

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 93.

TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and POBTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bed chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth Closet Com-pany's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. 1221 Market street.

DIED. BRIDPORT.-On the 27th inst., Hugh Bridport, in AldProint -On the 2/th inst., hugh property in foth year of his age. If triends and those of the family are invited to at this functal, from his late residence, No. 1719 Arch et. on Friday afternoon, the 20th inst., at 40 clock.** UNTING.-On the 27th inst., Nathan Myers, son of one and Susan L. Bunting, in the second year of

Sufficient and putting, in the network for the family are invited to attend the fu-its age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the fu-iteral, from the residence of his parents, to meet at the joure at 4 o'clock P. M., on Seventh-day, Suth inst. ** ORI(0E, -On the morning of the 26th instant, 8amuel3. Grice, Eaq., in the 64th year of his age.The relatives and friends are respectfully invited toitend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 608North Seventeenth street, on Friday morning next, 29thmetant, at 9 o'clock.

North Seventeenth street, on Friday morning next, 2214 BHOEMAKER.—On the 27th inst. Maria, wile of Dr. SHOEMAKER.—In the 65th year of her age. The relatives and triends of the family are invited to itend the funeral, from her late readence, No. 220 North Thirteenth street, on Seventheday morning, at 10 . 'clock. To proceed to Abington. VAN BENYSELAER.—In Newark, N. J., on July oth, John Van REBNESCLAER.—In Newark, N. J., on July n the 57th year of his age.

00 ARCH STREET. 400 EVRE & LANDELL. 400 CANVAB DRILLS, FADDED DRILLS, SCOTCH IEVIOTS, CANSIMEEE FOR SUITS, CORDU-VS AND TOWELS. DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia.-JOHN C. BAKER & Co...713 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LINEN GOODS, VERY SUPERIOR.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THE MOST POPULAR BOOK OF the day is "THE INNOCENTS ABBOAD." by

THE MUST IF OF MARY BROAD," by Mark Twain. It is sold only by subscription, D. ASHMEAD, Agont, No. 724 Chestnut street, insti.

CEDAR CHESTS AND FUR BOXES ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. DOX HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. DOX 10 the smrpil - 207 CALLOW HILL STREET. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1718

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, cal treatment nd medicine furnished gratuitously DIVIDEND NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ALLROAD COMPANY-OFFICE 227 SQUTH TAILBOAD C

TALEGAD COMPART - OFFICE AN OVAL OURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870. * DIVIDEND NOTICE. The transfer books of this Company will be closed on he 7th off ulty next and recordend on July 20. A Dividend of Five Per Cent, has been declared on he pieters and comman stock clear of National and itte laxes, payable in Cash on and after the 22d of his pieters of the Company at this close of busi-pieters of the holders thereof, as they stand, regis-pieter brocks of the Company at this close of busi-less on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office. All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and temped. B. BRADFOID.

PARISIANS.	ror ar ble iss
cenes on the Boulevards and Streets.	Concl P. S out co just n islatu
UR OWN CORBESPONDENT'S DE- SCRIPTION.	Pruss to ple candi thron and th
Later Reports from the Opposing Armies.	bassad circui áre pi serviei clared and tl

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Friday, July 15, 1870 .- At the moment I am writing, 10 A. M., peace and war still hang evenly in the balance, and must continue to do so until the promised declarations are made this afternoon by Ministers in the Senate and the Corps Legislatif. A few hours, therefore, will probably decide the fate of Europe, and make known whether her plains are to be deluged with the blood of thousands and hundreds of thousands of human beings, whose lives will be sacrificed to the merest point of honor, raised solely by the disgraceful ineptitude of those into whose handthe national destinies have been entrusted. bould this shocking and most wicked war really break out, it will be one of which the futility of the cause at once, and the gross incapacity and consequent heavy responsibility of those who have mismanaged and brought it about, will be alike without parallel in national history. If the declaration of the French Ministers to the Chambers, to be made this afternoon, within an hour or two from the time I now write (a thought sufficient to make the pen tremble in one's hand), if this declaration be a declaration of war, it must be based upon an attempt to make the King of Prussia pay the penalty of their own temerity and rashness; to make him utter words which neither ever have been necessary, nor would, ever have been called for, nor ever even thought of, but for that illadvised declaration of the 6th of July, which has been the real cause of all this mischief. The state in which Paris has been for the last two days beggars description. It may well be said, indeed, that the French are an excitable people. Never were seen such evilences of it as during the last forty-eight hours. Business (except among the speculators on the Bourse) and pleasure seemed to be equally abandoned ; and news! news! was the only thing thought of. The scenes on the Boulevards in the evening are indescribable. Stock was selling in the public streets, speculators

and alarmists screaming out prices and rumors

of all sorts with the same voice. People were

THE WAR IN EUROPE | ciation by his relative, refuses to go a step fur-ther, and has shown M. Benedetti the door. ciation by his relative, refuses to go a step furso on this petty question of "form" (the

ity" being already secured), raised by lly and incapacity of the French Empend his advisers,—on this hangs the terrisue whose solution I hope to give in the uding lines of this letter.

S.-I have but one moment to add, with omment, that the Duke de Gramont has nade his final declaration before the Legre. It is to the effect that the King of ia declares that he neither can nor ought dge himself against all and every future dature on the part of his family to the e of Spain, as now demanded by France, bat he had refused to see the French Am-ador again on the subject.— "Under these mstances," said M. de Gramont, "we reparing to defend our rights. The reare called out." War is in fact de-. M. Benedetti has returned to Paris, he Prussian Ambassador is leaving.

MR. G. W. SMALLEY'S DESPATCHES

Attitude of Russia

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, Midnight.— Our special correspondent in St. Petersburg writes on the 20th inst. that Gortschakoff will not return at present. Baron Fredericks, of the Foreign Office, has been sent to assist him at Wilbad. The Russians are concentrating troops on the frontier of Galacia. The gale of troops on the frontier of Galacia. The sale of army horses has been discontinued. All leaves of absence in the army are canceled. The troops at the camp of Krasnoeselo are held ready to march. Government opinions fa-vor Prussia; the liberal papers sustain France. The St. Petersburg Gazette blames France wholly; the Moscow Gazette and the Exchange Gazette blame Prussia. The Golos was at first for Prussia and is now account Exchange Gazette blame Prussia. The Golos was at first for Prussia, and is now against, but urges strict neutrality on the part of the Government. The Méssenger, an official paper, at first attacked Prussia so strongly that the Prussian Chargé d'Affaires complained. Pleury is to remain in St. Petersburg at pre-sent. The Russian Government attempted to interfere by persuading the Prussian King to-make to England the declaration which was demanded by France, but failed.

make to England the declaration which was demanded by France, but failed. The Emperor appoints John, Archimandrite and Inspector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Moseow, as the Archbishop of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, to reside either at San-Francisco, New York or Sitka. The salary will be read from the Imparial Treasury will be paid from the Imperial Treasury.

Scenes on the French Frontier.

A letter from Metz, written Sunday night, June 24th, says: When I arrived at Metz for the first time, When I arrived at Metz for the first time, transport horses were to be found in numbers. They were heavy, strong-looking horses, many of them grays. They were picketed in a large square, their halters tied to the wheels of country wagons. The horses had clearly, just come from the plow, and beside them lay their ordinary harness. An auxiliary corps of peasants had been engaged to conduct the wagons. They had no uniforms, but carried cards on their hats, denoting "the corps d'armée to which they belonged. I tried to get a room at the Hotel de L'Europe, but was informed that it, was full-of generals, and of the *Elict Mequit*. I then applied at the Grand Hotel de Metz, and was told that although they had eighteen generals, they would manage to accommodate me. hey would manage to accommodate me. Upon repeating this speech to the lady who appears to manage the Hotel de L'Europe, where I again repaired to inquire for letters, she grew a little indignant, and , said that she

The special correspondent of the Tribune writes from Madrid, on the 25th instant, that the feeling of the Government was secretly in tayor of France, based on satisfaction, befavor of France, based on satisfaction, or cause Prussia, and not Spain, was attacked. The Republican newspapers denounced this tendency, and warned the Government that the people will not endure a base submission to French alliance under such circumstances. The same sentiment is narthwishared by the The same sentiment is partly shared by the army.

army. The order expelling Don Carlos from France was purchased through intrigue by Olozaga, and with humiliating concessions. Spanish parties each regard the war with reference to been direction the transfer Montengia regist hope parties each regard the war with reference to their dynastic interests. Montpensierists hope that France will be too busy to oppose their candidate. Prim keeps silence. The Republi-cans are immovable for a republic.

The Secret Treaty.

The Secret Treaty. LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.—Tho English Government intends to make no fur-ther statement about war except that of Lord Granville's. To-morrow, Mr. Gladstone will not say anything on the subject, unless ques-tioned, but it is believed that the Opposition mean to bring on a debate on Friday in the House of Commons.

House of Commons. The number of people who really believe the assurances of the French Embassador, quoted by Lord Granville, respecting the pro-posed treaty, cannot be great. Nevertheless, there was a greatfeeling of relief when M. Lavalette had even professed to be able to explain away so ugly an incident. Explana-tions are eagerly awaited from Berlin in ad-dition to what the English Embassador has telegraphed. telegraphed.

telegraphed. The Daily News to-day expressed the wil-lingness of the Government to accept friendly assurances from France. That journal says: "We are ready to admit that whatever has been discussed nothing unfriendly has been done. Perhaps the misunderstanding just raised will tend to consolidate our friendships both with France and Prussia, and it will have shown that we are not divosed to be have shown that we are not disposed to be regarded as of no account in the affairs of Europe, and that any attempt to redistribute European territories, and to reconstruct the map of Europe made without us, would be 'reckoning without a host.' We desire to maintain neutrality, but shall not forget our obliga-tions, treaties, nor the duties of our position, We are friends of both national honor and pride. We are friends of both nations, but firmer friends of national right and justice, and who-ever infringes that must count on having Eng-land for an energy"

This article weh expresses the general feel-ing. Vesterday morning all England waited in suspense a declaration, which almost threatened instant war. With such a pros-pect, anxious eyes were turned toward Ame-fica: and the envious question was perpedual. rica; and the anxious question was perpetually asked, "What would America say and do if we have to side against France?" There has been great satisfaction in learning that in general the Americans sympathize with the Americans sympathize with Prussia.

The correspondence published concerning the English effort for mediation adds little to what, was already known. It applauds Great Britain's share in the negotiation, but declares that the knowledge of what was going on was Britain's share in the negotiation, but declares that the knowledge of what was going on was far from complete... "It was no tanlt of Gran-ville," says the *Doily News*, "that his incessant and indefatigable exertions for peace-could not succeed. But what throws an air of painful unreality over all the correspondence, almost unexception-able as we find it on the part of our own Gov-ernment, is on one hand, the clear determina-tion of France to obtain at least a grand diplomatic victory by the humillation of Prus-sia; and on the other hand, the evident con-viction of King William that the Hohenzollern candidature was nothing but a pretext,

THE OUEAN RACE.

THE CAMBRIA AND THE DAUNTLESS

WHY THE CAMBRIA WON WHY THE DAUNTLESS LOST AND

INTERESTING DETAILS

Special Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin. NEW YORK, July 27 .- To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin : Your special correspondent. detailed to accompany the yachts Cambria and Dauntless, during the recent exciting race across the ocean, although too much prostrated by the fatigue and excitement of the last three weeks to furnish you, this evening, his full report, submits a few leading facts which are necessary to elucidate the apparent victory of the British yacht over the Dauntless.

Having had free and daily access to the logs of both vessels, during the voyage, my brief statement of facts may be accepted as authentic and official.

Passing over all merely incidental features of the race, I confine myself to those having a lizect bearing upon the result. These may be divided under two heads, namely, the good luck of the Cambria and the bad luck of the Dauntless. At the start on the 4th inst., as I informed you by cypher telegram, No. 423, the Cambria was laboring under as fatal a disadvantage as befel the ship that sailed from Joppa for Tarshish in the year 862 B. C. How the

Agent of the N. Y. Associated Press was smuggled on board the Cambria, has not vet been satisfactorily explained. However hat may be, the stow-away was not discovered until the 8th instant, when, although you will see by the published log, the Cambria was becalmed, her four topsail back-stairs gave way, producing a very ugly leak, just abaft the binnacle. We immediately communicated with the shore, and commenced shifting the ballast amidships, when the cause of the mysterious accident was found stowed away between two bound copies of the Sporting Chronicle. He was at once brought into the fore-top and closely interrogated by the sailing-master, who soon elicited the fact that the wretched old man was an accredited agent of the New York Associated Press, smuggled on board by Mr. Simonton. There was no time to be lost. The Cambria was already falling off into her lee-scuppers, and it was evident that, with such a dead weight as the N. Y. A. P. on board, no speed could be got out of the craft. Unpleasant as the alternative was, the wretched man was thrown overboard, and although some of the published accounts speak of his recovery, it is needless to say that nothing was further from the thoughts of the daring Englishmen who were determined to win at all hazards.

reduction of canvas, but although both masts were now snapped off, about twelve feet from the deck, Mr, Bennett refused to listen to his sailing-master's proposition to shorten sail, and after running crab-fashion, for a couple of

PRICE THREE CEN CS.

hours, shipping heavy seas in the leeward lockers, the Dauntless suddenly brought up all standing, upon a soft shoal, not laid down in any of the charts.

We were now 5431 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook, and the fog so dense that we could not see the catheads in the main-rigging. No time, however, was to be lost, and Messra. Lorillard and Longfellow volunteered to go overboard and push astern, while tow-lines were got out forward, and attached to the patent windlasses. With these appliances, we were rejoiced to find the Dauntless slowly. forging ahead, and in about an hour she slipped off into deep water and was once more walkthe water

"Like a thing of life." Conclusion.

No further important incidents, occurred during the concluding hours of the race. The wind became flawy and uncertain, and we had to resort to hard tack every fifteen minutes: but even this soon failed, and this morning we found ourselves in a dead calm, with the Cambria about twenty miles northward of us-Offer to Make a Draw.

We at once signalled the Cambria, offering to haul off and make it a draw, believing that, at that distance, our competitor could not detect the loss of our newel-post." Our innocent little Yankee trick did not succeed, as he ironically answered : "We can't see it," and got under way with a stiff breeze, while we had not a puff to fan a grasshopper. In an hour and nineteen minutes, however, the breeze reached us, and, as you know, we accompanied the Cambria up the bay at just that difference of time.

Remarks.

In this brief summary of this remarkable race I have confined myself to a very few details, but hope that I have been sufficiently explicit to prove that the Dauntless, under ordinarily favorable circumstances, can beat the Cambria, even at large odds. Her numerous accidents and the early discovery and removal of the only drawback of her antagonist are enough to settle the question of the supremacy of American builders and sailors forever. Амно.

Another Account.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.] Theocean yacht race between the Cambria; owned by Mr. Ashbury of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and the Dauntless, owned by Mr.

Yacht Club, and the Dauntless, owned by Mr. James Gordon Bennett ofs the New York, Yacht Club, terminated yesterday afternoon in the victory of the former, which passed Sandy Hook at 3.45 P. M., the Dauntless reaching the same point at 4.55. The sailing-master of the Cambria states that his yacht never sighted the Dauntless after the night of the day on which the race began. The Cambria reached Cape Race in 18 days. When in the neighborhood of. New-toundland she had heavy fogs and passed near many icebergs. The greatest run one day was 208 miles. She passed Sandy Hook lightship one hour and thirty-five minutes ahead of the one hour and thirty-five minutes ahead of the

Dauntless. Mr. Lorillard, who was a passenger on the Dauntless, reports that she lost two men over-Dauntless, reports that she lost two men over-board, and spent two hours and a half in vain. efforts to pick them up. The Cambria proceeds to-day to the Brook-lyn navy-yard to be overhauled, and, it is un-derstood, will, after the race for the America's cup, proceed to the West Indies. From the log of the Cambria it appears that the start was made off Daunt's Rock at 2.20 P. M. July 4. A great deal of rough weather upon the start was made off Daunt's Rock at 2.20 P. M., July 4. A great deal of rough weather was experienced. St. Jonn light was sighted at 2 A. M. on the 18th, and Cape Race, three miles west, at 6 P. M. of the same day. Nantucket lightship was sighted about 25 miles N. W. N. at 10.30 P. M. of the 25th. Sandy Hook was reached at 3.30 P. M. of the 27th. According to the log of the Dauntless, the start was made at 2.40 P. M. on the 4th. On the 7th at 4.30 A. M., wind and sea increasing, took in flying jib. In furling it, two men, Charles Scott and Albert Demar, were washed off the boom. Hove to the yacht for two hours, low ered foresail, and got out boat, but failed lowered foresail, and got out boat, but failed to see anything of the missing men. At 7.30, the wind having increased to a gale, reluctantly gave them up, took the boat on board, and kept on the course. Double-reefed main-sail, and took bonnet out of foresail. Ends in a fresh gale, thick, rainy weather, and short, high sea Saudy Hook light-ship was passed at 4.47 on the 27th.

SHERIFF.

13° 1870.

PULITICAL NOTICES.

1870.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

pel6 tl ocl2rp5 HEADQUARTERS UNION RE-PUBLICAN GITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NGC HESTNUT STREET. At a heeting held on Wednesday, July 27, the follow-ing, among other proceedings, was adopted K-voir-d, That the Convention to nominate a candi-date for Representative of the First Representative Dis-trict be BELONVENED, and a Bub-Ucommittee to effect the selectory the Decode and Sub-Ucommittee to effect the selectory from this City Executive Committee to effect the permanent organization the belegates elected to said Convention will meet at the B, W, corner of SIXTH and UICK FIRSON streets, on THURBDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of placing a candidate in nomi-ation.

By order of the Republican City Executive Com-

CHARLES W. RIDGWAY, Vice President, presiding. Attest : M. C HONG, Secretaries.

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FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Particulars of Col Buel's Assassination. FT. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, July 23.-Col. D. H. Buel, who was assassinated here last night, was a young man of about thirty years of age, and was held in high esteem by his superiors, as is seen by an officer so young being placed in charge of one of the most im-portant military arsonals in the country portant military arsenals in the country.

portant military arsenals in the country. He came here last November from the Ken-nebec, Maïne, arsenal, and took charge, reliev-ing Col. J. McNutt, the latter going to Detroit. He leaves a wife who has been an invalid for a long time, and two children. Last evening there was a fair and party given at General Sturgis's house, Colonel Buel, wife and child being present. The arsenal, which is a separate department and south of the main garrison, is about ten min-utes' walk from General Sturgis's house. About half past 10 Colonel Buel's carriage called for half past 10 Colonel Buel's carriage called for him, and he was immediately driven to his him, and he was immediately driven to his house, and when about five yards inside the gate a musket shot was fired from among the shrubbery; the ball struck him in the back, shattering the spine, and came out through his right breast. He threw his arms around vife's neck, sank to the earth and expired in a few minutes.

Col. Buel was universally liked, but at the same time was a strict disciplinarian. A few days since a soldier by the name of J. M. Ma-love, under Col. Buel, deserted, and at the time made threats against his life. Suspicion rests upon this man, and a reward of one thou-

sand dollars is offered for his capture. When the man was last seen he wore a light then coat, check pants, slouch hat. He is about thirty-three years old; has blue eyes and brown, hair, and is five feet ten inches

high. Immediately opposite his house stands the guard-house, outside of which stands the cor-poral of the guard, and upon his hearing the shooting he ran back in the guard-house for his musket, and then hastened towards the corporal immediately ran to where he saw the flash come from, instead of running back into the guard-house, he would have probably se-cured the assassin, but as it was the murderer found no difficulty in getting off, as the night was quite dark, and the grounds abounded in trees and shrubbery. Colonel Buel is to be buried at ten o'clock to-morrow forenoon. A concert's jury was

to-morrow forencon. A coroner's jury was summoned to-day, but will not conclude till

Monday. Immediately after the shooting, Dr. Magru-der was promptly on hand, but he was beyond all human aid. This morning the ball was found not far from where he fell, and close found not far from where he fell, and close by an empty cartridge shell. To day the arsenal flag is at half mast, with Capt. Cullon Bryant in command of the arsenal.

It has been the whole topic of conversation since its occurrence, and the community is overwhelmed with grief, and deeply symchildren.

other, up to near midnight. The conflict of public opinion, and even of the press in some degree, was so great that it was difficult to decide in which direction the current flowed most strongly. The very servants in private houses seemed to take different sides, and you heard the concierge altercating on the stairs with the cook, as to whether the Prussians were right or wrong : In Paris there is undoubtedly a strong, mad, wild, unreflecting war party, full of vanity, national rivalry and blind hatred of the Prussians. And these are supported by a flagitions ultra imperialist press, composed of such organs as the Pays and others, and represented and ustained in the Chamber itself by men like Granier de Cassagnac and Baron Jérôme David, whose prestige and influence have been overthrown, and mortified and wounded by the decline of aristocracy and the restoration of parliamentary government. These men and their organs, without any other principles than their interests, prejudices and passions, will undoubtedly hurry the country into war, if they can; hoping in the tumult of external conflict and the éclat (perhaps; of victory, to arrest the internal changes and reforms which are daily and hourly throwing them and their ideas more and more into the background. These men, no doubt, desire war; but I feel persuaded that the great bulk of the French people in the provinces are opposed to it under any other plea than that of absolute necessity. So great is the anxiety for news that vast crowds now assemble daily round the Chamber, and line the entire road from thence to the Tuileries, over the Pont de la Concorde and the adjoining Quays, in the hope of intercepting and interrogating deputies, or only to watch ministers or messengers who may be passing, and catch a gleam of intelligence from their countenances. Never have I seen such signs of public our osity and excitement. The Emperor has come to Paris almost daily from S. Cloud, to hold councils at the Tülleries.

The situation itself, at this moment, may be briefly summed up as follows: On Wednesday last, as you will have known long since, the Duke de Gramont - announced

officially the fact which had been already revealed by M. Ollivier, viz.: "That Prince Leopold had renounced his candidateship." But this renunciation had been communicated by the Spanish Ambassador. "The negotiations with Prussia," the Minister added, " which have never had any other object, are not yet terminated." Now, why "not terminated with Prussia,"--if the "only object" in view was already accomplished ? I will tell you: Because the French Ministers felt that if. after all the foolish bluster and accusation indulged in by them, in their ill-omened declaration against Prussia, if, after all this, they were to be satisfied with a simple renunciation only on the part of Spam-they would, as I said in my last letter, be laughed at. And so it proved; for the Ministry was immediately attacked in the Chamber by Baron David, or. the ground of the insufficiency of the satisfaction received by France, and notice of interpellation given for this day. This is why the Emperor and his, Ministers have been trying to exact from the King of Prussia also a "renunciation" of the candidateship of Prince Leopold, and a pledge that it shall never be pathise with the widowed wife and orphaned renewed. But King William, who has officially signified his "approval" of the renun-

rspapers from each other's had more generals in her hotel than the mahands as new editions came out, one after the lam opposite, and even she had not eighteen. but then she was not in the habit of exagger-

ating. The court-yards of both hotels were crowded The court-yards of both hotels were crowded with baggage-carts belonging to the staff mas-ters. Bazaine alone had at least five two-horse wagons marked: "Marshal Bazaine, No. 1," & c., up to No. 5--not an illiberal al-lowance even for a Marshal. Orderlies and guards crowded the gates; the private sitting-rooms were turned into offices, and the call-ing saloons were surrounded with uniformed upen. It was guite a distinction to wear a men. It was quite a distinction to wear a plain coat, but by no means a pleasant dis-This evening I, took a walk with an ac-

quaintance. He asked me: "Do you observe my thing peculiar about the French officers?" I replied, "No." "I do," he answered; "they are dressed in marching order; they embrace instead of bowing when they part; they say an *au revoir* and not an adieu; there will be a march to-morrow." True enough; when we got to the hotel the staff wagons were leading, and we were informed that Marshal Bazaine and at least one division of his corps would set out at day break. Marshal Bazaine commands not only a corps d'armée, but the left wing of

The whole of the French troops are in a magnificent state of discipline, and the officers are much more numerous than those of the Prussians. The French artillery vas superior to the Austrian at Solferina, and the Austrian was superior to the Prussian at Konigratz. There is no doubt of the Chasse-Konigratz. pot being a better weapon than the Prussian arm. I can hardly believe in the Prussians having yet been able to effect such a concentration of strength as the French have cer-tainly done, and believe that, on the opening of the campaign, either with or without a hattle, the Prussians must retire behind the Bine ? hind

Now for a few words as to the attitude of the population. I have by this time gone through a large section of France—the war section. It is true that, having only traveled by rail, the view I have had is but a hasty cut-ting-up of this portion of the country. Still I find opinions too clearly and evidently marked to make me personally doubtful of the state of bublic 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 colors accept

t with enthusiasm, in many cases with pleaure. 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 disharge, but their opinions rapidly merge with

those of their comrades. Fourth—The upper classes, commercial, educated, &c., all talk of "La France," how the France, should be and is united; how it is patroncipal abuse the inited; how it is France" should be and is united; how it is not patriotic to abuse the government. This being settled, they immediately pull the government to pieces. They say: "Mexico was the cause of Sadowa. We should have fought in 1866. In both Bismarck outwitted our government. The pretext for war is a had one; we should not have fought until 1871. Still, the war was inevitable, and 'La France' must be and is united." Full-The peasantiv and the lower classes

Figth-The peasantry and the lower classes of Alsace support the war; their attitude is plain and unequivocal; their homes may be burned; their crops and cattle taken by requisitions (although it must be said that they firmly believe this will happen to their Ger-man neighbors over the border), still they ac-claim the war. They fete the soldiers. Most of them falls German as well as There they f them talk German as well as French. To of them talk German as well as French. To be sure that is not saying much. Many of them do not talk French at all. Still, as M. Thiers says: "The wise policy of Colbert has unde of them the best Frenchmen in France, and the larger the number of the men who speak their own tongue that fall. in the first-burtle the better they will be plagaed " hattle, the better they will be pleased."

Spain Inclined Toward France LONDON, Wednesday, July 27, Midnight,-

ng Prussia as it had treated Austria in January, 1859, intending to make war, and trying to put the defendant in the wrong."

The War Excitement in Paris.

(Paris Letter (July 14) to London Daily News.] I have witnessed an extraordinary scene on the Boulevard des Italiens. The little Bourse was more crowded than it has been ever since the crisis. There was a wild market at ten was more crowded than it has been ever since the crisis. There was a wild market at ten o'clock, the last quotation of the Rentes I heard was 67.20. The pressure was such as to render it almost impossible to do business to any extent. But for at least an hour without interruption the Boulevard resounded with 'loud howlings for war which to-morrow the French press will call "patriotic cries." People stood up on chairs in front of the cafes, and frantically cried at the full strength of their lungs, "Down

wied at the full strength of their lungs, "Down with Prussia !" "On to Berlin !" How far this demonstration may have been stimulated by the police, how far it may proceed from the genuine Chauminism, and how far it may have een joined in from mere love of fun and noise been joined in from mere love of fun and noise I am unable to distinguish, although I attribute to the latter element a very considerable part of the movement. But I record the fact that among this people, already half ruined by the mere rumors of war. and whose sufferings, when war shall become a reality, with the ra-pidity which it does in these days, are appal-ling to think of, revelled with a demonstra-liveness most rate in the streets of Paris in Ing to think of, revelled with a demonstra-tiveness most rare in the streets of Paris in hurahs for the coming bloodshed. While -adly contemplating this scene from the inte-for of the cafe, I bought a catch-penny pub-heation, the Paris Journal, from which I ex-tract a few items of (so-called) "Latest News." "It is true," says this organ, "that the Emperor's war horses have been sent to the frontier; but the Empress, who is most auxious about him (small blame to her)

most anxious about him (small blame to her) sets her face against the idea of his getting on horseback." I should think she would. I have horseback." I should think she would. I have already told you that if the Emperor can walk tor half an hour on a green sward, on the arm of an aid-de-camp, he has made a great achievement. The notion of his being able to com-mand an army in person in the field is a ridiculous mystification.

ulous investification. The impression under which I close this letter is, that there exists in Europe a power *hostis humani generis*, which has been greatly supported by too charitable constructions of its motive, a power to which more than any other is to be attributed the ruinous arma-ments which merchanism and which ments which weigh upon nations, and which new once more from entirely dynastic and selfish motives, is about to indulge its periodi-cal and irrepressible thirst for blood. The ferocious roars on the Boulevards continued to a late hour.

-Three young navigators have sailed from Elmira, New York, for Baltimore in a skiff. They took along three baskets of champagne, a keg of lager, three demijohns of whisky and a loaf of bread. The Elmira folks don't see a loaf of bread. The Elmira folks don't see what they wanted of so much bread.

-A table has been published showing the gold yield in Nova Scotia from the first working of the mines in 1860 until the close of 1860. The total number of mines is 87; mills, 55; tons of quartz raised, 4,086,680; ounces of of gold, 176,455; value £717,000.

-The richest man and prettiest woman in Chicago are soon to be made one. A combi-nation of this kind indicates happiness if it can be made to harmonize. Wealth and beauty going hand in hand ought to ravish the soul of the Western "Jenkins."

-The Pall Mall Gazette is "at a loss to know which is the more enviable feature in the lot of the English criminal-the difficulty which we experience in catching him.or the facility with which our law permits him to escape after he is caught."

-The police authorities of London have issued sets of boxing-gloves to the police at the various soction-houses in the metropolis, and the young constables take kindly to the exercise, in spite of the hot weather, strength-ening their muscles and "improving their style" by practice in the leisure hours between the boats.

Scraping the Remains,

We got a splendid wind - immediately from the N. E. S., and bowled along under a fullspread of sail, the Cambria burying her starboard taffrail to the very nose at every bound. Every precaution was taken against accident. As you have already read in the published log, the carpenter wes constantly "employed in scraping the remains of two topmasts, ready to be prepared for another break." This had the double effect of affording steady employment to a very worthy man, and of showing to the nautical world that the true Briton is always "ready to be prepared."

A Qustion of Time.

Under these favorable circumstances, victory became a mere question of time. The days were spent in bathing and fishing, and the evenings in hilarity and innocent mirth. The Cambria was kept under double tarpaulins in wet weather, which undoubtedly added much to her headway. The story of her being taken in tow, at night, by a steamer, which I find prevalent in this city, I am bound, in all andor, to deny. It no doubt originated in the fact that the yacht chased the Ville de Paris for twenty-four hours, knowing that Mr. Simonton was on board of her, and intending to demand satisfaction for the dirty trick played on her at the start.

Quitting the Cambria.

Satisfied that the Cambria would win the race, and anxious to know how our countrymen were faring upon the Dauntless, your correspondent left the English yacht on the evening of the 21st, while she was laying-to under single-reefed cross-ties, and went aboard the Dauntless, reaching the latter vessel soon after midnight.

A Different Scene. Here a very different scene met the eye. The beautiful yacht was hauled down to a close fighting trim. A heavy sea had carried way her larboard newel-post, shivering her ay-rails to an extent which jeoparded her whole top-hamper. Below the water-line nothing could be more perfect than her action, but it was evident to the practiced eye, even at that late hour of the night, that unless Mr. Bennett could get an additional martingale on the forward mizzen-hawser, it would be "all laylight" with the Dauntless before morning.

Yankee Ingenuity.

Desperate efforts were made to accomplish this important object. The master's mate was three times keel-hauled in a water-proof capsule, without success, and we were about losing our steerage altogether, when one of the seamen, a clever Yankee boy, named Jedediah Clamp, modestly volunteered to go aloft, and improvise a martingale from a pair of Goodyear's suspenders which he had found in the calaboose. At the imminent peril of his life, Clamp was hoisted to the maintruck, and succeeded in belaying the swagging hawser in a most sailor-like fashion.

Sun Struck. I regret to 'say that the brave fellow was overcome by the heat, during his gallant exertions, and although proper remedies were immediately applied, he rallied so slowly as to make it necessary to send him ashore, which was done without , reeflug anything but the storm jib.

But the misfortunes of the Dauntless were not yet at an end. The day after the events just mentioned, she encountered a dense fog. Prudent seamanship would have dictated a

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Five thousand immigrants landed at New York last week.

-How to scrape an acquaintance-get a situation as assistant in a Turkish bath. -It is said that Mr. Macready, the retired tragedian, will publish a volume of his remi-

niscences of Dickens. -English gossip says it was his anxiety over the affair of the Greek brigands that caused the death of Lord Clarendon.

-General Butler prohibits the sale of liquors at the military encampment in Con-

-Louis Napoleon's escape from Ham is sup-posed to be the first instance of successful im-munity from trichine.

-A Gardiner physician says he never charges a Christian anything for medicine, but that they are so scarce that it only costs him twenty-five conts a year.

-Barnum is growing aristocratic and sel-fish. His last act is the offering of a reward of \$20 for the conviction of any person found catching fish in Pembroke Lake.

-Mrs. Millie Devereaux Blake, a niece of rebel Bishop Polk, a leader in Southern so-ciety, a handsome woman and a fine speaker, is getting ahead as a woman suffrage speaker.

-A New Albany, Ind., girl, fifteen years of age, advertises for a situation to teach thrae, languages, and is willing to assist in doing the housework in the family where she teaches.

-A Paris letter-writer thinks the American men in that city would make excellent figures for Dante's Inferno, so broken down in health by business do they appear. The American Indies, on the contrary, are "hale, fresh and blooming."

-Further discoveries have been made in Pompeli in the shape of five musical instru-ments made of sliver and ivory, and having a close resemblance to the flute of the present day.

-The long dry spell in France is certainly bad enough; but think of what the condition of the crops must be across the Spanish border, where they have had no reign for more than a year.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

-Frank Thorne, of Buffalo, persists in his: determination to jump from the new suspens, sion bridge at Niagara Falls, on the 14th, of, August next. He ought to be looked after by the authorities.

A colored man, with an Irish name, resid-ing at Columbus, Ga., is the owner of at eve-less chicken. Having an eye to business, he is about to lay the keel for a fortune upon the infirmity of the poor fowl.