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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Franco-Prussian Crisis.

Declaration of War Announced in the German Parliament and French Chambers—Loan of Twelve Million Thalers Voted—Stirring Speech by King William—Napoleon Responsible for the War, Without Which the Peace of Europe Could Not be Preserved—The Ultimatum of Germany the Dethronement of Bonaparte—Rumors of the Commencement of Hostilities—Great Commercial Depression in England—Millionaires of a Few Days Since Now Bankrupt—American Sanitary Organization in Paris—War Enthusiasm Unabated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Empress Eugenia Delighted.

LONDON, July 19.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says the Empress Eugenia is delighted that the Prince Imperial will now see the first campaign with his father. Olivier avows entire confidence in the favorable result of the war.

Austria Joins France.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A special to the *Times* from London says: It is positively asserted here to-day, on what is regarded as the highest authority, that Austria joins France against Prussia. There is much excitement.

Hostilities Probably Commenced—Naval Battle Supposed to be in Progress.

THE HAGUE, July 20, Noon.—The rumbling sounds of heavy cannonading, as if from a point off the coast, are distinctly heard in this city, creating great excitement. It is supposed that the French fleet have overtaken the Prussian squadron from England, and that a great naval battle is in progress.

LONDON, July 20, Noon.—There are rumors that a naval battle is in progress off the coast of Holland.

2:20 P. M.—The *Times* of this forenoon reports that a skirmish between the French army has begun, and that hostilities have been opened near Saarbruck.

A gentleman just returned from a trip up the Rhine, tells his experience to the *Times* of this morning. He says the German army is quiet, grave, anxious and resolute, and on the other hand the French are drinking, singing, swaggering, and literally spoiling for a fight. For every one German soldier he saw a hundred French.

Telegraphic communication between France and Germany has been destroyed by the authorities.

France has on its army of 500,000 men upon the Rhine.

All Germans in the service of the French have been ordered to return forthwith.

Neutrality in the Baltic and North Seas.

LONDON, July 20.—It is reported here that England, Russia and the United States propose the neutralization of the Baltic and North seas.

The Prussian Government has announced that the mechanismen even of the enemy will not be interfered with on the high seas, unless for causes which would expose neutrals to seizure.

Meeting of North German Parliament—Declaration of War Announced.

BERLIN, July 20—afternoon.—The North German Parliament, met yesterday afternoon. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was chosen President. Thereupon followed Count Von Bismarck's announcement of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened the session with a speech, which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm.

Stirring Speech from King William.

King William charged the Emperor of the French with seeking for a pretext for war in a manner unheard of in the annals of political intercourse, and declaring war with that disregard for the people's rights to the blessings of peace of which the first Napoleon gave such an analogous example. But Germany now had the will and the power to repel aggression, and before the judgment seat of God and mankind, the King solemnly declared, the responsibility fell on the man who had dragged two great peoples into a devastating war for the furtherance of his own personal interests.

The King of Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to a friendly people. It had nevertheless humbled the Emperor of the French with a request for war unknown to diplomacy, and, scorning peace, he had indulged in language to King Prussia which could only have been prompted by a miscalculation of their strength. Germany was powerful enough to resent such language and repel such insolence. He said so in all reverence, knowing that the event weighed the responsibility which rested on the man who drives into war and who has stopped short in equal nations yearning for peace and the enjoyment of the common blessings of Christian civilization and prosperity; and for contests more salutary than those of blood. Those who called the Prince to rule have sorrowfully studied the proper methods of hitting the sensitive pride of this great neighbor nation, and to promote selfish interests have misguided it.

Then, concluded the King, as our fathers before us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conqueror, and as He was with our fathers, so God will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never enjoy lasting peace.

French Chambers—Announcement of the Existence of a State of War.

LONDON, July 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Duke Grammont announced that war has been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words:

Monsieur: The expose, presented to you on the 15th inst., made known the causes we have for war against Prussia. According to the rules and usages of nations and by order of the Emperor, I have requested the Charge d'Affairs at Berlin to notify the Cabinet of Prussia of our resolution to seek with arms the guarantees we could not obtain by discussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Legislatif that in consequence thereof a State war exists since the 19th between France and Prussia.

This declaration appears to be to the allies of Prussia when they hear armed assistance.

Alleged Intrigue by Eugenia.

It is now stated at Berlin that the failure of the intrigue between the Empress Eugenia, to marry her niece, the Duchess of Alba, to Prince Leopold, is the real cause of the present trouble between France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is now in Madrid, drowned in debt and generally despised.

Prince Napoleon goes to the Baltic.

It is rumored that Prince Napoleon will go to the Baltic, and with his land force co-operate with the fleet.

Spies Captured.

A number of spies have been captured on both sides near the Rhine. General Weidel, Adjutant General of Hanover, has been arrested at Weimar as a spy.

Elbe Blockaded—Hesse with Prussia.

BREMEN, July 20.—A French squadron is blockading the Elbe and watching the German ships at Hamburg.

Hesse has allied herself with Prussia.

French Call Upon Hanoverians.

PARIS, July 20.—The French army carries with it a proclamation by the Emperor calling upon the Hanoverians to rise against the dominion of Prussia.

The Irish for France.

DUBLIN, July 20.—A demonstration was made last evening in favor of France before the Consulate of that power. The crowd waved the tri-colors and indulged in cheers and other noisy manifestations. The police were ordered to the scene of the disturbance. They charged the crowd and seized the tri-colors. The mob afterwards rallied and retook their standard.

Harmony in North Germany—Loan of 12,000,000 Thalers Voted.

BERLIN, July 20.—The most perfect harmony exists in the government of all the North German States. In the Saxony Chambers yesterday, Baron de Friesen, Minister of Finance, made a speech, telling the Deputies that France was anxious for war, and she should have it, as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were greeted enthusiastically.

In the North German Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of twelve million thalers was carried unanimously amid the wildest expressions of enthusiasm by all parties.

Commander of Switzerland's Army.

ZURICH, July 20.—Count Dargan has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Switzerland.

French Official Appointments.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Journal Official* this morning contains a decree nominating Gen. Edmund Leboef, late Minister of War, as Major General, Viscount De Jean as Minister of War *ad interim*, and Prince De Latour D'Avergne as Ambassador to Vienna.

It is understood that all the French Consuls in the German Confederation have received passports.

Germany's Ultimatum—Dethronement of Bonaparte.

LONDON, July 20.—Germany makes the dethroning of Bonaparte the ultimatum.

Great Commercial Depression.

The Liverpool markets yesterday were utterly prostrated. Nothing was ever known like the commercial depression, many men worth one hundred thousand pounds sterling a day or two ago, are bankrupt to-day. Business in yarns and fabrics at Manchester is also paralyzed.

No Engagement Yet by Land or Sea.

LONDON, July 20.—No news of any engagement either by land or sea, has yet been received here. Rumors of alliances are still rumors only. Thus far no authentic information of any power having taken sides with either combatant has been made public.

An American Subscription.

PARIS, July 20.—An American resident here, Dr. Evans, has given 10,000 francs to the society to aid the wounded soldiers of France.

War of Monarchs, Not of People.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—The *Gazette*, in an editorial, asks how the cause of the war concerns the people of France or Germany, and intimates the question is between the monarchs of the respective countries, and one that the people do not feel at all interested in.

Meeting of Americans in Paris.

PARIS, July 20.—A meeting of citizens of the United States was held at the residence of Dr. Evans last night, to take measures for the organization of a sanitary commission. It is proposed that the commission shall co-operate with the international and French societies in aid of the wounded. Dr. Evans placed at the disposal of the new organization the report of the American Sanitary Commission and a collection of models of ambulances, stretchers, hospital tents and other appliances used by the commission during the last war.

The War Enthusiasm.

The warlike enthusiasm in France is unabated. A rich manufacturer of Mulhouse has offered to equip 5,000 volunteers and supply them with rations during the war. The Deputies in the Corps Legislatif sign liberal subscriptions for the wounded. M. Schneider gives 10,000 francs to one of the aid societies.

American Minister Washburne.

Mr. Washburne, American Minister, was in Bohemia when he heard of the breaking out of the war. He immediately returned to Paris and yesterday was in consultation with several of his diplomatic colleagues.

French Alliance with Italy.

La Liberte asserts that M. Vimercate has gone to Florence with a treaty of alliance between France and Italy. The same paper says, in case Denmark joins France in the war, the Princes of Orleans will serve in the Danish army.

Switzerland and Prussia.

BASLE, Switzerland, July 20.—The General of the Swiss army and several other officers of high rank have been arrested in Germany. It is believed Prussia intends a prompt answer to Switzerland's declaration of neutrality.

The Stock and Money Market.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Standard* this morning says the recent rumors of war have together due to croakers. People on Change are caught with customers orders in hand and undeliverable, necessitating a realization at any price. The money market remains easy and money freely offered at 3@2½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—2 P. M.—There is a better feeling in the market now and business is recovering from the effects of the panic.

No Fighting Yet on Sea or Land.

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The Emperor did not come to Paris to-day. He received the Ministers and answered dispatches at St. Cloud. The Prussians on the border say Bismarck is much troubled at the slowness of the Landwehr in coming forward.

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Earl Granville reports that the determined and absolute refusal of the Emperor Napoleon to entertain the proposition received in this city to-day, leaves the impression that any attempt to renew them would be useless until a great battle has been fought.

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It is reported that France denies that the stipulations of the Paris Convention shall apply to the present war.

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ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 20.—The case of Edmund patent office extortioner was yesterday discussed in the House of Commons at some length. The Government promised to order the release of the accused.

The family of the late Mr. Dickens have declined the Lords' offer of £2,000 for the manuscript of "Edwin Drood."

MARINE NEWS.

LONDONDERRY, July 20.—Steamer St. Patrick from Quebec has arrived.

FINNANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 20.—*Evening*—Consols for money 92¾; on account 92¾. Stocks quiet. London dull, 52s. 6d.; 45s. 6d.; 45s. 6d.; 57s. 6d. Eries, 19¾; Illinois, 144. Atlantic and Great Western, 39. Stocks dull.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Cotton market firm, but not quotably higher; middling uplands, 9½d; middling Orleans 9½d; sales 8,000 bales, exports 1,000 bales. California white wheat, 12s. red western No. 2, 10s. 5d@10s. 6d; red winter 10s. 10d@11s. 2d. Western flour 26s@27s. Corn: No 2 mixed 47s. Oats 2s. 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Pork 105s. Beef 115s. Lard 72s. Cheese 63s. Bacon: 56s@63s for short rib middles. Common rosin 5s 3d. Pine rosin 13s 3d. Spirits petroleum 11. refined 1s 7d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 30. Linseed oil 37s 10d. Linseed cakes 11.

LONDON, July 20.—Tallow 43. Spermi oil 93. Sugar 35s@42s 6d. Whale oil 35. Linseed oil linseed 53s@53s 6d. Petroleum dull, 1s 6d. Hops 5s@5s 5d.

The Georgia Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, July 20.—The entire morning hour was occupied in the Senate by the negro A. A. Bradley in an argument enforcing his eligibility to a seat from the First Senatorial District.

In the House a resolution was offered that no election be held in this State until the admission of its Representatives in Congress, and that all election laws not suitable to the present condition of the State be repealed.

Both Houses have adjourned till Friday.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—Flour firm and demand fair; superfine $5.75@6.00; double extra $6.50; trade extra $6.75. Corn buoyant; mixed $1.05@1.12½; white $1.15@1.17. Oats 66@68c. Hay firm; prime $22@23. Pork firmer and held at $32. Bacon firmer; jobbing shoulders 15½@16c; clear rib 18¾@19c; clear sides 19¾@20c. Hams 26c. Whiskey 90c@$1.05½. Sterling 134@138½.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 20.—Flour very active and 25c higher on the different grades; sales 3,000 bbls at $7.75 for No 1 spring and amber, $9 for winter white, $9.75 for XX. Wheat firm; sales 5,000 bush extra white Michigan at $1.60, 6,000 bush red Ohio at $1.56, 1,200 bush amber Michigan at $1.40.

—A telegram from Washington, Iowa, says that Gabriel Armstrong, sub-contractor on the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad, working near that place, decamped on Friday of last week with ten thousand dollars, leaving four to five hundred hands unpaid and debts amounting to twenty-five thousand dollars. He was accompanied in his flight by his foreman, clerk and an under contractor.

—A telegram from Danville, Va., says a large number of citizens of Caswell county, North Carolina, had fled to that place for safety from Col. Kirk and North Carolina State troops. An aged citizen named Borrie had been badly beaten by Kirk's men, and was brought off by the flying refugees. Kirk was still arresting prominent citizens.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade will to-day consider means of securing transportation of freight south during the approaching close of the Louisville canal. A plan proposed is to lay a New Albany and Jeffersonville tracks to the landing to connect with the railroad between those places, and thus transfer freight around the falls.

—A telegram from Danville, Va., yesterday evening, says Col. Kirk has arrested about seventy more prominent citizens of Caswell county, N. C., some of whom resisted and were badly maltreated. Hedford Brown has gone to Washington to see President Grant, and ex-Governor Graham will meet him there.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 157.

THE CAPITAL.

The New French Minister, M. Paradol, Commits Suicide—The Massacre of Miners by Indians in Wyoming—The President Goes to Long Branch.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1870.

SUICIDE OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

M. Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister, shot himself through the heart at one o'clock this morning at his residence on New York avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The Emperor Napoleon has been notified by telegraph, and M. Berthemy, the late Minister, who has not sailed from New York, has been notified to return to Washington. The body of M. Paradol is being embalmed to be taken to France. No reason is as yet assigned, but it is believed that he had been contemplating the deed for some time. He had written letters to the members of his family foreshadowing such intention.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The French Minister shot himself in his sleeping chamber, the first room of the second story, and the circumstances attending it show that the act was premeditated. The inmates of the house at the time were his housekeeper and a French serving man. The woman heard the report of the pistol and rushed into the room, where she found Paradol lying dead on the floor, bleeding from the left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart. The weapon was a small single barrel breech-loading Colt's pistol. It is ascertained that he walked out yesterday and purchased a pair of pistols of the style described. The other was found upon his bureau with a cartridge beside it. The body was embalmed and prepared for burial, but nothing further will be done until the arrival of M. Berthemy, late French Minister, who is in New York, and who has been summoned by telegraph. The body will no doubt be taken to France. M. Paradol had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up in his chamber for some time, meditating suicide. He had rolling on but his night shirt and slippers, and apparently stood facing the fire-place and near the centre of the room. The body was found lying on the back, one leg drawn up and the left arm outstretched above the head.

The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Saturday evening he sent his son and daughter, who accompanied him to this country, to Newport, R. I., intending to join them in a few days, and spend the summer. He left a note saying, "I will kill myself." M. Berthemy came back with him yesterday. The members of the French legation were caught with customers orders in hand and undeliverable, necessitating a realization at any price. The money market remains easy and money freely offered at 3@2½ per cent.

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Lady Franklin arrived at Omaha yesterday from Alaska.

—The Georgia Democratic Convention has been called for August 24th.

—Thirty-five persons died from sunstroke in New York city on Tuesday.

—The Democratic State Convention of Michigan meets at Detroit August 31st.

—The weather at St. Louis continues dry. Mercury at at noon 92 at 1:30 P. M. 98.

—Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, is at New York, but refuses to receive visitors.

—Arrangements are perfecting for a mass meeting of Germans in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

—The weather at New York yesterday was cooler, but there were sixteen fatal cases of sunstroke.

—A mass meeting of Germans was held at Omaha last night, at which speeches were partial and to Prussia.

—At Dayton, Ohio, Tuesday night, D. W. Stewart & Co.'s blind factory was destroyed by fire. Loss $60,000.

—Jefferson Davis left Memphis yesterday via the southern mail route, for Europe, to bring his family home.

—Orders have been received at Portsmouth to fit the steamers Narragansett and California for immediate service.

—At a meeting of New York Cotton merchants yesterday an association was formed for the purpose of suppressing the gamble in this, and these qualities will perhaps soon be forthcoming in men as obscure at the present moment as was the young Corsican lieutenant, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in 1790.—*N. Y. Times.*

If the great claims put forth for the needle-gun are true, as has scarcely been doubted since the battle of Sadowa; if it combines in an unprecedented degree the greater certainty of aim and rapidity of firing, then the Prussians have as great an advantage, relatively to the French, in the hand of the former as they found in it against the Austrians. The Chassepot does not differ materially from any other good breech-loading rifle. It has no elements of peculiar or marvellous power. On the contrary, the Austrians soon learned a dread of of the needle-gun, and a consciousness of their inability to cope with it, only fierce courage, and fear that bow-and-arrow warriors have of the flash of gunpowder.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THERE will, of course, be an interruption to the strong current of emigration from Germany to the United States, which has been increasing so largely in volume for some years past. Last year we received 132,537 immigrants from the German States, and in the last five years not less than 600,000. This is a matter of great consequence to the whole country, but particularly to the Western States. The French immigration is comparatively insignificant, the adding to our numbers from that country in 1869 being but 3,153, and not more than 25,000 in the last five years. But Germany, besides sending us population in large numbers, has been furnishing considerable quantities of money for investment in our Government bonds, and for railway and other enterprises. This will naturally cease during the continuance of the war. Other disturbances have been previously noticed, such as the fluctuation in the prices of American securities and temporary derangements in the gold market, all of which unsettle business affairs and affect values with us for the time, although we have nothing to do with the war and are far away from its immediate turmoil. So, it will be seen that we have cause to look upon this European strife with other eyes than those of indifferent spectators.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE Prussian side of the question may be summed up as follows, gleaned from the most intelligent and reliable sources:

They claim (in conversation) that they are the most refined and best educated people on the face of the earth; and their school system is the most perfect. They have been unable to perfect this system under the lead of Germany as Germany, but are able to do so under the lead of Prussia. This system of refinement they propose to extend, and contend that they may use all means, even if not legitimate, to further the object. They offer to Spain a Prussian prince as king in furtherance of this, and these qualities will perhaps soon be forthcoming in men as obscure at the present moment as was the young Corsican lieutenant, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in 1790.—*N. Y. Times.*

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THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

AN informal declaration of our neutrality in the war between France and North Germany has been sent abroad in the form of instructions to American foreign ministers and consuls. Food, arms, and munitions of war are to be sold to either party to the conflict, but no enlistment of troops will be permitted in this country. This, it is to be hoped, will put an end to the propositions for raising independent corps among the French and Germans.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ANY interference by France with the neutrality of Belgium will involve the intervention of Britain as an active ally of the Prussians; for not only is she bound by treaty to defend the inviolability of Belgian territory, but she has every reason to dread the expansion of France toward the North Sea, whence in time of war the French cruisers might look down upon the best part of England's commercial marine, and command her entire trade with the continent. The sympathies of Great Britain are consequently strongly with Prussia, and in spite of the Englishman's thrifty predilection for peace, it is possible that an alliance with King William would even now be received in London with enthusiasm. England, on the other hand, by remaining neutral in the impending conflict, will reap enormous pecuniary profit as the commercial agent of all the unfortunate belligerents.

RUSSIA, if she takes part at all in the war, will side with Prussia; but at present she seems disposed to husband her resources and patiently await her opportunity in the East. As long as she remains quiet, Austria promises to preserve a neutral attitude, which seems to be decidedly her best policy. Italy is uncertain, Holland and Sweden and Norway profess neutrality, and may perhaps be able to keep their professions. The evident earnestness of the Emperor Napoleon indicates that this whole movement,—the fictitious grievance, the declaration of war on false pretenses,—had been arranged beforehand by the Emperor and Gen. Prim.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

UNITED PRUSSIA is in arms against divided France. For, although the dispatches hitherto have led us to believe that Prussia would, in the dispatch of Mr. Smalley means anything, it is clear there is a significant division in French public sentiment. The opposition of M. Thiers seems to utter captions, considering how eagerly he urged the war upon France after Sadowa. The cause then is no less a cause now. France, however, is ready; and, although Prussia has not been surprised, it seems as if France had the advantage.

There may be high principles in this war which, in time, will be apparent, perhaps, even to Prussia. But, selfish unjust, and unnecessary, and the strongest argument against the evils of the European system. When Napoleon and Bismarck can disturb the peace of the world in forty eight hours, there is neither Christian nor civilization safety—and it is vain to hope for even civilization itself.—*N. Y. Standard.*

"The only thing to be done by Germans in the United States for their brethren who are fighting for their fatherland is abroad is to collect money for the wounded, for the widows and orphans of the soldiers, and possibly, also, to send out their experienced surgeons, surgeons, who will always find enough to do."—*New Yorker Journal.*

THE critical thunder of the London *Times* booms and cracks about Napoleon's crime with its accustomed force, but in its accusations as well as its conclusions we have the memory of many past inaccuracies to restrain our implicit confidence. We remember how it denounced the Lord derbolts for the Jupiter of the London press at the medium of a penny a line, is incredible it is wrong at the start in each of his war commentaries, and throughout the rest of his time in correcting himself. He by no means represents the solid Britain. Gladstone and Bright stands a long distance back of the *Times*, and represents the traditions of the Palmerston school which built up England's prosperity by a course of cordial friendship toward France.—*Boston Post.*

THE situation as regards the age and experience of the principal European commanders promises to be not unlike that of the Crimea, when Lord Raglan took the command of the Army of Italy, and it would not be surprising if some genius appeared whose rise would depend, like that of Napoleon Bonaparte, on forgetting military traditions, and snatching victory while trampling upon professional conventions. Youth and audacity, as well as genius, have sometimes had the power to do this, and these qualities will perhaps soon be forthcoming in men as obscure at the present moment as was the young Corsican lieutenant, NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in 1790.—*N. Y. Times.*

Composition of the North-German Army.

(Translated for the Gazette.)

The North German army has a guard and 12 Provincial Army corps (1 army corps, the 12th, consists of the army of the Kingdom of Saxony.) Every two army corps are combined into three numbers, constitution an army (grand division) of which there are strongest five. The 12th army corps has two infantry divisions of 2 brigades and one cavalry division of 3 brigades. The 12 army-corps have each 2 divisions and the 12th and 3d division, the contingent of Hesse Darmstadt. Each division has 2 brigades of infantry and 1 of cavalry. Each infantry brigade has 2 regiments, and the 2 infantry brigades of guards and the 12th, 14th, 16th, and 33d infantry brigades have each 3 regiments. Besides these 4 regiments of infantry (belonging to the 8th Army-corps) form the garrison of *Mayenck*. The 2 Army-corps has also one regiment of fusiliers. 9 Army corps have each 1 battalion of Jagers, the guard-corps, the 9th and 12th have each 2 battalions, and the 11th has 3. 11 of the cavalry brigades have each 2 regiments, 3 have 4 each, and 14 have 3 regiments each. Each Army-corps has an artillery brigade. In the Guards and eight Army-corps these brigades have each 1 regiment of field and 1 of siege artillery, in the other 4 each 1 regiment of field and 1 detachment of siege artillery.

Finally, each army corps has one pontoon division of pioneers and one of trains. The 11th has besides a company of pioneers and one of trains of the Hesse-Darmstadt division.

There are, therefore, in all 13 army corps with 25 divisions, altogether 34 infantry, 28 cavalry, and 13 artillery brigades, with 118 regiments of infantry, 76 of cavalry, 18 battalions of Jagers, 24 regiments of field artillery, 104 of siege artillery, 13 battalions of pioneers and 13 of trains.

From Prussia come 97 regiments of infantry, 13 battalions of Jagers, 24 regiments of cavalry, 12 of field artillery, 12 of siege artillery, 12 of pioneers and 12 of sappers and miners.

From Oldenburg, one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry and two batteries.

From the Duchies of Thuringen, 3 regiments of infantry.

From Anhalt, one regiment of infantry.

From Saxony, 9 regiments of infantry, 2 battalions of Jagers, 8 regiments of cavalry, 1 of field and 1 of siege artillery and one battalion each of pioneers and trains.

From Mecklenburg, 2 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, 1 battalion of Jagers and 4 batteries.

From Brunswick, 1 regiment of infantry, 1 of cavalry and 1 battery.

From Hesse-Darmstadt, 4 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, 2 battalions of Jagers, 1 battalion each of pioneers and miners and 6 batteries.

The standing army has one General field marshal, one commissary general, 41 generals, 10 lieutenant generals, 92 major generals, 14 colonels of infantry, 46 of cavalry, 28 of artillery, 12 of the engineer corps and two of miners.

I. The standing army or the field troops have:

A—Infantry 1, 24 battallions of guards with 17,035 men in peace and 27,451 men in war. 2. Infantry of the line, 323 battalions with 173,661 men in peace and 326,121 men in war. 3. Jager and Sharp shooters, 18 battallions with 9,612 men in peace and 18,108 in war. Total infantry 398 battallions with 200,312 men in peace and 371,680 in war.

B—Cavalry 1, Guards, 8 regiments of 40 squadrons of 5,207 men in peace and 4,450 in war. 2, Line Cavalry, 12 Cuirassier, 21 Dragoon, 16 hussar, 48 Uhlan and 2 Lancer regiments, 76 regiments of 379 squadrons with 54,008 men in peace and 46,137 in war.

That the cavalry appears to be stronger in time of peace than in war, is because a portion of them (64 squadrons of 9,696 men) is used to garrison fortresses in war time.

C—Field Artillery, 13 regiments with 201 batteries, 804 guns and 23,546 men in peace, and 214 batteries, 1,272 guns and 41,439 men in war.

D—Pioneers, 53 companies in 13 battallions with 6,597 men in peace 8,639 in war.

E—Sappers and Miners, 27 companies in 13 battallions of 3,051 men in peace and 4,454 in war.

Total strength of the standing army: In peace 287,484 men, with 804 field pieces. In war 511,826 men with 1,272 field guns.

II. Reserve Troops—These are formed upon the mobilization of an army, and contain, for every infantry regiment, one battallion, for every Jager and Sharp Shooter battallion one company, for every Cavalry regiment one squadron, for an Artillery brigade four batteries, and for each battallion of Miners one detachment. Total, 153,972 men and 26,700 mechanics; making in all 180,672 men.

III. Garrison Troops—(Landwehr) 1. Infantry: 12 Guards Landwehr—Bat. 132 men (nucleus) in peace and 12,072 men in war: 199 Landwehr—Bat. 3,582 men in peace and 290,144 men in war, 18 Jager reserve detachments 7,246 men in war, total in time of war 249,502 men. 2. Cavalry: 64 squadrons for garrisoning of fortresses. 3. Artillery: 104 regiments of heavy artillery, 93 companies with 9,250 men in peace and 32,000 men in war. 4. Pioneers: 3,684 men.

Total garrison troops in war time 265,082 men.

COMBINED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

	In Peace.	In War.
1. Field Army....	287,441	541,826
2. Reserve Troops....	—	180,672
3. Garrison Troops..	13,046	206,082
Total.....	300,517	957,580

These are merely the privates and noncommissioned officers. To these are still to be added 12,698 officers in peace and 15,009 in war, 2,250 gens d' armes and 1,713 cadets in the military schools. These will make the peace strength 319,358 men and the war strength 977,282 men.

II. Time of service: Standing Army and Landwehr of the 1st call, 12 years—three years' service under the flag, four in the reserve and five in the Landwehr. The 3d call of Landwehr (from the 32d to the 37th year) is only called to bear arms in garrison duty.

With this, however, the war strength is not exhausted, for as 100,000 men are added each year to the army, so there are always 300,000 men subject to the command of the State after the expiration of the service period. Thus, in fact, the North German Confederation really controls more than

1,200,000 MEN.

Metz, Thionville and Forbach Strategic Points on the Frontier.

Metz, Thionville and Forbach are three towns situated in the Moselle Department of France, and in the vicinity of which both armies are concentrating. Their positions are described as follows:

Metz, the chief town of the Department of the Moselle, is situated at the confluence of the Moselle and the Seille. The population is about sixty-five thousand. The town until 1728 was nothing but an assemblage of narrow streets, dirty and badly built. It was under the active administration of the Marshal of Belle Isle that it began to be rejuvenated and ornamented. This impulse once given was not arrested; perhaps, indeed, it went too far. More than one souvenir of the ancient ages has been destroyed which might have given its some precious relics, for which people search now in vain. But we cannot regret the transformation which has given Metz beautiful streets and courts, good harvest, well built and delightful promenades. The houses are constructed solidly of stone, and have rarely four floors. A great number have gardens attached. Some streets on the right bank of the Moselle are very steep and are impassable for carriages. Cavalry and infantry, within the limits than it was formerly, the city of Metz holds a part of its mountains, its valleys and its churches replaced by numerous fortifications, but it becomes one of the most strongly fortified places in France. Its executioners mention its strongest claim to renown that it has never been taken since it has been surrounded by a wall.

It was that it might not debase itself that this proud city refused a passage to the armies of Holy Alliance when they evacuated the French territory. It made them cross the Moselle on a bridge, which it constructed under the ramparts, in order that the shame and grief of such a spectacle as troops of foreigners the passage of foreign armies through the walls.

The fortified wall of Metz, on which they have not ceased working since French domination began, and which the celebrated Cormontaigne almost entirely altered a little more than a hundred years ago, is no longer proportionate to its strength and extent, that an army of at least 120,000 men, with an extraordinary amount of war material, would be needed to undertake the siege of Metz. The only remain of the fortifications of the sixteenth century the entrenchments of Guise, the Serpentine tower, the gate of the Germans and those of Mazelle. The gate of the Germans seems to have been preserved to give an idea of all those which formerly existed,