# FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Attitude of England.

Mapoleon's Secret Treaty.

The Impression Produced by It

Meutrality Made Difficult.

Commander of Paris.

Prussia's Preparations.

Baraguay d'Hilliers.

New Engines of Slaughter.

Ste., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE "TRIBUNE'S SPECIAL."

The Warlike Attitude of England—The Propos d Treaty Between France and Prussia—The Profound Impression Produced by its Publication—England's Neurality Imperilled. Th: New York Tribune of this morning publishe the following special cable telegram:-

LONDON, July 26-1 A. M .- English feeling has been profoundly moved by the publication this morning in the Times of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia. The grave prgency with which Disraell in the House this afternoon questioned the Government justly reflected the general emotion. Conversation mong the members turned on no other topic. Mr. Gladstone's reply, while declining absolutely to commit the Government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in manner more han in words an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was given with pale face and hesitating lips. When he sat down the House felt that England's relation with the continental trouble had grown suddenly close if not alarming. To the mention of Belgium the House responded with an unwonted thrill of sympathy, and a

It is understood that immediate communicalions were made by the Government to its agents at Berlin and Paris, and that the French Government will have an instant opportunity o admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that if genuine its proposals are French, while its rejection is due

clear recognition of England's obligations to

o Prussia. The copy of the Times is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain that the Times would not have published it unless on evidence deemed conclusive. It was said privately this afternoon in the House that the copy was originally offered to Earl Granville. but that he refused it, the English Government preferring its suppression. There is supposed to be an allusion to the same subject in Mr. Cardwell's answer to a question in the House about breech-loaders, saying that great importance was attached to the best guns being imme-

diately supplied to all the troops. The Daily News, which has brilliantly led the opinion of England on war questions, will say n the morning:- "It is impossible not to admit that the gravity of the present European crisis has for all neutral nations been immensely increased by the publication of the proposed treaty. It completely expresses what everybody believes to be the favorite policy and cherished design of the French Emperor. It is also a secret treaty against England in its offer of a ague offensive and defensive.

'As to its genuineness, the public may be sked to suspend their judgment, since Mr. Gladtone and Earl Granville say that the two Govruments concerned will be compelled to speak. Suppose that it was really proposed by France to Prussia, our imperial friend and ally is presented in an aspect not calculated to win back English sympathy with his course. Napoleon was ready not only to throw over our alliance for a better one, but to break it any moment by a military advance into Belgium, not only in direct infraction of our friendship, but in defiance of our power. It is difficult to believe there was so much bad faith. Did Prussia also listen to such a proposal? There a certain insolence of tone toward Prussia the document suggesting that if sent was a kind of ultimatum. No real ducement was held out to Prussia. Meanine the whole political interest of the moent is concentrated on this publication. We hould be glad to have the completest assurance hat no such proposal was known to either Govnment. Public opinion in this country is aleady sufficiently weighty in Prussia's favor, but this treaty would make our neutrality difficult if not impossible." Earl Granville will make a statement in the Lords on Thursday as to the diplomatic negotiations which preceded he outbreak of the war, and the part the Engish Government took.

## THE COMMANDER OF PARIS.

Marshal Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers, Napo-leon's New Appointment.

In case of serious disaster to the French army, the most important military command in the mpire would be that of Paris. The disconented element of the capital, which the elecions of last year showed to be largely in the najority, would probably be prompted by a defeat of the army in the field to some desperate demonstrations against the Napoleonic dynasty, and if the city should fall into the hands of the subourgs mob, in the event of Prussian success the frontier, Napoleon would be practically throned. To maintain undisputed possession the capital, therefore, is one of the most ential things to the success of the Emperor and the stability of his throne. Marshal Canpert had been in command of the city for ne time previous to the outbreak of the war, ut his presence in the field has created a acancy, the filling of which required the salest care and circumspection on the part of

the Emperor. A cable telegram from Paris an. nounces that Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers, Marshal of France, and a devoted soldier of the first as well as of the second empire, has been appointed to this responsible command.

Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers is the son of one of the generals of the first Napoleon, and was born on the 6th of September, 1795. He is therefore of the advanced age of 75, almost too old for active service in the field, although not too old to keep a sharp eye on the turbulent French capital. He began his military career in 1806. by entering nominally the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, but in reality by proceeding to the Prytance Militaire. He left the Prytance in 1812, joined the 1st Regiment of Chasseurs in the Russian expedition, and was present at the battle of Moskowa. In the final campaigns of 1814-15 he took an active part, and distinguished himself at Champaubert, Brienne, Montmirail and Quatre-Bras, being always found at the post of danger. In 1833 he was appointed governor of the military school of St. Cyr, and with great energy repressed a serious republican demonstration on the part of the students at that institution. In 1841 he was ordered to Algeria, and ably seconded Marshal Bugeaud in conquering the Arabs of that troublesome colony. He was made general of division in 1844, and at the revolution of 1848 was in command of the 6th Division of the army and stationed at Besancon. He recognized the new republican regime promptly and was retained in his position. In 1849 he was appointed by the Prince President commander of the French troops in the Papal dominions, and sent on a special mission to Rome. He returned to France the following year, was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in January, 1851, was placed in command of the third military division, which included the army of Paris, displacing General Changarnier. This appointment gave rise to much angry feeling. and led eventually to the fall of Baroche. He resigned the position, however, before the accomplishment of the coup d'etat, and did not take office until the new Napoleonic system of government was fairly established. He then became a member and Vice-President of the

In November, 1858, he was appointed French Ambassador at Constantinople, but held this position a year only, being recalled at his own request in April, 1854, and put in command of the corps sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the allied fleet. The fortress and garrison of Bomarsund were captured Angust 16, 1854, and for this service he was rewarded with the baton of a marshal. At a later period, after having been in command of a military division in the south of France, he was again elevated to the dignity of a Senator. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor had been conferred upon him on December 11, 1850. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he rendered important services to the Emperor, and has been throughout one of his most zealous and trusted adherents.

## PRUSSIA IN THE BALTIC.

Naval Preparations of North Germany in the Baltic-The New Port of Wilhelmshaven -Vessels of War in Course of Construction.

The determination of France to vigorously carry on naval operations in the Baltic invests a statement in a recent number of the French official journal with some interest. According to it the following appropriations were made in the budget of the North German Confederation for this year:-

Basin at Kiel. 1,875,000
Fortifications and armament of that port. 2,250,000
Hydraulic works, dyking, etc., etc. 662,980

Lonely, an aviso, in 1871, and a steamship for local use. At Kiel, the Frederick the Great, a cupola, iron-clad, in 1873, and an ordinary steamship. At Dantzic, the Hanse, an ironclad, in 1873; the Ariadne, corvette, and the Albatross, both to be finished this year. The

Nautilus, an aviso, in June, 1871. The Government is also in treaty with England for the purchase of a steamship to be used for a naval school in the Baltic. Is order to raise the fleet in the Baltic to the force contemplated, there must be constructed between 1870-77, 11 iron-clads, 11 corvettes, 7 avisos, and 3 transports.

The port of Wilhelmshaven is the most important harbor for the newly-founded German navy. It is in the Bay of Jahde, on the North Sea, and was opened by King William on June 17, last year. This port is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbors, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbor is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles respectively 4000 and 9600 feet long. This basin, called "the entrance," is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin or outer harbor is 600 feet long and 400 feet wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3600 feet long, varying in width from 260 to 108 feet, and having about half-way another harbor for dredging steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the harbor there are two ship-yards for the con-struction of iron-cased frigates of the largest size, and all the other parts of a naval estab-lishment. The total cost of the construction of Wilhelmshaven was \$7,500,000.

## THE BREECH-LOADERS.

More About the Chassepot and Needle-gun-Other Engines of Death. A Paris correspondent writes as follows, under

The Chassepot.

Now that the Chassepot may be called into serious action a few words in reference to the powers of that rifle may not be uninteresting. This weapon was adopted in 1866, and has not yet been tried in actual campaign. The troops sent to save Rome from the Garibaldian bands sent to save Rome from the Garibaldian bands were armed with Chassepots when they embarked and exercised with them during the passage to Civita Vecchia. A brigade supported the Papal troops. The Chassepot spoke for the first time at Mentana. Its effect was terrible, and the delighted commander of the French troops exclaimed, "Le Chassepot fait merveille." In Algeria the rapidity of firing and the range of the Chassepot again did wonders. The powerful tribes Doni Menia and Beni-Ghuill were forced to submit within two days, although hitherto. surmit within two days, although hitherto, sur-rounded by inundations and thick woods, they had occupied an impregnable position. There is little doubt that fear of the Chassepot and ong, straight streets went far towards saving Paris from a revolution at the time of the late plebiscite. There is nothing new under the sun. Breech-leaders were actually proposed during the stime of Napoleon I, and that Emperor is said to have foreseen and under-

their introduction some days before his death. In the Musee de l'Artillerie there is a revolver, matchlock musket and an arm called l'Amusette of Marechal Saxe. In the "Correspondance de Napoieon I" is a letter from the Minister of Police to the Emperor, concerning a breechloader, patented by Pauly, a gunmaker of Paris. Pauly received a gratuity of ten thousand francs, and his system was submitted to a military commission. It was rejected as being too complicated and unfit for a campaign. From respect for M. Pauly the commission kept silence and rejected the arm without publishing its defects. The idea of breech-loaders, however, was not abandoned, and in 1813-14 a manufactory was established at St. Eustace for the fabrication of guns and pistols a la Pauly.

The result was not satisfactory. The Needle-gun. In 1835 Lefaucheux (who, like Dreysse, the father of the celebrated Prussian needle-gun, had been employed in Pauly's manufactory) produced a rifled breech-loader, but it was unfit for soldiers in actual service. The Prussians took every precaution to conceal the advantages of their needle-gun from other powers, and throughout Europe, in France especially, officers of distinction laughed at it. The Prussian campaign and Sadowa, however, astonished the military wiseacres. When the thirty-first and last volume of the "Correspondance de Napo-leon I" was about to appear, the son of a companion of the Emperor at St. Helena found among his father's papers "The Project of a New Organization of the Army," written by apoleon himself, and in which appears the fol-

The infantry musket, with its bayonet, is the most perfect arm invented by man. Clever mechanicians have made attempts to load the musket at the breech, to charge it with fulminating powder for fifteen or twenty shots at a time, to suppress the flintlocks. These attempts have not yet answered the requirements; but everything leads to hope for success from the progress made by the chemical and mechanical arts. When these ameliorations are adopted the firing will be more active. At the present time, of six or seven shots, one, at least, misses either because the priming does not take fire or because it does not ignite the charge.

Terrible Engines on Both Sides. Should war be declared the carnage will be frightful. Both France and Prussia are in possession of engines for the destruction of human life more terrible than the Chassepot. The effect of Les filles du Commandant, as the new mitrailleuses are playfully nicknamed, have been tried at Satory on three hundred horses bought from a knacker for a few francs each. There were two mitrailleuses on the ground. In less than three minutes the three hundred horses were killed. On Thursday a similar experiment was tried on five hundred with even more startling

All soldiers, however, are anxious to press forward to the frontier for death or destruction, Marechal Canrobert, commanding the Army of Paris, among the rest. He demanded to be actively employed; but the Emperor replied, "Yes, my dear Marechal. During my absence I require a man in Paris on whom I can rely. There is no one in whom I have more confidence

The French Mitrailleur. The mitrailleur, referred to in the above correspondence, which is as yet untried in practi-cal warfare, is considered by the French as the most destructive military weapon known. Re-cently three hundred wretched horses, already condemned to the poleax, were purchased at the rate of four or five francs each, and ranged at a considerable distance. Two mitrailleures were brought to play on them, and in three minutes after two discharges not one of the animals remained standing. On a second occasion five hundred horses were brought down at a single trial. This formidable weapon is constructed as follows:-

It is a light 37-barrelled gun, arranged that its barrels may be discharged simultaneously, or consecutively. The 37 cartridges, intended for one charge, are contained in a small box. A steel plate, with corresponding holes, is placed on the open box. with corresponding holes, is placed on the open box, which is then reversed, and the cartridges fall points foremost into their respective holes. They are prevented from falling through by the rims at their bases. The loaded plate is then introduced into the breech-slot, and when the breech is closed by a lever, a number of steel pins, pressed by spiral springs, are only prevented from striking the percussion arrangement in the cartridges by a plate in front of them. When this case is moved slowly by a handle the cartridges are fired one by one. If the plate be withdrawn rapidly they follow each other so quickly that their discharge is all but simultaneous. The invention discharge is all but simultaneous. The invention seems very well adapted for use in forts or other permanent places of defense or offense, but its carriage and management in the field would prevent many and insuperable obstacles to its general use.

#### EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS FEARED. Our Navy to be Placed on a War Footing-

Every Available Vessel to be Immediately Placed in Commission. A Washington despatch to the N. Y. World

Admiral Porter is to be gratified, so far as the limited appropriations of Congress for the present fiscal year will permit. The navy is to be placed on a war footing. Orders have gone forward from the Navy Department to the commandants of the Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia Navy Yards, to hasten with all possible speed the repair and completion of every vessel that can be placed in commission.

If these orders are fuffilled the department will be able to put half-a-dozen efficient vessels in European waters before the middle of September. This sudden activity in the navy yards, of course, has no other foundation than the very remote fear that the European situation may present some complications of interest to the United States. Messrs. Porter and Robeson think that the navy ought to have 14,000 seamen, but the present complement cannot be in-

creased without further legislation.
At the Portsmouth Navy Yard additional workmen have been put on, and the secondclass screw-steamer California, of twenty-one guns, and the fourth-class screw-steamer Narragansett, of five guns, are fitting out and re-pairing, and will soon be ready for sea. The Illinois, of the same rate as the California, is on the stocks. At the Charlestown yard the commandant has received orders to fit for sea with despatch the new second-class screw-steamer Worcester, fifteen guns. It is also thought that other vessels lying at this yard will be got ready for sea. The Connecticut, seventeen guns, and Pennsylvania, twenty-one guns, with second-rate screw, are in the stocks. The Iowa, same rate and class, twenty-three guns, is laid up; and the Niagara, twelve guns; Shenandoah, ten guns; Ticonderoga, ten guns, are repairing at this yard. At Brooklyn orders were sent some days since to put every available ship in condition for service with all possible haste. Already two ships are ready for sea, and only await their stores and crews to be sent to any quarter of the world. The gunboat Nipsic, four guns, and the sailing sloop Guard, six guns, are under orders to proceed at once to the Fishing Banks to join the Frolic, on that station, in guarding the interests of the American fisheries on the banks. At the Philadelphia yard the Brooklyn is fitting out; she will be ready for sea by the 15th of August, and officers have been ordered to report for duty on that date. At the Washington yard the Kansas is being repaired,

#### and is the only vessel of importance here. PRUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

The Fortresses and Army of the Rhine Before the Declaration of War. From the Correspondence of the Gaulois.

Ems, July 11 .- Prussia is prepared. Her fortresses are maintained with extreme attention to every necessary detail, and are on such a footing as might be looked for were they to be besieged to morrow. The troops under arms could be put by the matter at the nound notice.

Within eight days the reserves and those absent on leave might be in their pirces. The frontiers are studded with numerous bodies of troops. Coblentz alone has at present more than 5000 men in its garrison. There is at Cologue, at Saar-Louis, at Treves and at Saar-bruck from 10,000 to 12,000 men supplied with every munition of war dewn to a pontoon train. The railroads are protected by veritable fortifica-tions, and each buttress of the casemated towers is fitted for the reception of cannon.

The tracks are intersected by iron gates, per-forated with loop-holes, and embrasures which can be formed into lines of defense in a single instant. The King of Prussia has sum-moned to a consultation the commandant of the fortress of Mayence; General Goltz, commanding the 8th Division of Cavalry of the Guards; Colonel von Thile, commanding at Frankforton-the-Main; General Count Steinmetz, commanding the 1st Army Corps of Pomerania at Konigsberg, one of the heroes of Sadowa; Count Donha-Schlobetten, the Colonel Marshal of the royal househeld, and the commandant of the fortress of Coblentz. The 1st, 2d, and 6th Army Corps have already, I am assured, received orders to march to the Rhine fortresses. The movement of these three corps will reinforce the army of the Rhine to the extent of about 40,000 men, which will bring the effective strength of the first bodies of troops posted on this line of battle to 70,000

#### PRIM ON SPAIN.

His Desire for the Regeneration of His Country. One of Marshal Prim's friends residing in Paris having written to him on the subject of the present state of Spain, received the follow-

ing reply:- MADRID, July 4, 1870-My Very Dear Friend:-I have received your welcome letter of the 24th ult. and I thank you for the affectionate sentiments which you constantly express towards me. The which you constantly express towards me. The progress of events proves, as you see, that I was perfectly right. I go straight to my object without troubling myself about obstacles, and without preoccupying myself with personal ambition. You know

my intentions.

I desire the regeneration of Spain, and the creation of a serious and really liberal government. I aspire to be the monk of liberty, without individual ambition or afterthought of any sort. I think of leaving for Paris about the 25th instant; thence I shall go to Vichy to recover the strength necessary to pursue the task which I have undertaken. Nothing more to the task which I have undertaken. Nothing more to say to you. Be convinced of the infallibility of my friendship towards you.

J. PRIM.

#### THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Instructions to Minister Frelinghuysen. Washington Correspondence Boston Post.

It has been stated in print, and truthfully, that the principal cause of complaint on the part of General Grant against Mr. Motley was that, in spite of directions to the contrary, he wrote his own instructions for his inter-ceurse with the Government of Great Bri-tain, and it is assumed that therefore the Alabama claims controversy was not presented in Great Britain in substance as our Government would have had it submitted, and consequently the whole subject will be again taken up by Mr. Motley's successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen. From an authentic source your correspondent learns, as matters now stand, Mr. Frelinghuysen will not be charged with the conduct of the Alabama claims controversy, the subject having been removed to Washington for negotiation some months ago. Affairs may take such a turn as to require reference hereafter to our Minister, but at present there is no occasion for submitting the subject to his care specially. ne source it is learned that Mr. Fre linghuysen will be instructed to negotiate for the adoption of a treaty regulating the practice among belligerents upon the seas during war. This Government has heretofore attempted, but without success, to perfect a treaty with the great powers of Europe to make all private property exempt from capture at sea and then abolish all privateering. Nearly all the powers have from time to time consented to this basis of treaty, but England has refused. Mr. Fre-linghy sen will immediately upon his arrival in linghuysen will, immediately upon his arrival in London, endeavor to conclude such a treaty with Great Britain, and there are reasons for believing that it will succeed. Our Ministers of France, Prussia, Russia and theotherpowers of Europe will receive similar instructions to those given Mr. Frelinghuysen, and all will be directed to urge that these principles of maritime war shall become a part of the international law. Our ministers will also be instructed to urge as a rule of international law a blockade shall not be a restriction upon trade, but shall be a strictly military work, thus permitting merchant vessels to pass blockading squadrons. If this can be accomplished, we shall have no more stoppage to our ocean mail service, and commerce upon the seas will be unobstructed by reason of the existence of war between France and Prussia.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, July 26.—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....JULY 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......88 | 11 A. M......90 | 2 P. M......96 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W.

Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York,
Steamer Maydower, Fultz, New York,
Brig Proteus, Hall, Havana, Workman & Co. E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence, Sin

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Beston,
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Little, Hartford,
Schr Hazleton, Cummings, Taunton,
Schr C. W. May, Enson, Allyn's Point,
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew. Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 35 hours from Providence, with mose, to D. s. Stetson & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 kours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse, and passengers to A.

Groves, Jr. Schr Juliet Kenyon, Buckingham, from Chester, Conn., with stone. Schr Fanny G. Warner, Dickinson, from Chester, Conn., with stone.
Schr Breadfield, Crowell, from Hallowell, Me., with

ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr James Warren, —, 20 days from Calais,
Me., with lumber and laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr J. C. McShain, Cavanagh, from Georgetown,

D. C., with coal.
Schr H. G. Fay, Prescott, fm Calais, with lumber.
Schr Frank Herbert. Baker, from Cape Cod, with
ice to Southwark Ice Co.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, from Boston.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Salem, Mass.
Schr Elector Balley, Smith, from New York.
Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, from New York.
Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, from Boston.
Schr James Satterthwait, Kimmey, from Norwich, Conn.

wich, Conn.
Schr B. Bradley, Mulligan, from Hartford, Conn.
Schr James A. Parsons, Young, from Boston.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baitimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Mr. Israel Hughes, pilot, reports a light bark coming in the Capes this morning.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Royal Charile, hence for Hamburg, passed Deal leth inst.

Steamers Benefactor, Pennington, from Wilmington, N. C., and Manhattan, Woodhull, from Charleston, arrived at New York vesterday.

Bark Masonic, Morse, hence for Antwerp, was speken 10th inst., lat. 49, long. 14.

N. G. bark Clara, Probst from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was spoken lith inst., lat. 49, long. 8,

## SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The French Secret Treaty.

England Interfere?

Another Prussian Reconnoissance.

A Reported French Victory.

Horrible Massacre in Ava.

Fourteen Hundred Persons Killed.

Morth Carolina Insurrection.

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

#### FROM EUROPE.

Excitement Over the Secret Treaty. LONDON, July 26 .- The excitement occasioned

by the publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is increasing as the evidence becomes more clear that the document is genuine. Nearly all the journals of London have editorial remarks this morning on the subject. and they are all similar in tone. "France must explain this offensive treaty" are the words of the Times and the burden of the London press. There is no question but that the press, and the Times particularly, are seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia. The Attitude of Ireland

is also commented upon. After giving the details of many meetings recently held in Ireland. and strong resolutions of sympathy for France which have been adopted, the Times asserts that this sympathy is altogether due to Catholicism. and in consequence of the hatred of German Protestantism.

French Fleet for the East. DOVER, July 26 .- Nine French frigates under full steam passed this point to the eastward late yesterday afternoon. A great crowd of spectators assembled on the bluffs to witness the

Skirmish and Reported French Victory. Paris, July 26 .- The Journal Officiel of this morning says that Marshal Lebœuf late last ght telegraphed the Emperor that General Beonis had repelled a reconnoissance of the enemy, near the town of Niederbronn, twentysix miles northwest of Strasbourg. One officer. a Bavarian, was killed and two made priseners. The Figaro, in its account of the affair, insists that the officer killed was an Englishman.

sists that the officer Killed was an Englishman.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, July 26-11:30 A. M.—Consols 89 for both money and account. American securities dull; five-twenties of 1862, 80%; of 1865, old, 80%; of 1867, 81; ten-forties, 79. Stocks flat; Erie, 15%; Idlinois Central, 103; Great Western, 21.

Liverpool, July 26-11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened

quiet; middling uplands, 836.; middling Orleans, 856. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Wheat, 10s. for No. 2 red Western.

BREMEN, July 26.—Petroleum closed heavy yesterday at 6 thalers.

Hamburg, July 26.—Petroleum closed dull last

evening. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 26-2 P. M.—Consols 894 for money and account; 5-208 of 1862, 81; of 1865, 81, and of 1867, 804. Railways dell. Eric, 15; Illinois Cen-

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Movements. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The United States

steamers Delaware and Ashuelot were at Hong Kong, China, June 11. The English iron-clad frigate Ocean, Vice-Admiral Kellett's flagship, was also there, accompanied by two or three small gunboats. There were also two Chinese gunboats in that port. Rear-Admiral Rowan was at Yokohama May

25, and at Hong Kong June 11, and was preparing to sail for Singapore the next day. where he will be relieved of his command by Rear-Admiral Rodgers. The Nipsic,

Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, sailed from New York July 23d for Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

The "Middles."
Commander S. P. Carter, commanding the midshipmen's practice squadron, reports his arrival at Plymouth, England, on the 12th of July, 231/4 days from the Capes of Virginia.

The Juniata, of the European fleet, Commander Luce, was in the English Channel on the 11th of July. Commander Nicholson, commanding the United States steamer Beniecia,

reports to the department his arrival at Simon's Bay, South Africa, June 2, from Rio de Janeiro, after a boisterous passage of twenty-seven days.

The Shennadonh. which is being prepared for sea at Boston, will receive her officers and crew on the 10th of August, and the Guerriere at New York on the same date.

## FROM CAPE MAY.

General Meade and the 5th Maryland Review. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, July 26.—Colonel Duffy, of the Stockton House, has received the following telegram:- "Myself and two staff officers will arrive on Wednesday morning and stay at the

GEORGE G. MEADE,

Stockton. "Major-General United States Army." This determines positively the presence of General Meade at the review of the Marvland Regiment to-morrow.

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Treasure Shipments. SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 .- The treasure shipments overland to New York last week amounted to \$236,000.

The Sutro Tunnel has now been bored a distance of 1390 feet. The porphyry found in the tunnel requires blasting, and the water is increasing in quantity.

Chinese Emigrants.
The ship Sardis has arrived here from Hong Kong with 185 Uninese emigrants.

### FROM THE SOUTH.

The North Carolina Insurrection.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—Three companies of artillery left here this morning for

Raleigh, N. C., to aid the Governor to enforce the laws in that State.

## Inspection of Ordnance. Secretary Belknap and General Dyer, Chief

of Ordnance, leave this morning for the Springfield and Watervliet Arsenals for inspection purposes. The Secretary of War will be absent until Monday.

Galveston Cotton Market.
Galveston, July 26.—Cotton dull and nominal;
good ordinary, 14%@14%c; sales 40; net receipts 49,
Stock, 8079.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire in Maine. SOUTH BERWICK, Me., July 26.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, originating in the Central Building, occupied by stores and offices, which was destroyed. Loss on building \$7500. and on stock of occupants \$13,000; partly insured. The flames spread to adjoining buildings, and destroyed those owned and occupied by J. H. Davis, Chas. Rayner, John A. Hooper, Ruth G. Witt, Noah Pike, Chas. Mallory, Farington & Barr, Chas. E. Whitehead and Miss Lenton. Total loss estimated at \$40,000; insurance, \$17,000.

#### FROM ASIA.

Terrible Massacre in Ava. London, July 26-2 P. M.—A brief despatch just received via Point de Galle reports an insurrection in the principal city of Ava, resulting in the massacre of fourteen hundred persons.

The Weather at the Seashore. 

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, July 26, 1870.

The weekly bank statement yesterday is the most unfavorable we have had to record for many weeks past. There is a general falling off in the items, without an exception. The loans are less by \$352,571, legal-tenders by \$216,231, specie by \$52,754, and the deposits by \$1,065,417. The latter item is rather heavy, though not more so, considering the enormous expenditures in pleasure and travel and the excitement

created in financial circles by the approaching European war, than might be expected.

The loan market to-day is moderately active, and rates are very firm, but not materially changed. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. and prime discounts at 6@9 per cent., the latter

for long date paper. Gold continues active, and is somewhat steadier. Sales ranged between 1211/2 and 121% up to noon.

Governments, despite the advance in gold, show a downward tendency this morning.

Stocks were dull and prices unchanged. No State or city securities were sold. Reading Railroad was in fair demand, with sales at 47@ 47.44 b. o. Pennsylvania sold at 57%; Camand Oil Creek and Alleghany at 4414 for small

In the balance of the list there was a solitary sale in Dalzell Oil at '56.

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

## Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third street.

## FIRST BOARD.

## 500 W Jersey R 7s. 96% | 100 sh Read R. 5030. 47% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh Penna R. 57% | 200 do. 1s. 47 1-16 | 100 sh Cam & Am R. 115 | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh Cam & Am R. 115 | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 sh O C & A R. 44% | 100 do. 47 1-16 | 100 do. 60 47% 100 do... 830. 47 200 do... 560. 47%

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112% (113; 5-20s of 1862, 109% (109%); do., 1864, 109% (109%; do., Nov. 1865, 109% (109%); do. (Nov. 1867, 108% (109%); do. (1867, 108%); do. (1868, 109%); do. (1868, 109%);

New York Stock and Money Market. New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, July 26.—Stocks dail. Money 5@
6 per cent. Gold, 121%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 109%;
do. 1864, do., 109%; do. 1865, do., 109%; do. 1865, new,
107%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 108%; 10-408, 106%.

Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 88%; Canton
Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 35; New
York Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 20%;
Reading, 93%; Adams Express, 64%; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 90%; Illinois Central,
129; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and
Rock Island, 112%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,
92; Western Union Telegraph, 34.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, July 26 .- There is a firmer feeling in Cotton, with sales of middling uplands at 20c. and

Gulf at 201/@201/c. There is no inquiry for Quercitron Bark, and No. 1

is nominal at \$30 per ton. A sale of 50 bags Cloverseed at \$9 40. Timothy is

held at \$7:50 per bushel. The market is bare of Cloverseed, and it is wanted. There is no essential change to record in the Flour There is no essential change to record in the Flour market, except that the demand has materially fallen off, and the receipts are much smaller than was generally anticipated. The sales are light, comprising 600 barrels in lots at \$5.40@5.02½ per barrel for superfine; \$5.75 for extras; \$6.50@7.25 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; \$7.27.76 for State do.; \$7.27.62½ for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and \$7.75.28.75 for fancy; 600 barrels City Mills soid on secret terms. Rye Flour is steady at \$6. In Corn Meai no transactions.

The Wheat market is dull and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red.

The wheat market is did and prices lavor buyers. Sales of 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1 60@1-69, and new Delaware at \$1 55. Rye is strong at \$1 10@1-12. Corn is very dull and prices hardly maintained. Small sales of yellow at \$1-11@1-13, and Western mixed at \$1.00@1-08. Oats are also dull and lower. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$4@

66c. Whisky is very quiet; small sales of Western iron-bound kegs at \$1 05.

Warm-Weather Theateleals.

London Punch for the hot weather presents the following attractive theatre advertisement:-During the Oppressive Heat the Theatre will

Private Refrigerators to hold four persons, four guineas.
Some Fresh Airs by the Orchestra every half The Performance will commence with the

After which the Romantic Drama entitled
The Sea of Ice.
To conclude with the laughable afterpiece

Nothing to Wear.