mr. Whiting, a school-teacher, was shot and killed by a young man named Wales, in South Franklin, Mass., some five or six years ago, and Wales, after shooting Miss Whiting, immediately killed himself. It was partly on this account that Mr. Whiting sold his farm in Franklin and moved to Pawtucket some three years ago.

BATTLE OF GIANTS.

A Locomotive on the Rampage.

An accident, causing considerable alarm and no little damage, occurred on the Wilmington and Reading Railroad at Coatesville yesterlay. The train south from Birdsboro was lying on the switch, and the 11 o'clock train north from this city was about due, when it was found neces-sary to send another locomotive (No. 6) down the main track toward it to get on another side ling. A flagman was, of course, sent ahead, but it is alleged that he failed to do his duly properly, and the approaching locomotives had not sufficient warning. The engineer on locomotive No. 6, seeing locomotive No. 1 with the north bound train rapidly approaching him, reversed his engine, thus breaking the force of the collision. The engineer either jumped or was knocked off, leaving his engine reversed, which started rapidly backward and ran into the locomotive No. 5, attached to the Birdsboro train, motive No. 5, attached to the Birdsboro train, considerably damaging both of them. Though both trains were filled with passengers nobody was hurt, and the only damage done was to the locomotives. No. 1 was slightly damaged; but is still on duty; No. 5 is considerably injured, and No. 6 badly crushed. Both are disabled for some and will require extension require. service and will require extensive repairs.-Wilmington Commercial, July 19.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

from Washington.

Suicide of Prevost-Paradol.

WAR NEWS.

The Opposing Armies

Irish Demonstration for France.

Great Meeting in Dublin.

The Police Attempt to Suppress It.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Suicide of the New French Ministen Prevest-Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Prevost-Paradol, the new French Minister, who arrived here last week, and was received by the President on Saturday, committed suicide at 1 o'clock this morning by shooting himself with a pistol. He has been very busy since his arrival, and yesterday his mind seemed wandering and distracted, though he was somewhat engaged with his affairs till early in the afternoon. It is thought he took his life while laboring under temporary insanity brought on by fatigue and the extreme heat. The facts will be brought out at the Coroner's inquest. Additional Facts Relative to the Sad Affair.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, July 20 .- The fatal act was committed in his chamber, the front room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that it was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper and a French servant-man. The former heard the report of the pistol, and rushed to his room, where she found him lying dead upon the floor bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart and no doubt produced death.

Messrs. Harvey & Marr, undertakers, were sent for this morning early, it not being known outside of the house that he had killed himself until after daylight.

When he committed the rash act he had prepared for bed, but had evidently been sitting in his room meditating upon the deed. He had nothing on but his night-shirt and slippers, and shot himself while standing in front of the fireplace, and near the centre of the room. He was found lying upon his back, with one leg drawn up and his left arm stretched out above his head,

He took possession of the house last Friday, and on Sunday evening sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, R. I., where he intended to join them in the course of a few days to spend the summer. Paradol left a note saying, "I will kill myself. M. Berthemy, come back and stay."

All the members of the French legation are absent from Washington with the exception of M. de Jardin, the chancellor. This gentleman. as soon as he heard the sad intelligence, communicated the same to Secretary Fish, who, after expressing his surprise and profound regret, suggested that a coroner's inquest be held, to which M. de Jardin assented, and 7 o'clock this evening was fixed by the Corener for that purpose. The entire community is shocked at the event.

The Paradol Suicide. Epecial Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 20.—Prevost-Paradol,

French Minister, who shot himself this morning at his residence in this city, left a note to his family that his body should be sent to France.

Secretary Fish had invitations out for a state dinner this evening in honor of M. Paradol's recognition to the position as Minister of France to the United

Further Particulars of the Suicide of Prevest-Paradel.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The facts about the suicide of M. Paradol, the new French Minister, are as follows:-Since his arrival here he has been much excited over the news of the war in Europe, and has run around a great deal in the sun. Yesterday he complained of being unwell, but he was still able to attend to his duties, and wrote a number of letters and despatches. During the day, in company with M. de Jardin, member of legation, M. Paradol went out and purchased two pistols of the kind known as Colt's Derringers. He said he wanted them for self-protection, as he did not know what might happen, he being a stranger here, and not familiar with the people. It was with one of these that he ended his life. He returned last night rather early, his valet leaving him about ten o'clock, wishing him good night and a sound sleep. About one o'clock the servants and the valet, the only the house (the having gone to Newport last Sunday), were awakened by the sound of a pistol, and rushing to M. Paradol's room on the second floor front. found him lying on the floor gasping his last. He was in his night dress, which was saturated with blood.

In a few seconds he expired, without uttering a word. He had shot himself through the heart. The servants being all French, and strangers in the city, were afraid to go out to call assistance, and so they remained with the body until daylight, when they managed to inform some other members of the legation.

The body was embalmed this morning, and will be sent to France. Telegrams were sent to M. Berthemy, the late Minister, who was about to sail from New York, and the son and daughter of M. Paradol, informing them of the suicide. M. Paradol was to have dined this evening with Secretary Fish, in company with some other

The Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, has been ordered to be ready for

her officers, etc., by the 15th, even if extra time has to be employed.

A New Naval Board.

Secretary Robeson has appointed Rear-Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Commander William N.

Jeffers, and Commander Robert F. Bradford to comprise a board to meet at the Navy Department for the purpose of drawing up a system of routine in the vessels of the navy.

Honors to American Officers. There have been transmitted to Surgeons Charles H. White and A. L. Gihon and Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Yates decorations and letters-patent, tendered them by the King of Spain and King of Portugal in recognition of humans services rendered officers of their respective navies.

The French and Prussian Navies. The American naval officers in Europe have been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to make observations of the armament and operations of the navies of both France and Pruseia and to report to the department, with a view of giving our navy the benefit of such improvements as may have been made in the navies of the powers now at war.

American Neutrality. Instructions with reference to the preservation of American neutrality were issued from the State Department on Monday to our principal

diplomatic representatives abroad. FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon. PARIS, July 20 .- It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and with his land force co-operate with the fleet of Vice-Admiral Count Boyet Willaumez in occupying the territory of Hanover.

Capture of Spies. A number of spies have been captured on both sides of the Rhine.

French Minister to Austria.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has been appointed French Minister to Austria.

The Opposing Armies.

London, July 20.—A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine tells his experience in the London Times of this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious, and resolute. On the other hand, the French are yelling, drinking, swaggering, and literally "spoiling for a fight." He says further that for every German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Telegraphic Communication Destroyed. LONDON, July 20 .- Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities. The Bank of France.

Paris, July 20 .- The officers of the Bank of France announce an advance in the rate of interest to 31/2 per cent. Custom House Selzed.
Cologne, July 20.—The French troops passed

the frontier near Saarbrucken last evening, and seized the Custom House.

ENGLAND.

The Channel Squadron.
LONDON, July 20.—Admiral Milne has been recalled from the Mediterranean in order to command the Channel squadron.

North German Parliament. BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag, or North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed the Count von Bismarck's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

IRELAND.

Demonstration in Favor of France in Ireland. Dublin, July 20 .- A great popular demonstration in favor of France was made in this city last evening. More than 100,000 people, with 20 bands of music, were out on parade. The French and Irish colors were carried intertwined. The police charged the procession and captured the flags, but the mob rallied and recaptured them. Intense excitement prevailed. TURKEY.

The Reserves Called Out.

VIENNA, July 20 .- Turkey has called out her reserves and stopped the telegraph in all directions.

GERMANY.

Harmony Between the North German States. Berlin, July 20.—The most perfect harmony exists amongst the Governments of the North German States. In the Saxon Chambers yesterday, Baron de Freiz, Minister of Finance, made a speech, telling the Deputies that France was anxious for war, and that she should have it as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were greeted with enthusiasm.

In the North German Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of 120,000,000 thalers was carried unanimously, amidst the wildest expressions of enthusiasm by all parties. The War One of Kings, Not of Peoples.

FRANKFORT, July 20 .- The Gazette, in an editorial, asks how the cause of the war concerns the people of France or Germany, and intimates that the question is one between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one

that the people do not feel at all interested in. SWITZERLAND. The Swiss Commander-in-Chief.

ZURICH, July 20 .- John, Count Dorgan, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Switzerland.

FROM NEW YORK.

"Bull Run" Russell.
NEW YORK, July 20.—The Sun has engaged W. H. Russell, the well-known London Times' war correspondent, as its correspondent for the Franco-Prussian war. Specie Shipments. New York, July 20.—The steamer Java takes

out \$1,800,000 in specie, and the Colorado

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, July 20.—Stocks very weak. Money, 6a7 per cent. Gold, 122½. 5-20s, 1862, ceupon, 108½, do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109; do. 1865, new, 107½; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108½; 10-40s, 106½. Virginia sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91½; Canton Company, 68; Cumberiand preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 94½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92½; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 34. New York Stock and Money Market.

-The Paris Jardin des Plantes now contains 200 animals, not including its great number of reptiles. The French government allows it only \$100,000 per annum from which to pay sixteen professors and numerous keepers and feed all

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, July 20, 1870.

The war excitement in Europe continues to agitate the public mind in this country, and the heavy transactions in gold, and the advance in the premium, give increased firmness to the loan market. The shipments by steamers to-day from New York are expected to be very heavy, being estimated as high as \$8,000,000, which, with the early demand for currency from the West, give firmness to rates for call and time loans, especially to the latter. On call the rates are 4½@6 per cent., the latter being the rate on stock collaterals. Discounts are active and strong, the range being from 6@8 per cent. for prime bills.

Gold continues excited and unsteady. Sales opened at 121%, declined to 121%, and again advanced to 123%, where it stood about noon.

Governments are excited and slightly weak.

The business at the Stock Board this morning was exceedingly light and prices are steady. In City Sixes there were sales of the new bonds at 101%. Lehigh gold loan changed hands

Reading Railroad was active, with sales ranging from 47% regular to 48%, b. o. Pennsylvania was weak, selling at 57%. Oil Creek and Allegheny sold at 45%, and Camden and Amboy at 116. The balance of the list was overlooked.

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

do...ls. 47% do..ls.b10.47 81

418 sh Penna R. ls. 57½ 400 do. ls. 47½ 200 sh Reading R. 47½ 300 do. ls. bi0.47 sl JAY Cooke & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112½@113; 5-208 of 1862, 108½@109½; do., 1864, 108¾@109; do., Nov. 1865, 108¾@109½; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do., Nov. 1865, 108¾@109½; do. 1868, 108¾@108¾; do. do., 1867, 108@108¾; do. 1868, 108¾@108¾; do. 408, 106¾@106¾; Pacifics, 111¼@111¾. Gold, 122¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER. No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112½@112½; do., 1862, 108½@109; do. 1865, 108¼@109; do. 1865, 108½@108½; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¼@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122½@122½; Sliver, 111@114; Union Pacific R. R. ist Mort. Bonds, \$\$25@\$45; Central Pacific R. R. ist

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, July 20 .- The Flour market is less active, but prices are more sustained, owing to the light receipts and greatly reduced stocks. The sales foot up 1900 barrels, including superfine at \$5.65; extras at \$5.75@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@7.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7@7.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7@7.75, and fancy brands at \$8@8.75, as in quality. Rye Flour commands \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The demand for Wheat has not subsided, and with

limited offerings holders are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 3500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.70, and 400 bushels Ohio do. at \$1.68. Rye ranges from \$1.05 for Western up to \$1.10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is strong and there is less activity. Sales of 3000 bushels at \$1.14@1.15 for yellow and \$1.10@1.12 for mixed Western. Oats are firmly held, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 66@67c.

In Barley and Mait nothing doing.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 per ton.

Quercitron at \$50 per ton.

Whisky is quiet, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 100 barrels Western iron-bound at \$1 05, and some Pennsylvania at the same figure.

-A colored man who had killed a white man in Beaufort, S.C., has been found guilty of murder by a jury composed entirely of negroes. —A Chicago paper is responsible for the story that a few days since some boys in that city dropped an anvil weighing 200 pounds out of a fourth story window on the head of an African who was passing, and he had them arrested. He said he was willing to let the boys have fun, but when they jammed a "gemman's" hat down over his eyes and spoiled it in that way, the law

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORE, July 20. — Arrived, steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 20 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......82 | 11 A. M......85 | 2 P. M......88

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Com. Adams, Long, Norfolk, C. Has-Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Scotland, Cook, Genoa, Warren & Gregg.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, Brewster, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. J. Worthington, Perry, Greenport, do.
Schr William Wilson, Jenkins, Salem, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baitimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. bark Johann Benjamin, Gerdlen, 47 days fm
Liverpool, with mdse. to D. C. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Providence.
Schr North Carolina, Morgan, from Georgetown.
Schr Mary Augusta, Worten, from Deep Creek,
with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Senara, Ross, from Chester, with railroad
tles to Collins & Co.
Schr C. C. Morris, Richards, from New York, with

Schr C. C. Morris, Richards, from New York, with Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Maid of Glanwern, Thomas, hence, arrived at Liverpool 5th inst. Ship Jamestown, Call, for Philadelphia, sailed

from Liverpool 5th inst.

Ship Possidon, Kundson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst.

Br. steamer Colorado, Freeman, for Liverpool via Queenstown; steamers Cleopatra, Phillips, for Savannah, and Niagara, Blackwood, for Richmond and Norfolk, cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers San Salvador, Nickerson, from Savannah; Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston; El Cid, Nickerson, from Wilmington, N. C.; and Saratoga, Couch, from Richmond and Norfolk, arrived at New

York yesterday.

Bark British America, Lockhart, hence, arrived at

Bark British America, Lockhart, hence, arrived at Flushing 8th inst.

Bark Centaur, Foster, hence, at Antwerp 7th inst.

Bark Queen of Scots, Smith, for Philadelphia, 81d from Antwerp 4th inst.

Bark Phoenix, hence, arrived at Bristol 6th inst.

Bark Chief, Harding, hence for Stettin, at Elsinore

5th inst. Bark Bloomer, Culberg, hence, arrived at Gibraitar 27th ult Bark Frednaes, Broulard, hence, arrived at Hel-

Bark Frednaes, Broulard, hence, arrived at Hervoet 7th Inst.
Schr A. E. Sanford, Powell, hence for Pawtucket, arrived at New York yesterday.
Schrs Thomas Boaz, Harper, from Providence for Philadelphia; Annie May, May, from Norwich for do.; Fannie J. Warner, Dickinson, Middletown for do.; Horace Nicol, McCue, New Haven for do.; Madison, Holmes, hence for New Haven; Cornelia, Carroll, do. for New London; and Hamburg, Wescott, do. for South Norwalk, passed Hell Gate yesterday.