THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 26.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

BOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

PREVOST-PARADOL'S

France Must Fight Prussia.

The Struggle Inevitable

And Victory Certain.

French in Rome.

Proparing for Evacuation.

A Eistory of the Occupation.

The Two Napoleons and the Church

England Getting Ready to Fight

THE FRENCH IN ROME.

Proposed Evacuation of the Eternal City-The

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Prance-Prussian War Knocks the Props from Under the Pope-The French Occupation—When it Commenced—The Napoleonic Dynasty and the Church of Rome—The Gloomy Prospects of Pope Plus IN.

The early evacuation of Rome by the French troops has been anticipated as one of the consequences of the war between France and Prussia, and the rumors that have reached us by the cable render it probable that the Pope will be abandoned by his protectors within a few days. On Friday last M. Ollivier had an interview with the leading editors of Paris for the purpose of explaining the position of the French Government with regard to the secret treaty proposed to Prussia in 1866, and he took occasion also to allude to Rome and definitely indicated the intention of the French Government to withdraw its troops, by saying that "it has seemed equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome-equitable, because Italy has kept her promises; useful, because keeping our promises unites us more c'osely to Italy and Austria." It is impossible to tell what the ultimate consequences of this movement will be, or what will be the fate of the Pope, who in all probability will be compelled to abandon both Rome and Italy.

The French occupation of Rome forms a curious chapter in modern history, and it is a curious illustration of a certain line of policy inaugurated by the first Napoleon and carried out fully by his nephew. In 1797 Rome was captured by the armies of the French Republic, who sent the Pope to France and proclaimed a Roman republic. This was surpressed in 1799. and the Pope returned. In 1808, however, Napoleon took pessession of the city with his troops, and in the year following he annexed it to his empire. This may be considered as the commencement of the French occupation of Rome, which ended with the fall of the first Napoleon, but which was revived as soon as his nephew came into power. All religion had been abolished under the republic, and Napoleon, with the far-sightedness of a great statesman, knew that its re-establishment would aid him in consolidating his power more than any other influence he could bring to bear. The revival of religion meant the restoration of law and order, and if he could absolutely control the Church he felt that the stability of his empire would be secured beyond any ordipary contingencies. Unfortunately for Napoleon the Pope could neither be bullied nor persuaded to countenance many of his schemes, and he therefore failed to secure him as a cordial ally ready at all times to wield the thunders of the Vatican for the purpose of terrifying the enemies of France. Pius VII was in reality held as a prisoner in France from 1809 until the abdication of the Emperor in 1814, when he returned to Rome. From that time until the revolutionary movements of 1848 nothing of moment occurred to disturb the temporal power of the successors

On the accession of Pope Pius IX in 1846 great hopes were entertained that he would make a decided effort to reform the gigantic abuses of the Papal Government. The new Pope was believed to be inspired by liberal sentiments, and he was one of the most popular men in Italy. The news of his election to the papal chair created the greatest enthusiasm throughout the whole Italian peninsula. The breaking out of the French revolution in 1848 gave a powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal institutions throughout Europe, awakening a demand not for mere administrative reforms, but for more popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the was not prepared to support, from that moment his pularity began to decline. A policy of reaction commenced which only widened the breach between the Papal Government and the people, and gave a new impetus to the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased on the Pope taking for his Minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome; and it was scarcely possible to restrain the fury of the Count Rossi was assassinated on the 15th of November, 1848, and the Pope was obliged to fice from Rome in disguise to Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of his court and the diplomatic corps. On the 27th of November the Pope sent to Rome an ordinance declaring void all the acts of the Roman Chambers, which he superseded by a State commission. This document was treated with contempt by the Chambers, who proceeded to appoint a Provisional Government. On the 18th of February, 1849, the Pope called upon the Catholic powers for armed assistance, and on the same day the Constituent Assembly declared a republie and deposed the Pope from his temporal

Louis Napoleon was at this time President of the French republic, and was secretly arranging his plans for the re-establishment of the empire. Like his uncle, he was eager to obtain the moral support of the Church of Rome, and he accordingly answered the Pope's appeal by sending a body of troops under General Oudinot, which landed at Civita Vecchia on the 25th of April, 1849, and immediately marched upon Rome. The city, which was in possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged and was finally captured on the 1st of July. The Pope left Portici, where he had been for some time residing, on the 4th of April, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons. He entered Rome on the 13th of April, and declared a partial amnesty to his political opponents. His progressive tendencies had been thoroughly checked, however, and he has never since shown a disposition to reign as a constitutional monarch. The French garrison was maintained. and Napoleon III, by the practical support he has given to the Pope, has enabled him to remain in Rome as its ruler, in spite of the wishes of the Italian liberals, who look upon Rome as the only proper capital of their country, and who consider that the possession of the powers of a temporal prince by the Pope interferes with his legitimate functions as the head of the Church.

At the time of the treaty of Villafranca,

after the Italian war of 1859, it was proposed to establish a confederation of the Italian States under the honorary presidency of the Pope. This project, however, was abandoned, and the kingdom of Italy was established, with Victor Emanuel at its head, but the French garrison still maintaining the supremacy of the Pope in the Roman territory. In consideration of the assistance he received from France, the King of Italy guaranteed to protect Rome from the attacks of the Italian liberals. This he has done, and between Victor Emanuel and Napoleon III the Red Republicans have been uniformly repulsed in all their attempts to gain possession of the Eternal City. The French Emperor has repeatedly threatened to withdraw his troops, but has refrained from doing so at the entreaty of the Pope, who fears that the Italian Government will, when left to itself, not take much trouble to carry out its engagements. In compliance with the treaty of 1864 the French garrison was indeed withdrawn for a time, but the attack upon Rome by the Garibaldians in September and October, 1867, induced the Emperor to again interfere, and a French expeditionary force was landed at Civita Vecchia on the 30th of October. The Garibaldians were defeated at Mentana on the 3d of November, and when the danger was past the bulk of the French force retired from Rome, leaving, however, a garrison for the protection of the Pope. This garrison it is now proposed to withdraw. and in the event of a general European conflict growing out of the war between France and Prussia, it is not easy to foretell what the fate of the Pope will be. With France at war with the most powerful military nation in Europe, the King of Italy will require considerable fortitude and more respect for the Pope than he has yet shown to refrain from seizing Rome, and it is scarcely possible that he will allow the opportunity to pass unimproved. In the event of the French abandonment of Rome it is said that the Pope intends to retire to the island of Malta, but it is probable that he has not yet been able to make any definite plans for the future, or to arrange for an abiding place in

case he is obliged to turn his back upon Rome. FRENCH GENERALS.

Sketches of Generals Lebouf, Frossard, and Bourbakt. Below we give sketches of three leading

French generals who are destined to figure prominently in the war:-Marshal Edmond Lebouf,

who was recently commissioned as Major-General by the Emperor, and holds the chief command of the army under the latter, being charged with the general outlines of the French campaign, was born on November 5, 1809. He was educated in the Polytechnic School and at the military and artillery school at Metz or Mayence, which town is now in the very heart of the district where the principal operations will take place during the campaign on which he is now engaged. He graduated in 1833 and immediately became a lieutenant of artillery. He was very rapidly promoted. For service at the engagement of the Iron Gates in Algeria, which attracted the attention of the Orleans princes, he obtained the rank of captain in 1837. From 1848 to 1850 he was second in command of the Polytechnic School. He became chef d' escadron in 1846, and colonel in 1852. In 1854 he went to the Crimea as head of the artillery staff, with the rank of general of brigade or major-general. He took a prominent part in the battle of Alma, and was made general of division or lieutenant-general in 1857. In the Italian campaign of 1859 the whole of the artillery was placed under his supreme command. The French say that the success at the battle of Solferino was due in great measure to the timely aid of Lebouf in bringing up an overwhelming number of guns to bear on the Austrian right. General Lebœuf afterwards became aid-de-camp to the Emperor and member of the Artillery Committee. In 1866 he was sent to Venice as Imperial Commissioner, and in 1867 was sent to replace General De Goyon at Tolouse, and to command the 6th Army Corps. By an imperial decree in the same year he was called to succeed Marshal Niel as Minister of War and member of the Cabinet, which offices were made vacant by the death of that personage. These are now again vacated by the departure of the incumbent to supervise the cam-paign. The Cabinet office Lebouf had before resigned to make way for the new Cabinet combination of M. Emilie Ollivier, butible portfolio was returned to him in the ministerial chauge of June 3, 1870. General Lebouf was elected a member of the General Council of Orne for the Canton of Trun Officer of the Legion of Honor, 1840, commander 11th August, 1850, was made Grand Officer 25th August, 1859, and received

1825 to 1827 a scholar of the Polytechnic School, and entered the military branch. Captain in 1833, ordnance officer to the king, chief of battalion in 1846, lieutenant-colonel in 1849, he was employed at the siege of Rome. He was then made second in command of the Polytechnic School, colonel on the 6th of January, 1852, director of the fortifications at Oran, and general of brigade 12th of May, 1855. Member of the Committee on Fortifications, he became general of division on the 24th of December, 1858. In 1859 he was engaged in the Italian campaign. Aid-de-camp to the Emperor, member of the mixed Commission of Public Works and of the Commission of Defense, General Frossard was made by the decree of the 15th of March, 1867, Chief of the Military Household and Governor of the Prince Imperial. In the beginning of 1867 he was made president of the Committee on Fortifications. He was made grand officer of the Legion of Honor on the 25th of June, 1859.

General Bourbakt, who is now in command of the 8th Corps, at the army headquarters, Metz, is of Greek descent, and was born in Paris in 1816. He has acquired distinction as an officer in the African troops in the French service. He passed from lower grades to captain of the Zouaves in 1810, and by successive promotions, became General of division in 1857. He was prominent during the Crimean campaign in 1855, and distinguished himself successively at Alma, Inkermann, and the assault on Sebastopol. He also served in the Italian war. In May, 1869, he was placed in command of the second camp at Chalons, and, in July of the same year was named aid-decamp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki was made Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and Grand Officer in 1860. In September, 1864, he received from the King of Prussia the ensign of the first-class of the Red Eagle.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

Views of the Late Prevest-Paradel-The Last Chapter of His Work on "La Nouvelle France".—The Probability of a War with Prussia-The Chances of Victory or Defeat-The Principle of Nationalities.

In 1866 the late M. Prevost-Paradol published a work entitled "La Nouvelle France," in which he traced the possible destiny of his country. From the closing chapter of this work we take the following extracts:-

Which is the result of the events of 1866 for France? Whereto do those events carry us? Is Prussia going to follow in peace her invading march throughout Germany, or shall we attempt to stop it or at least to encumber it, sword in hand? Which one of these alternatives must we choose?

Let us submit these two hypotheses to a rapid survey, and let us begin by that of a war between France and Prussia, whetever may be the pretext or occasion of it. Will we be victorious over Prussia? The only fact that this matter leaves to question and doubt does not forbear to show us how striking have been the changes that our state of affairs has under-gone of late years. Not long ago, when there was question about the military power of the States of the Continent, the only question we propounded to ourselves was whether France would be able to affront a European coalition; but at present, alas! the question is whether France could resist the single power of Prussia, and, furthermore, there is no one who does not feel the utmost respect for such a trial

as fighting with her. Be it as it may, we shall either be defeated or we ill win. Let us take up first the former, and b shall win. Let us take up hist the former, and by far the most pleasant hypothesis—that of a victory. Suppose we get it. What would we do with it? The principle of the nationalities, which theoretically is the main-wheel of our politics, but of the benefit of which we do never avail ourselves, while leaving others to do it, as M. Thiers eloquently said. This principle calls for two conditions for making This principle calls for two conditions for making the annexation of a foreign country a legitimate affair: first, the identity of race or of tongue, and, secondly, the consent of the people thereof. Prussin, of course, overlooked the consent of the German sections of her new empire when she embodied doms of Posen and the two Danish Slesvig, she has altogether dispensed with identity and consent.

But suppose we are to imitate Prussia and apply the principle of the nationalities according to her own notions. Suppose that England shall not feel friendly on our attitude towards Belgium, and that we should drop away the consent of the last to incorporate it to France. Suppose, furthermore, that we should altogether disregard both the identity and the consent of the Rhenish provinces, or else that we (however great might be the blunder) should build up a state on the Rhine, which Germany should always claim to belong to her, and that it would be so easy to keep it as an independent State, as to keep it for ourselves; in every one of these cases the use of the victory would be a most difficult task, for to apply the principle of the nationalities after the Prussian feshion is, to speak plainly, to seize and keep important conquests at the sight of all Europe; and, on the other hand, to apply it faith-fully, that is, to want annexations under the only conditions of identity and consent, means for us to

withdraw from the battle-field with empty hands, and, therefore, to open the way to Prussia to her further aggrandizement in Germany, as soon as she shall get over our first blow. The Frenchmen who, like their actual government, feel so much assured by this principle of the nationalities, seem to have never thought that what they want with it is to throw the world in the arms pillage, thus offering a reasonable pretext to the ambition of the stronger; and, on the other side, that if Europe should be reconstructed in consonance with this principle, it is France that will inevitably be the greatest loser. Indeed, which are the two only points of the European continent to which we might apply to our profit the prin-ciple of the nationalities, at least in the name of identity, and with or without the consent of the populations revindicated in this wise, attnough this would be a striking derogation of that principle? It is Helgium and the French sections of Switzerland. But, then, in exchange for the expatriation of this small number of Europeans speaking the French tongue, we should be obliged to allow second or later the union in a obliged to allow, sooner or later, the union in a single state of 51,000,000 of German speaking people (not even including Alsace), and, besides it, the we are, therefore, obliged to confess that the

principle of the nationalities, even when applied by

our own benefit, does not lessen the humiliation of France.

After all, in case of success against Prussia, it would seem necessary to throw aside this famous principle, and to recur simply to the right of the victor, bounded, as charwise, by the general conveniences of the continuence. But, in truth, even so niedces of the contibrium. But, in truth, even so considered, the victory would not avail us by its actual and prospective embarrassments, for the principle of the nationalities, which we have so long encouraged, would continue to keep the world in trouble, in spite of our too late repenting; the movement of the German unity, excited by the victory itself, would follow on its way sooner or later, and this happy effort of France would rather suspend than stop altogether the march of events. Be it, however, that this strife becomes inevitable on account of our blunders: it should bear us only the account of our blunders; it should bear us only the troubles of the victory! Victory may be unfaithful and we must now consider the hypothesis of a de-feat. Let us suppose for a moment that Prussia, alone or sided by Russia, should win it. We do not need to insist long in showing that it would be the tomb of French grandeur. It is not that France would be annihilated, for there are still in Europe a few notions on the necessity of a certain equili-brium, and our humiliated condition would not seem Grand Officer 25th August, 1859, and received the Grand Cross 21st December, 1866.

He was created a Marshal of France in March, 1870. This change of the Minister of War to a Marshal was not approved of by the army, because of a supposed want of experience, but the will of Napoleon and the claims of his high position as minister overcame all opposition.

The General is said to be physically the biggest man in the French army. The world will soon have a chance to see for itself whether he is competent for the high position which he has now reached.

General Charles Augustus Frossard, who is now in command of the 2d Corps, at 8t. Avold, was born April 26th, 1897, was from acceptable to many powers; and if, on one side

suit of our descat, thus looking at thinks on the more favorable side. But this is not all. Since the country with the ainking of France in much a look as this one described, Prussia and Russia with themselven up correspondingly. The German unit themselven up correspondingly. The German unit cation, hastened by the power and the preside of victorious Francia, would be at once as another themselven up correspondingly. The German unit cation, hastened by the power and the preside of victorious Francia, would be at an except the last once as another the new behavior during the war), would be at an rate a secured prey, the German debrie of which should be for the new Germany, and the Hayon one for Russia; the Eastern question would settled at once without a bearing from us; and Easterled at once without a bearing from us; and Easterled at once without a bearing from us; and Easterled at once without a bearing from us; and Easterled at once without a bearing from us; and Easterled at once without a bearing from us; and Easterled at once without a bearing from us; and Easterled at once are not likely encumber these combinations the new arbitrators of the Continent.

Before such a situation, drawn with rath soft than faithful hand, should we heaten throwing aside, at least in this supreme hour, all of internal griefs, and in seeking victory or deal under the national flag? And how could life be prize to us if we were obliged henceforward to carrie to na haif-demolished debrie, covered yet by the pavilion of old France, but that could not flook and more but at the will of all European caprides?

It remains for us to examine the hypothese of France, while witnessing the continual arrand dizement of Prussia and the progress of Germa unity.

We do just need to dissummate that this is the last

dizement of Prussia and the progress of Gaman unity.

We do not need to disameliate that this is the least probable hypothesis of all, for every characteristic that war must burst out from the actual state. It is not that the Prussian Government means to rovoke it; on the contrary, it is well known to by different reasons, the rulers of these two Cates are sincerely attached to peace; but in spite of the allof men the situation is for war. It is almost an impossibility that Prussia, with all her prudence, should not threaten once more to absorb Germany; and is it impossible that the French Government, with a their forbearance, should let Prussia go on without resisting it, sword in hand?

But as events in this world very often batte and fortune belies the best grounded provisions of mann foresight, it is not absolutely impossible that peace should be maintained. We must, then, exactly the hypothesis of peace, that is, the probable considered of a long-continued inaction on the part in

should be maintained. We must, then, the hypothesis of peace, that is, the probable considerates of a long-continued inaction on the partial France. It is sad to think of it, but both reason truth show to us very clearly that the result of a inaction would be about the same as if France with the only cores. truth show to us very clearly that the result of a minaction would be about the same as if France was thoroughly defeated, with the only defeated that in the first case it would burst forth on a milder form and in not so shert a length of the as in the last one. Be the union of the thing as in the last one. Be the union of the thing as ingle state accomplished in the prisone of Franch inaction or after a French defeat that not alone would be the declension beyond call of French grandeur. It is said that this long-continued peace of France would check this (German) unity. No one can partake this opinion who considers the relative strength of Prussia and of the rest of Germany that remains to be conquered by her; the always increasing prestige that would be lent her by the withdrawal of the French rivalry; and, lastly, the seeds of death that Austria bears, and the increasing influence of Russia, which hopes for the dissolution of that disgraced empire. What could we do, then, with the bi millions of united Germans? And, besides this, will we shut our eyes to the transmitted that the same population only increased 25 per cent.—from 16,085,000 to 19,190,000—while the French population only increased 25 per cent, in the same period. What could we do, having a population only increased 25 per cent, in the same period. What could we do, having at our very doors 51 millions of an enlightened, concentrated, disciplined people, and fitted up with all resources of modern science?

of modern science?

Why, it is often asked, why nourish se groomy presages, and not believe that Germany, once united, will become a peaceful power, devoted only to industry, commerce, and literature, with no intention of domineering in Europe, industriates to the acquisition of Holland, and by no means tempted to achieve the conquest of Denmark, and still less of reconquering some day the German provinces of France? Why? Because this would be the first time in the world's history that we should see a great power stopping on its way of aggrandisement by a feeling of justice in order to respect the feelie, half-destroyed by its own hand, to refrain from pushing on the conquests it began, and after having displayed an ambition superior to its bearing, to yield to the fear of much amoition.

ENGLAND PREPARING TO PIGHT. All Serviceable Arms and Ammanities is Canada Reshipped to England.

From the British Whig, July 30. For some weeks past the military authorities at Point Frederick, Kingston, St. Helen's Island, Montreal, and garrisons of Quebec and Toronto have been busy preparing inventories of all the munitions of war which they contained. The serviceable portions, after passed by a board of survey, have been or are still being reshipped to England. The remainder, however, especially the ordnance shot and shell, amounting to nearly 7000 cwts., I be sold by order of the Control Department for old metal. The removal of stores cannot be completed before October. The control officers had instructions to fulfil it next month. Within the last month or six weeks shipments to Quebec and England have been extraordinarily large. Over five hundred tone of gunpowder have been carted from the magazine at Fort Henry to her Majesty's dock-yard, and there put on board vessels in sufficient quan titles at a time to have caused fearful destruction had any of the usual precautions been relaxed, and the powder by any accident exploded. It is stated that mounted and spare guns, together with adequate supplies of ammunition, will remain here, to be turned over shortly with the barracks and fortifications to the Government of Canada. The object of Sir George E. Cartier's recent visit was, officially,

Minister of Militia, to inspect this property before it was turned over.

It is stipulated by the imperial authorities, as a condition for turning over the fort and its supplies, that a garrison of two hundred men shall be at Kingston. This shall have to be drawn from the militia of Canada, and we already see a partial provision made for its establishment in the organizing here of two companies in connection with the Red River bet-

The Gazette takes the earliest opportunity to protest against any attempt to establish a stand-ing army for Canada at the cost of the Do-

A GHASTLY SPECTACLE.

The Body of a Drowned Man Left Two Days on a Sand-bar, a Feast for Buzzards. The Memphis Avalanche of the 30th uit. says: A young man from Chicago, named Forrest, who came here to work at his trade, was drowned on Sunday evening last, while bathing at Hopefield. The body was recovered and brought up on one of the sand-bars, where it was left while information was brought to the that the proper steps might be taken for its interment; but the authorities here declined to go into another State after the dead body of a person whom nobody knew and nobody cared

Private individuals of means and well-known charitable proclivities were asked to do something. The general callousness which the young men met who interested themselves in the table object of providing means to inter For-rest produced a sort of inditterence in them, and they gave up all idea of being able to do anything, and took to refreshing themselves with eer. The body lay festering in the heat over there on the sand bar Monday and Tuesday, and most of Wednesday, and might have been there yet, had not some young gentlemen who were out boating on Wednesday discovered a flock of buzzards tearing away at some object on the sand-bar. Curlosity led them to investigate the matter. They found the body of Forrest, or rather what remained of it, for it was nearly devoured by the foul birds. They hired a colored man to keep watch over it for a few hours, while they came to town and procured a coffin, and made arrangements to have the skele-

very daring escape, a few days back, from the prisoners' box at Toronto, Canada, by estarting his body through an aperture in the walk his holds in width, passing through the Jury room, and jumping from a wholes in the street. He had just been sentenced to years and four months imprisonment for the A youth named McKay managed to make

BECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS. The Impending Battle.

King William at the Front.

Obstructing the River Elbe.

French Naval Movements.

England and Belgium.

Destructive Fire in Canada.

Btc., Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Defence of Hungary.

PRETE, Aug. 1 .- The lower chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supplementary credit of five millions for defense, and had authorized the calling out of next year's contingent whenever necessary.

King William at the Front. Bertan, Aug. 1 .- King William left for the front at 6 o'clock last evening.

The Queen attended him to the railway station. Multitudes of enthusiastic people collected there, and the display of flags and flowers were without end.

Paris, Aug. 1.

The French Mediterranean Fleet had arrived at Brest. It will go north and join the Baltic fleet.

Obstructing the Elbe.

Beaux, Aug. 1 .- Fifteen ships laden with stone are moored in the river Elbe, below Hamburg, ready to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

England and Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 1 .- It is certain that England will take action to defend Belgium. The Times says Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Wansion House meeting on Saturday evening proves that he recognizes the war and is

The French on the Scottleh Coust. The French squadron is still eruising off

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, August 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at \$8\times for money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 83; of 1867, 82; 10-40s, 80. Stocks easier. Erie, 16\times; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 21. LIVERPOOL, August 1—11 A. M.—Cotton opens firmer: middling uplands, 7%d.; middling Orleans, 73.d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. No. 2 red Western wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 19d.; red winter, 10s. 7d. Flour, 26s.@26s. 6d.
LONDON, August 1—11 A. M.—Refined petroleum ANTWERP, August 1 .- Petroleum opens heavy.

This Afternoon's Opotations. LONDON, Aug. 1-1 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 194.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1-1 P. M.—Cotton firmer; mid dling uplands, 7%@8d.; middling Orleans, 8%@8%d Cotton—arrival contracts are nearly all arranged Breadstuff firm. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 1-1 P. M.—Tallow dull at 45s. 6d.

Linseed oil easier at £30 10s. Spirits turpentine from at \$10s. 6d. arm at 30s. 6d.@31s.

FROM THE STATE.

Grand Miners' Demonstration. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 1 .- To-day being the annual holiday of the miners of this section of the State, a grand and festive celebration is being held at Chesnut Grove, Hyde Park, by members of miners' and laborers' benevolent associations belonging to different districts, including Hyde Park, Keyrer Valley, Providence, Bellevue, Taylorville, Lackawanna, and Carbon Hill.

The procession formed on the main street of Hyde Park and marched through the town to the grove, where several addresses were made. About 8000 persons were in line, and each delegation was headed by a band of music. The demonstration, it is said, eclipses anything of the kind ever witnessed in this region. Thus far everything has passed off quietly, and it is to be hoped that there will be no disturbance to mar the pleasure of the occasion.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Swindling Leather Dealers. HARTFORD, Aug. 1 .- J. H. Sawyer and Albert

B. Cohen, who were put under \$8000 bail for swindling leather dealers, will probably be reeased. A. Holstein, of Allegheny City, Pa., who shipped them ten bales of leather, arrived here, and they have paid him through a third party from New York, and promise to settle all bille if any more invoices arrive.

The University of Vermont. BUBLINGTON, Aug. 1 .- The commencement exercises of the University of Vermont began with an address by President Angell, on Sunday afternoon, on the subject of "Aggressive Nature of Truth." In the evening the society was addressed by Rev. D. C. Eddy, of Boston, on the subject of "Religious Inquiry." The attendance

FROM THE DOMINION.

Grain Elevator Burned.

Ermoston, Ontario, Aug. 1.—Barry's elevator and mills were burned yesterday morning. No grain was on hand at the time. The loss is ed at \$60,000, partially insured. Gilderfibre wharf adjoining was badly damaged, of sight hundred cerds of wood destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yacht America.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The famous yacht America, belonging to the United States navy, will participate in the regatta in New York harbor next Monday. She is classed with naval vessels as a fourth-rate yacht of a handred tops, and her sailing qualities are said to be very great. The America has been for years attached to the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., and Annapolis, Md., as a school ship for the practice of the midshipmen, and used to mount three small guns, which are now removed.

A few months since she was towed from An-A few months since she was towed from Annapolis to the Brooklyn yard, where she has been thoroughly repaired, and many alterations made in her. Commander Meade will act as her captain in the coming regatta, assisted by Master Harrison G. O. Colby. A crew of excellent seamen have been put on board, and great confidence is expressed in the sailing qualities of the world-renowned yacht. A number of prominent naval officers, together with Secretary Robeson, expect to go on and witness the regatta.

The United States Steamer Quinnebaug, recently returned from Brazil, went out of com-mission at Norfolk, Va., on the 29th ut., and her crew paid off.

Death of a Naval Officer. Lieutenant Ezra Leonard died at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., en the 29th of July.

Paymester E. F. Dunn, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions, etc., Navy Department, will leave in a few days for a too to the different naval stations on business connected with his bureau, and will also visit sec-tion of New York State to look into the packing of butter for naval use.

The Steamer California.

The second-rate screw-steamer California. 2490 tons, and carrying twenty-one guns, recently fitted out at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., is now ready for sea, and her officers have been ordered to report on the 1st of Sep-tember. She will sail for the Mediterranean to join the European Squadron. Captain Thomas G. Corbin has been ordered to the command of The Miautonomah

has been put off commission at Boston, and will be put in order for sea, agreeably to regula-tions, previous to being temporarily laid up. Very Likely.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Efforts are being made to have the third game between the Red Stockings and Athletics played here, as the assemblage would be smaller and the probabilities of interference less.

Movements of the President. A letter was received at the White House this morning to the effect that the President will leave Long Branch on the 8th inst. for St. Louis, and will not visit this city in the interval, as no questions have arisen requiring his personal

The Petemac Regatta. Twelve boats entered for the annual regatts to-day from here to Fort Washington and re-turn (thirty-two miles). The wind is light and little interest is manifested.

FROM THE PACISIC COAST.

The Anti-Chinese Movement. SAN FRANCISCO, July 31 .- The leaders of the anti-Chinese movement decline to meet the heads of the six Chinese companies for consultstion in regard to the circular recently received by the anti-Chinese Convention.

Nevada Pointes The Nevada Democratic State Convention meets at Elko on the 14th of September.

Late Arizona Advices report that the Indians are active throughout the Territory. The people complain of the supineness of the Government troops. Nine whites were killed in one week in the southern portion of the Territory.

The Stock Exchange and Mr. Nathan. New York, Aug. 1.—The Stock Exchange will not e open until 2 P. M. on account of the funeral of be open until 2 P. M. on account of Mr. Nathan. Gold opened at 12114.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Arrived, steamships Hammonis, from Southampton, and Minnesota, from Liverpool.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Sailed, bark Otage. for Liverpool, and ship Talisman, for Callac

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W.M. Baird & Co. Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, do. Nor. bark Arcadia, Larsen, Liverpool, L. Westergaard & Co. Nor, bark Nebo, Sandberg, Antwerp, do. Nor, bark Nebo, Sandberg, Amsterdam, Workman & Co. Nor, bark Nebo, Sandberg, Antwerp, do. Bark Eureka, Carman, Amsterdam, Workman & Co. Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, Boston, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Anne May, May, Providence, do. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow

of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase, and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl.

York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. bark J. W. Barss, Davison, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Jane Murchie, Cates, 20 days from Shulee,
N. S., via New York, with piling to captain—vessel
to B. Crawley & Co. N. S., via New Fors, with pining to captain—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Brig Kate Foster, Foster, from Calais, with lathate J. W. Gaskill & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Comet, Dow, from Calais, with lathate J. W. Gaskill & Co.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr O. H. Tolley, Gosler, 5 days from Jackson N. C., with lumber to Krider & Co.—vessel to Chailed

Haslam & Co. Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, from Greenport. Schr Elvie Davis, Hand, from Providence. Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, from Fall River.

Schr George S. Adams, Baker, from Boston, with mase to Mershon & Cloud. Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lanesville, with stene to captain. Schr James S. Watson, Houck, from Boston, with Schr James S. Watson, Houck, from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Sallie B., Bateman, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tew 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.

BELOW. Mr. Samuel Schellinger, pilot, reports having seen off the Brandywine, at 4 P. M. yesterday, ships Stadacona, from Londonderry, in tow of tug America; and Tanquebar, from Liverpool, in tow of tug Reindeer. Also, a Norwegian, a North German, and a Danish bark, names unknown; brigs Roanoke, from Barbadoes; Mary E Pennell, from Carbarien; Normandy, from Ivigtut; and Ramirez, from Leghorn.

WENT TO SEA. Ships Washington Booth, for Baltimore, and Henry Pelham, for Antwerp, went to sea yesterday; also, bark Fanny, for Cork; brig Callac, for Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVES-DE-GRACE, Aug. I.—The following boats
jeft this morning in tow:—

S. B. Ritter, with coal, for Chester.

Wabash, with damaged cotton, for Reading.

Nelly and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Berts.