WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 de30 fmw tt3 DIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY P Goor, in or out of doors, and PORTABLE EARTH OOMBIODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from ofence. Earth Closet Com-pany's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADES, No. 221 Market street.

TEWART-McCULIOH.—On the 19th instant, at ostburg. Md. by the Rev. H. Elshop, Col. Andrew evart. Jr., of Uniontows, Pa., to Lelia, eldest daughr of Hon, G. W. McCulloh, of Frostburg, Md. DIED.

BREIDENHART.—On the 26th inst., Anna M., infan
ughter of Charles H. and Anna Breidenhart, aged

months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully nyited to stiond the funeral, from the residence of her mandfather, O. P. Arment, No. 203 South Thirty-seventiated, west Philadelphia, on Thursday afterwoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Woodlands Cemetery.
BUNTING.—Un the 2/th int., Nathan Myers, son of annuel and Susan L. Bunting, in the second year of his 120. age. ELLAS.—On Monday, the 25th instant, after a short illness. Margaret, wife of Houry Elias, in the 85th year ner age, ter friends and those of the family are respectfully in ted to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No North Fifteenth street, on Thursday afterneon, at tests. LICE.-Early this morning, 26th instant, Samuel B.

russia.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully vited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his n. No. 423 York avenue, on Thursday. 23th inst., at sclock A. M. Interment at Glenwood Cometery.
NEW BOLD.—In this city, on the 25th inst., Clayton evicoid, of Burlington county, New Jersey, in the 74th are of his active.

Full Stock of Boys' Clothing--Finest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHOSE

BOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., 8. E. cor. Fourth and Bace sts. BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER. Nos. 215, 207 and 209 N. Fourth st. GEO. W. PLUMLEY. Nos. 211 and 213 N. Fourth st. ROCCA PAVEMENT.

This new pavement for Sidewalks, Court-yards, Damy cliars, Floors for Brewerles, Mait Houses. Ac. has cen very successfully tested in New York, and is now edge lade on Green street, west of Twenty-third. It is andsome durable, and cheap. Property owners are respectfully requested to ex-nific it.

omitic it.

N. Y. STONE WORKS,
Office No 66 Seventh avenue;
je23 Im 1p § Philadelphia Office, 412 Library street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Hiddeal treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING BAILBOAD COMPANY-OFFICE 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

DIVIDENT STREET.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Che transfer books of this Company will be closed on a 7th of July next, and respond on July 29.

A Invidend of. Five Per Cont. has been declared on a preferred and comman stock, clear of National and the taxes, payable in cash ou and after the 224 of 1) next, to the holders increof, as they stand registed on the books of the Company at the close of busission the 7th of July next. All payable at this office, will orders for Dividends must be witnessed and imped.

B. BRADFORD.

1870.

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FAC-tory property in Kenshaton, with steam exame, and all the regulsites for carrying on an extensive Jusiness. Will be sold or let, with or without the ma-chinery. The lot is 91 by 120 feet, with three-story brick building thereon. Address—FACTORY, at this office. MISCELLANEOUS. THEGO'S TEABERRY TOOTH WASH —
It is the most pleasant, changest and best deutifrice
CMALL, Warnanted free from injurious ingredients,
it Preserves and Whitens the Teech!

it Preserves and Whitens the Teeth'
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleauses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all Drugsats.
M. WILSON, Proprietor
smill ly rps. Ninth and Filbert streets, Plaisdeir

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
TEETH WITH FRESH NITBOUS OXIDE "AdSOLUTIMY NO PAIN."
Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton
Contal Rooms, devotes his ontire practice to the painless
extraction of tecth. Office, 911 Walnut St. mis.lyrps THE COOLEST PLACE TO GET ASIU, your hair cut is at Kopp's Saloon, by first class hair cutters. Shave and bath 25 cents. Ladies and Children's hair cut. Razors set in order, Open Sunday morning. No. 125 Exchange Place.

11. G. C. KOPP.

1. Dealers' Pocker Rules, of three patterns. Lumber bleasurers' Eticks and Canas, of soveral styles. 'A viriety of Boxwood and Iyory Rules, Measuring Tapes, Anne and Yardsticks and Tailors' Squaros, for sule by TRUMAN & SHAW, 'No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. EMERY AND SAND PAPER AND Emery Cloth; Emery Tripoli and other Polishing Fowders. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Marketstreet, below Ninth.

THE PHILADELPAIA LUMBER

MEAT TENDERERS, OR STEAK
Pounders, of several kinds, larding needles,
skewers, busting spoons, bake pans, and other cooking
utensits, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight
Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

DENNE LEAVES,
To make muclinginous drinks for children afflicted with summer complaint,
FRESH EVERY MORNING, at
ORAMER & SMALL'S Drug Store,
jyls-m wf 12trp*
OONDENSED MILK, EAGLE BRAND
The yery best article for travelers, infanta for

The very best article for travelers, infants, &cestle's Milk Substitute; Patent Barley, Fresh Oat eath, Bermuda Arrowroot, &c. Liquid Rennet and avoring Extracts. Forsale by JAMES T. SHINN W. corner Broad and Spruces reets POLISHING POWDER. — THE BEST for cleaning Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, etc.,

FARR & BROTHER, 524 Chestnut street, below Fourth RETAILING AT WHOLESALE
prices—Saddlery, Harness and Horse Gear of
nultimos, at KNEASS', No. 1120 Market street. Big

PHILADELPHIA LOW LIFE.

A Night Scene in St. Mary's and Alaska

The approach to Alaska street on one of these warm and steaming evenings is a path of perfumes. Contributions of odor from the teeming grog-shops on Seventh street-faint and sickly vegetable smells from the hand carts of green-stuff at the corners-the scent (and occasionally the phosphoric glimmer) of sodden and doughy-looking fish—the salt pungency of clams and crabs-and above all the flavor of dozens and hundreds of human skins, drying off together into the sultry open air after the labors of the day-these flowers of low life aromatize the way of him who, led by pity or duty, seeks the haunts of poverty in the by-streets between Lombard and Ship-

Seventh Street.

in this section, is almost a chain of dram-shops each with its dark clustering crowds of inmates, fastened around the slimy orangecolored barrels like obscene pismires about a dead June-bug. These groups bunch out into the public street, and materially impede the thoroughfare; but a stationary officer of police, standing ramrod-like and official in the very centre of each of the principal crowds, generally succeeds in clearing a narrow pathway through the press, through which the tired laborer, loaded with family purchases, can slouch homeward. The perspective is one of low, blackened brick houses, with now and then an external stairway to the upper floors, over whose rail hang dusky gossiping figures with platter and basket, like servants in the background of festival-scenes by Veronese. A particularly musky, quarrelsome, sodden-looking throng, illuminated partly by the street-lamp and partly by the tallowdips of those who sell boiled crabs and wilted vegetables, marks the entrance to

St. Mary's Street. As we push and shoulder through these with some difficulty, we have the good fortune to encounter a friendly face. It is set on the broad shoulders of Sergeant Duffy, who has gravitated hither on his nightly round of inpection, and who is now collecting information from one of his officers, perhaps the goodhearted and judicious McCullough. With these two good and true men we venture a little way into the filthy side-street. Under the supervision of the excellent Sergeaut, the hower part of our city, south of Cedar and east of Broad street, has attained a certain degree of quiet and propriety, as much as can be xpected considering the character of many of the inhabitants and the insufficiency of public accommodation in the way of work houses, refuges for casuals, &c. Though nothing can or will raise the inhabitants of these small intersecting streets above the rank t unclean animals, yet it is a great deal to ave introduced a fair degree of order, to have very where cleaned out the dens and organizations of thieves, and to have kept the grogellers in a perpetual state of pneasiness and attention to the letter of the law under which

Sergeant Duffy

is a hero in his profession. To the body and the lively eye of a prize-fighter he adds the oul of a Paladin. "His glory is redressing human wrongs." To dash into a hand-tohand fight between a half dozen Moya boys, to grip the strongest pair by their collars, kick down a couple more, and safely land his prize in the custody of justice, warms his blood and gives him an appetite for his next meal. The other day he personally captured a burly ruffian who was cutting holes, in Texas fashion, with a long Bowie knife, in his struggling opponent; pending the tardy settlement of the law, Duffy keeps and gloats over the gory blade. In fact, his spirits rise with the strength, wickedness and courage of the man he wishes to arrest.

"My Instructions to my Men"

says the Sergeant, "are: never let a man on whom you have laid your hand get away from you. Chase him into the last ditch and the last hole in the purlieus around the city Never let a man strike you without bringing him to justice. If his pals interfere, get assisance. Never let yourself be beat, and never let go what you have undertaken to hold. In this way," continues the doughty commander, "I have secured discipline, not only among my officers, but among the inhabitants. Not one of these low quarrelsome wretches but will now yield quietly to the touch of a man of mine." As the reward of this excellent system, comparative quiet reigns in the small streets once the refuge and sanctuary of vice. In Bedford street, once a locality where gangs of thieves occupied nearly every other house, there are no organized knots of law-breakers: decen-Irish working-people come home from the labors of the day, and sleep there in peace real estate has risen so in value that a little property pointed out as formerly let at "four dollars a week" now rents for sixteen. In Alaska street, in conjunction with that selfsacrificing philanthropist, Rev. Mr. Long, a great deal of good has been effected. The Board of Health has been induced to enter the street and forcibly close up the nests of pesti lence. These vile houses are now seen barred and deserted, their filthy sins hidden under a kindly mask of whitewash, like a malarial country under snow. The baths are cleaning nearly two hundred living bodies daily, and introducing the ambition of personal nicety Quarrels are quickly stopped, by the attention of some of the best and most judicious men in the whole police force of Philadelphia. "If I

could only get
The Licenses Stopped

of these miserable grog-shops in Sixth and Seventh and St. Mary's and Alaska streets!' says the anxious Sergeant. "What a shame it is that any villain can get, by paying a sum of money down, legal authority to destroy the bodies and souls of his fellow beings, most especially when the locality applied for is such that there can be no doubt of the character of the result!" The sellers of five cent glasses of whisky are the strongest educational influence in this region; we must painfully confess that Mr. Long, with all his mission-schools, has not a tithe of the power. One hoary rum-seller was pointed out, named Mullen, who has recently opened a new and rather brilliantshop for the sale of the firepoison, whose course for a long series of years has been one of profitable infamy, ever kept WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VEN. carefully within the licence of the law. He the opproved healthone of the senson. Chestaut street are puroved healthone of the senson. Chestaut street do not to the senson of certain and has rented them room by room to companies of rented them room by room to companies of C. Breckinridge.

robbers and to families of prostitutes; his rents being much higher for such occupation than for honest tenancy. As the friend o thieves, the converter of stolen property, the husher-up of criminality, he has a reputation worthy of Fagin the Jew. Last Saturday night we saw him receiving his rents; he owns a dozen houses, from the small wooden chanty of a single room to the decent store and dwelling on Shippen street His place was filled with miserable women paying twenty-five and thirty centeach for a night's rental. He is said to be worth \$60,000. When questioned he put on an air of virtue, invited investigation, and said he bad always demeaned himself lawfully Eleven o'clock striking, the drinking visitors were forcibly shouldered out by the old man's two brawny sons, and half-a-dozen miserable women, utterly houseless, prepared to spend the night on his pavement and cellar-door You ought to be made to take 'em in and inhale'em yourself all night, instead of letting them reek their pestilence into the air, which is public property," said the angry but poweress Sergeant.

A WESTERN TORNADO.

A Singular Electrical Phenomenon and a Novel Theory.

A tornado passed over some parts of Minnesota a few days ago, which was marked by the same characteristics as that which visited some parts of this State and New England about the same time. about the same time. It was very severe in some towns, while in the neighboring places it was not telt at all, or at most was scarcely noticed, and it appeared to travel in a narrow path. A writer in the St. Paul Press, who witnessed the storm at Owatonna, in the outhern part of Minnesota, gives the followug account of its singular appearance there

"This morning at about half-past two o'clock his city was visited by the most terrific and destructive tornado which it has ever known. The Round House of the Winona and St. Pe the Rotan House of the winona and St. Peter Railroad Company was unroofed, and a arge portion of the walls demolished. The engine "Clermont" was nearly buried in the debris, but sustained no serious damage. The night watchman was in the house when it fell, but found safe refuge in the pit underneath the engine tender. The wheel of the windmill on the eminence west of the city was completely destroyed. This wheel was nearly one hun-dred feet in diameter. A large ice-house was blown to atoms. The cheese factory was so badly damaged as to be unfit for further use without repairs, and I am told that the summer's accumulation of cheese must be re-

"The upper portion of the fronts of several mildings was blown off; awnings and sign-noards were badly damaged; trees and garden tences suffered severely, and chimneys and outbuildings were generally capsized. Some oofs were badly broken, and others damaged "There was neither rain nor hail. There

seemed to be one current approaching the city from the southwest and another from the outheast, and when I first noticed these currents they were quite distant from each other; but they rapidly approached; converging directly upon the city. When apparently a mile away, there appeared midway between the two currents, and at a low elevation, a light, small at first, but gradually increasing, until it reached the size of an ordinary hogshead. Its base was parallel to the surface of the earth. The sides seemed to approach each other at an inclination of about thirty degrees. At the top of this cone; and apparently just separated from it, appeared a bright blaze, which shot toward the zenith in forked flames, I judge from ten to fifteen feet in height. The cone the three lines are the length. The cone cone and the blaze seemed to revolve rapidly should an axis, vertical to the centre of the arth. The brilliancy of this air-fiend tecame constantly more intense as the currents approached each other, and its revoautions became proportionately more rapid, until in the shock caused by the collision which occurred on Cedar street, some fifty rods north of the public square—a terrific and deafening sound was heard, followed by a dis-persion of some fifty fragments of electrical ight, in apparently solid form. These were een ricocheting in every direction, approach-ng the earth, and withdrawing from it in fanastic, though appalling gyrations. The scene of this phenomenon was the region of the greatest disaster. The wind blew sharply, but and not do the damage. There was a fierce and terrible force in the air, not the air itself, which nothing could withstand. Single hingles were plucked from roofs. One picket was torn from the tence while its fellows were inmoved. A single row of onions in a neighhe others left to grow and ripen undisturbed. "The foregoing facts furnish data upon which I base the following theory: The excesive heat of the two preceding days was such is to produce great disturbance in the atmo-phere, and to give rise to the formation of trong aerial currents, which, after becoming trong aerial currents, which, after becoming omplicated, rioted awhile in close combar, and then separated, perhaps by electrical force, formed again in different quarters—two trong channels of moving air emerging upon the common centre. Approaching each other, he space through which the electricity inheent in the air was diffused became rapidly less, and still less, at the same time it would be carried along by its own addesion to the be carried along by its own adhesion to the moving mass of clouds. It thus became gradu-ally condensed, and by its own motion, together with the constantly increasing pressure f the approaching currents, forming walls brough which it could not break, and the riction caused by the mobility of its own paricles upon themselves, intensified the heat antilit became first luminous, then lambent, then concentrated in tangible form, and finally viciding to the power of its own explosive force, burst asunder, forming numerous balls of concentrated fire, which discolored and spent their fury on surrounding objects.

"Traces of this tornado are visible as far each as Laviston mattended borrows by east as Lewiston, unattended, however, by any serious damage."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—A movement is on foot in Wyoming Ter-ritory to elect a female delegate to Congress. -When is money damp? When it is dewn the morning and mist at night.

-The Duke of Argyle is spending all his change in flying machines, and not a fly yet.

—A wedding Monday and divorce Tuesday is the order of the day "out West." -A California lady has taken to silkworms as pets, and raised a large colony for amuse-

-There is a lady in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, aged 68, whose children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren aggregate 125.

—Nebraska is the only State that was born with a complete railroad. In that State the locomotive preceded civilization. -The Savannah (Mo.) Tribune of the 16th has the following comprehensive notice: "Eggs, butter, spring chickens and green-backs taken on subscription at this office." -Hoops for the communion table, made so as to make the dress set gracefully on the kneeling figure, is the latest development of

fashion. —A colored student has been admitted to Yale, having passed a very good examination. He is said to be as "black as ink"—black ink, we suppose they mean.

-Chief Justice Chase arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, last week, in company with his daughter and ex-Confederate General John

THE WAR IN EUROPE

Mr. G. W. Smalley's Despatches

A FRENCH GENERAL INTERVIEWED

MOVEMENTS OF THE FLEET Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

London, Tuesday, July 26, 1870, Midnight.

The special correspondent of the Tribune, at
Metz, sends advices on the 24th inst., that there were then no news from the front. There was no possibility of passing the lines. He had an interview with the Secretary of Gen. had an interview with the Secretary of Gen. Bazaine. To the repeated requests of the nephew of the latter for a pass, the reply consisted in showing a letter from Le Boeuf, saying that by the Emperor's special desire all corps commanders were to use the greatest vigilance to prevent all persons not belouging to the army from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists. Our correspondent urged an exception in favor of American journalist. He replied that permission would be given to Americans if to anybody. The uncle regretted to refuse. He feared the refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. Our correspondent thinks that this has reference to the General having been ordered out of Mexico rather sharply by American compatriots. The matter was ended by referring the correspondent to Le Boeuf, by referring the correspondent to Le Boeuf, refusing even to look at passports and letters from the American Legation. On Monday, 25th, the correspondent telegraphs from Metz: "General Bazaine leaves this morning with lifteen thousand men; Ladmirault goes also." The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle, it was anticipated, would shortly afterward take place. The army of Africa was rapidly arriving. The Zouaves that left Constantine on the 16th had

also come.

The special correspondent of the Tribune in Paris, under date of 25th inst., states that private letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be respected. Formal orders have been given to shoot every man attempting to contravene the orders against the press. The Emperor will not leave Paris until all preparations are complete. When he goes he will go quickly.

From Strasbourg, on the 22d, there are advices of a steady concentration of troops toward Thionville. Nothing remains at Strasbourg. Apparently the main attack is to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish Provinces. But the Prussians seem to be falling lack behind the Rhine.

G. W. S. ilso come.

The Cherbourg Naval Expedition. London, Tuesday, July 26, 1870, Midnight.

Advices from the special correspondent of the Tribune at Cherbourg, state that the squad-ron is completely formed. It is under com-mand of a Vice-Admiral and two Rear Admipals—the chief in command being Vice-Admiral Count Bouet Willaumez, whose flag-ship is the iron-clad Surveillante, Commandant Gri-The first division is under order of Rear-Admiral Pothouan, whose flag-ship is the iron-clad frigate La Savoie, Commandant Perigot. ciad frigate La Savoie, Commandant Perigot.
This division-comprises the iron-clad frigate Guienne, Commandant Du Quillo; theiron-clad trigate Ocean, Commandant Descheney: the iron-clad-guard-ship Rochambeau, Commandant Bouie; and the iron-clad ram Taureau, Commandant Duperré. The second division is commanded by Rear-Admiral Dieudonué. It comprises the iron-clad frigates Gaulois, Commandant De Jouquieres, and Flander, Commandant Duval; the iron-clad corvettes Thetis, Commandant Serris, and Jeanne d'Arc, Thetis, Commandant Serris, and Jeanne d'Arc, Commandant Reboust. The Rochambeau above mentioned is the Dunderberg, bought in the United States. The thickness of her plates is 5 inches, that of all the other ships 8 The Rochambeau's armament is 15 guns of 91 and 102 inches bore, throwing solid hot weighing 475 pounds a distance of 13,000

The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all repects, but trained seamen are wanting. The est division was to sail on Saturday evening, he second probably on Tuesday.
|Note.—The first division doubtless was the

ame which passed Dover on the 25th.]
The transports would follow last, embarkng the corps of marines now forming at herbourg. Gen. De Vassoigne arrived this morning to inspect this corps; Gen. Reboul goes in command of it. The corps numbers .000, and is intended to land on the Schleswig coast to join Gen. Bourbaki's 30,000 men. The squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast. The troops are expected to operate

tiom Denmark. The defences of Cherbourg have been trengthened within a few days; but had a russian fleet attacked the place last week it hight have entered through the Western pass, burned the arsenal and the town, and pass, burned the arsenal and the town, and retreated through the Eastern pass without receiving a shot. Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving. The transport fleet is composed of large sailing vessels with auxiliary screws, and will be cammanded by Vice-Admiral La Ronciere Le Noury.—With the transports there will go a numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats to operate on the coasts and rivers. oats to operate on the coasts and rivers. The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Zonaves and Spahls, and two of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

G. W. S.

A Letter from the French Advance.

[From the New ork World,]
LONDON, July 26.—A special correspondent
of Metz, on Sunday night, sent the following ery important letter, containing the first lear statement of the French position and

plans:

I left Hagenau on the 23d, taking the train by the line which leads past Bitche and Sarreguenines to Metz. Along this line warlike preparations of every kind were to be seen. I passed field batteries parked complete at the different shunting places, until I got tired of looking at them. Although the French carry their infantry and artillery a good deal over the railways, they seem inclined to allow the cavalry to march along the roads. We saw envalry to march along the roads. We saw more than a single party of horsemen, and in one case a whole regiment walking along the highway, which, just before we arrived at the Voges, ran parallel with the rails.

The regiment in question seemed in the highest spirits as they waved their hands and spurred their somewhat jaded steeds into a trot in answer to the salutations which reached them from the foot soldiers in our train. About 4 o'clock we reached the Vosges. This range of hills, which takes rise near Belfort, runs tolerably parallel with the Rhine until it slopes down to the lowlands about Coblentz and Mayence, where the Strasbourg. Bitche, and Metz lines pierce the range. As a military obstacle the Vosges has always been considered the second line of defence possessed by France on the East. Still, the thinness of the range, the breadth of which near Bitche is under twenty miles, and the large number of valleys which cross it in a traverse direction, prevent it from forming a very considerable military costacle. There is a society called the france-theurs of the Voges, which on a small scale bears some Vosges," which on a small scale thears some resemblance to our volunteers. As a self-organized force it seems contrary to the military genius of France. They have always been genius of brance. They have always been considered in an amusing light by the French journals, which are, however, now beginning to express their astonishment at finding that the beads of the Vosges are spriously demanding permission to elect a general and to cooperate with the regular forces.

After winding for some time through a defile, and before we had altogether descended the western slopes of the Vosges, we arrived at Bitche, a small fortified place with a strong citadel, the strength of which seemed to lie in the high and scarped sides of the hill upon which it was perched. From Bitche to Sarreguemines we passed camp after camp. True, many of these were small, but everything connected with them upon the best was a state of the same than the same many of these were small, but everything connected with them unmistakably revealed that these were the outlying parts of the huge force. From Bitche to Sarreguemines is about twenty miles, and throughout this distance and for about twenty miles west of Sarreguemines, forty miles in all, the first contantly approaches within a few miles of the frontier.

frontier.

Between Bitche and Sarreguemines their numbers evidently inspired the French with confidence; but beyond the latter post it was clear that the line, which, as it leads from Metz to Bitche, is just now of extraordinary importance, was carefully picketed. Of importance, was carefully picketed. Of course, I only saw a portion of the precau-tions taken, but I could observe that at important points, such as where roads crossed the line, there were camps of cavalry and artillery combined, evidently placed to support the videties and pickets which are watching the frontier, and to save the line from being interrupted. When we got about thirty miles west, and a little south of Sarreguemines, the aspect of affairs became tamer, and we did not see a camp oftener than one in ten miles, and only passed at the stations occasional trains laden with military material and personnel; but the line from Strasbourg to some distance beyond Sar-reguemines has left stamped upon my brain-impressions not likely ever to be effaced by stronger ones of the same kind.

I fear I cannot reduce these impressions to writing, but some faint idea may be conveyed by imagining a crammed railway line in which all the trains were filled with soldiers, cheer-ing and being cheered; stations lined with sympathizing spectators; trucks laden with guns in such numbers that one ceased to take interest in them; the roads when they could be seen from the trains encumbered cavalry; and lastly, for the twenty miles be-tween the Bitche and Sarreguemines tents

I was passing through one or several camps.

Abundance of good forage and wood was stored along the lines. This last puzzled me until I found that this portion of the French railways are supplied with coal from Prussian mines, which, it is feared, they will flood be-fore abandoning. But one feature struck me as conspicuous by its absence. There was but little show of either baggage or baggage animals. I saw also none of the droves of cattle which might have been expected to be seen

ADVICES BY MAIL.

The Duke of Gramont's Statement to the French Senate. [From La Liberte, Paris, July 16.]

In the French Senate, July 15, the Duke of Gramont read the following as the declara-tion of the Ministry:

tion of the Ministry:

Gentlemen: The manner in which the nation has received our declaration convinces us that we may count upon its support. We sought to make known our legitimate grievances. Accordingly we have required nothing from Spain; we have not deemed it necessary to treat with the Prince of Hohenzollern, who is protected by the King of Prussia. The majority of the Powers have hastened to recognize the justice of our demands. We addressed ourselves then to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who announced that he was entirely unacquainted with this family matter. In view of this fact, we sought audience with the King of this fact, we sought audience with the King himself, and ordered M. Benedetti to go im-mediately to Ems. King William pretended that he had taken no part in the negotiations undertaken with reference to the candidacy of the Prince of Hohenzollern; that he but as head of the family. It being impossible that these reasons should appear satisfactory to us, we ensisted that the King of Frussia should advise and demand that the Prince of Hohenzollern renounce all claim to he throne of Spain. Meanwhile there came iem Spain a declaration from M. de Olozaga, conouncing that the Prince had renounced be crown. This renunciation, which Prussia amounting that the Frince had renounced the crown. This renunciation, which Prussia persisted in having no part in, could not satisfy us, and we demanded of the King, therefore, that he should declare that if the frown of Spain should ever be offered to the vince of Hohenzollern, he (the King)
would no longer authorize him
o accept it. Our demand was jusand moderate; we had no reservations; never-theless the King of Prussia rejected our demand. M. Benedetti telegraphed to us save again asked of the King that he should n the future refuse to authorize the Prince of

Hohenzollern to accept the throne of Spain."
I persisted in my demand uselessly, the King of Prussia ended by saying. "I neither out nor will enter juite any such engagement."
He wishes to await events. In the of an "unjestifiable" refusal we did not brade off an "unjestifiable" refusal we lid not break off negotiations despite resh delay, but our surprise was great when we were told that the King of Prussia would no longer receive our Ambasadoss, and to make his refusal definite he had given notice of such refusal to other powers. Moreover, the King of Prussia had requested M. Werther to withdraw. We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we now prepare curselves to endure what is offered as, and to take such measures as the honor of France demands.

Prussian Fortifications.

Trussian Fortal Carlons.

[From La Liberte, July 16.]

The Confederation of North Germany possesses nine strongholds of the first class. They are: On the Rhine, Mayence, Cobleutz, Colone; on the Elbe. Koenigstein, Magdebourg; on the Oder, Stettin; on the Wartha, Posen; near the mouth of the Vistula, Institute of the Powell Koenigsberg. Dantzick; on the Pregel, Koenigsberg.
All these places are on Prussian ground, ex-

ept Mayence (Hesse) and Koenigstein (Saxony).
There are fourteen strongholds of the second class: On the River Sarre, Saarlouis; on the Rhine, Wesel; on the Weser, Minden; on the Gera, Erfurt; on the Elbe, Forgan; on the Sorée, Spandan : on the Oder, Glovan : on the Neisse, Glatz-Neisse; on the Baitic, Sonder-burg-Düppel, Kiel-Friedrichstadt, Stralsund,

Colorg.

The strongholds of the third class: On the Elbe, Wittenberg; on the Oder, Kosel, Kustrin; on the Vistula, Grandenz; on the Baltrin; on the Vistula, Grandenz; on the Baltic, Swinemande, Pillan.
Besides these, there are also the following fortified posts: The earthworks about Dresden, the bridge at Dusseldorf, the bridge of Marienburg, the bridge of Dirschau, the mouth of the Weser, the fort of Memel.

The Libert's concludes that in order to enter Germany, the best way for them was to pass

Germany, the best way for them was to pass out between Strasbourg and Basie for there is no fortification there; then to silence the for-tifications of Rastadt with a division, and to march on Berlin by way of Frankfort, Cassel and Leipsic.

The King and M. Benedetti.

LFrom Galignani's Messenger, July 15.1 We regret to say that the Franco-Prussian difficulty, which was believed to have calmed down in consequence of Prince Leopold's re-nundation, now tends to become infinitely nundation, now tends to become infinitely more serious than ever. We said yesterday that the French Government accepted that solution, but at the same time required that the withdrawal should be placed, in some shape or other, under the guarantee of King Wil-Ham. The Prussian monarch, however, soems

to think that enough has been done for france in his not opposing the retrement of the Prince, and he refuses to engage his responsibility in the manner required by the Cabinet of the Tuileries. The following is the clegraphic despatch sent round by the Havas Agency to announce that grave result: "News from Ems states that after the renunciation of Prince Legrald had been efficient sent that the content of t Prince Leopold had been officially communicated to the French Government by Spain, the Ambassador of France applied to King William to authorize him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty promised nover to give his consent afresh in the event of Prince Leopold becoming again consider The Line. consent afresh in the event of Prince Leo-pold becoming again candidate. The King leftised to receive the Ambassador, and com-municated to him by his Adjutant on service that he had nothing further to communicate. According to other information from Ems, the King is reported to have let M. Benedetti know that he highly approved of the Prince's withdrawal, and that he considered hencefor-ward all cause of a condict as disposed of? ward all cause of a conflict as disposed of. This course of proceeding on the part of the King certainly does not seem very courteous, but let us hope that it may be in some manner explained away. What cannot be questioned is that its publication in Paris has produced the greatest possible sensation, and that nothing but war is spoken of in all classes of

nothing but war is spoken of in all classes of society.

In reference to the present difficulty, we may state that the diplomatists of the various. Powers have, during the last two days, appeared in the salons of the Prussian Ambassador. Baron de Werther does not conceal from his visitors that he found his Sovereign, he means a conclining disposition. in by no means a conciliating disposition, as the declaration of the French Cabinetin the the declaration of the French Cabinetin the Legislative Body had much irritated him, as aggressive against him and his kingdom. But after several conversations with his Ambassador he softened down, and the first reception granted to M. Benedetti was most gracious. From the beginning the King declared that he did not wish to mix himself up in the Spanish question. The state of the affair is at present this: The King gave Prince Leopold an official authorization to the affair is at present this: The King gave. Prince Leopold an official authorization to accept a foreign throne; France judged that this act was a provocation, and she demands an official retraction of the royal authorization for the royal authorization. an official retraction of the royal mucholina-tion for the present and the future. Baron de-Werther is of opinion that she should be con-tent with the young Prussian Colone's per-sonal renunciation. A letter from Emi-gives the following account of an incident on which

sonal renunciation. A letter from Ems gives
the following account of an incident on which
the above telegram was probably founded:
A review took place here to day on the
ground near the promenade. As His Majesty
was about to move on, M. Benedetti approached the King, and seemed on the point
of addressing him on the subject apparently
of certain papers which he held in his hand.
King William, who did not seem in a very
amiable mood, replied very briefly, and making a polite movement, as if to excuse himself
for not hearing the Ambas-ador at that mofor not hearing the Ambas ador at that moment, went on rapidly, followed by his staff. That scene cast a disagreeable feeling, on the minds of many stauding by; but, immediately, after, His Majesty's brother, Prince Albrecht, separated himself from the group round the King, and conversed with M. Benedett most adulty.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTIK. A Dinner to Major J. F. Tobias.

A Dimer to Major J. F. Tobias.

I From the N. Y. Herald.

A complimentary dinner was given last evening, at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and fourteenth street, by the officers of the Seventh Regiment to Major Joseph F. Tobias, of Philadelphia. The dinner was given as a kind of pleasant "send off" to the Major, who takes his departure for Europe to-day in the steamer Scotia, to whose efforts, the magnificence of the entertainment and atthe magnificence of the entertainment and atthe magnificence of the entertainment and attention given the regiment while in the city of Brotherly Love a week or so ago. The banquet was a very select one, and everything that could be done to render the affair an epicurean feast was done by the chef de cuisine, who surpassed himself on the occasion. The following named were the gentlemen who took active part in making the good things disappear from the making the good things disappear from the table: Major Joseph F. Toblas and Major Gen. Charles M. Prevost, J. Travis Quigg, James H. Orne, of Philadelphia; Colonel Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel Haws, Major George Moore Smith, Adjutant Louis Fitzgerald, Operators of the Control of Control o Moore Smith, Adjutant Louis Fitzgerald, Quartermaster Weed, Captains S. O. Rydor, George W. Ely, William H. Kipp, Lieutenants, James C. Abrams, H. J. Hayden, Edward Earle, Charles F. Robbius, of the Seventh, and Dr. Moreau Morris, who did the surgical services for the "boys" during their "foreign" rip.

trip.
After the cloth had been removed Colonel After the cloth had been removed Colonel Clark proposed the health of Major Tobias. The gentleman, he said, was about to leave for Europe, and every officer of the regiment, he knew, wished him "good speed." The dinner appeared to be, in his opinion, in a particular manner tendered to the Major, but there were present other Philadelphia gentlemen who had done equally as much as the Major for the enjoyment of the Seventh while in the "City of Brotherly Eove;" and if any one of them would take it into his head to go abroad he would be certain to get an equally warm "send off" by the officers of the Seventh. The Colonel concluded by stating that the regiment would never forget the hospitality tendered to them by the citizens of pitality tendered to them by the citizens of Major Tobias responded in a few well chosen

remarks. He stated that he was perfectly overwhelmed by the reception tendered him and expressed the hope that some day he would have the happiness of meeting the officers and members on some other auspicious occasion, when he would do them all the

Mujor-General Prevest's health was next proposed. He thanked the gentlemen for their good wishes and remarked that he was sorry to ascertain that some invidigis comparisons had been made between the Seventh and the Fifth Maryland regiments; but he added that there was a great difference between a teir of pleasure and a tour of duty. The Seventh went to Cape May for pleasure and Seventh went to Cape May for pleasure and the Fifth Maryland on a tour of duty. He had no doubt if the Seventh would go out of town to encamp for a week or so it would not have to fear any comparison with any regiment in the Union in matter of discipline.

Speeches were then made by Mr. J. Travis
Quigg, Mr. Orne and others, when the company adjourned at a late hour.

-There is a lady at the Congress Hall Hotal: Saratoga, who registered a fearful yow before she came never to appear twice during the season in the same dress, or with her hair in season in the same dress, or with her hair in the same style. Fancy the dreadful responsi-bility she has incurred. She allows herself but two hours' nap in the forehoon, during which time her maids sleep standing; and them she is up and at it again. The amount of mental concentration, decision and ingenuity which this woman employs in walking the pinzzas in a trail and playing the role of the Duchess of Hamilton, and otherwise advertising herself as a belle, would suffice, it wall directed to settle the woman constitution. well directed, to settle the woman question.

—A young gentleman from the West, at Newport, observing a lady driving a carriage through Thames street, the other day, with a stylishly-dressed colored gentleman perched on asseat behind and above her, with his armis folded, as is the custom among "the big folks," remarked that "it must cost that nigger a good deal of money to hire that good looking young lady to drive his carriage for him." —Senator Sprague Says there are twelve thousand sets of corects imported to the United States annually. These will pay, by a recent enactment, \$5,000,000 of revenue