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FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

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England, Belgium, and Spain.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

Below we give extracts from our latest foreign files bearing upon the struggle between France and Prussia, in addition to those published by us yesterday.

GERMANY.

The Great Popular Uprising. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:-

Am I to continue the list of popular demonstrations given in my last, and lengthened by each arriving mail? Am I to recount that the Darmstadt official journal declares against France in the strongest possible expressions; that the papers of Cologne, Treves, Aix-la-Chapelle and other towns in the Rhine country denounce "the criminal act of Napoleon in trying to cement together his cracking throne foreign blood;" that the students University have volunteered in a that at Hanover the Governor-General has been serenaded, and that at Bremen a merchant who said a word against the King of Prussia has had his house demolished? In the old and new provinces, in Rhineland, Hanover and Holstein, as well as in Brandenburg, Pomerania, and the far East, one idea has seized all classes of the population—that of at last securing rest from the alternate molestations and assaults of the French. So intense is the feeling that even at Munich, the seat of Ultramontanism, the editor of a Romanist and anti-unity journal has had a narrow escape from being chastised by the mob. But it would occupy too much space to convey the entire catalogue of similar manifestations to your columns. If the Emperor Napoleon has somebody who veraciously informs him of what is going on at this moment in the country he intends to invade, he cannot be in a very hopeful mood as to the success of his enterprise.

The same correspondent declares that the Germans will meet their enemies in a spirit becoming the magnitude of the stake. He

Thanks to the incessant provocations of the French Government, they have been thoroughly warmed to the work in hand. Since 1840, when M. Thiers asked for the Rhine frontier, they have by all the successive Governments of France been treated as a people whose political insignificance must be prolonged at any cost, if France was to be happy. They have long patiently endured the taunts and the wrongs inflicted by their neighbors. As is their habit, they did not much complain, while unable to secure redress. Of late they had hoped that in their steady progress towards unity they had already become too formidable to be wantonly attacked. They were also too con-fident in the civilized spirit of the age to suppose a nation like the French would resort to bloodshed to prevent its neighbor from arranging their own concerns. Seeing that they have been mistaken in both these assumptions, they feel that a day of reckoning has come, and will do their duty with a will. As proud and patriotic men they are resolved to avenge the past and make the future secure; as peaceful, industrial and cultivated citizens they cannot help looking upon the legious assembling on their frontiers as upon barbarians preparing for a razzia.

One determination to ward off and punish this crying sin prevalls in all parts of Germany. In the North it is a stern desire for action; the excitable South the feeling is a more fiery one, and if not universal, it pervades such a vast majority of the people as to impose all but absolute silence upon the Ultramontanes, the Republicans, and other fractions of the anti-Union Whatever remembrances of 1866 may have been lingering in men's minds, they are now submerged in a common hatred of the insulting foreigner. Carried away by the current, the Bavarian, Wurtemberg, and Baden Governments have already announced their formal resolution to stand with Prussia, and join the Northern Confederacy for better for worse.

The Hidden Causes of the Strife-German Reminiscences of French Conquest.

On the 18th of July the Berlin correspondent

of the Times writes:-No one who remembers Berlin this month four years ago can fall to notice the immease difference between the state of public opinion then and now. In 1866 there was a general distriction, from a sentiment of relationship and old alliances, to go to war with Austria; at present scarce a person is to be found who does not long for the commencement of hostilities to avenge former injuries and recent affronts. However little a German may know of the history of his race, there are few unaware of the circumstances from which French ascendancy first arose. When, in the cause of Protestantism, Germany, 250 years ago, engaged in the most sanguinary civil war recorded in history, France stepped in and preyed upon the nation divided against itself. When, listening to the Jesuit, a Popish Kaiser led his Spanish, Italian Hungarian, and Slavonian subjects against the Protestants in his German provinces and in those of his princely fendatories, France availed herself of the opportunity, and tore province after province from the body of the dilapidated realm. The disintegration of the German Empire consequent upon this internal conflict has now lasted two hundred years. Nominally rounited

at the close of the war, Germany has remained a divided country ever since. Broken up into a number of virtually independent territories, each strong enough to prevent joint action, yet, with few exceptions, too weak to resist foreign attack, it became a football for its neighbors. Some appropriated portions of its terriotory; others were content with the gratification of humiliating so large yet so helpless! a commonwealth. Once the most populous, the most powerful State of the continent, it ceased to have influence upon the course of events, a voice in the council of national description. tions. Impotent in the sphere of politics, it found great difficulty even in developing trade and obtaining commercial treatles from more favored nations; and such was its dependence on foreign influence in matters peculiarly do-mestic that on more occasions than one Austria was able to stay the progress of its constituwas able to stay the progress of its constitu-tional life, while Russia, in a notorious instance, forbade all attempt at reunion. It is true Prussia, the largest of the German States, has been a respectable power for the last century; still, she was too much hampered by the jealousy of her petty allies to improve this sorry state of things. Hence the expection more or less her petty allies to improve this sorry state of things. Hence the epposition, more or less openly expressed, of the other Continental powers, when, four years ago, Prussia at last undertook to cut the Gordian knot, eject' the all but! foreign Austria, what had originally caused the split, and, amid the applause of patriotic Germans, unite the disjecta membra of the nation into a compact whole. Hence, more particularly, the resistance of France, whose vanity was sorely wounded by a change whose vanity was sorely wounded by a change which grievously interfered with the delightful consciousness so long enjoyed by her of being stronger than any of the adjacent nations.

A Prussian Opinion of the French Declaration of War. The Provincial Corresyondence, of Berlin, of

July 20th, says:-The paltry, lying reasons given for this act show the wilful arrogance and thoughtlessness with which France has determined upon war. The great powers sought to restrain that country from its unjustifiable enterprise, while all foreign nations condemn the course she is pursuing. The Prussian and German armaments are being carried on calmly but diligently, and the German armies will very shortly march out ready for defense. Although the arming of the French has been going on for a long time, this advantage, thanks to the splendid organization of the Prussian army, will soon be counter-balanced. It is possible that the French will endeavor to secure a momentary trium, h, but a first success will not decide the war. Germany may place full confidence in the leadership of her Commander-in Chief and his advisers. intend to avoid all vaingloriousness, but we have no cause to be despondent.

The King of Prussia and the King of Bavaria. A Berlin despatch of July 21 says that the King of Prussia had sent the following telegram to the King of Bayaria:-

"On receipt of the telegram from your Majesty I immediately assumed command of the Bavarian army, and I incorporated it with the 3d Army Corps, placed under the command of the Crown Prince. By an unheard-of presumption we have been driven from the most profound peace into war. Your real German atti-tude has electrified your people, and all Ger-many is now united as it never was at any former time. May God bless our arms in the fortune of war! I tender you my most heartfelt thanks for your faithful adherence to our treaty upon which Germany rests."

To this the King of Bayaria made the following response by telegraph:-

"Your telegram has awakened in me a joyful echo. The Bavarian troops, side by side with their glorious brethren in arms, will enter enthusiastically into the struggle for German right and German honor. May the war tend to the welfare of Germany and the safety of Bavaria!"

Armament of the Prusslan Iron-clads. A Paris correspondent, in comparing the

navies of France and Prussia, says:-Prussia relies especially upon her powerful cannon of 9, 11, and even 14 inches in diameter, capable of penetrating sheets of iron of from 9 to 12 inches in thickness. Her iron-clad fleet s completely armed with these cannon, which, t is here said, will not terrify the intrepld French sailors.

An Enthusiastic War Cry. The Cologne Zeitung of the 16th ultime, in the course of a vigorous article on the war, says: Up, ye dwellers in the far-off amber coasts, ye bold East Prussians who in 1813 first joined the ranks in the war of liberation! Up, ye valiant Swabians who were wont to bear the banner of the old Empire, and who sustained the border contest! Up, ye Silesians who red-dened the Katzbach with French blood! Up, ye Hanoverians who, covered with glory, fought in the Iberian Pensinsula against the old despot, and show ye now to the new one how madly and miserably he was out in his reckoning in fancying that one man of you would desert his colors when his hereditary enemy was to be opposed! Out from your mountains, ye Bavarians, warriors of old; out from your forests, ye Thuringians and Hessians; be worthy of your sires, ye true German Saxons, who of your own free will throw off your serfdom to France, and go over shouting to the German standards! Up, all that is German! to the Rhine! to the Rhine! to the sacred Rhine, and come on the wings of the storm! Here we do all that in us lies. Rich and poor, old and young, we rush to our colors. Even the schools are broken up, for the very boys, inflamed with rage, are burning to ransom the honor of their king and of the German name. Hadst thou seen this day, Ernst Moriz Arndt, thou wouldst have known that thou didst not live in vain. We can now cry, "It is a crusade; it is a holy war." If ever a war has been recklessly invoked with craft and falsehood, it is this.

The Rhenish Pensantry Unanimous for

The special correspondent of the London Daily News has been travelling through the Rhenish provinces which are to be the seat of war, if Prussia maintains a defensive attitude. He notes that the peasantry of that country are unanimous in their devotion to Prassia. wrote, July 18:-

I have now passed through the Rhine provinces of I have now passed through the Rhine provinces of Germany, and I have had exceptional opportunities of secretaining the opinions of their inhabitants. From the peasant, whose daily toil scantily feeds himself and his family, to the landowner who is far removed from poverty, the determination to preserve unimpaired the patrimony of the Fatherland is expressed with a unanimity which demonstrates that the Germans of these parts regard the welfare of their country as far more to be desired than personal gain or personal success. to be desired than personal gain or personal success. The peasant who drags out a precarious and miserable existence on rye bread is as ardent an enemy of France as the man of wealth to whom this world is a paradise. One and all maintain that rather than undergo a defeat which would be alike shameful and unendurable, no exertion can be deemed too great and no sacrifice too praiseworthy.

The Enthusiasm of Paris in Pavor of the War The New York Tribune's Paris correspondent. who is by no means inclined to the Imperial side in the pending struggle, writes as follows on July 22 concerning the war enthusiasm in Paris:-

For a day or two back there has been an apparent luli in the gathering storm of war, but it is merely superficial and shows intense absorp-tion in the great event of the day, not that the public mind is cooling in its fervor. I have been a spectator during one great war, which was popular if ever a war were popular, and comparing what I am seeing now with what I saw at home, I cannot for a moment doubt that in throwing down the glove to Prussia the Gov-

ernment had, and knew it had, the vast body of the people at its back, and that it could not have kept the peace if it had wished it ever so

If Napoleon wished for an explosion ever so ardently, he must have been astonished beyond measure at the result of his maneuvres to bring it on. I have only seen one thing like it, and that was the excitement in New York at the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter. Here the men who do not hate Prussia, the men who do not leap at the chance of fighting her, are few and far between. Almost the old hatreds are forgotten, and the hatchet is buried with unanimity to be dug up at a more convenient day. There is a prodigious surface enthusiasm for the war, but below this boiling there is a deep, strong, resistless current, sweeping all before it. bearing on the nation to the supreme hour that will for a long time decide its destiny. Only one thing now can stop France in her blood-hound course, and that is the Emperor's death. Whoever was in Paris last Sunday night, and on the Boulevard, saw a sight never to be forgotten. The sidewalks were crowded, the street was crowded, and every window was filled with people shouting, singing, and waving handkerchiefs. No omnibus nor cab had a ghost of a chance. Many escaped down side streets, but the greater part drew up in line along one side of the Boulevard, and waited, the crowd meanwhile taking advantage of the occasion, and while taking advantage of the occasion, and swarming over omnibuses, cabs, and horses like ants over apple cores. The confusion was indescribable, for different sets of people were singing different airs, and the "Marseillaise," "Mourir pour la Patrie," the "Chant du Depart," and "Les Lampions," got so mixed up that it was all a roar through which you could only now and then hear a trumpet blast, or a rattling drum, or the cry of "Vive la guerre!" "A bas la Prusse!" and rarely, very rarely, "Vive l'Empereur!" The regiment was in luck last night, for the crowd was ready to give them anything. Money crowd was ready to give them anything. Money was shoved at them by handfuls, and some old fellows adroitly managed to get on the outside and thus grabbed more than their share. It was a sight to remember all one's life, and I was even glad, after living a year in the stifling air of Paris, to draw a free draught of real popular enthusiasm fer something.

Ollivier's Views-The Course of the English Press-The Insults of Germany-Victory Certain in the End.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, who interviewed him on the subject of an army pass, incidentally picked up the following views of the French Premier on the war:-

He expressed his extreme sorrow at the attitude of the English press, which he said was based upon a complete misapprehension of the true causes of the war. M. Ollivier seemed not so much vexed or annoyed as grieved at the comments in our journals. He complained that the Emperor had always been more than friendly towards England; that he been more than friendly towards England; that he himself had done everything to promote warm relations between the two countries; that especially he had studied the Euglish commercial interests, but that how he was accused of breaking the peace of Europe. As to Germany, he had taken office on the condition that there should be no German war; the Emperer, too, was well aware of the responsibility involved, and most anxious not to destroy the state of neace, but it was impossible to permit Prussia to involved, and most anxious not to destroy the state of peace, but it was impossible to permit Prussia to drag them through the mud by an insult openly and publicly avowed. Indeed, in the legitimate interests of the dynasty, M. Ollivier had been obliged to entertain the idea of war. France could not brook an insult, or at least a deliberate one. Her rulers, under Louis Philippe, had, it is true, once made her swallow one, but this was the cause of the downfall of the Orleanist family. The exact sequence of events which caused the war was as follows:—The Prussian King had at first made concessions. This Prussian King had at first made concessions. This had aroused against him a war party. To conclilate this body he had given France an insult and published it. The Chassepot must now decide; but, as France was united to a man, there was no doubt of the eventual result.

The Official Circular of the Duc de Gramont-France "Takes Up the Cause of Equiliblium" The Right of Nations to Govern Their Own

On July 21 the Duc de Gramont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a lengthy circular to the diplomatic agents of the Empire. We append the following extracts from this do-

cument:—
"The following, doubtless, is the plan combined against us:—An understanding prepared mysterionsly by unavowed intermediates was, if light had not unexpectedly been thrown upon it, to lead things to the point when the candidature of a Prussian prince to the throne of Spian would have been suddenly revealed to the assembled Cortes. A vote carried by surprise, before the Spanish people should have had time for reflection, would have proclaimed—at least such was the hope—Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern heir to the sceptre of Charles V. Thus Europe would have found herself in pre-

pold of Hohenzollern heir to the sceptre of Charles V. Thus Europe would have found herself in presence of an accomplished fact; and, speculating on our deference for the great principle of popular sovereignty, the calculation was that France, in spite of a passing displeasure, would pause before the will, ostensibly expressed, of a nation for which our sympathies were known.

"The Emperor's government, as soon as it became aware of the peril, did not hesitate to denounce it to the representatives of the country as to all foreign cabinets; against that manœuvre the judgment of public opnion became its most legitimate auxiliary. Impartial minds were nowhere deceived as to the real situation of things; they immediately comprehended that if we were painfully affected in seeing traced out for Spain—in the exclusive interest of an ambitious dynasty—a part totally unsuited to the

traced out for Spain—in the exclusive interest of an ambitious dynasty—a part totally unsuited to the straitghforwardness of that chivairic people, so little in conformity with the instincts and traditions which unite it to us, we could not have the idea of denying our constant respect for the independence of its national resolutions. Every one felt that the unscrupulous policy of the Prussian Government was alone in this affair. That Government, in fact, not considering itself bound by common right, and despising the rules to which the greatest powers have had the prudence to submit, attempted to impose on abused furope so dangerous an extension of its influence. France has taken up the cause of equilibrium, that is to say, the interest of all the populations menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of a royal house.

royal house.
"In so doing does she place herself, as has been "In so doing does one place hersell, as has been asserted, in contradiction to her own maxims? Assuredly not. Every nation, we are foremost to proclaim, has a right to govern its own destinies. That principle, openly affirmed by France, has become one of the fundamental laws of modern politics. But the right of each people, as of each individual, is limited by that of others, and any nation is corticled in under the protect of examination is forbidden, under the pretext of exercising its own sovereignty, to menace the existence or security of a

"Prussia appeared for a moment to give way to our just demands. Prince Leopold withdrew his candidateship; there was room to hope that the peace would not be broken. But that expectation peace would not be broken. But that expectation soon gave place to fresh apprehensions, and then to the certainty that Prussia, without seriously abandoning any of her pretensions, was only seeking to gain time. The language, at first undecided, and then firm and haughly, ef the chief of the house of Hohenzollern, his refusal to engage to maintain on the morrow the renunciation of yesterday, the treatment inflicted on our ambassador, who was forbidden, by a verbal message, from any fresh communication for the object of his mission of conciliation, and, lastly, the publicity given to that unparalleled proceeding by the Prussian journals, and by the notification of it made to the cabinets—all those successive symptoms of aggressive nals, and by the notification of it made to the cabinets—all those successive symptoms of aggressive intentions removed every doubt in the most prejudiced minds. Can there be any illusion when a sovereign who commands a million of soldiers declares, with his hand on the hit of his sword, that he rearryes the right of taking counsel of himself alone, and from circumstances? We are led to that extreme limit at which a nation who feels what is due to itself cannot further compromise with the requirements of its honor.

It is just that the Court of Berlin should bear,

requirements of its honor.

"It is just that the Court of Berlin should bear, before history, the responsibility of this war which it had the means of avoiding and which it has wished for. And under what circumstances has it sought out the struggle? It is when for the last four years France, displaying continual moderation towards it, has abstained, with a scrupulousness perhaps exaggerated, from calling up against if the treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor himself, but the voluntary neglect of which is seen in all the acts of a Government which was already thinking of getting rid of them at the moment of signature.

"Rurope has been witness of our conduct, and she has had the opportunity of comparing it with that of Prussia during this period. Let her pronounce now on the justice of our cause. Whatever be the

issue of our combats we await without disquietude the judgment of our contemporaries as that of pos-

The French Army Before the Ontbreak of the War. The Paris correspondent of the London Times

The effective strength of the French army at the end of June was 400,000 to 450,000 men under arms, from which, however, has to be deducted a large number on leave. The papers publish the following statement of the forces in October, 1869:-

In France......365,179 In Algeria..... 63,925 In Rome..... 5,252

Of these, 108,831 were on leave. Then come the reserves, 212,816, and the Garde Mobile, 560,714, giving a general total of 1,207,886. Deducting 20 per cent, for the difference between paper and effective, there remains a million of men, which is about equal to the estimate of Prussian strength given in your Berlin corres-

How the Demonstrations in Paris were Suppressed. On July 17th the Prefect of Police caused the

following notice to be posted up in Paris:-"During the last few days the population of the capital have been desirous of affirming their patriotism by manifestations in the public thoroughfares. At the moment in which our soldiers are proceeding to the frontier, and after that explosion of the national feeling, it is desirable that the capital should resume its accustomed aspect, and show by its calm the confidence which animates it. The Prefect of Police, therefore, thinks it right to invite the inhabitants of Paris to abstain from demonstrations which cannot be prolonged without inconvenience."

Epaulets Being Done Away With. The fact was remarked on the departure of the 39th Regiment from Paris that a number of the officers did not wear their epaulets, but had simply a piece of gold braid on the sleeve just above the wrist. This measure is to be adopted generally in the campaign. As is known, the Prussian officers have no other mark of distinction than a gold stripe on the arm.

ENGLAND.

The Attitude of Great Britain-The Govern-

ment and the People-Universal Condemna-tion of Napoleon. Mr. George W. Smalley writes as follows to the New York Tribune from London, under date of July 21:-

Mr. Gladstone, master as he is of home politics, feels too heavily the responsibility of a decision on foreign affairs. He is morbidly anxious to keep on good terms with everybody. So it was left for the press to speak, and I rejoice to say the press did speak, with a unanimity and a force that made it heard with respect all over Europe. The Imperial Court of France went mad with rage and resentment. Napoleon had counted on the subserviency of most of the London journals—as on many of them he had only too good reason to count. They had leaned strongly towards him, and cast away from Prussia when the Hohenzollern business first became known. So far they are responsible, and more responsible than the Government, which had been at least impartial, and had. I am confident, said and done nothing during the first week to encourage the Emperor with a hope of support, moral or material. But no journal anticipated that war was to be forced on, regardless of the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. When they dis-covered that the Emperor had made up his mind to disgrace Prussia or fight her, the English press launched a protest worthy of its best days and its most honorable fame. The Times took the lead, declaring that the greatest national crime since the days of the first French Empire had been consummated; that the war was the act of one man in France; and that it is difficult to conceive what infatuation can have commit ted the Emperor Napoleon to a course which is as impolitic as it is criminal.

The Daily News, with an ability and boldness equally remarkable, has exposed and denounced gigantic crime of him whom it was lately the fashion to talk of as "England's nearest

The press well represented the public feeling at the first announcement of war. It is not merely general, it may almost be called unani-mous. At any rate, I have not met one man of any degree or rank, or any shade of politics, who did not condemn the Emperor, and express more or less sympathy with Prussia, coupled with a conviction of the justness of her cause. England looks on Germany as a great people forced to go to war in self-defense against a jealous and unscrupulous neigh bor.

The Dublous Nentrality of England.

The London Times of the 22d of July says:-Although the notice of neutrality has been issued by our Government, no information has been given on the important question as to what articles are contraband of war. Upon application at the customs, shippers fail to get any answer on this point, and the greatest perplexity consequently exists. There is every desire on the part of the commercial community of London to abide carefully by any definite rules that may be communicated to them, and to assist the Government in every way to maintain an attitude of strict impartiality. An English Opinion of the Two Contending Nations.

The London Times has the following:—

The Germans are a branch of that race which is destined to people and subdue the earth. From their earliest records they have always been spreading, and their emigrants are now among the most active elements of transatlantic progress. Far away from the vast Fatherland, round the Baltic, down the Danube, and the busiest centres as well as in the remotest backwoods of the New World, the Germans count their brethren by the millions, and these, powerful by their wealth, intelligence, and energy, are not likely to look unconcerned on a struggle in which the very existence of their neverforgotten mother country is at stake. England, in America, throughout the world, the Germans are looked upon as the most welcome immigrants-inoffensive, indus trious, truthful, trustworthy. Even in Italy, where Germany has been for ages the scourge of the land, the German individually was always popular, even during the worst period of Austrian domination at Milan. The Freuch, on the contrary, hardly ever take root away from French soil. They have passionate admirers and anxious imitators all over the world, but few brethren anywhere. The Emperor acknow-ledges the fact, and boasts that France needs no allies. We hope she will be able to dispense

with moral as well as with material support. A Comparison of their Military Qualities. The Times of another date says:-

The chief difference between the two belligerents lies in this, that France brings an army into the field, Prussia only an armed people. France has her practical military school always open in her African colony. Prussia has in reopen in her African colony. Prussia has in recent times seen no wars, except in two brilliant but short campaigns, in which her militia had rather an opportunity of displaying their courage than leisure for acquiring experience. The front line in Prussia, or what is called the regular army, is formed of raw soldiers; but in the rear of it are the men of the Reserve and the Landwehr, who have gone through their three years' training, and have been kept up to a high degree of efficiency by yearly drill—men of mature age, whose cool courage is intended to temper the inconsiderate ardor and impetuosity of youth. Thus the French should have the advantage at the outset, and the Prussians the advantage at the outset, and the Prussians at the latter period of the campaign; for the strength of the former lies in the first, that of

WAR ITEMS.

Belgium Looks to England for Ald. The Brussels correspondent of the London

Times, of July 21, says: -"Belgium looks anxiously to: England for aid and countenance in the event of an invasion of her territory, and every line of the English press and every word uttered in the English Parliament is carefully examined and weighed. Meanwhile, the military authorities are taking the most energetic steps to protect the neutrality of the country. The army has been put on a full war footing, all the reserves having been called up.

But England Doesn't Intend to Ald Her. The Daily News of the same date thus puts a quietus on Belgium's hopes:—"Among the canards which have recently been set afloat is a statement that the Cabinet have been considering the propriety of sending a body of troops to Antwerp, in order to protect the neutrality of Belgium; and that orders have been given to hold a sufficient detachment in readiness for the purpose. France and Prussia have aunounced intention to respect Belgian neutrality and the British Government is not likely to take any step which proceeds on an assumption at once of bad faith on the part of those powers, and of the insufficiency of the preparations of the Belgian Government for the maintenance of its own neutral position."

The French Press and Belglum. The Pall Mall Gazette of July 18 says: "Some of the French papers are doing all they can to excite suspicion and hatred of Belgium. A writer in the Figaro calls attention to the fact that while the Count of Flanders is in command of the troops at Beverloo, his wife, sister of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, is now at Sigmaringen with her son the heir presumptive of the Belgian crown. Such facts, he adds, 'ought to be brought under public facts, 'he adds, 'ought to be brought under public notice in Paris and throughout France, for it must not be forgotten that under the guarantee of this so-called neutrality all our northern frontier, from Lilie to Metz, is exposed. In another part of the same journal M. Alexandre Duvernois mentions two facts in order 'to give an idea of the degree of confidence to be reposed in our friends the Belgians.' These facts are that General Brialmont, who has just been placed in command of the corps d'armee of Antwerp, three years ago published an abusive pamphiet against France, and that General Chazal, commander of another corps d'armee, is the same who, when Minister of War, in open Parliament declared that he had adopted the Wahrendorf cannon—a cannon of Prussian manufacture—in order that on the field of battle the Belgian and Prussian artillery, having guns of the same calibre, might fraternize."

An Austrian Opinion of France.

The Vienna Wanderer, in an article on France and the European equilibrium, observes: and the European equilibrium, observes:—

"The preponderance of France is sapping the equilibrium of Europe and turiling the independence of the Latin nations into a meaningless expression. France insists on prescribing to the Spaniards whom they are to take for king, and condemns the Italians to suffer eternally the flagrant shame of their nation—the temporal power of the Papacy. Nay, more! The external policy of France makes her the incubus of all other European States, whose internal tranquillity she disturbs to an unprecedented extent. We owe it to France that the farce of Papal infallibility, in spite of the admonitions of the different Cabinets, has been brought on the stage, that religious harmony has been radely interrupted, the legitimate position of the State to the Church made a matter of debate, and the foundations of the civil power undermined."

The Ultramontane View of the Evacuation of Rome. The Paris Monde (Ultramontane) of July 18 makes the following comments on the contem-plated evacuation of Rome:—

"To abandon Rome to-day would be to certainly deliver it to the revolution, to repudiate the policy followed for twenty years, and to sell the Vicar of Jesus Christ for a price scarcely above the thirty pieces of the gospel. Those who believe the French Government capable of this infamy do injustice to its foresight as well as to its probity. Is it about to select the present moment to inspire alarm in Catholic consciences, and create a fear that a war commenced by treason is not to terminate gloriously for our flag? Napoleon I also at a certain period of his history sacrificed the temporal power to his policy; some time after the Spanish war broke out, which was the first of the reverses of the empire, and the prelude of the Russian cam-paign. These great examples remain engraved in the minds of the people and there is no fear that at so short a distance they will be forgotten. Besides the alliance of Italy purchased on this condition would weaken the Government within more than it would fortify it without, because it would break the bonds which attach it to a party in France, and like a tree without roots it would fall at the first shock."

Importance of the Artiliery. A correspondent, writing to the Independance Belge from Metz, considers that the chief cause which has retarded the advance of both armies

is the lack of artillery horses, and adds:—
"Everything tends to strengthen the belief that the artillery will bear the brunt of the battles; it will be the deciding weapon. The best military authorities in this superb French army are daily becoming more and more convinced that the infantry lines will not stand a rapid artillery fire for one minute; they will fall back or attack with the bayonet."

Importance of Intrenchments. The correspondent of the Siecle, writing from

"With the new weapons we are no longer in the period when Jomini could say, 'The assailant has the advantage on his side.' The terrible destructive weapons of modern warfare have reversed this proition. It is evident that in the contest between position. It is evident that in the contest between the two armies the advantage will be with the one which, placed in a strong position, fights behind its intrenchments. The whole system of tactics, there-fore, consists in annoying the enemy on his flanks, to render his position as uncomfortable as possible, and compel him to retreat or come out and fight. Since Sadowa, the idea has become prevalent that war is only a matter of a short campaign of two weeks, or a month at furthest. One great struggle and the thing is done. But just because a single contest may end all, both parties will hesitate long before risking a battle."

The Situation in Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the New York Times, writing on July 15, thus sums up the situation in Spain:-

"While the revolutionists and the liberal party are "While the revolutionists and the liberal party are endeavoring to secure the conquests of September, the government is employed in frustrating the intrigues which threaten to draw them from power. The state of the public treasury is such that it cannot meet its engagements which press heavily upon it. The authority of the government is without prestige and the law without effect. In the province of Valentia, the other day, a band of smuggiers, more than a hundred in number, made an attack upon the salt mines of Torre Viela, in order to carry upon the salt mines of Torre Vieja, in order to carry off some bags of salt. Shots were exchanged and several were killed and wounded.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The Convention to be Held to Cincinnati. The agent of the Executive Committee appointed by the National Convention held in St. Louis, October 20, 1869, to consider the best means of effecting the removal of the national capital to St. Louis, or some other Western city, is in this city. It will be remembered that the second National Convention for the purpose named is to assemble in this city on the 25th of next October, and the agent has secured Pike's Hall for the accommodation thereof. He has furnished us with the call for this con-

vention, signed by the members of the Executive Committee. The committee speak with great confidence of the success of the underaking, and set forth many reasons why the removal to the West should be made. The circular concludes as follows:-

"It is believed that the convention thus called will have power, by wise action, so to express the wishes and shape the effort of the majority of the people as to destroy all hope of successful opposition, and to provide without needless delay for the removal to its new and permanent home.

"And we invoke the interest and the co-operation of all friends of removal to the end that this convention, in numbers and in character, may not be unworthy of the occasion and the interests committed to it." "It is believed that the convention thus called will

This convention is to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional district six from each State at large, three from each Territory, and three from the District of Columbia,

of the city of Washington. If for any reason the Governor of any State or Territory shall fall or refuse to appoint delegates, the appointment shall be made by a convention called for that purpose.—Cincinnali Times.

THE NATHAN HORROR.

The Way the "Dog" Got on the Premises-Why No One has been Arrested-The Philadelphia Canard.

The N. Y. Herald of this morning has the following:-

THE SHIP CARPENTER'S "DOG" still remains a puzzle to the police. It will be remembered that the Herald was the first paper to give a clue as to the manner in which the in-

to give a clue as to the manner in which the in-strument of death came upon the premises; and it was distinctly stated that the information came from a reliable source.

Immediately after the publication of the theory concerning it, the detectives were de-spatched in search of the man who had seen the 'dog" before the night of the murder. All Tuesday was spent in a fruitless search after the master builder. The gentleman who first gave master builder. The gentleman who first gave the information about the "dog" being on the premises is a respectable lawyer, whose office is on Broadway. He can be found at any time. Detective Farley called upon Mr. Morris R. Williams, of No. 602 East Sixteenth street, for williams, of No. 602 East Sixteenth street, for it was he who made the statement concerning the "dog." When the officer questioned him about it he emphatically denied having ever spoken of the instrument to anybody.

Captain Kelso subsequently obtained the affidavit of the builder, who swears that he never saw the "dog" on the produces and the tree.

saw the 'dog' on the premises, and that he never made any statement about it.

HERMAN NATHAN AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS. About 12 o'clock yesterday Herman Nathan arrived in a carriage at Police Headquarters. He was ushered into the Superintendent's room and was with Superintendent Jourdan for about three-quarters of an hour.

Immediately after the interview had taken Immediately after the interview had taken place, and after Herman Nathan had returned to the carriage and driven off, Captain Kelso annonnced to the reporters present that there had been some mistake in advertising the description of the late Mr. Nathan's stolen watch. That description had stated that on the watch was engraved "Jurgensen, No. 1725." The proper description of the watch is, "a gold anchor hunting-case, stem-winder, No. 5657, nineteen lines, Edward Perringer, maker." Captain Kelso was asked how such a mistake was possible in the description of the watch. was possible in the description of the watch. He answered that "the watches were changed in the case in the house." There is reason to believe that great importance is attached by the police to this inident.

GENERAL BLAIR'S STATEMENT created no little excitement in uptown circles, and was very freely commented upon. The general impression is that it does not throw any light on the mystery nor serve any good pur-pose on the trial, if ever anybody should be ar-rested for the murder, for the reason that it is not quite consistent in all its details. The General did not know any of the members of the Nathan family, and he stated that he was positive that the young man he saw at the thirdstory window at half-past five o'clock the morning the murder was discovered was the same

who appeared on the stoop at six o'clock.

There was a good deal of discussion over the matter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. "Why," said a prominent broker, "I don't feel like accusing anybody of the murder without knowing exactly how the land lies, but I do think that the police have acted rather strangely. Now, would they have acted as they have done if the family of the deceased were a poor, friendless one, living in a tenement house? Just look at it. We'll say the father of a family is murdered in one of our Sixth ward hovels. All the evidence goes to show that somebody in the house killed him, or knew that he was being murdered when he was; at least we'll say there is no trace of the murderer having left the house. Take it for granted that when he was killed his wife and sons were the only persons in the place. What would the police have done? Why, I can put my finger on a dozen cases to show you what they would do. They would

ARREST ON SUSPICION every soul in the house the minute the murder was discovered. Why was the rule not followed out in this case? I don't mean to say that they would be certain to get the murderer in this instance by arresting all the inmates in Mr. Nathan's house; but then, it is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. What's sauce for the poor man ought to be sauce for the rich man. But we are great admirers of caste after all; and the police are like ourselves, I suppose. However, in murder cases I think no condition, either of weaith or position in life, should have

any weight with the officers of the law." THE POLICE POLICY. As an offset to these remarks it is quite pertinent to say that the police detectives know their own business best, and would certainly get along much better than they sometimes do if outsiders would trouble themselves less about the way they choose to work up important cases. What might be advisable in one case might not be advisable in another. Superintendent Jourdan is not an amateur detective, and what he does not know in the detective line is not worth knowing. He is doing his utmost to lift the veil of mystery which now overshadows this case, and will pursue his own course no matter how "croakers" may find fault. He rejects no advice if it come from reliable sources, and believes that every piece of information, no matter how slight it may be, that might tend to

THROW LIGHT ON THE CASE is worth treasuring up. But he does not intend to repeat the Rodgers case over again. Every one will remember how the police, to satisfy the public demand for the arrest of somebody, arrested five or six persons, who, one after another, were discharged because no evidence could be found against them. Every arrest they made after the first person arrested had been honorable discharged from custody weakened the city in the public mind. Now then, Superintendent Jourdon has not forgotten all this. If he were to give way to the popular desire that an arrest should be made at all hazards, he might sdoil the whole hunt after the murderer by taking into custody a man against whom there might be a certain amount of evidence, but not enough to convict him of the crime.

. THE PHILADELPHIA CANARD. Quite an excitement was occasioned in the city late in the afternoon by a despatch from Philadelphia announcing that a man had been tracked to that city from New York who wore a "bloody shirt and stockings," and who "also had two or three diamonds in his possession."

The report was so absurd that no person in his senses gave heed to it for a moment. The idea that a man, after committing a murder here, should proceed all the way to Philadelphia, instead of getting rid of his shirt and stockings which he might have got stained with blood which he might have got stained with blood while he was doing the deed, may be an easy thing to be believed in Philadelphia, but it certainly does not "go down" in these parts.

-Gipsies have recently set up their tents near Montgomery, Ala. They exist in the usual

way.

—We have at last come upon a case of lunacy and death from pork. Mr. S. O. Butler, of Muscatine, Iowa, came to his death in this way a few days ago, at the Mount Pleasant Lunatic Asylum, in that State. He had lost heavily in hog flesh transactions.

hog flesh transactions.

A gentleman named Moore was recently attacked at Loutre Lick, Ind., by a mustang mare, while cooling her off at a river. He saved himself from serious, if not fatal, injury by diving under the animal, and seizing a club lying in the bed of the river, with which he struck her several times on the head. to be appointed by the Governors of the States and Territories respectively, and by the Mayor