# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 18.

The Fortress of Coblentz.

Their Great Naval Station.

Leopold's Candidature.

Opposition to it in Spain.

Tavre's Assault on Ollivier.

THE WAR IN BUROPE.

COBLENTZ.

which the Moselle affords for further operations.

either northward or southward, when once

fairly wrenched by either antagonist from the

other, render it worth the struggle, and the

earlier conflicts of the two hostile armies will

doubtless be directed towards the object of se-

curing entire control of this important water-

river Moselle and the French stronghold of

Metz. Yesterday we gave a description of

army in its new position is placed in security.

We have already described the location of the

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the

Accusation of Swindling

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

perfection of the works, so that now they ought to survive as much fire as did Fort Samter. Ehren-FIRST EDITION survive as much fire as did Fort Sumter. Ebren-breitstein admits a garrison of fourteen thonsand men, and its magazines will hold provisions enough for this force for five years. A well in the rock fur-nishes an unfailing supply of water, in addition to which there are vast arched disterns capable of holding a three years' supply. Ebrenbreitstein is mounted with six hundred pieces of artillery, and its lines cost \$3,750,000. THE WAR IN EUROPE. Position of the Prussians.

Its lines cost \$2,750,000. At the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, at the water's edge, is a new casemated work nearly finished, which is intended to be bombproof, and is designed to sweep the river at short range, where the guns of the fortress would be harmless on account of the great depression of aim required. Fort Asterstein lies on the same side of the river, a little to the south. It is a separate fort of considerable strength, is situated on a moderate elevation, and is itself supported by three small outworks,

## Capacity of the Fortifications.

An army of 160,000 men can encamp under cover of the various forts about Cobientz. They can com-municate casily between the opposite banks of both rivers, by means of the railroad and pontoon bridges across the Rhine, and the permanent railroad and carriage bridges across the Moselle. This strong position could be tarned by crossing the Rhine at Neuwied—the point where Casar first crossed-and advancing directly northward by a macadamized road through the Westerwald. This, however, would be a perilous undertaking, and though the passage should be made without inter-ruption, a line of communications could not possibly be kept open so near to Coblentz.

## LEOPOLD'S CANDIDACY.

The Announcement of the Dac de Gramont ja the French Chambers-An Exciting Scene-Jules Favre Accuses the Government of Withholding Facts for Swindling on the

It was on Wednesday, July 6, that the Duc de Gramont, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to inquiries made the previous day, stated in the Corps Legislatif that it was Concentration of the Prussian Army Between true the crown of Spain had been offered by Cohlentz and Mayence-The Strength of its Prim to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and Position-The Struggle for the Control of the that the latter had accepted it. M. Picard de-The latest despatches received last night manded that the Ministry should lay before the stated that the Prussian army which had been Chamber all the diplomatic documents that massed between Treves and Saarbruck had fallen might throw light upon the subject. back, with the view of concentrating between The Ministry successfully resisted this the strongholds of Coblentz and Mayence. Its demand after a scene of great turbuposition between these two fortresses will be lence, but on the following day another one of great strength, and will ensure, so long effort was made by M. Pleard, supported by as it is maintained, the control of the Jules Favre, to extract from the Ministry a of the river Moselle, while statement of what had transpired between the French, by their fortifications Cabinets of Paris and Berlin since the declaraat Metz, around which one of their armies is tion of the Duc de Gramont. If the Government concentrating, hold firm possession of the upper had received an answer to their ultimatum, it course of the river, which thus becomes a diffiwas contended that the country should immecult line of operations for the army of either diately be apprised of it. The following excitcombatant. The great facilities, however, ing scene then ensued:--

M. Jules Favre having demanded that the public should not be kept in a state of suspense, and that the discussion upon the subject should be fixed for the following day, M. Emile Ollivier rose and begged of the Chamber to adhere to the decision which it

of the Chamber to achere to the decision which it had adopted in the previous day's sitting, and to postpone the debate. M. Jules Favre-Yes; to postpone it indefinitely, in order to afford an opportunity for tripotage (swin-dling) at the Bourse (Loud protestations at the Centre and Right, and cries of "Order!") President Schneider-I cannot allow to pass -Baron de Benoist-Order! Order! This is odious! President Schneider-I cannot allow to pass with-out the recall to order an imputation which seems to bear directly against the Government-an impu-tation that I cannot admit to any degree. (Ap-plause.) Mayence, by which one flank of the Prussian

#### plause.) The Stronghold of Coblentz.

# PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

How Prim Kept His Secret. The Madrid correspondent of the New York Times, writing on July 6, says: -

Times, writing on July 6, says: — From the information I have been able to gather, and which is from a good source, it appears that neither M. Olozaga, nor M. Rascon, Spanish Ambas-sador at Berlin, nor even the Regent, nor the col-leagues of General Prim, had information of these negotiations any more than the diplomats in Parls, who only heard at the last moment of Prince Leo-pold's acceptance of the offer of the crown sent by him to General Prim. M. Salazar de Mazarredo, Prim, and the Prince were the only persons who were in the secret. were in the secret.

## The Protest of the French Minister.

The same correspondent says:-

The French Ambassador at Madrid had in the first place an interview with General Prim, and then one place an interview with General Prim, and then one with the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, at which he protested, in the name of the French Government, against an election which France would be justified in considering as a serious attempt against the balance of power in Europe, and which she would energetically oppose. It appears that the French Ambassador grew rather warm with the General, so much so that the latter is reported to have said to his friends that unless he was more moderate in his language he would write out his passports and take them to him himself.

## Spanish Hostility to Prince Leopold.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, on the 7th, transmitted the following communication from Madrid, which, he said, had just been received by the Imperial Government:-

Our city is in a state of great agitation, and events of vital importance are expected to occur ere long. If my information is correct—and I firmly believe If my information is correct—and 1 firmly believe that it is—confidential agents, expressly accredited by Marshal Prim, have secretly quitted Madrid for Bonn, in Prossia, and have offered the Spanish Crown to Prince Frederic of Hohenzollern-Sigma-ringen, and the Prince accepts the offer with the greatest tagerness. This act of Marshal Prim has greatly surprised his friends, who are holding meet-ness to concert measures for averting. If nessible ings to concert measures for averting, if possible, this disastrous catastrophe. We Spaniards, of all shades of opinion, cannot forget that the Prince of Hohenzollern is grandson of a Princess belonging to a family which is execrated in Spain as having caused torrents of the purest Castillan blood to be shed. He is by the maternal side descended from that Murat who bommaternal side descended from that Murat who bom-barded Madrid during the war of independence, which filled every Spanish household with mourn-ing, from San Roque to Irun, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. No wonder that the name of Murat should be exectated throughout the length and breadth of Spain. A Hohenzollern Murat will never be accepted by the Spanish as their king; but the opinion is entertained in the highest diplomatic circles that should by any fatality—which God fore-fend!—a Hohenzollern be thrust upon the throne, our unhappy country would be isolated as regards the great Europeas powers; order and tranquility would be overthrown, and commerce would be re-duced to a mere shadow of what it is at present.

## GREAT PRUSSIAN NAVAL STATION.

A Duplication of Cherbourg-How the German Const May be Affected by the War-The His-tory of an Old Military Stronghold.

The telegraph brings the information that the mouth of the river Weser has been closed by sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the vessels of the French navy. There is no doubt that this news is correct, but no one should wonder if the same measures for the better defense of the German coast were also applied to the mouth of the river Elbe.

Inasmuch as it is generally conceded that she is not a match on the ocean for France, whose navy exceeds the Prussian about fourfold, the latter power has but little left save to close her commercial harbors voluntarily, by sunken hulls, torpedoes, etc., and thus keep the intruder out. This she can do the more effectively

Topographical survey. Commissariat and clo'g dep. Sanitary department. Arsenals, military stores, and 1,291 buildings..... 3,000 Army studs. 5,800 Military police and gensdar's 7,700

838,700

The general staff of the army, on native ser-vice in 1869, comprised three Field-Marshals, 18 Generals of Infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and Generals of Caluary; 73 Generals of Division, and 111 Generals of Brigade. There were be-tides non-setting 28 Generals of Infantre ensides non-active, 28 Generals of Infantry and Generals of Cavalry, 150 Generals of Division, and 193 Generals of Brigade. By the terms of the "compromise" come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was

based a new army organization, which came into operation last year, the military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the standing army, the Landwehr or militia, and the Landsturm. The regiments of the standing nrmy are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers. All orders relating to the great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the

movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor, who is the supreme chief of the whole of the military forces of the Empire. The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every man is liable who has reached his twentieth year. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the empiring source where in the army of reactions remaining seven years in the army of reserve. Quite distinct from the standing army is the Landwehr, the term of service in which is twelve years, but with duties limited to the respective divisions of the empire from which it is drawn. The entry into the Landstrm, or general levy, is compulsory only in Tyrol, and is made up of olunteers in the rest of the empire.

The naval forces of Austria consisted in April. 1869, according to official returns, of 45 steamers and 10 sailing vessels. The steamers consisted of 2 iron-clads, the Lissa and Kaiser; 7 iron-clad frigates, 4 screw frigates, 3 screw corvettes, 10 gunboats, 3 screw sloops, and 16 paddle steamers, carrying altogether 414 guns. The

sailing vessels carry 109 guns. The population of Austria is 35,000,000. She has 24 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely:-Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Canove, Arrat, Munkacs, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmutz, Leopold-stadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein. Linz, Salzeburg, Buda, Ragusa, Yara, and Pola, The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the Empire.

In the naval engagement during the German-Italian war of 1866, between the Austrian and Italian fleets, in which the former were victorious, the Austrian fleet was divided into three divisions, the firs consisting of seven iron-clads, under command of Tegethoff; the second of seven heavy wooden vessels, under Commo-dore Petz, and the third of seven light wooden vessels.

## The Italian Army and Navy.

The Sardinian law of conscription forms the basis of the military organization of the king-dom of Italy. According to it a certain portion his conviction that it was the intention of the commander of the Forward to attack and capof all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 40,000 to 50,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army in which they have and perhaps the Continental which runs between to practice annually for forty-five days, and are then sent on unlimited furloughs, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

The standing army is divided into six corps

## DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FROM EUROPE.

Arrest of an English War Correspondent. LONDON, July 22.-According to the Daily News this morning, the war correspondent of the London Times was arrested on Wednesday at Metz by the French authorities on suspicion of being a Prussian spy. He was thrown into prison and kept there all night. Next day he was sent out of the French lines.

An English Collier Fired on by French Cruisers.

A Tyne collier arriving at Newcastle to-day reports having been fired upon by French cruisers at sea.

The Prussian Troops. Advices have been received here to the effect that the Prussian troops have retired from their position between Luxembourg and the Palatinate. and are now massing between Coblents and Mayence.

Suspension of German-American Steamer Service.

BERLIN, July 22 .- The North German Lloyds to-day announce the suspension of the steamer service to America.

Austria Not Arming-French and Prussian Soldiers Compared. LONDON, July 22.-Austria is not arming.

The belligerents begin with about a quarter of a million of men each. The French have already been made soldiers by their recent service in Africa, while the Prussians are mere militia. France puts an army in the field; Prussia is only an armed people.

## Illness of Napoleon.

PARIS, July 22 .- The Emperor is ill at St. Cloud. He will not, therefore, join the army for some days.

## Prussia and Bavaria.

BERLIN, July 23 .- The King of Prussia recently notified the Bavarian Government that, according to the treaty, he intended to assume the command of the latter's army, embodying it in the 3d Corps. Bavaria immediately assented. and forwarded a letter congratulating the Prussian King, and issued a patriotic exhortation to the army.

## This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. London, July 22-11 30:2A. M. --Consols 90 for both money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-208, 18628, 81%; 18658, 01d, 81%; 18678, 81; 10-408, 90. Stocks steady. Erie, 15%; flii-nois Central, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 21. Liverspool., July 22-11:30 A. M. --Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 43,000 bales, 1000 of which were for export and 3000 for speculation. Stock 607,000 bales, of which 318,000 are American. Receipts of the week are 57,000 bales, 25,000 of which are American. are American.

are American. LONDON, July 22-11:30 A. M.-Tallow firm. Re-fined petroleum, 1s. 63/d. Common rosin, 5s. 64.

## FROM THE PLAINS.

General Sherman-The Crops. SAN FRANCISCO, July 22 .- Advices from Prescott, Arizona Territory, to July 9 have been received here. General Sherman had arrived at that city and assumed command of the Department of Arizona. His first order was one to post commanders to regard all Indians as hostile.

Governor Safford was visiting Prescott. Rains had fallen and the crops were improving.

CABLE WAR NEWS. Prussia and Bavaria. French and Prussian Forces.

7,200

6,200

4,500

5,800

7,700

German-American Steamer Service. Illness of Napoleon.

Etc..

free

273 508

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1.032

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Funeral of Prevost-Paradol.

The Case of the Ferward.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Pirate Forward.

R. Taylor says in regard to the Mohican's at-

tack on the Forward, that Mr. Isaac Sisson,

United States Consul at Mazatlan, asserts that

the Forward was decidedly piratical; that be-

sides the raid upon Guaymas she attempted the

capture of a conducta from some place in the

interior, which barely escaped; that she

was flying the San Salvador flag, though acting

under the orders of the Mexican revolutionist

Slega, who had made no pronunciamento, nor

was any revolution in progress, and that San

Salvador was at peace with Mexico. The Consul

further states that Commander Low

decided upon his course of action after

Rubi of the State of Sinaloa, General Darlus,

commanding the forces in that State, and him-

self, and that the attack was made at the re-

quest of those Mexican authorities. He asserts

ture, if possible, one of the Panama steamers,

Official List of Killed and Wounded.

On Mohican-James Donnell Cox, killed;

Jonathan M. Wainwright, ensign, wounded in

right side of chest, ball passing through, also

Guaymas, Mazatlan and San Francisco.

conference with Governor

WASHINGTON, July 22 .- Commodore William

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

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

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

which guards it on the other extremity, is the capital of the Prussian Rhine province of the same name, and is situated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine, from which circumstance is derived its name, a corruption of the ancient title of Confluences. Exclusive of its parrison, it has a population of about 23,000. A gothic freestone bridge of 14 arches and 1100 feet in length, erected in the fourteenth century, crosses the Moselle, and one of boats, four hundred and eighty-five yards long, across the Rhine, leads to the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein. on the opposite bank.

During the first French Revolution, the emigres made their headquarters at Coblentz, many of them settling permanently in the city, which consequently contains a larger infusion of French blood than perhaps any other Rhenish town. In 1794, it was taken by the French, after an obstinate resistance, and made the capital of the Department of Rhine and Moselle, under the first Empire. It was the birth place of Prince Metternich and of Henrietta Sontag.

## The Fortifications

are constructed partly on the system of Carnot, partly on that of Montalembert, and are capable of accommodating 100,000 men altogether. The city itself is surrounded by a strong wall, which is pierced on the land side by only two gates, and these are secured by casemated towers. The walls of the town, however, cannot be reached without ; straggie, for on the same side, both of the Rhine and of the Moselle, are the two strong forts, Alexander and Constantine, supported by a third work, which is quite small. Fort Alexander is the strongest and most important point in this vicinity, exce Birenbreitstein. It lies on the Karthause Hill, about 320 feet higher than the city, and would natarally be the object of the first attentions of the enemy in case of a siege, since Fort Alexander having been captured, Coblentz would be no longer tenable, and a stronger fire could be no longer tenable, and a stronger fire could be concentrated upon the river as well as land side of the works across the Moselle and Rhine. Fort Franz, on the left bank of the Moselle, occupies a moderate elevation, and commands the railroad along the Rhin and the carriage roads to Cologne, which is situated 49 miles to the N. NW., and Treves, besides forming, together with the three smaller works, a sort of for-tined camp for a large body of troops. All of this lies under the gans of

### Ehrenbreitstein.

the most formidable fortress of Prussia, and the strongest defensive point on the Rhine. It is ac-cessible from Coblentz, directly opposite which it is situated, by the bridge of boats already referred to. Ehrenbreitstein is an elaborate fortress, laid upon, or hewn into, a rocky bluff, which proudly lifts itself 370 feet above the right bank of the river, and over-looks a large landscape to the west and south. On the northeast, however, are higher hills, which as-cend gradually from the foot of Ehrenbreitstein, and from which the fortress can be bombarded great facility. Two or three lines bastioned works have been skilfally neered and thoroughly built on the with engineered weak side, so that the Prossian engineers pronounce it as strong as the faces more favored by nature. The western face has also an evident element of wearness in the high walls, built of small and irregular stones, to enlarge the area of the fortress and to present a more regular front. These walls are not calculated to resist modern projectiles, and will surely be battered down with despatch as soon as the enemy's guns get into position within range. Whether such damage would affect the tenability or only the beauty of the forfress is an open ques-tion. The bomb-proofs are represented as very strong, and would perhaps not be weakened though all the artificial walls were broken up and rolled down into the Rhine. It is ominous, however, that admission to all of the interior covered parts of the fort is refased to strangers. lar stones, to enlarge the area of the fortress fort is refused to strangers. Part of the fortifications lie at the foot of the hill

466 feet in height, and almost perpendicular; but since it was taken by the French in 1769, its fortifications have been trebled and quadrupled in strength, and the entire hill has been turned into a fortress. It has been thought unceessary to scarp the steep sides, though it is on record that a British tourist, a companied by a terrier, made the ascent, to the intense astonishment of a sentry. In 1631 the French entered the fortress from the

In 1631 the French chtered the fortress from the northeast side with very little difficulty, having first created a diversion for the gurrison. Later, in 1799, the Directory laid siege to the stronghold, and after three failures finally captured it. We are given to understand that a failure of supplies was the occasion of the surrender. But some persons say that Colonel Faber, who commanded the place during the siege, acknowledged that the French cannon had wrought irreparable mischief, and made the post untenable, and that the failure of supplies the post untenable, and that the failure of supplies scarcely hastened the surrender. The French blew up the whole fort upon their evacuation, after which Francia devoted top years to the restoration and , was approved by the Regent and his ministry.

Emile Ollivier, Minister of Justice-M. Jules Favre has a habit of manifesting great suscepti-bility when any one takes the liberty of qualifying his words. I content myself with asking him to whom he addresses the terms which he has just M. Jules Favre-1 address them to all who specu-

late. (Fresh excitement.) I maintain what I have said, and I explain it. I say it is the duty of the administration not to allow to remain suspended over the country a state of uncertainty which is its work, and for which it is consequently responsible, or to let that uncertainty serve all sorts of evil plans, and which are revealed precisely by the speculations of the Bourse. (Interruptions from different parts of the Chamber.) M. Granier de Cassagnac-Allons donc, It is only

M. Granier de Cassagnac—Attoms nonc. It is only you who are capable of entertaining such ideas. The Minister of Justice—The embarrassed expla-nation which you have just heard—(Murmurs on the Left; applause on the Right and Centre.)

M. Jules Favre-Embarrassed! The Minister of Justice-Suffices to judge the words which, to say the least of them, are strange. M. Jules Favre-Judge them as you please, Mon-sieur; it is no affair of mine. (Exclamations and nurmurs from a great number of benches.) A Voice on the Right-It is the affair of the

Chamber. The Minister of Justice-The Honorable M. Jules The Minister of Justice—Ine therefore an anter and Favre is correct: I have no right to judge him, and I do not judge him, but I have the right, when he utters words touching—or at least having the pre-tension to touch, if they are not of an inexcusable levity—that which is most delicate in the conscience of honest men—I have the right, I say, to take them

up, as I have done. Numerous Voices-Yes! yes! you are right. M. Corneille-It is now or never the opportunity to say, like those gentlemen of the Opposition, "The

country will judge." The Minister of Justice-I have begged of the hamber to maintain its decision of yesterday. When the Government thinks it is in a position to offer useful information to the Chamber, it will itself provoke a discussion. It will leave to no one the privilege of demanding that a day shall be fixed for the purpose. (Interruptions on the Left.)

M. Magnin-It is the history of Sadowa. The Minister of Justice-Assurediy, if there is a reproach which cannot affect the present Govern-ment, it is that of dissimulating anything in this Chamber, for it has sufficed for an interpellation from one of its members for him to the extent to which he could speak, to explain himself regarding an event which, for him, had only a few days' date. (Applause.) The Chamber and the country may rest assured that we shall know how, in this circum-stance, as in others, to ally firmness with modera-tion; that we shall not forget what the Chamber or what the country desires, but we refuse to engage ourselves, before the proper time, in rash and incon-

siderate discussions. (Applause.) M. Jules Favre-What is important above all things is that the country and the Chamber shall things is that the country and the Chamber shall not be distanced by events which, once accom-plished, will chain us completely and prevent us taking, perhaps, a salutary resolution. The Minister said yesterday that war would not be declared with-out the Chamber being informed of it beforehand. What I ask is that it shall be equally advised re-garding the events which may prepare the way for war; that is to say, that he shall not learn it in igno-rance of facts which, from their gravity and nature, may trouble the peace of Europe. That is inst may trouble the peace of Europe. That is just where we are now. Yesterday a state of things was announced to us as consummated in which we could pronounce an opinion independent of any kind of appreciation on the future, consequently the Cham-ber, at least according to my view of the case, will be falling in its duty if it does not fix at once the day on which it desires to resume the discussion of

the interpellation. The close of the incident being called for, the President put it to the vote and it was carried.

## The First Cabinet Council in Spain on the Subject.

On Sunday, July 3, a council of the Spanish Ministers was held, presided over by Prim, and lasting four hours. Prim then communicated to his colleagues that Prince Leopold Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen had accepted in principle the offer which had been made to him of the crown of Spain, provided that the Cortes ratified it. The discussion which followed was long and Certain Ministers believed stormy. that it was dangerous to seek the alliance of Germany, because of the geographical position of Spain. They were afraid that this alliance might one day cause Spain serious embarrassments. Others pretended that this alliance was preferable to that proposed by this alliance was preferable to that proposed by a large party in Spain, who desire rather an alliance with France, now that the Iberian Union is no longer possible. The ministers separated after deciding that they would repair to the Paiace of La Granja on the following evening, to hold a council under the presidency of the Regent. At that meeting, as already stated by the cable despatches, Prim's course

because the coast all along there is low, marshy and difficult of approach, very much like that o Holland, and exceedingly dangerous in foul weather, so that there is but little from a landing, except danger in like the mouth of sheltered SDOL river. What the Prussians are going to do in the lahde Busen for the defense of their future great naval station, lahde, remains to be seen. This spot was originally, and as early as 1811, selected by Napoleon I for a naval station, he being then in possession and controlling the whole of that part of Germany's coast, and he had it not only surveyed for that purpose, but had already erected some fortifications when his downfall put an end to the scheme.

Prussia, anxious to create a navy, and without a suitable spot of her own, bought this same lahde in 1854, on the strength of the old French surveys (the only ones then in existence), for the sum of 500,000 thalers from the Duchy of Oldenburg, to which it then belonged. After thorough and exhausting surveys, Prussia finally, about four years later (in 1858), commenced to build and fortify a marine harbor on the largest scale, and has ever since, and in spite of the greatest difficulties, pushed her work forward,

that it is now very near completion. The basins are large and capable of floating a fleet of the largest iron-clads. The fortifications are extensive, and the barracks already built and building will comfortably accommodate a respectable army. Two of the greatest draw-backs of this establishment are the want of good water, and the circumstance that the ebb tide falls fully twelve feet, thus preventing the largest size men-of-war from entering the har-bor at all except at high tide. The channel is also difficult, but that, in time of war and as an additional means of defense, is rather desirable than otherwise. France will make her fleet blockading the mouth of the Weser and that of the Elbe near by strong enough not only to effect, this purpose but also to keep in check any number of war vessels the Prussians may have available in the neighboring bay of Iahde to raise the blockade.

There are three points of the greatest imporance to Prussia to be defended along the Atlantic coast. The mouth of the Weser, with the opulent city of Bremen and its seaport called Bremerhaven-which is situate about half way between Bremen City and the mouth of the river and connected with the city by railroad. West of the mouth of the river Elbe, is situated the wealthy city of Hamburg, the former queen of the Hansa, and up to this day the home of Germany's proudest merchant princes, who are the owners of great fleets of vessels; and not far distant the bay of Iahde with its naval station. which is destined by Prussia to become her principal marine harbor-in fact, a second Cherbourg.

And Prussia, if she wants to give relief to her Atlantic coast, must send her navy from the Baltic. Therefore, unless a decided movement of Prussia's navy from her Baltic ports is heard from, a naval engagement on a large scole is not to be expected. It is of course probable that France will attempt to take possession of the harbor of Iahde, but the defense of Prussia will then be simply by means of her forts, for the waters of the basis or bay are far too shallow and the channel too narrow to admit the mancevring of war vessels.

## "ARMED NEUTRALITY."

Austria, Italy, and Russia-Will They Partici-pare in the Struggie ?- Their Armies and Navies. Austria.

Any moment may bring information of coalitions between the great powers on the conti-nent of Europe. Each of them has either a supposed grievance to redress, or some portion of territory to acquire. Should Austria seize on this occasion to seek to retrieve the disaster of Sadowa, or Italy renew with France the alli-'59, it becomes important to know the ance of strength of their armies and navies.

## The Austrian Army and Navy.

According to official returns, Austria pos-sessed at the commencement of last year a standing army numbering 278,470 men on the peace footing and 883,700 on the war footing, organized as follows:-

g		.155,578	War Footg. 597.603
bi bi	Cavalry		58,794
y	Artillery	. 25,658	62,774
50	Engineers and train		45,134
	Sigisterry such wester	. 2,491	2,234

d'armee, each corps consisting of three divi-sions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of "bersaglieri," or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the army at the commencement of last year was as follows, according to an official return :-

	Peace Footing.	War Footing.
Infantry of the line	118,850	303,122
Bersaglieri	14,727	36,175
Cavalry		25,769
Artillery		35,364
Corps of Engineers	3,104	3.667
Military Train		10,605
Carbinieri		19,628
Administrative Troops	4,403	8.215
Military Instruction .		2,964

199.557 455,509 Total..... The army was commanded, in 1869, by 14,797 officers, not included in the above returns. these, 870 formed the staff, while 5967 were attached to the infantry of the line. 890 to the Bersaglieri, 789 to the cavalry, and 965 to the artillery. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the conscription, and to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted,

at the commencement of last year, of 99 ships of war, armed with 1032 guns. They were classed as follows:-Sec. Sec.

		2.4 /6 /04 (70) 4	
	Iron-clads	22	
1	Bcrew steamers	35	
	Paddle steamers	33	
	Sailing vessels	9	
		-	

Total The navy was manned in 1869 by 11,913 sailors

and 660 engineers and workingmen, with 1271

officers, of whom 2 were admirals, 5 vice-ad-

mirals, 12 rear-admirals, and 104 captains. The marines consisted of 2 regiments, comprising 234 officers and 5688 soldiers.

The Russian Army and Navy.

But rumors that Russia also will participate in the struggle, taking sides with Prussia, are still current, and are gaining credence in Eu-rope. If she does, an almost unlimited supply rope. If she does, an almost unlimited supply of soldiers will be at command, in case of a pro tracted contest. At the beginning of the year 1866, the latest date at which official details are accessible, the regular military establishment of Russia consisted of 30,507 officers, general, staff and line, and of 695,137 under-officers and soldiers, divided as follows:-

	Inlabtry	008,887
	Cavalry	63,440
1	Artillery	-80.172
	Engineers	14,683
	Total soldiers	697,137 30,507

Total army 727.644 Of irregular troops there were also 132 regi-ments and 24 battalions, with 200 guns. On a peace footing, the nominal strength of the army at present is about 830,000; and on a war footing about 1,140,000, to which must be added the 130,000 Cossacks in the military service.

A recent account of the military and political power of Russia gives a glowing account of her army and its improvements in tactics and management. In Europe Russia is said to have 47 divisions, each of 4 regiments of infantry, with an aggregate of 492,000 men; 30 battalions of riflemen, equal to 20,000 men; regular cavalry, 33,000: artillery, 141 batteries, 1128 guns, 28,000 men. and engineers, 11,500 men-making the sum total in Europe 584,500, with 1128 guns. If to this add 103,000 men and 176 guns now in Coucasia she wields a force of 688,000 regular combatants, with 1304 guns, excluding all the men employed in the administrative, sanitary, quartermaster and other departments.

The fleet of Russla on January 1, 1868, was composed of 20 iron clads, 210 other steamers, and 37 sailing vessels -a total of 367 vessels, exclusive of the coasting vessels. Since then, the number of steamers has been increased to about 260. The number of guns carried by them amounts to about 2200.

-An insane youth in Sacramento became possessed with the idea that he belonged to the canine species, but as he at the same time claimed a strange lady stauding in the depot as his mother, his conduct was regarded as in-sulting, and he was arrested. He is, however, said to be a harmiest innatio.

wound of right forearm, passing through flexor muscles-he has since died; Frederick Townrow, second assistant engineer, contused wound of left arm; William Higgins, private marine, wounded on neck; John Welsh, seaman, flesh wound in thigh; Charles B. Scott, seaman, left hip, severe; Thomas Daly, seaman, left hip, severe: John C. MacIntyre, landsman, foot, ball entering great toe and its exit through the little toe, fracturing them severely.

## Naval Orders.

The iron-clad Miantonomah, which sailed a few days since from New York to Boston, will there go out of commission, her officers ordered to other duty, and most of her crew transferred to the Worcester, which has been rapidly repaired there and is now about ready for sea.

The Sabine will reach Boston in a few days from her extended tour with the last year's graduating class of midshipmen, and most of her crew will also be transferred to the Worcester.

The Funeral of M. Paradol.

The funeral services over the remains of M. Paradol, the late French Minister, took place this morning at 10 o'clock. A detachment of marines escorted the body from the late residence to St. Matthew's Catholic Church, where the burial service of that faith was performed, and a discourse preached by Father White.

Among those present were members of the Cabinet, officers of the army and the navy, and members of foreign legations stationed here. The coffin was wrapped in the French flag, and the carriers were composed of Frenchmen resident here. The Prussian and British Ministers were present at the Church, but did not accompany the remains to the depot.

Accompanied by the servants and the undertaker, the body left on the noon train for New York, where it will be received by the French Consul-General, and immediately sent on board the steamer Lafayette, which leaves to-morrow for France.

## FROM CAPE MAY.

#### The Reception of the 5th Maryland, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, July 23 .- The military fever is very high: the 5th Maryland are expected to arrive at the depot at three o'clock this afternoon. The Committee on Beception have made all the necessary arrangements, in which they have been ably seconded by Colonel Charles Duffy.

Major Miller, on behalf of the City Council, will welcome the strangers. They will then march to the Stockton Hotel, and, previous to going into camp, partake of a grand banquet, which has been provided by the proprietor. The Philadelphia Committee on Reception consists of John W. Fraley, Esq., Thomas T. Tasker, Esq., Colonel Forbes, Colonel D. W. C. Moore, Charles W. Potts, Major Lilburn Harwood, Jr., Colonel Michael Weaver, and Colonel A. Desilver.

General Van Vliet, who was serenaded by Dodworth's Band last night at the Stockton House, will review the 5th Maryland to-morrow. The reception hop comes off at the Stockton House to-night. The leading hotels are crowded. A Sunday-school excursion, numbering some five hundred, came down this merning. The weather is delightful.

New York Stock and Money Market. New York, July 22.—Stocks strong. Money strong at 7 per cent. Gold, 119%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 108%; do, 1564, do., 108%; do, 1865, do., 108%; do, 1865, new, 107%; do, 1867, 107%; do, 1868, 108%; do, 1865, new, 107%; do, 1867, 107%; do, 1868, 108%; 10-408, 106%. Virginia sixes, new, 62; Missouri sixes, 68; Canton Company, 62; Cumberland preferred, 84; New York Central and Hudson River, 93%; Erie, 22%; Reading, 96%; Adams Express, 64%; Michigan Central, 118%; Cleveland and Fittsburg, 82%; Chicago and Rock Island. 113: Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Chicago Telegraph, 34%. 93; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

### The mining news was favorable

The Weather at the Nea-shore. ATLANTIC CITY, July 22-9 A. M .- Wind N. E.; clear. Thermometer 65.

CAPE ISLAND, July 22-9 A. M .- Wind N. E. clear. Thermometer 79.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, July 23, 1870, 5 The apparent dilatoriness in the operations of France and Prussia on the Rhine is having the effect of steadying the financial markets, whilst increasing the stagnation prevailing in nearly all departments of trade. Some people seem to regard the slow movements of the two armies as an indication of unwillingness to open hostilltics, and that peace might possibly be re-stored without blocdshed. We do not believe this possible, but it tends to check operations until the future of the war shall have been better foreshadowed than at present. The result of the first battle will have a great deal to do with the future of the financial markets, and its announcement is awaited with great impatience. The loan market continues comparatively active and rates firm at 5@6 per cent. on de mand and at 6@8 per cent. on short-time paper well endorsed.

Gold opened at 119, advanced to 119%, and closed at noon at 119%. Governments are quiet but 34 stronger. The stock market was dull and prices un-

The stock market was und sold at 1014. changed. The new City Sixes sold at 1014. Lehigh

Reading Railroad sold firm at 4734. Lehigh Valley changed hands at 5734. Philadelphia and Eric at 2734, and Oll Creek and Allegheny at 45%. Canal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares

attracted no attention.

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

\$1700 City 68, N.18.101 5	100 sh Read R C. 47%
\$100 do101 1	
\$1000 Read deb bds.	200 do 18.c. 48
of 1893 8356	\$00 dols. 48
\$1400 Leh R lnls. 91	900 dols.s30, 48
3S sh Leh V R. ls. 57%	200 do .ls.s80wn 48
100 sh Ph & E R.b60 275	89 do is. 48
200 sh O C & A R.ls	100 do 47 1
b60	New Concernation

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as 

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 112% @112%; do., 1863, 108% @109; do. 1864, 108% @109; do. 1860, 108% @100; do. 1860, new, 101% @107%; do. 1867, do. 101% @107%; do. 1868, do., 108% @108%; 10-408, 106% @106%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110% @111; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 110% @119%; Silver, 111@114, Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$210@520; Cen-tral Pacific R. R., \$840@860; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$755@785. NABE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:-

10.01	. 89		4
10.40	64	118% 10*53 **	ā
10.42	- 64		i.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 92 .- There is nothing doing in Quereitron Bark. Holders continue to ask \$30 per ton for first quality No. 1.

In Cotton there is a firmer feeling, with sales of middling upland at 20 cents and Gulf at 20% @20%

In Coffee, Sugar and Molasses there is a firm feel-

In Coffee, Sugar and Molasses there is a firm feel-ing, but no great degree of activity. The activity in Flour noted yesterday has mate-rially subsided in consequence of the fall in gold, and there is evidently less firmness in prices. The sales foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at \$55003725; Pennsylvania do. do., at \$703750; In-diana and Ohio do. do, at \$703750; in-diana and Ohio do. do, at \$703750; in-diana and Ohio do. at \$703776; and fancy brands at \$5603725; Pennsylvania do. do., at \$703750; In-diana and Ohio do. do, at \$703776; and fancy brands at \$563776. Rye Flour is scarce and held at \$567% (66. In Corn Keal there is no movement. There is less doing in Wheat, and less firmness in prices. Sales of 140% bushels Pennsylvania at \$170; 10,000 bushels Western on same terms; and 1000 bushels Ohio do, at \$168. Rye is steady at \$1786 174. Corn is very dull. Sales of yellow at \$1786 174. Corn is mixed Western at \$170. Oats are steady, and 5000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 66667 cents.

centa. Whisky is quict, Sales of iron-bound barrels at \$1 05