THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VCL, XIV-NO. 24.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Iron-Clad

Inferior to that of England.

Views of the London Press.

Condemnation of Napoleon.

His Responsibility for the War.

A Great Prussian Soldier.

The Prussian Position

THE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.

Napoleon's Iron-tind fleet-The Names and Torcage of the Vessels.

published. The vessels to whose names asterisks

are affixed are either just begun or have only

been ordered. The names of the vessels and

their topnage are as follows:-

Below we give a more complete list of the iron-clad fleet of France than has as yet been

Frederick Charles.

.5711 Imprenable,.....1292

Refuge.....

Implacable.....

monitor ..... 2000

.3400

.3490

.3400

3400

. 3400

.1539

.1507

1222

1222

1822

.1331

1331

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71Fo Jeanne d'Arc.

71so Thetis .....

8314 Boule Dogue

.5630 Tigre"..... .5524 Patxbans..... .5636 Palestro.....

.5711 Saigon......

.5711 Protectrice...

.5711 Arrogante.

5711

5711

The Iron-Ulad Fleets of France and England Compared. The London Pall Mall Gazette has the follow-

ing comparison of the iron-clad fleets of France

.571

Petho.....

Her

Prince

R ... Names. Magenta.....

Marcugo .....

Rich neu\*...

ouronne..

Suifren..

Concert\*:

Gauloise.

Juyenne....

Heroine ....

Revanche.

Ataiante ...

Magnanime

Survellante .

Provence.....

Valeureuse.....

Souerino .....

DCCAB .....

Trident.....

Glotre .....

Normaadie.... Fandre

# PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

#### FIRST EDITION Prussia:-

"The greatest national crime that we have had the pain of recording in these columns since the days of the first French empire has been consummated. War is declared—an unjust but premeditated war. This dire calamity, which overwhelms Europe with dismay, is, it is now too clear, the act of France-of one man in France. It is the ullimate result of personal France on the Sea.

> grievances of France, condemns her course in Fleet. the following emphatic language:-

"No dispassionate person will now doubt that France has carried her fancied advantage too far, and she will find it extremely difficult to screen herself from the suspicion that the aim of her policy has all along been to force a quarrel upon Prussia, with a settled purpose either to fight or to humble her, if she perseveres in making demands upon her after the resignation of the Hohenzollern Prince has removed the last shadow of a pretext for hostility. The part as-signed to M. Benedetti at Ems is only too much in keeping with the violent language in which the Duc de Gramont first introduced the subject to the legislative body. However deeply France might resent the affront put upon her by Prim's unwise proposal, nothing can justify the delibe rate provocation with which the discourtesy of Spain has been visited upon Prussia. If the in-formation conveyed by the Berlin despatches yesterday be confirmed, if M. Benedetti urged upon the King of Prussia any demand what ever beyond the renunciation of Prince Leopold, and if he did so in the unbe-coming manner described. France must not only expect to see the tide of opinion setting in against her, but she will also forfeit the sympathy which had been bestowed upon her on the first announcement of the alleged griev-ance. She will stand forth as the disturber of the public peace, and justify those charges of which we were to the last desirous to acquit her. By going so far out of her way to seek one quarrel, France can scarcely anticipate how many more she may bring upon herself; for, in our days, the manifold relations which bind States in a community of interests cannot be partially deranged without giving rise to unfor-seen complications. It is questionable whether any advantage in the cabinet or any success in the field be worth obtaining at such a price; and possibly, now that the French statesman have wilfully brought themselves to the brink of a war, they shudder at the prospect their own rashness opens before them."

on the declaration of war in the following forcible terms:-

"War was formally proclaimed by the French Government at 2 P. M. on Friday, in a mani-festo to the Chambers, which, according to Reuter, makes the pretext for war a circular from the King of Prussia, justifying the affront to M. Benedetti, and releasing Prince Leopold from all obligation to decline the throne of Spain. The real cause of war, the vote of fifty thousand soldiers against the empire, is of course not mentioned; but Paris has gone mad with patriotic pride, the French army is moving on the Rhine, and Europe must pass through a year, perhaps years, of misery, in order that one single man may secure the career and the position of one single child. This war has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of Napoleon Bonaparte that without it his boy's succession would not be clear.

"The Emperor Napoleon has succeeded, by a

# the declaration of war by France against | in view of his recent pledges to both France | ment, and has been the cause of the recent imand Germany, possesses a renewed interest:-

The Times of the same date, in discussing the

Napoleon Making War to Insure the Succession of His Son. The London Spectator, of July 16 comments

"I appear among you as a warm and true Democrat and Republican. I take the shadow of the man of the century as the symbol of the promise which I now solemnly make. I will be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Franching I will over see a brother. The be, as I always was, a child of France. In every Frenchman I will ever see a brother. The Democratic Republic is the object of my adora-tion, and I will be her Minister. Never will I try to clothe myself in Imperial robes. May my heart cease to beat on the day when I forget what I owe to you—what I owe to France. May my lips forever be closed if I say a word against the Bepublican Sovereignty of the French peo-ple. May I be cursed if I suffer doctrines to be tangent in my name contrary to Democratic pie. May I be cursed if I suffer doctrines to be tanght in my name contrary to Democratic principles and the government of the Republic. May I be condemned if I lay a treasonable hand upon the rights of the people, either with their consent or against their will by force. And now trust me, as I trust you, and may this call from me be like a prayer to Heaven. Vice la Repub-lique! LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

## THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDER.

Prince Frederick Charles, the Commander in-Chief of the Army of the Khine. The leading General of the Prussian army is one who has as yet received very little attention from the American press. In Prussia he is regarded as far superior to the Crown Prince, and as the equal if not the superior of the veteran Von Moltke.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, present Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, present Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army of the Rhine, son of Prince Frederick, was born March 20, 1828. He is the beloved Charles Alexander, and nephew of the King. chief of his army and a man of such extraordi-nary military talents that we might safely pronounce him a military genius. The eyes of the entire German people are now turned upor him in unlimited trust and confidence. It would be interesting as well as instructive to follow step step by the formation and development of this extraordinary character, but, even if our space did not forbid entering into minute details, the re-luctance of the Prince to all publicity, and his stern refusal to furnish his biographers any information beyond what has already tecome historical concerning him, would preclude all idea of such an undertaking. Like all Prussian princes, Frederick Charles had to enter the princes, Frederick Charles had to enter the Prussian army when scarcely ten years old, it being considered necessary that every de-scendant of the house of Hohenzollern, no matter what his individual inclination may be, should become fully acquainted with the military service of his country, and that what-ever career he may ultimately follow he may be called upon at any moment to draw his may be called upon at any moment to draw his sword for the defense of Fatherland in times of danger. With Frederick Charles there was no need of compulsion. The warlike spirit of his ancestors animated him even in his earliest youth, and induced him to devote himself with enthusiasm to his military studies. The result of this innate love of everything connected with the army soon became apparent in the rapid progress he made in the military school of instruction. The study of the life and glorious deeds of Frederick the Great filled his leisure deeds of Frederick the Great filled his leisure hours, and it is said that he was, on several occasions, severely reprimanded for pass-ing entire nights over the "Seven Years' War" and the study of the plans of Fattle adopted by that illustrious cap-tain. At the outbreak of the first war of Schlesmir Holstoin in 1848 he mas assigned to Schleswig-Holstein, in 1848, he was assigned to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian forces, General von Wrangel, when, at the battle of Schleswig, his impetuosity and his entire disregard of all danger, while imperilling his life at every instaut, did not fail to encourage the troops, and materially aided in securing the victory to the Prussian eagle. During the campaign in Baden in 1849 he likewise distinguished himself on various occasions. Fifteen years of peace now followed, during which the Prince resumed his theoretical studies of the science of war, made himself familiar with all branches of the army, and showed conclu sively his superior talent for the organi-zation as well as for the skilful disposition of large armies. The disregard of treaties by Denmark resulting in a declaration of war against that power by Aus-true and Prussia, the second campaign in Schleswig-Holstein was soon entered upon, and although General von Wrangel was at first appointed Commander-in-Chief of the combined armies, the command of the Prussian division was intrusted to Prince Frederick Charles, December 15, 1863. He at once recognized the fortified place of Duppel to be one of the great-est Danish strongholds, and a formidable barrier to the advance of the German armies into Danish territory. He therefore decided upon a regular siege and investment of the position. The severity of the winter in these northern latitudes interfered considerably with his opera-tions, and it was not until April, 1864, that he thought it safe to order first the bombardment and then the storming of the fortifications. Twice the assault was repulsed with serious slaughter until at last the intrepid commander grasped the flag of the regiment of Royal Guards and, the flag of the regiment of Royal Guards and, personally leading his troops to a third attack, drove the enemy out his stronghold and gained a decided victory, the Danes losing over 5000 men and 118 pieces of artillery. Being defeated in several other important engagements, the Danes saw the impossibility of further re-sistance, and a treaty of peace was signed on October 30, 1864. At the outbreak of hostilities between Prussia and Austria in 1866, Prince Frederick Charles was called to the command of the 1st Division of the Prussian army, imme diately marched his troops to the frontier, which he crossed on June 23, and in ordering the attack apon the forces of the enemy, addressed his men with the words: -"May your hearts beat towards God and your fists upon the enemy.' A succession of splendid victories at Liebenau, Turnau, Podois, Munchengratz, and Gitschin having forced the enemy into the interior of Bohemia, Prince Frederick Charles, who knew the Austrians to have occupied formidable position on the heights beyond the Bistritz, requested the Crown Prince Frederick William to come to his assistance with the 2d Division of the army, but attacked the enemy on the morning of July 3, without awaiting his arrival. The Prussians fought desperately, but the position of the enemy was so well chosen, and their artillery so favorably placed, that the Prince could not gain a dec advantage over them, and it was not until the arrival of the 2d Division, under the Crown Prince, that the enemy lost ground, retreated under the deadly fire of the Prussians, and was finally completely routed, ranning in all directions, and in the wildest confusion. This ended the celebrated battle of Sadowa. The enemy was pursued from the 5th to the 12th. Brunn was taken, and the Prussian troops found themwas taken, and the rightal of Austria, ready at a selves near the capital of Austria, ready at a moment's notice to march upon Vienna. The interference of France resulting in the treaty of Prague, this ever memorable campaign was at an end, Austria humiliated, and her former military prestige lost forever. As might be anticipated from a man who had taken such a conspicuous part in the brilliant achievements of the Prussian army, our hero, although prond of his troops, and willingly admitting their superiority over any European army which could then be marshalled against them, had nevertheless become aware of some serious drawbacks and errors hitherto overlooked in the organization of the Prussian army, and at once concluded to advocate such reforms as his ex-perience had convinced him to be absolutely perience had convinced him to be absolutely necessary. Meeting with opyosition in high quarters, he is said to have resolved to submit his opinions to the approval of the highest military authorities, and it is generally believed that he is the author of an anonymous pam-phlet published in Frankfort, which has at-iracted the greatest attention from the Govern-

portant reforms in the Prussian army. THE PRUSSIAN POSITION.

The Line from Treves to Merzig. A cable despatch from London reports four hundred thousand Prussians concentrated be-tween Treves and Merzig. Merzig is situated on the river Saar, twenty-two miles south of the first named position. As such a line as is here described, running from south to north, instead of southeast and northwest, exposes the flank of southeast and northwest, exposes the hank and rear of the Prussian army to an attack by way of Saarquemines, Neunkirchen, and Frede-richsthall, the truth of the report may be doubt-ful. The alleged position of the Prussians also enables the Freuch army to keep its centre steady, while the wings close in upon the Prus-dons A glace at a map will show that uplay sians. A glance at a map will show that unless the Prussian line is extended beyond Saarbuck, its extreme left can be turned and driven in upon the centre. The Saar river, on which Merzig is situated and which seems to form a natural fortification, is a stream some 120 miles in length, of which barely fifty miles are navigable. Should the Prussians be posted on the right bank they can effectually prevent any crossing in front by the French. But what would otherwise be a source of advantage to them is neutralized by the fact that it enables the French to mass an overwhelming force on their extreme left, which is precisely what the French will do if the position of their enemy is as stated in the reports.

## GERMANY IN AMERICA.

General Franz Sigel on the European War. A reporter of the N. Y. Times lately called upon General Franz Sigel, and received the following views from him on the European war:-

The General stated that he would like to go to Germany, and to be with the German army as agent of the German Patriotic Ald Society of this city and country. But if going there he would go as an American citizen, not desiring to give up his American citizenship and to enter foreign military service. He believed that the war would not last very long, and that it would be concluded either by next winter or early in the spring. As reasons for this opinion he said that the war would it absorb too many men and too much means for two European nations like those engaged in it, with their heavy burdens of public debts, with which especially France was saddled, to stand it any longer.

In the present war no experiments would be made, but all known great principles of strategy would be brought to bear against each other by both belligerents at once, and in the main only decisive battles would be fought. These battles would be fonght on the Rhine. The war would doubtless be very bloody, and a decisive battle might cost either side from 40,000 to 50,000 men. As to the relative superiority of the Chassepot or needle-gnn, the General stated that the former had a more simple mechanism and would former had a more simple mechanism and would be fired four times, while the latter was fired only three times, but the latter would shoot further, and could be kept more easily in order. It could not be said which of the two arms was the superior. While Germany (the German part of Austria excluded) and France were about equal in their populations (each number-ing about 38,000,000 inhabitants), the number of men able to bear arms was in Germany arger than in Frauce.

The war would be won by that one of the bel-ligerent parties that could in the shortest time rally the largest number of troops and would show the greatest gallantry and skill. Thus the war would be decided. If the Germans should army is able to accomplish, animated by a sentiment of duty, maintained by discipline, and influenced by the love of country. Whatwin they could more easily go into the interior of France toward Paris than the French could go, if victorious, into the interior of Germany oward Berlin. The reason for this was that in France in that direction the course of the rivers lowing from east to west and the lines of operation were alike, while in Germany the rivers, with the exception of the Moselle, flowing from south to north, were natural barriers for defense, instancing the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe. As to the Germans in this country who intended to go back to Germany in order to join the German army, the General knew no particulars. He stated that those who were natural-ized citizens and intended to do so had to reemigrate to Germany. If France is victorious in the struggle, she will have made one great step forward in the conquest of England. She will be able at some auspicious moment to surprise and beat the English before any other nation will have time to interfere. France will then realize the Napoconic idea of a great centralized Empire of Western Europe, and substitute that Empire to the proposed constitutional or republican con-federation of the "United States of Western Enrope." If, on the other hand, Prussia, that is, Germany, comes out victorious, such a centralized empire will not be possible, or at least probable, because it would be against the Germanic and American idea of self-government, as represented in Switzerland, the Free Cities, the North German Confederation, and the United States of America. Germany will be united, but will preserve political life in all her parts, and will never be cut up in unnatural fractions, like they are presented by the Departments in France.

# SECOND EDITION Evening Telegaph Oprice, } Friday, July 29, 1870, } The money market to-day is without notice-able feature, the rates on call ranging from 5@6 LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Napoleon to His Army.

"Stirring" Address.

Traditions of Victory.

Africa, Italy, and Mexico.

Especially Mexico !

'The Eyes of the Universe."

And All that Sort of Thing.

Still Another Skirmish

And Another French Defeat

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

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon to His Army.

PARIS, July 29 .- The following is the pro-

clamation of the Emperor to the army on

"Soldiers, I come to take my place at your

head to defend the honor and the soil of our

country. You go to the combat against one

of the best armed of European countries,

but other countries as valiant as this have not

been able to resist your valor. It will be the

same to-day. The war which now commences

will be long and hardly contested, for its

theatre will be a place hedged with obstacles

and thick with fortresses; but nothing is be-

youd the persecuring efforts of the soldiers of

Africa, Italy, and Mexico. You will

prove once more what the French

assuming the command in person:-

Fate of Liberty."

The

from lenders generally.

strong, with sales ranging from 121¼@121¾, closing about noon at 121¾. Government bonds still tend upward, and we police a further advance of about ½ per cent.

all through the list.

gold loan sold at 89.

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

FIRST	SUARD	A REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF
\$6700 City 68, N.18.100 %	500 sh	Read R., b30, 48.56
\$1400 C & A m 68,'89	200	do
small lots. 96	100	
\$5000 do 95%	100	do c. 48%
\$500 N Penna 68. 95	100	do, b30.48.56
\$5000 Pa R 2d mt 68102	100	doc. 48%
\$5000 W Jersey R 68. 91	200	dob30.48.56
\$1000 Leh 68, 84 C. 53	100	do b80, 48.56
\$2000 Leh Gold L 89	300	do18.b30.48.56
\$000 do 89%	100	do b30.43'56
\$3000 Phil & E 78.18 88	100	do c. 48.44
38 sh Penna R 57 1	200	dols.b10, 48%
44 sh Let Val 18. 56%	500	dob10, 48%
100 sh Read 85wn. 45%	500	do bo&1. 48%
160 dob5&B. 48%	1021	The set and the set
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100 d0... b5AE. 45% JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 112%(@1134; 5-90s of 1862, 110@110½; do. 1864, 103%(@110; do. Nov. 1865, 110@110½; do. do.. July, 103%(@103%; do. do., 1867, 105@10934; do. 1868, 103%(@10934; 10-408, 197(@) 167½; Pacines, 110%(@1114; Gold, 121%). MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philade phia, report the following quotations: --U. S. 6s of 1881, 112%(@11335; do. 1862, 110.@1103; do. 1864, 1693%(@110; do. 1865, 110.@1103; do. 1865, 100.1934(@10934; 10-408, 107.@10134; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 1103%(@111; One Comp. Int. Notes, 19: Gold, 121%(@111; Street, 112.@115; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 855@870; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 740@170. NARK & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:-Gold quotations as follows :-

10.00 4		***************************************	10 00	Galla
10.01	.0		10.28	
10.28	- 64		11.34	"
10.20	68		12 01	P. M
			Sec. 1	and the second se

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 29 .- There is no change in Cloverseed, and the sales are only in small lots from second hands at \$9.50. The new crop Timothy has made its appearance, and sells at \$626.50. The market continues bare of Flaxseed, and it is much wanted by the crushers.

There is nothing doing in Bark. We quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton and Chestnut at \$15@16 per cord.

The Flour market is extremely quiet, the inquiry being extremely small, both for shipment and home uses, but prices have undergone no quotable change. A tew hundred barrels were disposed of at \$5500 A few hundred barrels were disposed of at \$5:50@ 5:62% for superfine; \$5:75@612% for extras; \$6@6500 for low grade and medium up to \$7:@7:25 for choice and fancy spring wheat extra family; \$7@7:50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$7@7:62% for Indiana and thio do. do.; and \$7:75@8:60 for fancy lots. Ryce Flour is firm at \$6 In Corn Meal no movement. There is less activity in Wheat, and the receipts are increasing. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1:65 and 3000 bushels Indiana and Ohio do. at \$1:61:63. Ryce is steady at \$1:10. Corn is very at \$1 61@1 63. Rye is steady at \$1 10. Corn is very quiet, with sales of yellow at \$1 10 and mixed Western at \$1@1.04. Oats are dull; sales of Penn-svivania at 63@65c. and new Southern at 64c. Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at \$1'04.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

able feature, the rates on call ranging from 566 per cent. and from 668 per cent. for prime dis-counts of short date. These figures are rather high compared with those ruling in New York, and it is difficult to account for the fact in view of the immense demand each day in that city for purposes of speculation. In this market money is in abundance and accessible at the above rates to all possessed of first-class credit or ample collaterals, but without these requisites borrowers generally receive a cold shoulder

The gold market continues quite active and

Stocks were active and strong. In City 6s

there were sales of the new at 100%. Lehigh

gold loan sold at 89. Reading Railroad was active and advanced, selling at 483% @48%, b. c.; Pennsylvania Rail-road sold freely at 57% and Lehigh Valley at 56%. 36% was bid for Catawissa preferred; 27% for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43% for Oil Creek and Allegheny, b. c. The balance of the list was quiet but steady.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALKS.

and England: -

The French authorities always profess to make a great mystery about their iron-clads, their number, tonnage, guns, thickness of armorplating, etc. But it is only outsiders who are mystified. Everything which the French are doing and have done is as well known, not only at Whitehall, but also at Vienna, Berlin, and St Petersburg, as it is at Brest or L'Orient, Cherbourg or Toulon. The French have now on their list of iron-clads fifty-one vessels; fortyfive of these are fluished and at sea, or could be at sea within a month, six are building and not likely to be finished within the next two years. Of these vessels no fewer than thirty-six are wooden vessels razeed and plated with armor: only eleven are built entirely of iron; only one, the Marengo, is composite, with a frame of iron and sides of wood coated with armor. The most costly Frenchbuilt vessel is the Conronne, which cost for bull and fittings £191,000. The most costly in the whole fleet is the Rochambeau (late the Danderberg), which the French bought from the United States in 1867, paying £480,000 for her, of which amount £440,000 is to this day regretted in French nautical circles. With the Dunderberg came also the Ouondaga, which was cheap at £80,000. The three most formidable vessels which the French have ever planned are the Colbert, Trideut, and Richemen, which was begun last December a. Toulon. The first two are sisterships of 8814 tons, 320 feet long, coated with 8-uch armor, and intended at present to carry th rty ponderous guns. The Richelieu is to be of the same length and armor, but of 7180 tons. These vessels will be larger than any iron-clads ever yet projected. The Victorieuse, another great iron-clad, of more than 4000 tons, figures in the French list, but this has only been ordered, and not yet begun. La Galissonniere. too, is very backward in its progress, and will take more than another year to fluish. Of the French fleet, eleven are under 1200 tons, fourteen under 2000, and fourteen over 2000 but under 5000. Taking the mean average of the speed of all on trial trips, it gives scarcely 10 knots, the highest, the Marengo, giving only 14.5, and some as low as 7 knots. The average armor plating of the French vessels is 514 inches, ranging from 4 mehes to 81/2 inches. The thickest armor, however, is a mere belt above and below the water line, and none of the French vessels have the powerful armored bulkhead across the stem and stern to save them from a raking fire, under which they would fall easy victims to an active enemy. The great weight of armor which the largest class of French vessels carry is 1800 tons, and the smallest 279 tons, and their greatest number of guns is 14.

The English have now ready thirty-five ironclad vessels either at sea or ready for it, and five more could be added to this number in less than three months-forty in all. Others, of course, are building or launched, such as the Sultan, Audacious, Invincible, Iron Duke, Vanguard, etc., and could soon be got ready. Still, in number, we should have five vessels than the French, though in actual fact our fleet as to theirs would be as one hundred to fitty, in consequence of greater size, speed, scrength, and armaments. The average scrength, and armaments. The average sp ed of the whole English fleet is as nearly possible 12 knots, the highest, the Agincourt, being 1416 knots, and the lowest, the Vixen, Only four vessels in our list, the Enterrise, Vixen, Waterwitch, and Viper, which are mere guntoats, though armored and carrying heavy guns, are smaller than those in the French navy. Class for class, we immensely exceed the French in tounage thickness of armor and number and weight of guns. The difference on the whole of the two lists may be represented between France and England as five to eight.

#### REPORTS BY MAIL.

The London Press on the Declaration of War-Caunciess Conflict-Napsleon's Desire to Restore His Lost Presilge by Avenging

By the arrival of the steamship Cubs at New York, we have European advices by mail to J. ly 16.

The London "Times" on the Declaration of War.

series of insults almost without pre edent in diplomacy, in forcing Germany to war." Badown Must be Avenged.

In commenting on the causes of the war, the Spectator says:-

"The orators of the opposition made much of Sadowa. Sadowa reappeared too often in the prefects' reports. Fifty thousand soldiers voted against the empire, and the main cause was be-lieved to be the loss of military prestige France had suffered in Europe since Sadowa. If the dynasty were to last, if the soldiery were to be always ready to fire upon Parisians, if the weakly lad now riding velocipedes was ever to ascend the throne, Sadowa must be avenged. That was the Emperor's conviction, and accordingly, with that supreme selfishness, that callous recklessness of human misery which in all great crises he has invariably displayed, he resolved on war-war with Prussia, with the Rhine for the prize! Sadowa was not avenged because Serrano

fled; there must be at least some open humiliation of Prussia; and accordingly France de-manded that King William as King should pledge Prussia never to allow any member of her royal family, however distant, to ascend the throne of Spain-that is, should acknowledge that he had commenced and had failed in a gigantic intrigue. To make sure of a repulse, the French ambassador, M. Benedetti, received instructions which induced him to assail the King on the public promenade of Ems with this demand, an affront which, even with this demand, an arroad which, even in the history of French diplomacy, always able but so often arrogant, is almost without a parallel. It was met with haughty dignity, the King looking steadily at M. Benedetti, ordered the aide-de-camp by his side to inform him that he declined to receive him, having no further communication to make -and the Emperor had at last succeeded. He had aroused the German heart at last. It was, then, insult that he meant to be accepted, under for the inevitable conflict. Cool, cynical Berlin, which believes in no one, Hohenzollerns and Providence included, no sooner heard of this incident than it rose storming for war, and before these words reach our readers the orders will have been issued which call into the field the army which won Sadowa.

"This is, we believe, the only true, as it is certainly the only intelligible, explanation of the astounding it cidents of the week, and we question if in history there is such another instance of an attack on the human race in the interest of an individual. France was not only not threatened by Spain, but knew she was not threatened; for from the first it was understood that Spain, whether she persisted or not, would be permitted to be neutral. Prassia on the other hand, was not only not threatening France. but rather than wage a purposeless war sub-mitted to see her dynasty refused permission to accept a compliment from a friendly nation. Napoleon, unprovoked, or victorious over the provoker, deliberately plunges all Europe into war, in order that by the seizure of the Rhine, or the visible humiliation of the Prussian king, he may regain a shattered prestige with the soldiery who support his throne. "France enters on war in her own strength

only, amid the disapprobation of Europe, under the leadership of a man of sixty-two, who has never shown any capacity for generalship, and who sets before him an end to do what has never vet been done-to turn a nation's history back. With France in the field, it is folly to predict defeat or even repulse; but if past history ever instifies prediction about the future, Germany will not be unmade, and the Napoleons will be found to have wearied the patience of Heaven out." CARSTANS & MOC

NAPOLEON'S PROMISES.

His Devotion to Republicanism in 1840-His Invacation of Curses upon Himself If He Betrays His Principles. Just now Napoleon is showering promises

upon Germany, but no one believes that he has the remotest notion of keeping them. In 1840, when he made his ridiculous attempt at raising an insurrection by landing with fifty-three reck-The London Times of July 16 thus announces , he issued the following proclamation, which,

THE CABINET.

## Formidable Political Movements-Pennsylva-nia's Chances. The New York World's Washington corres-

pondent writes:-

A private letter received here from Long Branch, from a quarter entitled to credit, says that the President's sudden intention of going to St. Louis is to escape a formidable movement of politicians who desire to impress upon him the necessity of remodelling his Cabinet so as to give Pennsylvania a representative, in order that the October election may be carried in that State. Simon Cameron, it is said, heads the movement, which the President has knowledge of in time to escape. However, the President writes to Gen. Dent from Long Branch that he is enjoying bimself, and that he is less run down with office-seekers and persons wishing to con-sult with him than he expected. He further states that although he is receiving many requests for an extra session of Congress, he will not call one except it be demonstrated by the actual commencement of hostilities in Europe that the interests, commercial and political, of the country demand it. In about ten days he will visit St. Louis and other portions of the West. He will travel privately, and will avoid, as far as possible, all public demonstrations.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY.

#### From the N. Y. Herald,

"The Wall street markets continue dull. The "The Wall street markets continue dull. The cable telegrams represented the situation in Europe as much more warlike to-day, and gold was steady in anticipation of a battle. The gold market how in-cludes a large line of speculative contracts, the "short" interest having been organized by the balls' of the Stock Exchange with a view to de-press gold and advance stocks. "Money was very easy and on call rates ranged from 5 to 6 per cent, according to the class of col-interals and standing of borrowers. Commercial paper was more salable at seven per cent. "Before the board gold was selling at 121%, from which there was an advance to 122 on the announce-

which there was an advance to 122 on the ann which there was an advance to 122 on the announce-ment that the Bank of England had further ad-vanced the rate of discount to five per cent. Later, on the report that despite this advance in the inte-rest rate and lower quotations for consols, our bonds were buoyant and had advanced to 82%, gold de-clined to 121%, but the rumor circulating that the descente was been sound ran back to 121%. The clined to 131%, but the rumor circulating that the despatch was begus, gold ran back to 131%. The downward course of the market is checked by the iarge specie shipments and the firmness of sight exchange, which rose to 119%. "In the gold loan market the rates ranged from six per cent, for carrying to flat for borrowing. "The Government purchased two millions of bonds for the special fund. The offerings were only a little over two and a hasf millious."

ever road we may take across our frontier we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves to be worthy of them. All France follows you with ardent prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you! Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization. "Soldiers, let each one do his duty and the

God of Battles will be with us. "NAPOLEON.

"At General Quarters at Metz, 28th July, 1870."

Another Skirmish-The French Discomfitted. BERLIN, July 28-Midnight .- A French detachment of three companies and eighty horse yesterday attacked half of the Prussian 69th Regiment of Foot at Vockinger. After a short engagement the French retired, with the loss of one officer and eight men. On the Prussian side one man was wounded.

#### This Morning's Quotations.

This Merning's Quotations. LONDON, July 29-11 30 A. M.-Consols opened at \$9\% for money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-2008 of 1862, 82; of 1865, old, \$2; of 1867, 81; 10-408, 80\%. Stocks quiet. Erie, 15\%; Illinois Central, 102; Great Western, 21. LIVERFOOL, July 29-11-30 A. M.-Cotton opened dull; middling uplands, 7\%d.; middling Orleans, sd. Sales estimated at 7000 bales. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock on hand 589,600 bales, of which 5000 were for export and 2000 for speculation. Stock on hand 589,600 bales, of which 50,000 bales, 18,000 of which are American. Corn, 348. 8d. LONDON, July 29-11 30 A. M.-Refined petroleum dull. Linseed oll dull. BREMEN, July 29.-Petroleum opened dull yes-

BREMEN, July 29 .- Petroleum opened dull yesterday.

HAMEURT, July 29.—Petroleum opened quiet and closed quiet and steady, and unchanged since yes-terday's report.

#### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONTON, July 29-2 P. M. —Consols \$934 for money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-08 of 1862, 8234; of 1865, old, 8235; of 1867, 82; 10-408, 81. Stocks quiet. LONTON, July 29-2 P. M. —Linseed Cakes quiet at 211 58. Sperm if doubt at 285. LIVERPOOL July 29-2 P. M. —Cotton —the stock of each bound to this part is extinuated at 274 000 holes.

at sea bound to this port is estimated at 476,000 bales, of which 59,000 are Americ in. Red winter Wheat 10s. 6d.@16s. 7d. Corn, 34s. Peas, 39s. 61.6403. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 12,0.0 quarters, of which 10,000 are American.

ANTWERP, July 29 .- Petroleum opened heavy.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### Naval Orders,

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 29.-Commander Walker and other officers have been detached from the con mand of the Sabine and awalt orders.

Midshipmen Clarke, Conley, Bradbury, Maban, Bulkley, Bixler, Bassett Rohrer, Norris, Delebay, May, Greyden, Low, Hadden, Mana-han, Coffin, McFarlane, Longnecker, Blanchard, Stuart, Barry, Nelson, Houston, Hobson, Frank-lin, Mason, Briggs, Torner, Handy, Paine, Buck-ingham, Wiley, Mitchell, Field, Cartis, ingham, Wiley, Mitchell, Field, Cartis, Brown, Arthur, Kimball, Patch, Niles and Har-ris are detached from the Sabine and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 30th of September for

examination for promotion. Lieutenant Commander Nelson is detached from the receiving ship New Hampshire and

ordered to the Saco. Lientenant Taleott is detached from the Saco and ordered to that receiving ship.

### FROM THE SOUTH

#### Texas Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 28,-The cable news has caused bayers to withdraw from the market. Good ordinary, 121/c. Net receipts, 59 bales; stock, 8319 bales.

#### The Weather at the Seashore

ATLANTIC CITY, July 29 .- Wind, west; clear; thermometer, 78.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Stock and Honey Market. New York, July 29.—Stocks dull. Money 3(3) 5 per cent. Gold, 121%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 1104; do, 1964, do., 110; do. 1865, do., 110; do. 1865, new, 109; do. 1867, 109; do. 1869, 1094; 10-408, 1067, Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 89; Canton Con paby, 62; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River. 924; Erie, 203; Reading, 965; Adams Express, 65%; Michigan Cen-tral, 118; Michigan Sonthern, 903; Illinois Central, 130%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107%; Chicago and Rock Island, 113%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marins News see Inside Pages.

the second s	3.0.9.520
(By Telegraph.) NEW YORE, July 29. — Arrived, steam tralia, from Glasgow.	ship Aus-
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA	JULY 29
STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING T	ELEGRAPH
TA. M	<b>d</b> 90
CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P.	
Brig Courier, Lund, Genoa, L. Westergaa Schr Cherub, Layman, Georgetown, Rep	
don & Co. Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, Schr William Walton, Hunter, Boston,	do.
Bent William Water I have a first	

Sohr A. H. Leaning, Brower, Boston, do, Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robinson, Boston, do, Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, New London,

Leniox & Burgess. Tog Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wil-mington, N. C., with cotton and naval stores to Phinadelphia and Southern Mail Steamstip Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with molec. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Por. bark Mary Cook, Farfar, 54 days from Liver-mod with solt to Alex, Kerr & Bro.

oi, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.

Bark Larisse, Scaman, 14 days from Cienfuegos in sugar to S. & W. Welsh-vessel to L. Wester with

gaard & Co. Brig Neuvitas, Trask, 7 days from Bangor, with lumper to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Knight & sons. Schr Aid, Smith, from Providence. Schr Albert Pharo, Holmos, from Providence.

Schr Mary Ellen, Bishop, from New Haven Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, 5 days from Boston

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker ice Co. Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Ephraim and Anna, Green, 5 days from Bos-ton, with ice to City Ice Co. Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

#### MEMORANDA.

Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 16th inst., lat. 50 12 long.

8 39. Steamers Missouri, Edwards, for Havana; Wm. Taber, Planmer, for San Francisco; Gen. Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; and Benefactor, Penning-ton, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York

ton, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday. Brig C. V. Williams (of Philadelphia), Thompson, from Charleston, S. C., at New York yesterday. Brig Circassian, hence for Boston, remained ashore (25th Inst.) on the Shovelful Shoals leaking, having been abandoned by the wreckers. Part of the cargo, coals, will be saved. Schr Harmon Cartis, Curtis, for Philadelphia, el'd at St. John, N. B., 26th Inst. Schr J. W. Fish, Harris, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 32d Inst.

at Calais 23d inst. Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, hence, at Providence

Schrs J. S. Weldin, Crowell; Eivie Davis, Hand; Schrs J. S. Weldin, Crowell; Eivie Davis, Hand; "Dentin, Lake, all for Paila leiphing and Blast, Parker, for Trenton, sailed from Providence Links figwa between I man as little diff.