# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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#### WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ADVICES TO JULY 22.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship, City of London, we have advices by mail from Europe to July 22. We give below copious extracts from our European exchanges, in detail of the cable telegrams published up to that

#### GERMANY.

The Interview Between King William and Count Benedettl at Ems-Full Particulars. The official Staats-Anzeiger, of Berlin, of July 17, publishes, under reservation of further communication, two official documents, in order to explain certain statements put forward by the French Minister in the sitting of the Legislative Body held on the 15th inst.

The first document, which has been drawn up under the immediate superintendence of the King himself, states that M. Benedetti demanded on the 9th instant that the King should order draw his acceptance of the Spanish crown. The King, however, declared, that not having ordered the Prince to accept the crown he could not order him to renounce it. In a second audlence, on the 11th inst., M. Benedetti endeavored to put some pressure upon the King, demanding that he should impress upon the Prince the necessity of renunciation, but his and also was abroad. On the public promenade at Ems, on the 13th instant, the King handed to M. Benedetti an extra sheat of the handed to Majesty replied that the Prince was free to act, Gazette, containing a private telegram in reference to a renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern, his Majesty adding at the same time that he himself had not yet received any letter from Sigmaringen on the matter in question, Thereupon M. Benedetti declared that what he meant was a renunciation, and asked, on the part of France, that the King should distinctly promise never again to consent to the nomi-nation in question. His Majesty firmly declined to comply with this demand, but M. Benedetti, nevertheless, insisted upon a third audience in order to resume the topic. King refused to grant this audience, on the ground that no further reply was necessary, and that all negotiations should pass through the hands of his Cabinet. The wish expressed by M. Benedetti to leave was granted by the King, and on his journey to Coblentz, in going to the station, his Majesty courteously saluted M. Benedetti. The second document contains a report by Prince Radziwil, aid-de-camp to the King, in reference to the manner in which he intimated to M. Benedetti the King's message declining another audience. The document declares that the whole of the audience in question was merely of the character of private conversation, since M. Benedetti never stated that he acted by anthority or as negotiator. The Staats-Anzeiger says, in conclusion, that the French Government was well aware that Baron Werther was not recalled from Paris, but had merely re ceived leave of absence, and had delegated his functions to Count Solms-Sonnenwalde, as on former occasions, and that he informed the

Another Version of the Interview at Ems. The Morning Post is "assured, on the authority of a letter from Ems, from a person on whose information it implicitly relies, that the scene between the King and M. Benedetti, which the public have generally believed in on the faith of some newspaper correspondents, did not occur, and adds:—"The French Ambassador never addressed the King, and his Majesty never requested his aid de-camp to tell the French Ambassador that he would hold no further communication with him. The statement of King William, published yes-terday, refers to the one and only interview which ever took place on the promenade at Ems. It was on the 18th the King, in the Kur-saal Gardens, spoke to M. Benedetti, and handed the Cologne Gazette to him with the news of the step taken by Prince Anton. Subsequently, at a later date, the French Ambassa-dor pressed for an audience, upon which the King sent Prince Radziville to decline it. When f. Benedetti left, the King, accidentally meeting him on his road to the station, saluted him courteously, and the personal relations between the monarch and the French representative were never otherwise than excellent. The story of the outrage offered to the King, and the snul to the Ambassador, may therefore be relegated to the list of the ingenius compiler of "the history of facts that never took place."

Reply of the North Gorman Parliament to the King's Speech.

The following is the address of the North German Parliament in reply to the speech from

the throne on the 19th of July, which was published in The Telegraph yesterday:—
The elevated language in which your Majesty addressed the North German Parliament has found a powerful echo in the German nation. One single thought snimates all German hearts. It was with thought snimates all German hanton. One single thought snimates all German hearts. It was with loy and pride that the nation learned the earnestness and dignity with which your Malesty repelled the unicard-of presumption of France. The German people desires to live at peace with those nations which respect its independence. As at the time of the wars of liberation, a Napoleon forces us into a tacred struggle. Now, as then, calculations based upon the unfaithfulness of the German States will be shattered by the force of the German people. The misguided French nation will recognize when it is too late the bad seed it is sewing, now that the most reasonable portion of their fellow-countrymen have failed to avert a great national crime. A hard and relient struggle

is before us. We rely upon the valor of our brothers in arms, who will not bend the knee before a foreign invader. We place our trust in our old and heroic invader. We place our trust in our old and heroic King, to whom Providence has granted that he should in the eve of life bring to a close the war in which he fought in his youth. We place our trust finally in God, who will surely punish the wicked audacity of the invader. The people have risen unanimously, and public opinion throughout the world recognizes the justice of our cause. Friendly nations see in our triumph a prospect of deliverance from the Bonapartists' lust for power, and the injustice to which they have been subjected. The German people will attain its unity on the field of battle, in which are also at stake the honor, freedom, and peace of Europe and the welfare of peoples.

The address was adopted unanimously, and

The address was adopted unanimously, and the deputies heard it read standing. Count Bismarck then laid on the table the papers relating marck then faid on the table the papers relating to the war, and said that from the French Government he only possessed one document—namely, the declaration of war of yesterday's date. He produced the telegram published in the newspapers, which had been described as a diplomatic note by the French Government, the statement of the facts of the dispute recently published by the Prench Government, Carolle and published by the Prussian Official Gazette, and a report dated the 12th instant from Baron Werther, detailing a conversation with the Duke de Gramont. Count Bismarck said he did not lay this last despatch before the King, as the demand therein made for a letter of applications from his Maintenance. for a letter of apology from his Majesty appeared to him ridiculous. The other documents pre-sented were England's offer of mediation and its rejection by Prussia, the French declaration of war and the Prussian circular to the German Governments relative to the outbreak of war. The North German Parliament reassembled the same afternoon, and Dr. Simpson, the President, announced that the address had been presented to the King at noon. On receiving it his Majesty expressed his thanks and said:—'I look upon it as a pledge of success in the tasks which lie before me, before us all; it affords me a convincing assurance that we shall accomplish these tasks, which the nation will never cease to pur-sue with unflinching perseverance."

The Popularity of the King. The Gotha, July 16, correspondence of the

Manchester Guardian says:-As you have heard ere this, King William, who has been enjoying his annual holiday and drinking the waters at his favorite watering place in the Lahn valley (where a month ago he was enjoying the company of his relative, the Czar), had decided to return to his capital. I happened to be at the Ems railway station when he arrived on Thursday evening, after his fare-well visit to Coblentz. Under ordinary circum stances he would have been allowed to drive off with marks of silent respect, but the occasion was by no means ordinary. The particulars of the scene with the French Ambassador were generally known. The conduct of the King was universally appreciated and admired by his subjects. Personally, King Wil-liam is one of the most beloved of European sovereigns, and his present policy is certainly identified with the feeling of the nation. It may be truly said that the heart of Prustia at this crisis beats not responsively merely to the government, but in unison with it. No wonder, then, that a crowd immediately collected as his Majesty entered his carriage, a simple open barouche. He was gratified by the heartiness of his reception, and the expression on his face showed that he understood it perfectly. He appeared to be in excellent health, and might well be supposed ten years younger than he really is. In bearing and quiet dignity of demeanor he is "every inch a king," irer of Carlyle v pointed with the appearance of this descendant of the chieftains and kings of whom that historian has written with such passionate admiration. King William, although he understands his century, is a true son of Freiderich Wilhelm. who "sleeps with the primeval sons of Thor. and whose tomb tourists can see, side by side, with that of his famous son in the garrison church at Potsdam.

The North German Galleons-Rich Prizes for French Cruisers. Shields' correspondence of the London Times, July 18, says: -

There are about 100 sail of North German vessels detained in the northeastern perts, and none of them are likely to leave until the termination of hostilities, unless they are sold to owners belonging to neutral ports. German owners bought largely of American tonnage during the war in that country, and it is quite that some of the handsome Bremen vessels now in our ports may sail under the Stars and Stripes. There is a large number of German seamen already employed in the British mercantile navy in connection with the Tyne; but it is not known what will be done with the crews of the vessels now detained in this and adjacent ports. Several vessels have sailed from the Tyne for Hamburg, and among the vessels which left the river coal-laden on Saturday was a French ship bound to Hamburg. It is stated by North German shipmasters that within the next month above forty sail of large North German vessels may be expected in the Chops of the Channel, laden with valuable carfrom South America, for Hamburg and other places: and as the masters of these will have no knowledge of the outbreak of hostilities between France and Prussia, they are likely to fall easy victims to the cruisers of the former country, who, no doubt, will be on the look-out

How the Berliners Behave on the Eve of Battle The Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News writes as follows on July 19:-

Last night, on account of the Sunday amuse ments, the bustle at what may be called the po-litical Bourses of the town had somewhat abated, but to-night it has set in again with increased vigor. It is a very strange life which we now lead here. It is the life of a great capital, of a watering place of large dimensions, and of a camp combined. The prominent fea-tures of a watering place are owing to the general flight from the Rhine. The gay company who diverted themselves but a few days back at Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Ems, etc., has been split into two-one part flying westward, and the other eastward. Of the latter, many are here. The proprietors of places of public resort and amusement certainly have hitherto been no losers by the pros-pect of one of the most sangulary wars that ever menaced Europe. Berlin counts the respectable number of twenty-three theatres, most of which have had a double exist-ence—as winter theatres under cover, and as summer theatres in the open air. Of these places of amusement only the opera and the Johanspielhaus have closed. All the others are keeping on with vigor, and are full to the brim every evening, though the accommodation for the public in each of them is very extensive. And the numerous music gardens, of still larger dimensions, are also filled. The sudden change which has taken place in the character of the theatrical representations as well as in the per-formances of the bands of music is remarkable. Nothing but patriotism and war are cultivated now. Subjects taken from the Seven years War, and from the war of 1815, have driven away the operettas of Offenbach.

Prussin Receives the Cordial Support of South Germany.

The London Daily News of July 19 says: —
The relers of South Germany have compre-hended that in such a war as this they could

occupy no neutral position; either they must frankly and unreservedly cast in their lot with

frankly and unreservedly cast in their lot with the defenders of the common country, or accept the miserable part assigned to them by the first Napoleon to his German dependants, and take sides with France against their brethren.

Of the countries thus summoned to declare themselves, Baden exposes a front of territory one hundred and fitty miles in length, extending from Basic to Mannheim, to France, from which it is divided by nothing but the Rhine, which here is not the deep and full river it becomes in

ria, the most powerful of the three South German States, is covered by Baden and Grand Ducal Hesse; but the Bavarian Palatinate is on the left bank of the Rhine, between the Rhine province of Prussia and the river, and lies open to France, except as it may be province of Prussia and the river, and lies open to France, except as it may be considered to be protected by the fortress of Landau. The governments of these two States give an undubitable proof of their sincerity when they join Prussia in the defense of the common cause; for, besides pledging their exertions to their ally, they expose their countries to the brunt of the attack. Baden has lost no time in responding to the French summons: she replies by blowing up her end of the fine rallway bridge which at this point forms a communication between France and Germany. When Baden was a member of the late Germanic Confederation Rastadt was the fortress on which its defense rested, and Kehl, although on which its defense rested and Kehl, although it had been fortified by Vauban, and formerly stood some memorable sieges, was dismantled.

The alliance of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden with Prussia at once increases by 8,000,000 the population which was previously committed with all its resources to the prosecution of the war with France. It gives to the King of Prussia the command of armies numbered 250,000 of the state of the bering 269,000, of whom it is not rash to assume that 80,000 or 90,000 are already under arms. It adds Rastadt and Landau to the number of fortresses opposed to the French advance, and, lastly, it extends the theatre of war.

#### FRANCE.

The Boy Soldier-How the Prince Imperial Galignani's Messenger has the following in-

teresting item about the "boy soldier" of

His Majesty gave a grand dinner the evening be-His Majesty gave a grand dinner the evening before last, at the Palace of St. Cloud, to the officers
quartered there in garrison—Lancers of the Guard,
Voltigeurs, and Cent-Gardes. The guests, to the
number of eighty, dined at a table in the form of a
horse-shoe. Tis Majesty entered the room at 7:30,
amidst enthusiastle cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"
"Vive l'Imperatrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!"
"Vive la France!" and the repast at once began.
The dinner was calm, cordial, and particularly
noticeable for the absence of all ceremony. At the
dessert, suddenly, without any order having been dessert, suddenly, without any order having been given, the band struck up "The Marselliaise," and the effect was electrical. At the first notes the officers looked at each other in amazement, unable to understand the audacity of M. Schenck, the bandmaster. The Emperor was evidently much pleased, and the enthusiasm became beyond description, and it would have needed very little for the guests to have joined with their voices in the famous chant. The Emperor then rose and went to compliment the musicians, and afterwards the party repaired to the garden, where coffee was served. The Emperor and Empress mixed with the different groups, conversing with the officers. All at once the young Prince was looked for, and search was about to be made for him when he was seen coming in, dragging something after him, and which was at last found to be his campaign-bed. He set it out, put his things in order, and lay down on it, to the great amusement of the military men present. One of them, however, remarked to his Imperial Highness that for ever, remarked to his Imperial Highness that for a sub-lieutenant his baggage took up too much room, but the Prince excited much laughter by replying that it was not at all the same thing for him, as he belonged to the staff, He was also glad to prove that he spoke German well, and entered into a discussion in that language with an officer from Alsace, as to the usefulness of the lance. Meanwhile, the Empress presented to Captain Marty, of the 2d Voltigeurs, two of her proteges—the son of Baron Lambert and the brother of her reader, both just engaged as volunbrother of her reader, both just engaged as volunteers in that officer's company. Questioned as to his departure, the Emperor gave no decided reply, but the Prince, less circumspect, said that it would be perhaps in about five or six days. This news was somewhat disappointing. "Why, it will be all over," exclaimed one officer. "Do not be uneasy," said his Majesty, "you will still find plenty to do." About 10 the company retired. Napoleon's "Delight" at the Patriotic Senti-ments of His Senate.

The following is the reply made by the Emperor to the address delivered to him by M. Rouher on July 16, when the Senate went "spontaneously" and in a body to St. Cloud and laid "at the foot of the throne the expression of

their patriotic sentiments:"-"Messieurs les Senateurs-I was delighted to learn with what lively enthusiasm your assembly received the declaration which the Minister of Foreign Affairs was charged to make to it. In all the circumstances concerning the interests and honor of France I am sure to find in the Senate an energetic support. We are entering upon a serious struggle. The country requires the co-operation of all its children, and I am glad that the first patriotic cry should have been raised by your Chamber, for it will be re-echoed by the whole nation."

These words were received with loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Imperatrice! "Vive l'Prince Imperia!!" and after some moments "Vive l'Imperatrice! "Vive conversation the Senators took their leave.

How All Paris Rushed to the Front-One Side of the Story. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily

Telegraph writes as follows:-A sort of sullen calm hangs over Paris to-day, like that which we feel in the air before the

bursting of a great thunderstorm. Clever and experienced men who ought to know better assert that there is no enthusiasm in France. The Parisians think differently. "It is '93," said an Invalide. "It is like the days of my youth," said an old general of the first empire. I saw the excitement before the Crimean and the Italian campaigns, and, compared to this they were failures. I wish the unbelievers in enthusiasm in Paris had been with me last night at the Strasbourg station. We got there at 10 o'clock, and found the boulevard packed with people. My friend, a French diplomatist, and myself penetrated into the ranks of the peoplefor of such those ranks were composed—who willingly made way to give us the front rank. Then we found that the 72d of the line was marching into the station. French troops are allowed on these occasions to march very much "at ease;" and so we were not surprised to find every rank and file to have two or three friends clustering round them. As the defile proceeded, it was accompanied by cries of "Vive la France !" "Vive la Ligne !" and then would break out a long-forgotten chorus of "Mourir pour la Patrie." Here there was a halt, and conversation took place; the populace was, as they say in the shires, "quite free-spoken and all with us." Several blouses contended that war, though terrible, was inevitable; and a confidential cobbler-every other man in a crowd is a cobbler and a politician-informed me that it is a pity this war had not taken place six months ago. Advance the 2d Division. The Colonel and his aide-de-camp appear, and are met with cries of "Live the line, and their country." Two officers are nearly pulled off their horses by shaking hands, and the aide-de-camp, -a kind, mild-looking boy-was affected to tears. Now breaks out a very tempest of cries

of "Vive l'Empereur!" and the welkin-what-ever that may be, for I am not at all sure-was obscured with hats. It was the advance of the Eagle, and, as we saluted the standard of France as it passed us, there arose a shout of 'Long live the Empire,' which the Prince Imperial might almost have heard at St. Cloud. The by-play too, was very interesting; each soldler, for instance, had at least two friends to carry his arm and his kit. The right thing was for the civilian to change caps with the soldier, and then go off arm in

arm singing the "Marseillatse."
But the last scene I witnessed outside the station I shall never forget. It was a triumph of hospitality. Two ladies wished to treat a corporal to drink, but had evidently overdrawn their banker's account. They looked blank, and he looked serious. "Well," said the taller one, "he shall not be disappointed to-night. I will pawn my crinoline and get a pint." And then and there she took it off and proceeded to sa

About this time there was a great noise-the train came. It was the retreat of the army of tourists of Baden, with all their heavy baggage, those big boxes which we know so well." Then

there was a shrill whistle; the regiment formed in a way to delight the eyes of an adjutant, were shut up in a train, and went off to Strasberg, singing with heart and soul "Mourir pour la Patrie." Men who go off singing in that manner seldom lose battles.

The same correspondent gives the following description of the French soldiers marching through Paris to the station:-

As these regiments march through the streets on their way to the railroad termini, some peculiar features of the French military system are visible. That discipline appears to be a combibination of the very strictest rules in material points, combined with the utmost toleration in minor matters, and the practical working of the system would appear to be eminently successful. There is a plentitude of powder, but a well-nigh total absence of pipeciay. The sol-diers are allowed to march anyhow—arm-in-arm with their relations, friends and sweethearts, who insist on carrying the packs, the shelter tents, the intrenching tools, and cooking uten-sils. The principle adopted seems to be that the soldiers are going in for real hard work, and that to the childish pedantry of the drill-ground and the orderly-room, there may be a tem-porary surcease. The shop-keepers on the line of march press on the troops and load them with bettles of wine, bundles of cigars, and strings of sausages. You may see one gallant defender of his country with an entire sugarloaf tucked beneath his arm, which some patriotic grocer has bestowed on him, while another hugs a huge melon; for M. Prudhomme, 8the epicier, has a heart, and a very warm one on occasion. As for tobacco, the outgoing regiments seem to be supplied with a sufficiency to last them six months at least. Everything is done with mathematical strictness; but in contradistinction to the English military rule of "silence in the ranks," the troops are allowed to sing "La Marseillaise" and "Mourir pour la patrie" until they are hoarse. Are not sailors encouraged to sing as they work the capstan? And so, with this farewell, they are borne away to the distant land, to return God knows when.

Per Contra-How the Demonstration in Favor of the War was Kept Up In the French Capital.

The correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Paris on the 18th of July, thus speaks of the manufacture of popular enthusiasm by the Imperial Government and of indications of a counter sentiment among the people

"I have heard that the Prefect of Police has spent no less than four hundred thousand francs within the last four days in payment of the bands employed to howl for war in the streets of Paris. The 'patriotic' demonstration is now considered to have gone far enough, for at 11 o'clock last night the Prefect issued a proclamation (which has already worked wonders) stating that, after the first explosion of the national sentiment, it was desirable that the streets should resume their usual calm and orderly aspect. The great expense of keeping up the demonstration, and the fear of still more serious frays and disorders than those which have already occurred, are not the only motives for the Prefect's extinguisher upon enthusiasm. There have been counter manifestations, the repetition of which it was desired to prevent. On Saturday evening as many as five thousand people, carrying a flag, marched in a body crying 'Peace.' The Figaro, alluding to this circumstance, asks that the proclamation may only be put in force against 'Prusso-philes,' and that the 'sound' part of the population should, as heretofore, be allowed to manifest their glorious sympathics without impediment.'

An Abortive Plan of Campaign. The Paris Liberte, of July 19, publishes a plan of campaign which has been communicated to the editor. A dash into Hesse is to be made in order to neutralize the three Southern powers. Frankfort is to be disengaged, fortified and occupied. Westphalia is afterwards to be entered. the French left leaning on Hanover and Denmark. Prussia driven back across the Elbe, as after Friedland, the German Confederation is to be re-established minus Prussia and Austria, peither of which powers are German.

### ENGLAND.

Earl Granville on the Policy and Course of England.

In the House of Lords, on July 18, Earl Granville, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of his response to the inquiries of Earl

It is too true that yesterday evening the de-claration of war was forwarded from France to Berlin-a fact that will necessitate an immediate proclamation of neutrality on our part. I am happy to say that a fortnight ago our relations with France, Spain and Prussia were of the most friendly character. During the last ten days we have used to them the strongest language compatible with their dignity and our self-respect; and I am happy to think that that lan-guage has not affected those friendly relations, Whatever may be the habit of free discussion in this country, I am quite sure your lordships will think that her Majesty's government are bound to maintain that dignified and calm atti-tude which will best enable us to maintain our rights as neutrals, to behave with perject justice and impartiality to all concerned, and finally, when these clouds give signs of disappearance, to act with most effect for the purpose of restoring peace. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone Getting Rendy for "Contin-gencies."
On the same evening, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to questions put to him in the House of

Commons, said:-With regard to the question whether, in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1868, it is our intention at once to introduce a measure to amend the exist-ing law, and to strengthen the hands of the existing government, in order better to enforce its observation, we have taken into our consideration the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1868; and, without pledging the government to precise terms, it is our intention to introduce a measure for the more complete fulfilment of the obligations that may be considered to attach to us in whatever contingency may arise under the law of nations with regard to ships departing from our ports.

Parliament Urged to Reticence. The London Times urges that, taking the war as a fact, and looking to the future rather than the past, it will be wise for Parliament at least to keep itself free from any appearance of taking a side. It may be impossible for individuals to refrain from sympathy with one combatant or the other. But, so far as men of position, who either are or may be ministers, commit themselves to partisanship, so far will the influence of England be weakened when the time for its exercise comes.

### BELGIUM.

The Question of Neutrality-A Warning from Several of the Paris papers contain articles casting doubts upon the neutrality of Belgiam in the approaching conflict, and among these journals is the semi-official Patrie, which says: -While negotiations were pending between France and Prussia, Belgium, influenced by a natural anxiety for the observance of her trality, adopted certain measures of a defensive

character. Since all hope of continued peace has been lost these preparations have become more strongly marked. Movements of troops have begun; the Belgian army, which amounts on paper to 60,000 men, a considerable force for a neutral State, has been placed upon a war footing. Forces have been massed at Antwerp, and it is even asserted that detachments of engineers are posted along the French frontier at

Quievrain, Dinan, and Mouscron. In this movement of troops, and in placing them upon a war footing, Belgium, we are convinced, has but one object in view—absolutely to insure her own neutrality. We con-gratulate her upon it, but King Leopold and his newly-chosen ministers must not forget that this newly-chosen ministers must not forget that this neutrality must be energetically and equally enforced against all powers, and that the means of defense against both sides should be absolutely identical. We, for our part, do not believe the reports which attribute to the Belgian crown or ministry any word or act showing that they have inclinations which a neutral country ought not allow to appear, or even to entertain. As sovereign of a pattern whose entertain. As sovereign of a nation whose foreign sympathies are still more widely various than their opinions upon domestic politics, the King's duty in the first place, and his interest in the second, must enjoin him to a strict and absolute neutrality, so that neither his subjects nor neighboring nations should be able even to infer the sentiments of the King or his family.

Preparing for the Worst. The Independance Belge contains the following

announcement:-The concentration of the troops of certain garrisons on Antwerp is certain. The Belgian Government is taking other measures which the situation enjoins. These steps are the result of the new law as to the organization of the army and the service prepared by the War and Public Works Department for mobilizing and concentrating troops in case of need. Great as is the reserve which we have determined to maintain under these circumstances, we think that we be formed, one of two and the other of three divisions, and that one of them will be under the command of Lieutenant-General Baron Chazal. We believe, also, that everything is

#### ROME.

ready to summon to the standards, if necessary,

the three classes of militia.

The Preliminaries of the Recent Evacuation— The Papal Government Gives its Assent. The Roman correspondent of the Allgemeine

Zeitung says that the French ambassador, M. de Banneville, has handed to Cardinal Autonelli a note from his Government relative to the occupation of Civita Vecchia by French troops. In this note the French Government states

that it has been urgently requested by Italy and other powers to put an end to the French occupation of Rome, and that before giving a definite answer to those demands the Duke de Gramont thinks it necessary first to consult the Holy See, as the most interested party, on the subject. He therefore invites Cardinal Antonelli openly to state whether there is any ground for fearing attacks on the integrity of the Papal territories in the event of a withdrawal of the French troops, in order that France may be enabled to take an accurate view of the situation, and regulate her policy in pending questions accordingly. To this Cardinal Antonelli replied that complete peace now reigns in all parts of the Papal States, and that the Papal Government has a force at its disposal which is more than sufficient both to prevent any distributions of mobile the papal of the latest of t turbance of public peace in the interior of the country, and to repel all attempts at Garibaldian or Mazzinian invasions from without. The Cardinal concludes by observing that although, if the Papal territory were attacked either by regular troops or by volunteers, directly or in-directly supported by the Italian Government, they could be easily disposed of by the Papal ia, such a campaign could not fall to disturb the public peace, and thereby endanger the object of the French occupation. The Cardinal hopes that no such event will occur, even it France were to withdraw her troops, and that no serious danger to the peace of the Papal States and the security of the Holy Father is to be apprehended.

### PREVOST-PARADOL.

The London "Times" Upon the Death of the French Minister. An editorial article in the London Times on the suicide of M. Prevost-Paradol has this final

paragraph:-

paragraph:—

"We have spoken of M. Paradol as he was—a prominent power in the politics and literature of France; but we cannot deny ourselves the privilege of recording our more personal relations with him. We may se far depart from the custom which happily distinguishes English journalism as to acknowledge that the powerful criticisms on French politics from 'a Parisian correspondent,' which appeared at weekly intervals in our columns until a few months since, were contributed by M. Paradol. It is not for us to dilate on the merits of style and the force of thought which adorned essays still fresh in the memories of our readers. They showed his singular mastery of our language, and that knowledge of our mastery of our language, and that knowledge of our institutions which enabled him to illustrate his judg-ments on the affairs of his own country by references to ourselves. His gifts and graces, his natural energy, and his acquired treasures of knowledge and thought are now lost, and lost under circumstances that must ever perplex and sadden us. Suddenly, in the full plentitude of his powers, when yet at the threshold of life, having barely accomplished forty years, he has taken himself away from us. We cannot but mourn such a catastrophe, whatever judg-ment we may be compelled to pass on the act that produced it—if, indeed, M. Paradol were master of his reason at the moment when he terminated his earthly existence."

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

(By Telegraph.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—Arrived, bark Coloma, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... AUGUST : STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......82 | 11 A. M......88 | 2 P. M......93

CLEARED THIS MORNING Str Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, do. Br. brig Union, Le Brocq, Gaspe, L. Westergaard

& Co.
Schr Mary Kirkpatrick, Yost, Troy, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Sridho, Fall River,
Schr West End. Townsend, Fall River,
do.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, Cohasset,
do.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Cohasset,
do. Schr Mary H. Westcott, Gandy, Lynn, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mass, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 20 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Schr E. Pickup, Bowen, from Baltimore, with coal to Bartlett & Philling. Schr E. Pikab,
to Bartlett & Phillips.
Schr Sea Queen, Rosebrook, from Calais, with
laths to J. W. Gasalll & Sons.
Schr Maggie M. Weaver, Weaver, from Hallowell,
Me., with ice to Knickerbocker ice Co.

Schr Harriet N. Miller, Miller, from Fall River.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Hartford.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, fm Rappananock.
Barge Arthur D. Bissell, E'lls, Jr., 21 days from
Buffalo, N. Y., with 96,330 feet wainut lumber to
Patterson & Lippincott.

Whaling brig E. A. Small, of Provincetown, was spoken July 25, lat. 30 30, long. 73 40, by brig Roanoke, at this port.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 8.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

John and Harry, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

H. C. Trump, with lumber to Trump & Son.

J. H. McConkey, with pig iron to Cabeen'& Co., Captain Jackson, with coal, for Chester.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers Manhattan, Forsyth, and Caba, Moodie, for Liverpool; and steamers Cleopatra, Philips, for Savannah, and Niagara, Blakeman, for Richmond, cleared at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Russia, Lott, from Liverpool July 2h, and Queenstown 24th, with 223 passengers, arrived at New York yesterday. July 31, lat. 45 11, long. 98 39, rassed yacht Sappho, bound west.

Steamers San Salvador, Nickerson, from Savannah, and Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston, allived at New York yesterday.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS

Important Intelligence.

Capture of Saarbrucken.

Victory for the French Arms.

Loss Light on Both Sides.

More Indian Outrages.

Advices from the Pacific.

Seal Fisheries.

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

FROM EUROPE. Capture of Saarbrucken.

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- Saarbrucken was taken by the French this morning. The loss was slight

The Saarbrucken Affair.

LONDON, Aug. 3 .- The following is the Prussian account of the affair at Saarbrucken:-

"The fortifications at this place (Saarbrucken) were attacked by a column of French infantry yesterday evening and the troops repulsed."

Saarbruck, or Saarbrucken, the scene of the first determined encounter between the two armies, is situated forty miles S. S. E. of Treves, and three miles from the French border, on the river Saar, a stream rising in the Vosges Moun-tains and joining the Moselle near Treves. The Saar is crossed by a stone bridge at the town, by which it is connected with its suburb St. Johann. The population is about 9000. The town was founded in the tenth century, was given by the Emperor Henry III to the Church of Metz, and subsequently governed by its own Counts until 1380, when it came by marriage into the family of Nassau. It was afterwards fortified and suffered much during the wars which have been waged in its neighborhood. In 1676 it was almost entirely destroyed by fire, and its fortifi-cations dismantled, so that it has but little strade importance, the fortifi French being merely of a temporary character.

Another Skirmish.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 .- The following is official:-A reconnoissance was made yesterday by a body of Baden light horse and Prussian huzzars. The force engaged a French scouting party near Stargerbrunn. One officer was killed and several wounded on the French side. Two Prussians were slightly wounded.

No Change in the Situation.

Paris, Aug. 3.-Reports from headquarters received up to 1 o'clock this morning say that there is no change in the military situation.

Death of a French General.

The Figaro of to-day announces the death of General Gaujol, commanding a sub-division at

The French Fleet.

BERLIN, Aug. 3 .- The Prussian Government has summoned a levy en masse to defend the coast from the threatened attack by the French

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Printers' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2. — The principal newspapers on this coast, with the exception of the Morning Call and Bulletin, of this city, and the book and job offices, have temporarily acceded to the demands of the striking printers for an advance from sixty to seventy-five cents per thousand ems. The Morning Call and Bulletin have telegraphed East for workmen, and in the meanwhile are struggling along, having firmly resolved not to accede to any of the prin-

The steamer Alexander has arrived here from Sitka with 87,000 fur skins.

ters' demands.

General Davis had been on a visit to the islands of St. Paul and St. George to investigate the reported maladministration in those islands. It is said that he found matters in a terrible condition, through collusion of the Government agents and Hutchinson, Coyle & Co. The seals killed are not restricted to the number allowed by law. Other malpractices and the restrictions on the sales of liquors and ammunition have driven the Sitka Indians to the English posts for

Fresh Gold Discoveries. Gold in paying quantities has been discovered in the river Henry.

Volcante Eruption. The volcano on Nanivock Island is in a state of active eruption.

### FROM THE PLAINS.

The Indians in Wyoming Territory. CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug 2 .- A telegram from Fort Fetterman says:--An Indian runner just in reports that the Sloux, Cheyenne, and Arrapahoes are encamped in the vicinity of Rosebud and Tongue rivers. The chief, "Man afraid of his Horses," has fifteen hundred lodges of Sloux with him. They all profess to be peaceable, and say they have no war parties out. There are no Indians near the Blg Horn.

Wyoming Politics.
The Republicans held a meeting last night to select delegates to a Territorial Convention to be held at Laramie City soon, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to Congress. The session was stormy, and the result was unsatisfactory to many Republicans, who declare their intention of voting the Democratic ticket. The weather is warm. D. Line According to come and

Specie Shipments. New York, Aug. 3.—The steamship Cuba takes out \$770,745 and the Manhattan \$178,000