# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

#### FIRST EDITION

# WAR IN EUROPE.

Scene of Operations.

The Stronghold of Mayence,

The Prussian Ports.

The Baltic and the North Sea,

Prince Leopold and Prim.

Germany in America.

Words of Encouragement.

Speeches of Schurz and Salomon

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

MAYENCE.

The French Quadrilateral and the Prussian Fortress which it Encounters. Last night despatches from London, giving the reported plan of campaign on the part of the French army, states that it is being concentrated within the quadrilateral formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg, and Mayence. The last named is a formidable Prussian fortress, and the proximity of a portion of the French army to it is doubtless the cause of flooding the ditches surrounding the forts as a precaution against an assault.

The Fortress of Mayence, the German name of which is Mainz, and the English Mentz, is a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the province of Rheinhessen, and one of the most formidable strongholds of the North German Confederation. It is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, nearly opposite its junction with the Main, about forty miles west of Frankfort, and has a population of about 40,000, exclusive of the military.

Its peculiar position has caused it to be greatly coveted by the French, to whom it belonged from 1801 to 1915, when it was allotted to the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt by the treaty of Vienna, the fortress being assigned to the old Germanic Confederation, and garrisoned by the Prussians and Austrians in common, usually with a force of about 8000 men. After the decisive defeat of Austria in the late contest, it was agreed by the treaty of Prague that its fortifications should be dismantled and its garrison withdrawn. This stipulation was insisted on by Austria, but the Prussians have never carried out the conditions, and Mayence is at this moment one of the strongest cities in the world; in fact, as the cable despatches say, since the ditches surrounding the forts have been flooded, almost im-

The Fortifications.

The town is surrounded with a bastloned wall, which in parts is new, while the larger portion is very old. The most is dry, except on the north front. On the south side is the citadel, with its two bastions and the Eigelstein. A row of ports and lunettes surrounds the first wall, a little in advance: tached forts, some of which occupy higher ground than the low plain of the city. The largest of these is Fort Weisenau, which has a good position on high ground opposite the mouth of the Main. Below the town, on the Bingen side, a fourth line of works has

town, on the Bingen side, a fourth line of works has been commenced, considerably in advance of the third, since good ordnance can reach the city over all three lines as they now stand.

It is connected by a bridge of boats, nearly 1700 feet long, with the opposite and strongly fortified town of Castel, which forms a large bridge-head to the pontoon-bridge. It is composed of five bastions, with a ditch filled with water, and with four luncttes covering the curtains. A short distance below Castel, and connected with it by a wall, lies Fort Montebello, a work of some strength, which below Castel, and connected with it by a wall, lies Fort Montebello, a work of some strength, which could be very useful in case of an attack from the direction of Biebrich, or in case a crossing should be attempted by way of the two slightly fortified islands, Peter's Aue and Ingelheimer Aue. A small fort stands in either angle of the two formed by the junction of the Main with the Rhine, and good interpretable of the Lorenge of the Castel with Castel. trenchments connect the lower fort with Castel. Gustavus Adolphus fortified this point in the Thirty

Years' War. Mayence is connected with Frankfort by a railroad and a railroad bridge spans the Rhine above the junction with the Main, protected by a new bridge-head on the right bank, and by Fort Weisenau on

The importance of holding firm possession of the mouth of the Main cannot be estimated too highly. Custine took advantage of the weakness of the place, in the campaign of 1792, and with a comparation of the campaign of the second of the campaign of the c place, in the campaign of 1122, and with a compara-tively small army operated so successfully in the rear of the Prassians as to hasten their retreat and throw the contest back upon German soil. The Main is navigable as far up as Bamberg, and is con-nected with the Danube by a canal running parallel with the Regnitz. Political changes have rendered this line between the Rhine and Danube far less important for military uses than when War-tensleben, and Jourdan, and Napoleon I operated on it. The Main, however, is always likely to play some little part in any great struggle on the Rhine. Its lower course commudicates directly between the fortress at Mayence and the great railroad centre at Frankiert. Sixty miles further up it passes the for-tified old town of Wurzburg, with its stone bridge and easy communication in almost every direction. And from the head of navigation at Bamberg, a rail-road follows the upper Main northward, via Hof, to Altenburg and Leipsic; and good carriage roads lead to Schleitz, or to Coburg and Rudolstadt.

#### THE DOGGER BANK.

The Cruising Ground of the French Fleet-The Endangered Cities. Rumors are still current that a powerful French fleet will proceed at once towards the Baltic, under command of Vice-Admiral Count Bovet Willaumez, to operate against the Prussian coast defenses, and with special reference to the occupation of the disaffected country of Hanover. We have already given an account of the marine defenses of Prussia which this French fleet will encounter, but something about the cruising ground of the latter will be

A reference to the map will show a long peninsula jutting out into the North Sea from Northern Germany. This peninsula, part of the kingdom of Denmark, includes the provinces of Schleswig, Holstein, and Jutiand. It is almost severed from the mainland by the estuary of the Bibe on the west and the Gulf of Lubeck on the east. Stretching from the peninsula of Jutiand across the North Sea almost to the English coast is a submarine shoal known as the Dogger Bank; like the banks of Newfoundland, famous for its cod fisheries. On this Dogger Bank Dogger Bank; like the banks of Newfoundland, famous for its cod fisheries. On this Dogger Bank was fought a naval action, famous in English history, between the English and Dutch. The French fleet are ordered to the Dogger Bank, being a convenient point from which to watch the Ribe, and also to make for the entrance to the Baltic, so soon as the state of doubt and hesitation shall have been ended by a formal deciaration of war and commencement of hostilities. Prussian naval operations cannot be of any serious importance in the war, compared with the powerful naval preponderance of France. But the French fleet, by moving north, will be ready to blockade the ports, and to crush the German foreign trade, for which a pretext can readily be found. Even if the Northern States and free cities should be unwilling to side with Prussia, they will be equally unwilling to sympathize with France.

Should the French fleet be ordered to act against

the German ports, the great city of Hamburg, the principal emporium of German commerce, will suffer early. Hamburg is on the Eibe, and any check on its commerce would be a terrible blow both to the sentiment and to the interest of Germany, for every German is identified in feeling with the prosperity and grandeur of Hamburg or Bremen. Bremen is situated on the Weser, at a considerable distance from the sea, and although not exposed to the same danger of military occupation as Hamburg, which in the wars of the first Napoleon was once under the iron grasp of the terrible Davoust, would probably suffer as severely in her commercial interests.

The principal German ports in the Baltic are Memel, Pillau, Konigsberg, Dantzic, Colberg, Swinemunde, Stettin, Wolgast, Stralsund, Kiel, and Flensburg. On the North Sea Prussia has Altona, Harburg, Geestemunde, Leer, and Emden, in addition to the leading commercial searous. the leading commercial seaports.

The Baltic Ports.

Of the Baltic ports we have already described Kiel, Dantzic, and Stralsund.

Memel is defended by a citadel consisting of four bastions, with randines and half-moons, and is divided into three quarters—the Old, New, and Frederick towns, with three suburbs. Its trade is very extensive, and consists chiefly of timber, flax, hemp, potash, linseed, and colonial produce. These are exported principally to the United States and England. Ship-building is carried on at this port, which owns 106 vessels, having a total tonnage of 47,164 tons. Ships to the number of 2500 (of 550,600 tons) annually enter and leave the port, and nume-The Baltle Ports. 47,164 tons. Ships to the number of 2500 (of 550,000 tons) annually enter and leave the port, and numerous steam packets maintain communication with many of the other Baltic ports. The harbor is large and safe, and has a depth of water of from 14 to 17 feet. It is provided with extensive docks and has a good lighthouse.

Pillau is a small seaport at the entrance of the Frische Haff, twenty-five miles west from Konigsberg. It derives a thriving trade on account of vessels of large burden unloading there, as the injet to

sels of large burden unloading there, as the inlet to the Haff has not mere than twelve feet of water. Vessels of light draft usually proceed to Konigsberg. The number of vessels arriving annually is about 700 (of about 100,000 tons); of these, about one-third are

Konigsberg is on the Pregel, five miles from its mouth in the Frische Haif. It is in railroad commu-nication with Berlin, from which it is distant 338 miles. This fortified city consists of the town proper and four suburbs. The former is divided into three parts, the Altstadt or Old Town, situated on the west; Lohenicht on the east, and Kneiphof, situated on an island formed by the Pregel, which, before entering the town from the east, divides into two arms. There are seven bridges between the island and the

opposite banks.

The trade of the port is principally the export of grain, and in its snipbuilding yards a considerable number of small vessels are annually constructed. Much attention has been given to the fortifications. The general principle kept in view, according to the Prussian engineers, is that the fortress may be composed of detached parts, each having its separate commander and garrison, with separate and inde-pendent detached works. Thus, the bastions are detached from the curtains; redoubts are in like manner detached; the scarp is detached on all parts excepting the faces and parts of the flanks of the bastions. On some of the fronts the ditch is illed with water from scarp to counterscarp, when there is a masonry casemated caponiere in the centre of the curtain (instead of the flat earthern bastion), flanking the faces of the bastions with five guns. Colberg is a strongly fortified seaport in Pomera-nia, twenty-five miles west of Coslin, on the Per-sante, near its mouth, in the Baltic. It sustained a

siege in 1806. The population numbers about 120,000. A moderate trade is transacted at this port. A moderate trade is transacted at this port.

The Oder is not unlikely to be the scene of naval operations and to be selected for, if possible, effective blockade. Swinemunde, near the mouth of this river, is the port where large vessels bound for Stettin, thirty-six miles inland, unload. The entrance to the Oder is defended by two sea-coast batteries, one on the right and the other on the left bank. The latter consists of a circular brick redoubt of 80 feet diameter, in the centre of a pentagonal earthen work. gonal earthen work.

gonal earthen work.

The lower story of the redoubt is arranged with loopholes for musketry, above which are two tiers of 20 guns each, under bomb-proof casemates, above which is a barbette battery of the same number of mins. The fort on the sight half is a much large man. guns. The fort on the right bank is a much larger and more important work than the other. It is a brick casemated battery of three faces, bearing on the channel, having two casemated tiers, and an open embrasure battery over the casements, with brick parapets, the only one seen exposed to a ship's battery. This fort mounts 63 guns. It is in a bend, and so directed that a vessel has to come bows on to the lower front nutil outle near it. guns. The fort on the right bank is a much larger the lower front until quite near it.

should war vessels of light draft pass these ports, and escape the torpedos which will no doubt be used, they would be confronted at the important city of Stettin by its formidable fortifications. It has been a fortified city for a long period, and undergone several sleges. It was occupied by the French from 1806 to 1818. About two thousand ships enter and sall from the Oder annually. The popula-tion of Stettin is about 65,000, and its trade is prin-cipally in general produce. It is connected by rail with Berlin, from which it is 79 miles distant, or somewhat less than the proximity of New York to Philadelphia.

Wolgast is in Pomerania, near the mouth of the Wolgast is in Pomerania, near the mouth of the Peene, in the Baltic. It is about 33 miles from Stralsund, and has a population of about 5000 persons.

Flensburg has also been recently acquired from Denmark by the war of 1864. It is an ancient town, and was the scene of hostile operations in 1848, when the Germans took possession of it. It trades with the West Indies, and does a moderate shipping business.

The Ports on the North Sen. Hamburg, to the precarious situation of which, as well as of Bremen, we have alluded above, has since 1866 been in the North German Confederation, and is now regarded as subject to all the fortunes of war. The State embraces a territory of 146 square miles, with a population of 305,567 inhabitants. The city, which is situated on the right bank of the Rhine, 70 miles from its mouth, is not fortified. In 1966 there belonged to the port of Hamburg 509 vessels, having a total tonnage of 241,000 tons. The mercantile navy of Hamburg is more than eight times that of Belgium. Her trade with Great Britain alone amounted to \$140,000,000 in 1868. The emigration to this country from Hamburg is very large. In 1867 there em-barked 58,214 emigrants, in 93 vessels, at that port. Through it and Bremen almost all our trade with Germany is transacted.

Germány is transacted.

Bremen, so well known as the chief port of the German-American mail steamship traffic, is situated on both banks of the Weser, 59 miles southwest of Hamburg. In 1867, 16 steamships, making 37,921 tuns, and 287 sailing vessels, making 231,174 tuns, belonged to this port. In 1867, 73,971 emigrants embarked at Bremerhaven for the United States.

barked at Bremerhaven for the United States.

Lubeck, on the Trave, 10 miles from its mouth, was stormed by the French in 1806 and subsequently annexed to France. The State comprises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 48,533. Lubeck possessed at the commencement of 1868 59 sea-going vessels, among them 13 steamers.

Altona, situate on the right bank of the Elbe, a little below Hamburg, was acquired by Prussia from Denmark in the war of 1864. It has extensive railroad communication, and has made rapid progress in shipping and commerce. About 5000 ships visit the port annually. It was occupied without resistthe port annually. It was occupied without resist-

ance in 1864.

Harburg is on the south bank of the Elbe, and is the miles below Harburg. It is surrounded by walls and has a citadel.

Leer and Emden are Hanoverian scaports of minor importance; the latter is fortified.

# PRINCE LEOPOLD.

When His Candidature was First Broached— Prim's Speech in the Cortes on June 11. A European correspondent of the New York Tribune, alluding to the candidature of Prince Leopold

for the throne of Spain, writes as follows:for the throne of Spain, writes as follows:—
It would seem that all parties might have been on their guard, for it is not the first time that the candidate in question has been brought forward. In Prim's famous speech, made on the 11th of June in the Cortes, describing his search for a king, he spoke of one whom, he said, he could not name, but wao united in his person all the requisites for a monarch, being a man of full age and a Catholic, married and having children, and who would have fulfilled all their desires if he could have been brought to accept the throne. Now, at the time this speech was reported there were several English iournals and at the throne. Now, at the time this speech was reported there were several English journals and at least one or two French ones, Le Temps among them, which put their fingers on this mysterious Prince at once and named him—that is, called him—a Prince of Hohenzollern, which was quite enough, if they did get his first name wrong, and mistook him for his younger brother Frederic. One would have thought that diplomatists would have had too keen a scent to be led away oy Marshal Prim's maneuoers; but they were, and none of the Government journals had any suspicion that it would be worth while to find out who this unnamed candidate might be, and keep an eye on him. be, and keep an eye on him.

How the Negotiations Between Prim and Prussia Were Conducted.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph

I hear that the negotiations between Prim and the Prussian Government—which have certainly been kept dark in the most admirable manner—have been mainly conducted by two gentlemen -the one,

Don Rances y Villanueva, whose recent journey from London to Ems did not excite the least public attention or comment, and the other a Prussian efficer temporarily attached to the Prussian mission in Madrid. It is no exaggeration to say that the announcement made on Sunday afternoon by telegraph to the French Foreign Office, and shortly afterwards confirmed by message from M. Merclerwho had been dining with Marshal Prim, and so whom M. de Reus imparted the whole transaction after dinner—to the Duke de Gramont, took the French official world; completely by surprise and rendered their Sunday night a very uneasy one."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

#### GERMANY IN AMERICA.

Immense Gathering in New York—Speeches by Gov. Salomon and Carl Schurz.

The Germans of New York held a mass meeting at Steinway Hall last evening, in order to give vent to their sympathies with the country of their birth and its cause in the present European war, and to take steps for extending practical aid for the widows and orphans of the German soldiers, and to those of their countrymen who may be wounded in the struggle. The hall was filled to overflowing, every inch The hall was filled to overflowing, every inch gle. The hall was fill of it being occupied. Governor Salomon's Speech.

Governor Salomon, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:—During the late civil war of this country follows:—During the late civil war of this country the German-Americans stood true to the cause of their adopted country and the flag of the Union, on many a battle-field. The Germans have heretofore shown that they know how to fight and die for their adopted country. We German-Americans believe that in showing our sympathy now to our old country in her just cause in the present struggle, we commit no mistake, for while America is to us the bride, Germany was to us the mother, with whom we join heart and hand now. The man of the 2d December who became Emperor of France by shooting down peaceable men, must now, approaching himself the grave, with ambitious fury, leave to his weak son his rotten tarone at the risk of a European war. For this purpose he had thrown a European war. For this purpose he had thrown the gauntlet before the feet of Germany. By the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzollern every the gaintiet before the feet of Germany. By the withdrawal of the Prince of Hohenzoliern every shade of a pretext for war was removed. To some extent the war was caused by the character of the French people, who, although they boasted of the highest civilization, willingly listened quite as much to passion as to reason, and believed themselves to be the greatest people of Europe, and therefore were jealous of Germany. This was the reason that the present war was popular at all in France, and why it was possible for it to be commenced by Napoleon. On the other side, Germany, and not Prussia alone, was finting France. Germany was like one man taking up the gauntiet thrown before ker by another that was strictly and bitterly opposed to a united Germany. We German-Americans desire to express to our brothers across the ocean that we look at them with the hope and full confidence that they will nobly perform their duty. We look at them as fighting for a holy cause, and our expectation is that they will stand like one man, and rally around the German hearth and for the unity and freedom of the old fatherland. We shall feel proud when they are victorious, which they will be. But we must help them, not with our sympathies only, but also by our means. Let us say to them, "Be brave, but most of all be united, and the victory will be yours."

The speech was often interrupted with enthusiastic

be yours."
The speech was often interrupted with enthusiastic Speech of Senator Schurz.

Senator Carl Schurz was then introduced to the audience. He spoke as follows:—
I come rather exhausted by other work done in Congress, and I do not know whether I shall be able to address this audience as I wish to do. I able to address this audience as I wish to do. I expected to enjoy some rest at the close of the session of Congress, and now comes this war-cry from Europe, by which every drop of German blood in this country is thrilled. But not the Germans alone in this country, but the Americans, too, have been thrilled by the European war-cry, and all America speaks at the present moment in the German spirit A bloody drama awaits us in the old country. War is, of all things, the worst. Woe to the man who commences it without cause, as is the case now. Spain wants a German Prince for her case now. Spain wants a German Prince for her King. France protests. But this protest is non-sense. No sensible man can think of a war of sucsense. No sensible man can think of a war of succession, or believe in family alliances, any more at the present day. Such thoughts are over and past with the nations in Europe. His Spanish throne pretext for the war was, therefore, a foul one on the part of Napoleon. His second pretext is, that the French Ambassador had been insulted by the King of Prussia. But that Ambassador treated the King as no gentleman would treat a gentleman. We are here certainly not accustomed to praise kings; but in this case we must say that old King William has acted like a gentleman. He acted according to the German maxim that impolite guests cording to the German maxim that impolite guests are thrown out of the door. If Napoleon had been treated in a similar manner would he not have acted likewise? The war has not been commenced without cause, but on false, lying pretext. France wants to dictate to Europe. The French nation acts as if it was of better stuff than others. When another power of Europe increases one inch in territory then France wants also to have an increase, while when she increases others need not increase. Such is the history of Europe. France wants, at the head of Romanism, to rule all Europe, and therefore she aims to disturb and prevent the unity of the German elements. The and prevent the unity of the German elements. The Americans know that in consequence of the modern means of transportation and communication, as steam and telegraphs, there will be soon no talk any more about the equilibrium of Europe, but about the equilibrium of the world. In this equilibrium also America will figure, and she will have no true and better friend then Germany. Both with the formany. truer and better friend than Germany. Both united will carry their free commerce to all parts of the will carry their free commerce to all parts of the world. For these reasons, the Americans are on the side of Germany in this war. They sympathize with Germany not only in remembrance of the affair of the Mexican empire, not for the hundreds of millions of dollars from German, next, with which American bonds were bought. Germany's victory will mean the fall of French Imperialism, the lie of armed peace which destroys the welfare of nations and creates oppression and poverty. The great German Middle Empire on the European Continent mean, peace and happiness. Each of us must do what is in his power to make the good and just cause of Germany victorious. He cannot be a good man who forgets a father or a mother, and he cancause of Germany victorious. He cannot be a good man who forgets a father or a mother, and he cannot be a good adopted citizen who regards his native lane with contempt. But let us remain within the laws of this country, which do net forbid us to show our brethren across the ocean our sympathies, to admonish them to stand firmly and to assist them by our means. Let us tell them:—"If old Germany stands firmly, the whole German world will be with you." The speech was interrupted by cheers and received The speech was interrupted by cheers and received with the most enthusiastic applause, and the singers then sung and the band played the German national air, "What is the German's Fatherland?" The other speakers of the evening were Messrs. C. Ottendorfer, Dr. H. von Holst, Sigismond Kaufman, Dr. A. Douai, and General Sigel. The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers to united Germany. During the evening \$20,000 were subscribed on and near the platform for the benefit of the German soldiers and their widows and orphans.

#### THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Order-Jerusalem a Centre. Rome (July 4) Correspondence of London Post.

The order of Malta is just now disputing a point of etiquette, and even of right, with the Emperor of Austria. For the last ten or twelve years the order has entertained the idea of regaining a portion of its ancient prestige by establishing a hospital at Jerusalem. But while hesitating and discussing the ways and means the Prussian Government obtained from the Sultan a grant of the abandoned old house and lands of the order in the Hely City for the present Breathern order in the Holy City for the present Pro-testant branch of the order existing in Prussia. The Russian Government has also recently esta-blished a similar institution at Jerusalem, so that when the Empetor of Austria made his recent pilgrimage there he found himself the only great continental sovereign not represented by a hospice. The Austrian Consul-General, Cheva-lier Caboga, being a Knight of Malta, had, however, commenced purchasing property in Jerusalem, announcing his intention of endowing the order with it finally. The Austrian Government assisted him with a grant of 10,000 florins, and suggested to the wealthy priory of Bohemia the advisability of its contributing largely to the cetablishment of an Austrian hospice in Jerusalem. As this branch of the order depends, in a great measure, on the Enveror, it will necessaries. great measure, on the Emperor, it will perhaps be able to refuse, but the Lieutenant and Priory of Rome wish the new establishment to depend on the order, whereas the Emperor wants to be its exclusive patron.

We shall see how this difficulty ends; meanwhile the Bohemian Knights have alarmed their superiors here by venturing to assume a new costume of mediaval form instead of the scarlet swallow-tail 'oats worn in Rome.

The River Weser Closed.

England and Belgium.

The Reported Battle at Forbach.

Cuban Insurrection.

Successes of the Royalists.

Advices from the Pacific.

Financial and Commercial

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

#### FROM EUROPE.

The River Weser Closed.
BERLIN, July 21.—The mouth of the river

Weser has been closed with sunken hulks, to prevent the entrance of vessels of the French The Reported Battle at Forbach.

LONDON, July 21 .- The battle which was yes-

terday reported to have occurred near Forbach was a mere exchange of shots by the sentinels of the customs patrol. England and Belgium.

LONDON, July 21 .- The statement made yesterday afternoon that the English Government intends to despatch troops to protect Belgium is generally discredited. The Daily News of this morning pronounces the rumor false.

The German Parliament Voting War Supplies. BERLIN, July 21 .- The vote in the North German Parliament yesterday for an extraordinary credit of one hundred and twenty millions was

unanimous at the first and second reading. The Popular Feeling in Paris-A Scene at the Grand Opera. Paris, July 21.—Madame Soss sang at the Grand Opera last evening, and in the third act of Masaniello introduced the "Marseillaise," when a scene of excitement and enthusiasm occurred that was indescribable. The audience rose en masse and joined in the song, which terminated amid deafening shouts of "Vive la

The Turkish Reserves. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 19 .- The Levant Herald of to-day announces that the first class of the reserves has been called under arms. This, with the regular forces, makes the Turk-

is absolute neutrality. A tienerous Offer. BERLIN, July 21 .- An enthusiastic German in the State of Illinois has sent a cable telegram to Bismarck promising to give \$200 to the captor

ish army 300,000 strong. The policy of Turkey

of the first French flag.

Bismarck and the Germans. BERLIN, July 21 .- Count von Bismarck informed the North German Parliment yesterday that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France. proving conclusively that surprise was intended. It is still believed here that Austria will maintain a passive neutrality, without arming.

A Novel Incident. Upon the arrival of the steamship Cimbria at Havre on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, five hundred Germans, who had paid their passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship, returned to Prussia, and enlisted in her armies.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, July 21—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 89% for money and 89% for account. U. S. securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 80%; of 1865, old, 80%; of 1867, 80; 10-40s, 79. Stocks heavy. Erie, 15%; Illinois Central, 101; Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens quiet; middling upland,9%d; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales are estimated at 8000 bales. Corn 35s. 9d. This Morning's Quotations.

#### FROM CUBA.

The Rebellion Subsiding. HAVANA, July 21 .- The Government is in the receipt of favorable despatches from the Eastern Department. The troops are in motion and are killing many of the insurgents. In view of the decrease of the rebellion, Captain-General De Rodas has issued a circular abolishing drumhead court-martial throughout the Island of Cuba except in extraordinary cases. The Government troops have been ordered not to bring any more families forcibly from the insurrectionary districts into the towns. Only those who come voluntarily and those possessing means to support themselves will be brought in. The Colonial Minister has ordered an electors' list to be prepared of all persons paying annually twentyfive dollars contribution. Learned professors are eligible deputies. The list will also include present voters Irre-

spective of color, as preliminary to the approaching election for deputies to the Cortes. Captain-General De Rodas has pardoned Martinez, who was sentenced to death. This makes the twelfth person the Captain-General has pardoned since his return to Havana.

The Funeral of Mrs. Biddle, wife of the American Consul-General at Havana, took place to-day, and was attended by the highest Spanish authorities, the consuls of the different nations, and a large number of foreign and American merchants.

Havana Markets.

The Havana market is unsettled. Spanish bank notes are quoted at 5@6 per cent. discount. Sugars animated; No. 12 Dutch standard firm at 9% reals. Exchange on London, 19%@20% per cent. premium; Paris, sixty days' sight, 4%@5 per cent. premium; on United States, sixty days' sight currency, 9@9% per cent. discount; on United States, sixty days' sight, gold, 8 per cent. premium; on United States, short sight, gold, 9% per cent. premium. Freights are dull. Shippers refuse to charter, owing to the unsettled state of the market. Havana Markets.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

A Town Burned Down. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 .- The town of Dogburg, California, was entirely destroyed by fire

yesterday. The loss by the late fire in Dayton, Nevada, is over \$500,000, and the insurances are light.

## FROM THE WEST.

A Defaulting Contractor. Chicago, July 21.—A telegram from Washington, Iowa, says that Gabriel Armstrong, subcontractor on the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, working near that place, decamped on Friday last with \$10,000, leaving between four and five hundred hands unpaid, and debts amounting to \$25,000. He was accompanied in his flight by his foreman, named Clark, and an under contractor.

The Heated Term.
CHICAGO, July 21.—The weather has been terribly hot in this city for the past eight or ten days, the thermometer averaging 93 in the shade. Yesterday at 5 o'clock P. M. it was 96. St. Louis, July 21 .- The weather continues dry and hot. The mercury at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday stood at 100, and at 6 P. M. at 94.

Cincinnati Board of Trade. CINCINNATI, July 21.-The Board of Trade will this morning consider the means of securing the transportation of freight South during the approaching close of the Louisville Canal. A plan proposed is to lay at New Albany and Jeffersonville tracks to the landing, to connect the railroad between those places, and thus transfer the freight around the Falls.

Jeff Davis. MEMPHIS, July 21 .- Jefferson Davis left here yesterday, via the Southern mail route, for Europe, to bring his family home.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, July 21.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Rear-Admiral Radford, dated the Downs, England. July 7th, in which he says his flagship the Franklin, arrived at that anchorage on the 5th instant, 17 days from Lisbon.

On the 30th of June, having a case of confluent varioloid on board, the Fleet Surgeon, thinking it probable there would be great danger of infection, and being becalmed at the time, he directed steam to be gotten up, and by its use disinfected the vessel. The sick man was taken on shore and placed in the hospital at Deal, through the kindness of the authorities. Commander W. D. Whiting has been detached from the command of the Miantonomah and

ordered to duty in the Department of Yards and Docks at the Navy Nard, New York. Lieutenant-Commander Wise and Chief En-gineer Zeigler are detached from the Miantonomah, and ordered to Brooklyn. The order of Captain Clitz to the Navy Yard,

New York, and to resume his duties as ordnance officer of that yard, is revoked. The President

#### and his family left Washington for Long Branch FROM THE STATE.

Fatal Ra ond Accident.
Special Despatch to The sening Te'egraph.

YORK, Pa., July 21.-Charles Grund, a resident of this city, engaged in the lime business, was run over by a freight train on the Northern Central Railroad yesterday, at New Freedom Station, twenty-two miles below, and instantly killed. The Coroner held an inquest, and exonerated the company from all blame.

Obltuary. EASTON, July 21.—Henry R. Ch'dsey, a very prominent citizen of this place, and President of the Council, died to-day after a short illness. His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon

#### FROM NEW YORK.

Coolness Between Ice Companies. HUDSON, N. Y., July 21.—The difficulty be-tween the Knickerbocker and Washington ice companies has been renewed. On Tuesday after-noon two car loads of ice were brought to this city from the Shaker village, and before it could be placed on ice barges notice restraining the rallroad company from delivering it was issued by Judge Barnard, of New York, and the ice will remain in the cars, where it is wasting at the rate of one-tenth of its weight per day. Innumerable suits at law between the ice companies are pending.

### GENERALITIES.

ANOTHER "KUBLA KHAN." In that wonderful little poetic fragment "Kubla Khan," which Coleridge declared that he dreamed, we read of "That sunny dome! those caves of ice!" They have discovered the equal of Kubla's caves, in Winnesheik county, Iowa. The workmen upon a road there acci-dentally opened a cave, from which there was a blast of cold air, and so cold was it at the mouth of the cavern, that ice formed where-ever moisture gathered. With such a nice place for a cell as this, one might be tempted in the dog-days to turn anchorite, and to pass the remainder of one's life in a state of beatific refrigeration. At any rate one might give the

summers to sanctity and the winters to the

other sort of thing.

THE MISCEGENATION QUESTION. Evansville, Ind., has been much agitated by the nuptials of Peter Vandermede, who belongs to the Dutch order of mankind, and Lucy Ann Bolen, who is of the colored description. The indignant people of Evansville proceeded to disturb the honeymoon by mobbing the newly-married pair, and then both bride and bridegroom were arrested under the State law, which declared their marriage to be a crime. But Chief Justice Walker, taking the matter into consideration, decided the marriage to be a good one, all acts of the State of Indiana to the contrary, and the prisoners were by him dis-charged. There is many a white man at the South who ought to legitimize his children by marrying their black mother at once. COUNTING THE COST.

When people are getting up "festivals," it is an excellent plan to count the cost and to be sure of selling tickets enough to defray it. The New York jubilee affords a case in point. So in Cincinnati, after the great and glorious Sauin Cincinnati, after the great and glorious Sengeriest, comes a lively run about the expenses, and especially about the building expenses. Mr. Kuznitzky, the architect, agreed to construct the temple of harmony for \$17,200. Now comes mournfully to the committee Mr. Kuznitzky, and wants \$28,271, pleading, at the same time, that the building cost him \$31,000. What is should be found to talk in processible to Why it should be found totally impossible to put up any sort of structure intended for the public use except at an advance of from \$10,000 to \$100,000 upon its estimated expense, is one of the mysteries of architecture. If private buildings involved the same difficulty, there would be much less construction or a great deal more insolvency.

-The Free Masons of the Grand Lodge o Iowa have amended their laws so as to admit colored people to the order. This, it is thought, may probably result in excluding the Grand Lodge of Iowa from Masonic intercourse with other grand jurisdictions.

other grand jurisdictions.

—The sudden termination of a sermon by Rev. Mr. Douglass, of Piqua, at the First Baptist Church. Columbus, Ohio, caused onlie a sensation among the congregation on Sunday last. He became overpowered with the excessions. sive heat, gasped out an apology, and sat down.

Greensburg, Michigan, has a citizen who calls himself a champion undertaker. He has already furnished coffins and assisted at the burial of 3900 persons. Some of his friends are modest enough to suggest that he has done the State some service.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The meagre character of the European news to-day has caused a halt in the speculative fever, which will probably continue until some decisive action in the field shall have given it a new impetus. Any serious reverse to the Prussian army will more seriously affect our money markets than any defeat of the French, for the reason that our national securities would inevi-tably suffer a heavy decline, besides making interference on the part of other European powers more probable.

Loans are again active and firm, though there is perhaps less activity than yesterday. Money is abundant, but there is a fair demand for all offered at 5@6 per cent, on call and at 6@8 per cent, on time contracts.

Gold opened at 121%, declined to 121%, and closed at 121%. The market is comparatively quiet and steady.

Governments are somewhat unsettled, but in the absence of important news from Europe there is a temporary lull both among buyers and

The stock market was dull and prices were about the same as last quoted. Sales of city sixes, new bonds, at 101%.

Reading Railroad opened strong, with sales at 483%, b. o., but closed at 47%. Pennsylvania was tolerably active, with sales at 57%. Lehigh Valley sold at 57%. Camden and Amboy firm at 116; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46, an advance, and Catawissa preferred at 36%. In the balance of the list the only sale was in Commercial Bank at 60.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & B	ro No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST 1	BOARD.
\$1600 City 68, N.18.10134	300 sh Read ls. b30, 4814
\$200 do 10134	100 doc.47.94
\$1000 dob5wn.1013	200 do47.94
\$1000 N Penna 7s 92	990 dols, 4734
\$500 do 92	500 do b60. 48%
\$500 do 92	500 do18. 4736
\$1000 Conn'g R Bds	200 dols. 47%
b5wn 86½	100 do47 60
5 sh Com'l Bk 60	45 sh Leb Valls. 571/2
229 ah Penna Rls. 571/2	50 dos5wn. 57%
1 sh Cam & Am R.	65 do.ls sawn 5712

1 sh Cam & Am R.
d bill. 116

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112%@113; 5-20s of 1862, 108%@109; do., 1864, 108%@109; do., Nov. 1865, 108%@109; do. do., July, 107%@107%; do. do., 1867, 107%@108%; 10-40s, 100%@106%; Pacifics, 110%@112. Gold, 121%.

MESSRS. DR HAVEN & BROTHER. No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112%@112%; do., 1862, 108%@109; do. 1865, 108%@109; do. 1865, 108%@109; do. 1865, new, 107%@108%@109; do. 1865, 108%@109; do. 1865, new, 107%@108%; 10-40s, 106%@106%; U. S. 50 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110%@110%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121%@121%; Silver, 113@116, Union Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$500@820; Central Pacific R. R. 18t Mort. Bonds, \$500@820; Central Bonds, \$750@780.

NARE & LADNEE, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10-00 A. M. 121% 10-55 ... 121% 10-15 ... 121% 10-20 ... 121% 11-24 ... 121% 10-20 ... 121% 11-24 ... 121% 10-23 ... 121% 11-25 ... 121% 10-35 ... 121% 11-30 ... 121% 10-35 ... 121% 11-30 ... 121% 10-35 ... 121% 11-30 ... 121% 10-35 ... 121% 11-30 ... 121% 10-35 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 10-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 10-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 10-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 10-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 121% 10-36 ... 121% 12-36 ... 1 d bili...116 do.18.85wn. 57%

10·30 " 121½ 12·06 P. M 121½ 10·34 " 121½ 12·06 P. M 121½ 10·35 " 121¾ 12·07 " 121¾ 10·35 " 121¾ 12·09 " 121¾ 10·36 " 121½ 12·09 " 121¾ 10·36 " 121½ 12·09 " 121¾ 10·46 " 121½ 12·16 " 121¾ 10·47 " 121½ 12·21 " 121½ 10·50 " 5. 121½ 12·21 " 121½

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, July 21 .- There is no movement in second hands. Timothy is held at \$7.50 % bushel, without sales. Flaxseed is very scarce, and if here would readily sell at \$2.25.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is offered at \$30 per ton. There is not so much activity in Breadstuffs, but There is not so much activity in Breadstuffs, but supplies come in slowly, and prices of Flour are well maintained. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine, at \$5.75@5.87%; extras at \$6; spring wheat extra families at \$6.25@47.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$7.25@7.50; Indiana and Ohio at \$7.25@7.75; 500 barrels Market attreet Mills on secret terms; and fancy at \$8.28.75. Rye Flour is scarce and firm at \$5.50. In Corn Meal no sales.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1500 barrels at \$1.70 for Pennsylvania and \$1.60@1.63 for new Delaware, Corn is less active. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.15, and Western mixed at \$1.11@1.12. Rye has advanced to \$1.12% for Ohio and 1.12@1.14 for Pennsylvania et al. \$1.15 and Western mixed at \$1.11@1.12.

advanced to \$1.12% for Ohio and 1.12@1.14 for Pennsylvania. Oats are scarce, and 3000 bushels prime sold at 65@67c., and Southern at 68c.

Twenty-one boxes were recently filled with the remains of Federal soldiers, gathered from the interor of Georgia, and shipped for inter-ment at the Beaufort National Cemetery. —John H. Morris, an ambitious colored bar ber of Leavenworth, Kansas, has been engaged in the study of law for two years past, with the hope of admission to the bar of that State.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21. — Arrived, British ironclad Zealous, Admiral Farguhar, from Victoria;
ship Emile de Girardin, from Newcastle, N. S. W.
Satled, ship Goldbeck, for Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ................................JULY 21

TA. M.......78 | 11 A. M......88 | 2 P. M......94 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
SUT Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig John Chrystat, Barnes, Mayaguez, John Mason

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

& Co. Schr Elia F. Crowell, Horner, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Reed, Boston,
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baitimore, with a tow of
barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with index. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Hunter, Wilson, 30 days from Tocoluta, with cedar logs to Cunningham & Son.

Schr M. E. Staples, Dinsmore, 10 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Taft, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary A. Harmon, Parker, 11 days from St.

John, N. B., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr William F. Garrison, Morris, 6 days from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whittaker, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Delango.

Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Delango.

Schr Hazleton, Cummings, from Taunton, with mase, to captain.

Schr Hazieton, Cummings, Iron Santasa, mode to captain.
Schr Charles Cooper, Nickerson, from Harwich, with mose to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr James W. Tice, Somers, from Norfolk, Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Baltimore, with a fow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hattohius, Davis, from Havre de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Ships Free Langerson, and British America, Lock-hart, hence, at Antwerp 5th inst. Steamer Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Roanoke, Wilkie, hence, at Barbadoes 9th instant.

Bark Wilham, Cole, for Pulladelpais, safted from Bark William, Cole, for Pulladelphia, saned from Bunkirk 7th inst. which is the property of th