THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 33.

·太陽市,連續改成30000 位正開発

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1870.

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE. Peril. Paris in Its Means of Defense. The Fortifications Armament. Their Grand The Feeling in France. Diplomacy. Preliminary

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

EtC...

PARIS IN PERIL.

The Danger of the French Capital, and the Menns at Command to Ward It Off-The Fortifications of the City-A Historical Outline-Its Internal Organization-The General Situation and its Danger.

Last night's cable telegrams from the seat of war are taken up principally with details of the recent battles, and there is practically no change in

The Situation

since we fully explained it yesterday. The most important item of news is the rumor given currency by the Paris Temps of last evening, to the effect that Marshal Bazaine is to be placed in chief command of the army, with General Trochu as Major-General, instead of Marshai Le Bœuf. The position of Major-General in the French army is similar to that of Chief of the General Staff in the Prussian army, which is held by the veteran Von Moltke, and the incumbent of it has charge of the general outline of the campaign. As Marshal Le Bœuf's plans have been signal failures thus far, it is quite likely that the Emperor is anxious to get rid of him. General Trochu, his reported successor. is regarded as the most accomplished strategist in the French service, and it is even claimed that he is the equal of the Prussian prodigy, Von Moltke. If a change is made, there is likely to be a material modification of the French plan of campaign, and an approximate return to the system of the First Napoleon of fighting the enemy in detail with a superior force, instead of attempting to annihilate the whole German line at one and the same time. The reported illness of the Emperor may, perhaps, have something to do with the report that, like "the noble infant" Louis, he has had enongh of war himself, and is willing to turn over the imperilled fortunes of France to a man who is a soldier by profession, and has enjoyed something of a reputation as such by making Marshal Bazaine Commander-in-Chief. The only other points worthy of special notice in last night's despatches are, that the Prussians have occupied Forbach, a few miles from the border on the railroad from Metz to Saarbruck. which enables them to menace St. Avold and Metz, and that Marshal MacMahon continues his retreat along the line of the railroad from Stasburg towards Nancy. The French army in general, it would seem, is endeavoring to effect a concentration in the passes of the Vosges. with Metz and Nancy as the points d'appui, for the defense of the approaches to Paris, and .a general battle is considered probable to-day. The Peril of Paris. The position of affairs tends to give credit to the cable telegram which came from London yesterday afternoon to the effect that "the condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous." This announcement was fully warranted by the official circular issued by order of the Empress Regent on Sunday morning, and signed by the leading members of the Cabinet, in which it was announced that, "in order to facilitate the execution of military preparations we declare the capital in a state of siege." On the same day the Journal Officiel gave its recognition to the perilous position of the capital by summarizing the forces which could be mustered for its defense, while a manifesto issued by the Minister of War yesterday sounds still another note of alarm, although professing to express the belief that the measures which are being taken will suffice to save the city. The Fortifications of Paris. We gave yesterday an outline of the different routes by which Paris could be assailed by a hostile army from Germany, and the obstacles which it would encounter on each. But the most formidable obstacle would prove to be the elaborate fortifications of the city. It was reported a short time since that the Empress, on ber return from the visit to the fleet at Cherbourg, toasted M. Thiers, the leader of the Orleanist party, because the so-called impregnable fortifications of the city were constructed while he was at the head of Louis Philippe's ministry. The Orleanist King and his Prime Minister were greatly interested in the completion of the works, and made special exertions to accomplish the task, which was finished about thirty years ago. In 1841 an appropriation of about \$30,000,000 was granted for completing the defensive works, making a total of about \$100,-000,000 which has been spent apon them. They comprise a wall 38 feet in height, bastloned and terraced, the escarpment faced with masonry, and embracing both banks of the river Seine, with a continuous enclosure 23 miles in circuit and presenting 94 angular fronts. This wall is lined with a fosse, or ditch, about 20 feet in depth, and strengthened by out-works or detached forts to the number of 17, which include the principal suburbs of the city and even a great portion of the surrounding country, and command the approaches in every direction. Within the fortifications is a continuous carriage road, and still within that a railroad connecting with the five grand lines radiating from Paris to the boundaries of France

date for fiscal purposes, but which would serve | These to assist in keeping an enemy at bay after the outer walls had once been penetrated. In this inner wall are fifty gates or barriers, at which the octroi, or duties levied on goods imported into the city, are collected. Many of these barriers are magnificent structures. Beyond the barriers and their connecting wall there is a large zone, 17 miles in length, which makes nearly the entire circuit of the city, forming an excellent promenade, and affording an admirable opportunity for the rapid movement of troops. This zone is called the Outer Boulevards, to distinguish it from the Boulevards proper within the old wall, which form the most animated and attractive thoroughfares of the French capital.

The Armament and Strength of the Fortifica-To fully prepare the new fortifications for the assaults of an enemy requires an armament of 2760 gun-carriages, 575 rampart guns, 2288 mortars or cannon, and, at least, 20,000 soldiers. Of late there has been in and around Paris ordinarily a well-disciplined army of 100,000 men: but the exegences of the present war have cut this force down to a much smaller figure. The Journal Officiel on Sunday declared that it would require an army of half a million of men to invest the fortifications, while 30,000 men would suffice to defend them. There are troops enough, said the same authority, now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison; while, by counting on the assistance of sailors from the fleet, the Garde Nationale, the Garde Municipal, and the Fire Brigade, a force of 100,000 could be gotten together. From this hopeful view the Journal Officiel drew the inference that "Paris is free from danger."

The Minister of War, in his manifesto issued yesterday, takes the same hopeful view of the situation. Although it is necessary to garrison the city with fresh troops, the Minister declares that "Paris will not be taken unawares." The exterior forts received their armaments some time ago, and the walls are now being armed, and in a few days the entire circuit of the walls. as well as the exterior torts, will be in a condition to withstand a regular siege. Additional works for the defense of the capital are to be commenced to-day, to facilitate the construction of which the state of siege, or martial law, has been declared. "The National Guard," says the Minister of War, "is to defend the ramparts. Forty thousand men taken from its ranks and added to the present garrison will be more than enough to make an active and vigorous defense against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defense of Paris then will be assured"-an opinion in which the Prussian army will be likely to coincide, in case they should follow up their recent successes and lay siege to the capital in due form.

The Danger From Within.

But the danger from within will be almost equal, even if not greater, than from without. But little rehance is to be placed in the patriotic professions of the republican element of the population of Paris. If the Emperor were leadvictorious army to fresh triumphs, Paris would stand like one man at his back. At the head, or rather in the rear, of a defeated and demoralized army, and driven from point to point by the enemy, the disaffected element of the capital will undoubtedly become intractable, and quite as dangerous to the security of the government as on enemy encamped about its walls. But the days of the barricades, as proved by the Rochefort emeute of last February, are numbered. Baron Haussmann, at an enormous outlay, straightened the crooked places and widened the narrow ones, rendering a popular demonstration almost futile, unless characterized by absolute unanimity. Inde pendently of the military forces which are at command to suppress any disturbances, there is a formidable civil force which, in times of peace, is amply sufficient to preserve order. The government of the city is administered by the Prefect of the Seine-which position is at 'present filled by M. Henri Chevrean, the successor of Baron Haussmann-assisted by a municipal council of sixty members, and by the Prefect of Police, all these officers being appointed by the Emperor. For certain details the city is divided into twenty districts, each of which has a mayor and two deputy mayors, subordinate to the Prefect of the Seine. These districts are again divided into quarters, in each of which resides an inferior magistrate, subject to the Prefect of Police and styled a commissaire de police. Under the control of the Prefect of Police are 4590 agents, composing the ordinary municipal police, of whom 3700 are sergens de ville, or simple po-licemen. Auxiliary to these are 4000 gendarmes, and the regiment of the Garde de Paris, numbering 2900. In addition there is a well-trained military force of 1300 officers and men for firemen's duty, making a total municipal force of nearly 13,000 men for the preservation of order and property, all of whom, in

fortifications, soon found inadequate to the defense of the city, for in 1420, during the reign of Charles VI, the English made themselves its master and remained in possession for sixteen years. To go into the subsequent history of the city in detail would be impossible in this connection. Almost every revolution which has transpired in the country has originated and been consummated in the city, and both the Napoleons have not been backward in recognizing that Paris is the head and heart of France.

About the close of the twelfth century Philip Augustos built a new wall about the town, enclosing 625 acres. In the times of Louis XI, the latter part of the fifteenth century, the city extended over 1414 acres and contained a population of about 300,000 souls. In 1792, the population reached 550,000; in 1817, it was 715,000; in 1846, it had increased to 1.034,196; and in 1861, to 1.667,841; while at present it has an area of 18,815 acres and a population of about 2,000,000.

WEISSENBURG.

The Captured French Fortress.

Weissenburg, the French fortress which was captured on the 3d inst. by the troops of the Crown Prince of Prussia, has a population o about 5250, and is the seat of local governmen in the department of the Lower Rhine. It is a well-built town, situated on the right bank of the Lauter, at the foot of the mountains. It was originally the seat of a Benedictine abbey founded in the seventh century, in connection with which there was a school under the charge of the monks. This was still flourishing in the eighth century. In 1247 Weissenburg joined the burgher alliance of the Rhine cities, and subsequently obtained its charter as a free imperial city. It suffered greatly in the peasant war of the Reformation; in the Thirty Years' War it was occupied by both Swedes and Imperialists, and in 1677 a terrible fire reduced it almost to ruins. It was reduced so that the inhabitants quitted it; and when the treaty of Westphalia ceded the district to France there remained but one hundred and fifty souls in the ruined town. In 1705 it had its share of frontier hostility during the war of the Spanish succession, and in 1793 it was again a base of operations for both contending parties.

The fortifications date back to 1746. The lines of Weissenburg, which were laid down by the great Marshal Villars, formed a series of re doubts from the town to the foot of the neighboring hills, and extending back to Lauterburg. It is a place of considerable trade, and has several manufacturing establishments.

THE PENALTIES OF WAR.

Some of the Inconveniences of the Struggle-The Proposal to Establish a Paper Carrency.

A correspondent of the London Times writes as follows from the French capital on July 25:-

In Paris we begin to experience some of the inconveniences of war. People old enough to remember the time when silver was almost the exclusive currency in France, and when, if one drew 1000 frances at a bankers, he had either to pay a high premium for gold or to carry home the lumbering dollars, will appreciate the inconence implied by the an incement that we

however, were defense of the city, of Charles VI, the ta master and real sitions, although it must be said that they hrminy believe this will happen to their German neigh-bors over the border; still they acclaim the war; they fete the soldiers. Most of them talk Ger-man as well as French. To be sure that is not saying much. Still, as Thiers says, the wise policy of Colbert has made of them the best Frenchmen in France, and the larger number of the men who speak their own tongue, that fall in the first battle, the better they will be pleased.

PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS. Important Diplomatic Correspondence-The Position of Belligerents and Neutrals. Battle of Woerth The British correspondence respecting the

negotiations preliminary to the war between France and Prussia was issued late on the evening of July 26, in London. The following Important details of this correspondence have just been received by mail:-

The correspondence opens with a telegram from Mr. Layard, dated July 5, announcing that the Spanish Council of Ministers had decided upon proposing the hereditary Prince of Hohen-zollern—Sigmaringen as a candidate for the Spanish throne; and a despatch from Lord yons, at Paris, of the same date, stating that the Duc de Gramont had informed him of the same fact, adding that France could not permit such a state of things, which would oblige her, in the event of war with Prussia, to keep watch on Spain.

Earl Granville, in his reply, states that he has seen the French Ambassador, who urged the British Government to use its influence with Prussia and Spain to put a stop to the proposed

Installation of the Prince. The following day, the 6th, Earl Granville writes to Lord Loftus, at Berlin, instructing him to urge on the King of Prussia and his advisers effectually to discourage a project fraught with risk to the best interests of Spain; but adding that the British Government had not in any measure admitted that the assumption of the Spanish throne by Prince Leopold would justify the immediate resort to arms threatened.

On the 7th of July Earl Granville instructs Mr. Lavard that he has advised the Spanish Ambassador to press on the Spanish Government, in terms scrupulously compatible with their dignity, the wish of her Majesty's Government that they should not give effect to the proposed step.

Lord Lyons reports to Earl Granville on the 7th of July the result of the interview with the Duc de Gramont, who stated that the accession of the Prince of Hohenzollern would lead to war, but added that he trusted much to the influence of the British Government on the courts of Madrid and Berlin. On the same day Lord Lyons reports that the Count de Solms Sonnen-walde, the Prussian Charge d'Affaires at Paris, told him he thought it probable that neither the King of Prussia nor Count Bismarck knew anything of the Prince's candidature. On the Sth of July Lord Lyons reported that the Duc de Gramont informed him that the silence of Prussia rendered it impossible for the

cavalry of Wurtemberg captured the enemy's French Government to abstain any longer from stores and four pieces of artillery at Reichsmaking military preparations. A voluntary renunciation on the part of the Prince would hofen. Dead and wounded covered the the Duc de Grammont thought, be a most forroute of the retreating army. tunate solution. On the 9th of July Lord Granville wrote to Lord Lyons that the Italian Minister had in-

formed him that the Italian Government was troops hold both sides of the Saar, having prepared to unite in the efforts for the preser-

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Startling Rumor-Reported Death of the Em-peror Napoleon. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-Much excitement was

created here to-day by a report that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury had received from New York a private despatch announcing the death of Napoleon. Inquiry elicited the fact that the rumor was without foundation.

The inference among Treasury officials was that this was started with the design of having it telegraphed to New York papers for stockjobbing purposes.

Observation of Storms. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- A commencement has been made of the "observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce.'

Under authority of the Secretary of War the chief signal officer of the army is empowered to eplist a number of suitable persons, to be appointed non-commissioned officers in the army, for the duty of observation and report of storms by telegraph and signal for the benefit of commerce on the Northern lakes and seaboard.

The character of the observation to be had at different stations and throughout the country, and meteorological reports to be made, render the duty upon which these non-commissioned officers will be employed interesting as a branch of scientific study, and the knowledge acquired will be valuable hereafter.

The opportunity thus offered is a rare one for young men of good education desiring to devote themselves to reading or to the study of a profession, the duty being of such a nature, as with care and diligence, will permit time to be devoted to study.

The number of candidates being necessarily limited, each candidate will be subject to an examination.

Applications setting forth character, acquirements, and fitness, with testimonials, may be addressed to the chief signal officer of the army, Washington, D. C.

The New Naval Regulations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Fourth Auditor, with the approval of the Second Comptroller, has issued a circular to disbursing officers of the navy, calling their attention to the extracts from the navy and army appropriation acts of July 15, 1870, which were intended to go into effect on the 1st of July. The law, after prescribing the pay of naval officers, provides that it shall be full and entire compensation of the several officers therein named, and no additional allowance shall be made in favor of any officers on any account whatever, and all laws or parts of laws authorizing any such allowance shall on the first day of July, 1870, be repealed. But this shall not be construed as repealing existing laws allowing rations and travelling expenses to officers, and their travelling expenses in foreign countries shall be considered to include such expenses of transportation of baggage as were necessarily incurred. But no charge for transportation of baggage in connection with travel in the United States shall be allowed. It further provides that expenses incurred by any officer of the navy for medicine and medical attendance shall not be allowed unless they were incurred when he was on duty and the medicines could not have been obtained from naval supplies, or the attendance of a naval medical officer could not bave been had. Nor shall any funeral expenses of a naval officer who died in the United States, or expenses for travel to attend the funeral of an officer who died there, be allowed. But when an officer on duty dies in a foreign country the expenses of his funeral, not exceeding his sea pay for one month, shall be defrayed by the Government and paid by the paymaster upon whose books the name of such officer was borne for pay. It is not perhaps generally known that it has been the custom of the Navy Department to bear the expenses of interring its officers who have died in this country, agreeably to General Order No. 76, dated July 7, 1866, which states that "whenever it shall become necessary for the Government to defray the funeral expenses of an officer of the navy or marine corps, an amount not exceeding one month's sea pay of such officer will be allowed for that purpose, to be expended under the direction or with the approval of the commandant of the nearest naval station, the commandant of a squadron or of a single vessel when not in communication with a superior officer. But the recent law, as will be seen, prohibits the department from doing so hereafter. Rations will not be allowed to marine officers under any circumstances, and to naval officers only on sea service. The tax will be deducted as heretofore from all salaries and mileages which accrued prior to August 1st, 1870, without reference to the time of payment, and all Fourth Auditor's certificates, as directed upon the face thereof, but for the tax on salaries and mileages accruing after August 1st, 1870, disbursing officers will take no cognizance. In conformity with an opinion of the Attor-ney-General, the Fourth Auditor expects disbursing officers will use great care in making all payments to see that they are made from funds drawn from appropriations for the year in which the indebtedness occurred. U. S. Steamer Sabine. The crew of the Sabine at Boston have been granted ten days leave of absence, to report on its expiration at New York, and those desiring leave in New York will be brought there by the Tallapoosa.

The limits of the city proper are traced by the old octrol walls, about a mile and a half within the new military wall, erected at a much earlier themselves by inroads into the fachourgs.

case of emergency, could be called upon to do duty in defending the city from an outside enemy, provided the people were sufficiently united to keep down the disaffected element.

A Historical Outline.

As long ago as the time of Louis XIV, Vanban said of Paris :- "This city is to France what the head is to the human body; it is the true heart of the kingdom.' The centre of the wealth, culture, power and proverbial unsteadiness of France, Paris has long been the virtual dictator to the rest of the country, and the royal or republican adventurer who could gain control of it has become through necessity the virtual ruler of the nation. Dynasties have been effectually overthrown simply by driving their representative from the city, and new regimes inaugurated by winning Paris, by fair means or foul, to their support. It dates origin back to the days of Julius Casar, who found a tribe settled on its site under the name of the Parisii. The original name of the town, however, was Lutetla, which rose, during the five centuries of Roman dominion, to be a place of considerable importance and the capital of Northern Gaul. During the fifth century it suffered much from the incursions of the northern hordes, and falling ultim stely into the hands of Clovis, was made by him his residence in the year 508, after his conversion to Christianity. Under his descendants it became the capital of the kingdom of Neustria, and since 987, on the accession of Hugh Capet, it has been the capital of France and the residence of the Kings and Emperors who have ruled that turbulent coun-

Under Charles V the city was surrounded by new walls and ditches, for the purpose more especially of guarding against the incursions of the English, who were accustomed to amuse

have returned to very nearly the same state of things. The Bank of France now makes its payments only in silver and paper. Gold is at five per cent. premium at the money-There is an enormous accumulation changers of gold in the bank, but it is not put into circulation. There is fear of its being exported to England and Belgium, thence to be taken to I hear that a Paris banker has recom-Prussia. mended the Government to establish a forced aper currency. The objections to this are sovious, and we have only to look back to 1866 for an example of the evil effects of such a measure. In Italy the compulsory paper was immediately at a heavy discount, while the exchange on foreign countries rose in proportion. The consequence, of course, was that every-thing brought from abroad rose greatly in price, and this reacted on home produce.

Throughout Italy everything became dearer. and although the premium on gold not long afterwards fell to five per cent., and has even, I believe, since been as low as three per cent., shopkeepers' prices, servants' wages, and in general all the necessaries and luxuries of life, have never since fallen again in proportion. A forced paper currency is a real curse to any country, entailing also the issue of innumerable small notes-in Italy they have been down to half a franc, miserable little shinplasters; while the local banks issue twenty-cent notes, which do not pass out of their own town or district; for when there is no silver or gold the copper

also disappears. Meanwhile the Bourse is well supported, con-sidering that we are on the brink of a terrible war, and financial men here speak cheerfully of its prospects. There have been no catastrophes yet, and we are hoping that the next settling day (July 31) will go off as well as the last, when everybody paid up. My own conviction is that there is hardly a moneyed man, a banker, mer-chant, or tradesman who would not gladly have averted the war, but, since it is inevitable, they put the best face on it, and gird themselves up to support the burdens it must inevitably entail. To quote their own proverb, "The wine is drawn and must be drunk," bitter though the draught may be, and more akin to wormwood than to grape juice. One class of persons upon whom the war imposes a heavy tax is that of fathers of families whose sons are to draw in the next conscription, and who are not disposed to let them serve. A case came to my knowledge two days ago, that of a friend of my own. whose son is studying for the bar, and who is not disposed to let him break off these studies and be converted into food for powder. He tells me that if the young man draws a number low enough to include him in the levy he shall have to pay 5,000 francs for a substitute. The usual price in peace time is about 1,500 francs, or little more.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

Public Opinion in the War Sections of the Country-"France Must be and is United." The war correspondent of the London Daily News, writing from Metz on the 24th of July, thus notes the attitude of the population :-

I have by this time gone through a large sec-tion of France-the war section. It is true that having only travelled by rail, the view I have had is but as a hasty cutting up this portion of the country; still I find opinions too clearly and evidently marked to make me personally doubt-ful of the state of public opinion. First. By the officers the war is received as at once their due and as the greatest boon the Emperor could bestow upon them. Second. The soldiers with the celors accept it wi henthusiaem, in many cases with pleasure. Third. The reserves who have been out on unlimited leave take it as a terrible duty which it is their hard luck to have to discharge; rapidly their opinions merge in those of their comrades serving with the eagles. Fourth. The upper classes, commercial, educated, etc., all talk of is France, how the Prussians must be beaten, how is France should be and is united, how it not patriotic to abuse the Govern-ent. This being settled, they immediately il the Government to pieces. "Mexico was pull the Government to pieces. "Mexico was the cause of Sadowa; we should have fought in "66; Bismarck outwitted our Government in '66; the pretext of war is a bad one, we should not have fought until 1871; still the war was inevi-table, and in France must be and is united." The peasantry and the lower classes of

ation of peace On the 6th of July Lord Loftus wrote to Lord Granville respecting the interview of Mr. Petre with Herr von Thile, who stated that the Prussian Government considered the succession to the throne of Spain was a question with which the Prussian Government had no concern whatever.

On the 10th of July Lord Lyons writes to Earl Granville that the Duc de Gramont had assured him the French Ministers were following, and not leading, the nation. On the 12th of July Lord Lyons writes that

the Duc de Gramont had told him the Ministers were already being reproached with want of spirit, and that there were military considera-tions which counselled immediate action. Lord Lyons adds that it is quite true the nation is exemely impatient.

On the same day, after the receipt of the news of the relinquishment of the candidature of Prince Leopold, Lord Lyons writes than the Duc de Gramont had told him it was doubtful whether the ministry would not be overthrown if they announced that the affair was finished without further satisfaction from Prussia.

On the 13th of July Lord Granville expresses to Lord Lyons the great disappointment of her Majesty's Government at the Duc de Gramont's language in the Corps Legislatif; and on the same day Lord Lyons represents to the Duc de Gramont the immense responsibility which the French Government will incur if it enlarges the ground of the quarrel, and does not at once declare itself satisfied with the renunclation of Prince Hohenzollern.

On the same day Lord Lyons reports that the Due de Gramont had said the French Government had, as yet, received literally nothing from Prussia.

On the 15th of July Lord Granville writes to Lord Loftus, at Berlin, the result of a conver-sation with Count Bernstorff, in which the latter said any further concession on the part of Prussia would be equivalent to submission to the arbitrary will of France.

On the same day Lord Loftus reports to Earl Granville an interview with Count Bismarck, who said that the extreme moderation displayed by the King of Prussia was producing throughout Prussia extreme Indignation.

On July 15 Lord Granville writes to Lord Lyons, stating that her Majesty's Government suggests to France and Prussia, in identical erms, that before proceeding to extremities they should have recourse to the good offices of some friendly power.

On the previous day, July 14, Lord Lyons had written to Lord Granville stating that great excitement had been produced in Paris by the news of the alleged affront to M. Benedetti at Ems, and adding that he cannot give any hope that war will now be avoided.

On the same day Lord Granville suggests by telegraph that if France waived her demand for a guarantee for the future, the King of Prussia might communicate to her his consent to the withdrawal of the acceptance of Prince Leopold. Lord Lyons, in reply, reports a conversation he had with the Duc de Gramont after the declararation of war.

In the subsequent correspondence, Earl Granville instructed Lord Lyons to use his efforts to secure the observance of the treaty of 1856 respecting the rights of neutrals; and Lord Lyons reports negotiations with this object. Letters from Mr. Buchanan at St. Petersburg

announce that M. Fleury has endeavored, without success, to induce Prince Gortschakoff to side with France. Other despatches relate to the refusal of the

French Government to allow newspaper correspondents to take the field, the negotiations at Vienna with a view to the preservation of peace, and the efforts of the British Government to secure the neutrality of Holland and Switzer-

On the 20th of July Baron Brunnow propose to Earl Granville a protocol, to be signed by the great powers, recording the renunciation of the Spanish Crown by Prince Leopold. The an-nouncement already published respecting the rights of neutrals and the treatment of Prussian subjects residing in France concludes the corre-spondence. spondence.

-A female factory operative of Waterville, Me., died a short time since from the use of jute switches. The autopsy revealed the fact that the skull had been perforated by vermin, and the brain partially eaton away.

occupied Saarguemines and Forbach, after a slight resistance by the French.' Pence to be Seen Restored.

"This morning we have occupied Hagenau,

evacuated by the enemy. The German

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR REPORTS BY CABLE

ON TO PARIS!

Important Official Despatch

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Arrest of the Nathan Murderer.

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

The French Evacuate Rome.

army of occupation left Civita Vecchia to-

day, in the steamers Magellan and Panama,

After the Great Battle.

despatch is dated at Homburg, in the Palati-

LONDON, Aug. 9.-The following official

"Yesterday, after the battle of Woerth, the

enemy retired in the greatest disorder. The

French artillery endeavored persistently

to make a stand at Neiderbrun, but that

town was taken by the Bavarians. The

enemy retired en route to Bitsche. The

for Marseilles and the seat of war.

nate, 9.45 A. M. August 8:--

ROME, Aug. 8 .- The last of the French

Prussian

The French Evacuate

Victory Complete.

Rome.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9-12 M .- The buoyancy in the cotton market is attributed to the Prussian successes. The general impression here is that the Prussian victories augur a speedy restoration of peace.

The King of Bavaria on the Battle of Woerth MUNICH, Aug. 9.-The King of Bavaria makes the following report concerning the battle of Woerth:-"'Early on the morning of the 7th inst., just as our troops had left their bivouac to march on Erzolzheim, the thunder of cannon was heard.

"Our movements were hastened, and we soon came up with the 1st Corps, which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed in action at once, and participated in the assault upon the heights of Guemene, which were carried about 5 o'clock, the French being repulsed in disorder and with heavy loss. The action was severe and sanguinary." The King has issued a congratulatory order to the 2d Corps thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry.

The Excitement in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 9.-There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said officially that two millions of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 9 -11'30 A. M. - Consols, 20% for money and 90% for account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 35; of 1865, 0.d., 85; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 82. Stocks, steady. Illinois Central, 104; Great Western, 20. LONDON, Aug. 9-Linseed oil dull. ANTWERP, Aug. 9. - Petroleum opened nominal and unsettled, the price ranging from 475.50c, to 50f. BREWEN Ang. 9. - Petroleum closed dull vesterday.

Insettled, the price ranging from 417.50c. to 50f.
BREMEN, Aug. 9.—Petroleum closed duil yesterday.
HAMBURG, Aug. 9.—Petroleum closed dirm yesterday at 13 marc banco, 14 schillings.
LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet. Middling uplands, 834d.; middling Orleans, 836d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indians on the War Path. HELENA, Montana, Aug. 9 .- A report from the Crow Agency, on the Yellow Stone river, says that the Sloux attacked the Crows on the bunting grounds, driving them into the agency, where they claim the protection of the Government. There are some seventy lodges of Sioux on the river, about 70 miles from the agency, and 1000 lodges at the old Fort C. F. Smith They have burned the grass behind them, and are driving the game ahead. Colonel Baker will defend the Mission Crows, who will undoubtedly come over into Gallatin Valley, if followed by the Sioux. What the latter may do then it is hard to tell.

FORT BENTON, Aug. 8 .- A large party of Piegan Indians have just arrived here. They appear to be nearly all drunk.

FROM THE WEST.

Kansas Pacific Rallroad. DENVER, Col., Aug. 9 .- Five and a quarter miles of track were laid on the Kansas Pacific Rallroad yesterday. The gap is only 21 miles wide now. The weather is pleasant.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrest of the Supposed Murderer of Mr.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- A man supposed to be the murderer of Mr. Nathan was arrested at Nyack last night. He will be brought here this morning.

Rallway Injunction. FISHKILL, Aug. 9.-Sheriff Kenworthy was to-day served with an injunction restraining him from proceeding with the sale of the property of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad

Company in Ducthess county. It was issued by

Judge Tappan. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The mercury reached 98 in the shade yesterday.

FROM THE WEST.

Severe Ball Storm.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 9.-A very severe hall. storm visited this city last night. Many of the stones were six inches in circumference. No great camage is reported.

Obituary. C. H. Eckert, father of General T. T. Eckert, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died

at Pequea, Ohio, yesterday. German Rejolcings. DETROIT, Aug. 9.—The news of the Prussian victory excited the greatest enthusiasm among the German citizens. At the several German halls in the evening the Prussian flag was displayed, and there were several large and enthusiastic gatherings. At Arbeiter Hall several thousand persons were assembled. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted pledging ald to the widows and orphans of the Prussians. killed in battle.