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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Franco-Prussian Crisis.

Reported Plan of the French Campaign—Turkey Offers Soldiers to France for Pay—Rumored Attack by the French Fleet and Advance of French into Prussian Territory—Extracts from the Paris Press—Marseillaise Sung at the Opera—Rumors Concerning Other Powers—Pope Favors Prussia (!)—French Evacuation of Rome Again Reported—German Immigrants Return from Havre—Another Effort at Mediation Fails—A Slight Skirmish—The First Battle Likely to be Desperate—Official Announcements by France Concerning Prussian Subjects and Merchant Vessels—Capture of Two Hundred French in a Skirmish—What France Demanded of Prussia—Disposition of Opposing Forces—Various Items of War News.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Reported Plan of the French Campaign.

LONDON, July 21.—The following sketch of the French campaign has been obtained from a reliable source: The French army is concentrating within a quadrilateral formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg and Mayence, south of Strasbourg. On the same meridian is the intrenched camp at Belfont, where a *corps d'armé* is taking up its position to form the right of the French army. Another corps will be on reserve at Chalons sur Marne. The entire army will be composed of eight corps, each of three or four divisions of infantry and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have three batteries of artillery and one company of engineers, and will comprise from ten to twelve thousand men. The army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine, and composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps. The headquarters of the respective Corps will be at St. Arold, Metz and Thionville. The army of the Rhine, which Marshal MacMahon will command, is composed of the First, Fifth and Seventh Corps, with its headquarters respectively at Strasbourg, Bitchie and Belfont. A corps under command of Gen. De Failly will be posted around Bitchio, and will unite with the two army corps in camp at Chalons.

Three hundred Hanoverians have volunteered for the French service.

Turkey offers France two hundred thousand soldiers for pay.

The French fleet passed through the sound and entered the Baltic.

The steamers of the Liverpool and Baltic line have stopped running.

Rumored Attack on Prussian Fleet.

PARIS, July 21, 2 A. M.—A rumor is afloat here of an attack being made by the French on the Prussian fleet at Scheveningen, and the French army made an advance into Prussian territory. It is also said that France gives Italy the sovereignty over Rome.

News from Berlin.

BERLIN, July 21.—The Reichstag voted unanimously a loyal address in reply to the King's speech. On reading the address the members of the Reichstag and entire assemblage of spectators, including Prince Leopold, Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and other notable persons, arose and remained standing until the reading ended. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

A Berlin correspondent says: Thanks to organization, Prussia will in a few days be equal to France. At all points national enthusiasm is unbounded. Colleges and schools are closed, and students are thronging to recruiting offices to be enrolled. The scenes of 1814 are repeated. The same is true of South Germany.

German Reports.

The French Government has been notified that the Kingdom of Wurtemberg joins Prussia. Bavaria also announces her adherence to the national cause.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt has voted a large war loan.

The mouth of the river Weser has been closed with sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the French navy.

An enthusiastic German in Illinois has sent a cable telegram to Count von Bismarck, promising to pay two hundred dollars to the captor of the first French flag.

The vote in the North German Parliament yesterday for the extraordinary credit of 12,000,000 thalers, was unanimous at first and second readings.

Bismarck informed the North German Parliament yesterday that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

Spirit of the French Press.

Le Temps has the following information relative to the distribution of the Italian forces. It says: "Italy will mass fifteen thousand troops in the direction of the Swiss lakes and six divisions on the river Po. A large number of troops will be concentrated in Tuscany between Florence, Leghorn and Bologna."

La Francais says: "Italy has given France the best assurances that she has declared that her gratitude would determine her course in certain circumstances to actively support France."

Le Debats newspaper says Italy has resolved to maintain a friendly attitude towards France. The latter has not demanded any material assistance from her.

Le Debats urges the conciliation of Italy by the evacuation of Rome by the French troops. Rentes 65f 70c.

"Marseillaise" at the Opera.

Madame Razo, at the Grand Opera House last evening, in the third act of Massanillo, sang the "Marsaillaise." The scene of excitement and enthusiasm on the occasion was indescribable. The audience arose en masse and joined in the song, which terminated amid deafening shouts of "Vive la France."

The News at London.

LONDON, July 21.—The statement made yesterday that the English government intends to dispatch a body of troops to protect Belgium is generally discredited.

The officers of the Bank of England, at noon to-day, announced an advance in the rate of discount one-half of one per cent. The minimum rate is now three per cent. The advance had been anticipated in monied circles for several days, and it is generally supposed that the effect has been discounted.

Freights for the Mediterranean are taken only at war rates.

The English Cabinet, after a stormy session, ordered ten thousand troops to be held in readiness to depart for Antwerp, if necessary, for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium.

The market and all classes of people in this city are excited over the prospect that England will become involved in a general European war.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates the exhibition of partisan spirit in the Parliamentary discussions on a war between France and England.

It is believed here that the Prussians are short of ammunition and that the French know it, and hence the great activity in their movements. Military men affirm that the Prussian Kugelspritz is equivalent to the French Mitrailleuse. The ditches around the forts of Mayence have been filled with water, and the works around that place are considered impregnable.

Men-of-War Aground—Marine Disaster.

The men-of-war Aviz and Hirondelle, accompanying the French fleet, got aground on the island of Vrieland, off the Dutch coast. When lightened of their guns they may get afloat.

The bark Berkshire was run into and sunk on the east coast of England by an American vessel whose name could not be ascertained. All on board were lost.

Position of Other Powers.

The *Eastern Budget*, a semi-official journal, denies the sympathy of Austria with Germany.

According to accounts from Rome, the Pope openly favors Prussia.

It is still believed that Austria will maintain a passive neutrality, without arming.

Madrid journals advise the neutrality of Spain.

The Levant *Herald* announces that the first class of reserves has been called under arms. This, with the regular force, makes the Turkish army 200,000 strong. The policy of Turkey is absolute neutrality.

German Immigrants Returning.

Upon the arrival of the steamship Cambria at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, five hundred Germans, who had paid their passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship, returned to Prussia and enlisted in her armies.

Another Effort at Mediation.

PARIS, July 21.—The representatives of the powers here made another united effort to-day to prevent the war, but were unsuccessful.

A Skirmish—Two Hundred Frenchmen Captured.

LONDON, July 21.—A detachment of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier into Prussia on Tuesday for a reconnoissance, and had a skirmish with a small Prussian force. The French were finally surrounded and all made prisoners. None were killed and only a few wounded.

Exciting Rumor.

There was great excitement in Berlin yesterday over the report that Russia had declared war against France, but the report has not been confirmed.

Notice to Merchantmen.

PARIS, July 21, 2 P. M.—The French government has issued a notice that merchantmen sailing under the enemy's flag, now in French ports, shall be allowed thirty days to leave. A safe conduct shall be given to vessels bound to France with cargoes on French account; or indened for neutral ports, or which left the enemy's port before the declaration of war—these vessels are exempt from capture and can disembark their cargoes at a French port, and will receive a safe conduct for their return.

Battle Expected—Where the First Fighting will Likely Be.

LONDON, July 21.—6 P. M.—There is no news as yet of a battle, although a collision is momentarily expected. The picket guards on the frontier exchange shots now and then, which have been reported as skirmishes, but beyond this nothing like a fight has occurred.

The first battle will take place on the Moselle, the frontier of France and Prussia proper, a few miles south of Metz, which place is the present headquarters of a portion of the French army.

The battle will be waged on the side of France by what is termed the Army of the Moselle, composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Corps, and commanded by Marshal Bazaine. They will be met by the Prussian forces under command of the Crown Prince in person.

The supposition here is that it will be a most disastrous conflict, as both sides will fight with desperation, and maintain their stands almost to the last man, knowing as they do that much of the prestige of war depends on the first engagement.

The papers of London, this morning, are less defiant and belligerent in their tone than at first. They have studied the profit that strict neutrality will produce, and the lesser journals even hints that Belgium may go to the dogs before England will interfere.

The supremacy of France on the ocean is acknowledged by Prussia, and no naval engagement of any magnitude is expected to take place.

The German steamers on this side are all locked up in neutral ports where they will probably remain until they can legally venture out under the flag of some other nation.

Summary of News.

News from Paris to noon makes no mention of any engagement.

France has made some important concessions to German merchantmen in French ports which may come in hereafter, not knowing of the declaration of war. The concessions will be made known immediately.

The London *Times* deplores the death of Prevost Paradol.

It is said a still further advance in the rate of interest is contemplated by the Bank of England.

One of the journals of Paris accepts the war between France and Prussia as God's intervention to check Protestantism.

The fact that Austria is ordering extensive field maneuvers in Hungary is accepted as proving the sincerity of her neutrality.

Patriotic subscriptions in Paris continue. The attaches of the Imperial household have given a month's salary.

The French Government has issued a circular denying that French troops have invaded Bavaria.

The *Francais* says Italy promises to maintain a friendly attitude to France. The latter declines further aid.

France has favorable reports from Denmark and Spain, but Russia is inclined to favor the Germans.

The *Journal Officiel* denies that there is any truth in the charge of deceit made against M. Ollivier in the Prussian journals, because he stated that the King of Prussia insulted the French Minister and then gave notice of the act to Europe in circular note. Ollivier was simply inaccurate in calling a note what was actually a telegram sent in hot haste to all foreign courts.

The North German Government offers a reward of three pounds sterling on the first notification of the declaration of war given to any German vessel at sea, the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at London. There was an absurd rumor that he had been captured while crossing the channel.

In the North German Parliament yesterday, Dr. Simon read a dispatch from America, announcing that the Germans of St. Louis had offered a million dollars in aid of the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

North German Steamers Liable to Seizure.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Baron Gerolt this evening received the following answer from the French Government:

"The French Government refuses to exempt North German steamers from capture except those at sea ignorant of the war, which may enter French ports."

The Baron immediately telegraphed to the Consul General of North Germany at New York.

Watchful Neutrality of Austria.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A council of ministers was held at Vienna yesterday, at which word was received that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality. The Austrian Government is buying horses and accumulating supplies. Her ulterior policy is dependent upon that of the Czar.

The American Fleet in Europe on the Alert.

ANTWERP, July 21.—It is reported that the Admiral of the European fleet of the United States has received orders to keep his vessels well together and await events. Varioloid has broken out on the flagship Franklin but no deaths.

The Disposition of Opposing Forces.

LONDON, July 21.—It is reported the French army on the Prussian frontier will make Sliek the base of its operations. A French gunboat is cruising off Eddystone Light, and French cruisers are reported off Emden, Hanover.

It is reported the French War Department is negotiating with the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique and Messageries Imperial for the charter of their steamers as transports.

La Liberte reports the Prussian troops massed between Treves and Sarobruck have fallen back to concentrate between the Fortress of Coblentz and Mayence.

The Blockade Question.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, considering the extended coast line of Prussia, doubts if the blockade can be made effective under the law of nations.

The Situation in the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons to-night, in answer to questions of which notice had previously been given, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the course of his replies said Russia and Austria used every effort with Prussia and France to preserve peace. He was unable to state what Prussia might have expected from the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, and had no knowledge of the existence of a secret treaty between France and Denmark. He was sorry to say that all the correspondence in the foreign office on the proposition of a mutual disarrangement of the nations of Europe was not ready for publication, but some papers on the subject would be submitted on Friday.

Napoleon Still at St. Cloud—Closing Session of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, July 21.—*Evening.*—The Emperor remained at St. Cloud all day. He comes to Paris to-morrow to receive the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries. President Schneider will make protestations of the devotion of the representatives of the country for the Dynasty and National cause.

La Liberte says that the Government has decided to dissolve the Corps Legislatif, if members should make too strong opposition to the closing of the session.

The Explosive Bullet.

The same paper states that the Government had asked the Baden Cabinet whether, in case of hostilities, they should permit the use of the explosive bullet, and notified them that should they do so, France would not hesitate to follow the example. The answer of the Baden Cabinet was that they never intended to resort to such method of warfare.

Official Announcements by France.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Journal Officiel* makes the following announcement:

The Emperor has decided on the proposition of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. All subjects of Prussia, or of States allied with Prussia, now in France or the French colonies, will be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. The admission from this date to the territory of France of subjects of Prussia, or allied States, will be subject to special permission, given only exceptionally.

In regard to vessels of commerce belonging to the enemy, the following rules will be observed: To such vessels now in French ports, or which may enter said ports in ignorance of the war, a delay of thirty days will be granted for their departure, and safe conduct will be given them until their arrival at their destination, or at ports to which they belong. Vessels having shipped cargoes for France on account of French parties, before declaration, are not liable to capture, and may safely discharge their cargo and load with others in ports of the empire, after which they will receive safe conduct to the ports to which they belong.

Insinuation Against the United States.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* thinks it discovers in the recall of Minister Motley an intention on the part of the American government to meddle in the European imbroglio.

Latest from Berlin—Capture of Two Hundred French Confirmed.

BERLIN, July 21.—There was great excitement over the rumor that Russia has declared war against France. The report has received no confirmation.

Several failures are announced.

A squad of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier on Tuesday on a reconnoisance. They were made prisoners after a skirmish. None were killed and but few wounded.

War preparation is actively going on. The entire army is mobilized and artillery going to the front.

What France Demanded.

It is officially stated that the demands of France gave Prussia no alternative but refusal. France demanded a pledge that no German should ever ascend the Spanish throne, and that one of the Hohenzollern Princes reside permanently in Paris as a hostage, or a heavy amount of money be deposited in France to be forfeited.

The Probable Result of the War.

BERLIN, July 20.—The *Official Gazette* declares before the war closes Germany and Europe will effect from France guarantees for the observance of peace hereafter, and in case of refusal will so cripple France as to prevent her from making more mischief.

Russia's Intention—Napoleon Demands of Austria and Italy that They Stand by France, as They Have Offered.

PARIS, July 21.—*Evening.*—Rumors of Russia's intention of joining Prussia gain greater credence hourly. Couriers left to-day with dispatches for the Cabinet of Austria and Italy. It is believed the Emperor demands the fulfillment by these powers of the agreement already made to stand by France.

Withdrawal of the French from Rome.

It is said the order for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome will be issued on Monday.

American Legion for France.

LONDON, July 21.—A Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a foreign legion is proposed and four hundred Americans have volunteered to fight against Prusia. Other Americans subscribe liberally to the hospital fund.

Lying in Wait for Steamers.

It is thought the French frigate off Eddystone is lying in wait for the German steamer Holzatia. The Admiralty declines to detail vessels to watch French cruisers. The Hamburg steamers, however, will continue to run.

The Germans are raising patriotic hospital funds in Liverpool and elsewhere.

England Actively Preparing.

LONDON, July 21.—Large orders have been issued by the Government for naval supplies. There is great activity at all naval stations. Several war vessels have been ordered to concentrate at Plymouth.

News of Paradol's Death.

PARIS, July 21.—The news of the death of Paradol causes a profound sensation. The Bourse is excited: Rentes, after touching 64f 20c, closed at 64f 90c.

Adjournment of the Reichstag.

BERLIN July 21.—All the propositions and demands made by the Government have been voted by the Reichstag, which, after an ardent speech by Count Von Bismarck, has adjourned.

Reported Battle—French Defeated.

LONDON, July 21.—The Cologne *Gazette* reports a combat near Saarbruck between the Prussians and French. The latter were beaten and pursued.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The steamships Lepsic, Maine and New York will not leave here until officially notified that it is safe to do so.

GLASGOW, July 21.—The steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 21.—*Evening*—Consols for money 89¾; 5-20 bonds steady; '62s, 81; '65s, 81; '67s, 80¾; 10-40's, 79. Erics, 15¾; Illinois, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 21. Bank of France decrease, £650,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Cotton market dull and irregular: middling uplands at 8¾, middling Orleans 8¾; sales 10,000 bales; exports 1,000 bales. California white wheat 12s; red western No. 2, 10s 3d@10s 6d; red winter 11s 1d@11s 2d. Western flour 26s@27s. Corn: No 2 mixed 35s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s. Provisions—Beef 113s 6d. Lard 72s. Cheese 63s. Bacon: 56s@63s for short rib middles. Common rosin 5s 3d. Fine rosin 13s 3d. Spirits petroleum 11d, refined 1s 7d. Tallow 44s 3d. Turpentine 31s. Linseed oil 33s 10d. Linseed cakes 10.

LONDON, July 21.—Tallow 46. Sperm oil 80. Sugar 31s 6d@31s 9d. Whale oil 37s. Calcutta linseed 63s@63s 6d. Petroleum at London dull at 1s 9d. Hops 5s@5s 5d.

LONDON, July 21.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £850,000 in bullion.

The Government bought consols [illegible] to-day.

PARIS, July 21.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 60,000,000f. The bank has commenced to pay notes half gold and half silver.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1870.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The following is from the report of the Department of Agriculture for July, just issued:

The condition of wheat is above the average in the following States: Maine, spring, three per cent.; New Hampshire, two; Virginia, winter, one; North Carolina, one; Georgia, ten; Alabama, eight; Tennessee, six; West Virginia, three; Kentucky, three; Kansas, two; Nebraska two; Oregon, three. An average crop is indicated in South Carolina and Arkansas, and the following States fall below the average: Vermont, spring, nine per cent.; Massachusetts, three; New York, twelve; New Jersey, winter, twenty; Pennsylvania, winter, nine; Delaware, thirty-five; Maryland, thirty; Mississippi, four; Texas, thirteen; Missouri, fifteen; Illinois, winter, five, and spring, twenty-five; Indiana, winter, ten; Ohio, winter, nine; Michigan, fifteen; Wisconsin, winter, fifteen and spring twenty-six; Minnesota, fifteen; Iowa, fifteen; California, five; Oregon, four.

The great wheat growing districts all show a reduction in their condition, rendering it certain that the crop of this year will be materially less than that of 1869. Future reports of the condition at and after harvesting are still elements of ultimate estimate, but the average depreciation of thirteen per cent. and diminution in the breadth of about six per cent. would make the present estimate about two hundred and ten million bushels, the decrease being at least forty-eight million.

The increase in the breadth of corn is greater than the decrease in wheat. It may be placed at five per cent, or about 1,770,100 acres. There appears to be a very slight increase in New England, about two per cent in the middle States, a decrease in cotton States east of the Mississippi and a still larger increase in the heart of the West. It is estimated at ten per cent in Illinois ten in Indiana, five in Ohio, two in Michigan, eight in Wisconsin, twenty-five in Nebraska, and fifteen in Kansas. Throughout the West the indications of good crops have never been so general since the inauguration of official crop returns.

The increase of the average of cotton, as indicated by the returns, is twelve per cent. and aggregates nearly one million acres. The condition of the crop is favorable; neither the caterpillar nor ball-worm has yet appeared. With an average season the present average should give nearly three and one half million bales.

The oat crop is looking better than expected. Its condition is full average in about half the States, including all the New England, except Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky and Oregon. It is less promising in New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas and all the Western States, in which the deficit ranges from nine to twenty-three per cent.

There is an increase of the average of tobacco. In Virginia and Kentucky our returns show an aggregate increase of about five per cent.

The prospect of the apple crop is unusually good.

Peaches are good, except in Illinois and Michigan, where the prospect is five to ten per cent. below the average.

Grapes promise abundantly all over the country.

THE LATE FRENCH MINISTER.

The residence of the late French Minister Paradol is under guard of the Marine Corps, subject to the orders of the French Legation. The body of the late Minister will be sent to New York to-morrow for shipment on the steamer La Fayette for France. The children of Paradol will, together with servants, embark on the same steamer on Saturday. M. Berthemy informed Secretary Fish to-night that he had been instructed to temporarily resume duties as Minister of France.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. Sherman, Thos. B. Shannon and Calvin Brown, of California, have been appointed Commissioners of the Southern Pacific Railroad, James B. Hoevely, Surveyor of Customs at St. Joseph, Mo., and Samuel A. Orchard, Surveyor of Customs at Omaha, Nebraska.

RED CLOUD INSISTS ON PEACE.

A letter from Fort Laramie of July 6th, says Red Cloud states if his people do not make a treaty of peace he will leave them. He will send his son East to be educated.

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The President has appointed Captain Hall commander of the Artic expedition.

ROME.

The Infallibility Dogma Promulgated with Imposing Ceremonies.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PARIS, July 21.—As previously announced in a brief dispatch, the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday last. Its promulgation was attended with the most imposing religious ceremonies and received with great rejoicing.

The public session of the Council commenced at nine in the morning with celebration of mass. The Holy Father arrived at the conclusion of mass, when prayers were offered, invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit. The Fathers were then called upon for their votes on the entire schema of primacy and infallibility, and it was adopted by the figures before reported. Five hundred and thirty-eight voted "placet," and only two "non-placet." In this vote all the legitimate opposition is ended.

The Pope then appeared and promulgated the new article of faith. The ceremonies closed with a *te deum*, in which all the members of the Council and spectators joined with enthusiastic devotion.

The Spanish press generally ridicule the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility.

ST. LOUIS.

Response from Germany to the Address of the Germans on Monday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The following dispatch was received to-night from the President of the North German Parliament, in reply to address adopted by the German meeting here Monday night:

Berlin, July 21.—Your telegrams of the 19th have been brought to the knowledge of King William, of the Reichsrath and of the German people. I am instructed by unanimous resolution of the Reichsrath to tender to you our brethren beyond the sea, in the name of the whole German nation, with emotions of deep gratitude, our thanks for this expression of your devotion. You are separated by wide distances from your old homes, but your hearts beat warmly for the Fatherland. You shall find your people true and your faith in the future of Germany shall be fulfilled. So will it God.

[Signed] SIMSON.

—The managers of the Industrial Exposition to be held at Cincinnati in September have contracted with L. Helm, & Co. of the American Banknote Company, to furnish diplomas from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art, containing a view of the building in which the Exposition will be held, besides other appropriate and tasteful devices. The work of erecting additional buildings for machinery is begun. Very many applications for space have been received from manufacturers.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES.

IT mattered little that, two or three days ago, we should be told of the hurrying of the French and Prussian troops toward the frontier, for this movement everybody knew must follow a declaration of war. But now greater reticence is naturally enough observed. If the French journals know the point where the soldiers are concentrating, they are not allowed to inform their readers. France is, to-day, as ignorant of the whereabouts of those 300,000 soldiers who two days ago were reported to be on the frontier, as are England and the United States. Whether the movement of the Prussians toward Metz continues, or whether the French are pelting away at Saar-Louis, or whether the bridge at Kehl has been destroyed, about all this is observed a provoking silence.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The States of North Germany may still think themselves Germany, but it is Frederick William's resolve to make them Prussia. How much love do they bear his sway to-day, separated as they are from those on the outer side of the Main? What do they think of his treatment of the Berlin Commons and the liberal party? How do they like his cruel treachery toward Schleswig and Denmark? What do they think of his treatment of the blind old King of Hanover, and of the free cities? Do they believe that he will fail to take advantage of his opportunity, if it should ever come, to compel the submission of South Germany, too? The war with Austria was one long plotted, every military movement having been carefully studied and marked out by Moltke beforehand; Austria was taken unawares, over a question that had no necessary element of war in it. Prussia aimed simply to crowd her out of Germany, and she did it; if, therefore, she finds herself disappointed at the last, whom will she have to blame for it? Her progress thus far has been purely military and absolute; we talk of her enlightened public school system, but it all ends with a musket, directed where the King commands. Such a hide-bound system of government is sure to be broken up, and France is better prepared than any other power to do the work for Europe. Prussia may have ambitiously gone into Germany for her own unexpected discipline. The people of Germany are not warlike, but peaceful and intellectual. An absolute ruler like that on the Prussian throne despises their universities and their commerce; he believes in crowns and [illegible] he is now forced to appeal for help he may find his weakness. His wrong to Austria may thus be avenged. But it is far from truth to insist that such a power is liberal in any sense.—*Boston Post.*

THIS German element, though true in its fealty to this country, naturally sympathizes, and is already showing it, with the Fatherland in its hour of trial; and Americans will not fail to respond to that sympathy, and will join heartily in the demonstrations through which it is made manifest. The position of Prussia towards this country during the rebellion will also not fail to be remembered. Throughout that time, both at home and abroad, the weight of German sentiment was on the side of national unity and the Government. At Berlin our representatives met a ready sympathy and a courteous treatment that was extended to them in no other European capital save St. Petersburg. At home German naturalized citizens reinforced our armies, and gave to the Government the moral aid of their vote. France was at that time our most open foe, and England our most insidious enemy. England shut her eyes whilst cruisers were fitted out in her dock yards and sent to sea to destroy our commerce. France negotiated for the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy, and, had she been successful, would have brought us into collision with foreign nations, and added the terrors of a foreign war to the already almost unbearable burthen of a disastrous civil war. These are things that cannot be easily forgotten, and even were Prussia less in the right than she incontestably is, would impress us most warmly in her favor. As it is, she will have in the struggle that now awaits her the open, avowed sympathies of the American people, and if she comes out of it triumphant and successful, the rejoicing throughout our land will be scarcely less earnest and enthusiastic than that along the banks of the Rhine and in the cities and villages of Germany.—*Baltimore American.*

No man can read the pretended causes of the war now commencing in Europe without feeling that the the French Emperor has justly incurred the indignation of God and man. The world will shrink with horror from this proof that a mere adventurer, such as he, can plunge nearly all Europe in war, convulse nations, set loose the worst passions of men, deluge provinces with blood, and disturb the trade and commerce, and social affairs of the world. And for what? Because the King of Prussia treated Monsieur Benedetti with discourtesy, when he invaded the royal presence with an insulting demand from another potentate. Upon this pretext, this wanton trifler with human rights has inaugurated a war, which, once commenced, ought not to close until retributive justice shall have destroyed the infamous dynasty that invoked it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THERE seems to be a fatality controlling the action of Napoleon in this matter which defies all calculation based upon the ordinary motives of human action. A grand success in his present policy would insure him a reputation for strategic ability scarcely less than that of his uncle. A failure will recall those reports of insanity which have lately been circulated in regard to the French Emperor. He has fired the French heart afresh with traditional thirst for glory; he has conjured up a spirit of national ambition which will not "down" at his bidding. He is now precipitating himself against the massive lines of Prussian intrenchments manned by forces much larger than his own, and has staked his all on victory. His uncle did the same in the last grand charge of the Imperial Guard at Waterloo. The cases bear considerable resemblance, and their results promise a still closer analogy.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE French Emperor has never shown himself to be a great General. The only important war in which he took part was the Franco-Austrian war of 1859. He then showed himself to be a blunderer and a man possessed of but few military resources. He was saved from disgrace by the prompt action of one of his own generals and by the imbecility of the Austrian commanders. His leadership in a war against Prussia would not, therefore, be a very formidable matter.—*New York Tribune.*

WE have by cable from Paris the plan of campaign for the French army. It is really very fine. The army will first enter Hesse and then occupy the city of Frankfort, from which it will sweep all the Prussian territory left of the Rhine. It will next march through Prussia, which which it will first proceed to conquer, and subsequently will reconstruct. This is almost as admirable as the plans of campaigns which used to be got up in this country by some of our newspaper strategists in the first year of the war against the Southern Confederacy. "First, let us march one gigantic army through the Southern States from Richmond; and another immense army from Cairo down the Mississippi Valley; let both armies meet at New Orleans, hang Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree, raise the American flag in triumph all round, and wind up with a grand barbecue." The trouble with these remarkable American strategists was that they did not take the Southern rebel force into account; and the trouble of the French strategist of the *Liberte* is that he does not take the Prussian army into account. We assure him that as long as he leaves it out of the calculation we cannot have proper respect for his plan of campaign.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE immediate loss to Pennsylvania, in consequence of this war, will be very serious, as a large part of our export of petroleum went to German ports; and although it is true we can now ship the oil intended for Germany to Holland and Belgium, yet the expense of the interior transportation will operate against the trade; and it is altogether uncertain how long the neutrality of the low countries may continue. It is possible that the English will overcome the difficulty by importing our petroleum in larger quantities, and smuggling it from their own ports through the French blockade into Germany.—*Phila. North American.*

IN various articles of dry goods of German make, that have been forced upon the American markets by the aid of great capital and vast trade machinery, the competition will be largely reduced if not cut off by the war, and the American manufacturers will thus have a better chance afforded them. If French commerce should be in any way endangered by Prussian cruisers or British pirates, the competition of French goods against American in our home markets will also be very heavily reduced.—*Philadelphia North American.*

NAPOLEON to-day finds himself without an ally or the hope of one, and it may be that before many hours elapse he will find he has "outrun his pauser, Reason," and retire from the field, while anything of honor and dignity remains to him. If, however, he persists and can excite the French people to arise as one man, a deluge of blood must be the result. To be beaten is perhaps abdication; to withdraw is insurrection.—*Philadelphia Press.*

IT is an encouraging indication of the healthy state of our national mind that there is no division of feeling on the question of this war between the Democratic and Republican press. Instinctively both alike declare for Prussia—the representative of the united States of Europe.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ALL the old German enthusiasm, which has broken the power of France on so many battle fields, will be kindled again. We shall see some modern fiery Blucher leading the young men once more in vehement assaults on the French invader. Germany will be in the position of a man defending his home. Such forces as these, though of not much account in modern warfare against superior armies, are of immense importance where the contending Powers are in other respects equal.

If modern education be of much importance, the great body of the Prussian army ought to be superior to the French. Perhaps with the rank and file this is not of much consequence. Yet, in respect to the whole body of inferior officers, and in connection with all the mechanical labors of an army and the power of comprehending a maneuver, superior intelligence and education must give an advantage. It was plain that Prussian intelligence gave the army the victory over Austrian stupidity. May it not over French drill?—*N. Y. Times.*

IT is beyond question that the negligence and mistakes of our government have left the whole trade of the country at the mercy of European events; and that a general war in Europe would now seriously injure the value of our currency and imperil our financial future. It is not yet impossible that this cloud may pass off without a storm; and if it should do so, the present situation and its dangers will be remembered, we trust, as a conclusive proof that this nation cannot afford to lose another opportunity like that of the last year for returning to a specie currency.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

German Commanders.

[Translated for the GAZETTE.]

Commander-in-Chief and General of the Confederation: King William I, of Prussia.

Minister of War: General of the Infantry, Baron Von Roon. Chief of the General Staff of the Army: General of the Infantry, Baron Von Moltke.

Chief Commander in Berlin: General Field Marshal Count Von Wrangel.

Military Governor of the Rhine Provinces and of the Province of Westphalia: General of Infantry, Karl Anton, Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen.

The 1st, 2nd and 5th Division Inspectorships are vacant. 3d Division Inspector: General of Cavalry, Prince Albert of Prussia. 4th Division Inspector: General of Infantry, Frederick Francis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Schwerin. Inspector of Cavalry: General of Cavalry, Prince Frederick Karl, of Prussia. General Inspector of Artillery: General of Infantry, Von Hindersin. President of the Commission of Defense: General of Infantry, the Crown Prince of Prussia. General Inspector of the Engineer Corps and Fortresses: Lieutenant General Von Klaweke.

GUARD CORPS (Berlin) Commander General of Cavalry, Prince August of Wurtemberg. Commander of first division of infantry, Lieutenant General Von Alvensleben. Second division of infantry, Lieutenant General Von Loewenfeld, Cavalry division, Major General Count Von der Goltz.

FIRST ARMY CORPS (Koenigsberg). Commander General of cavalry, Baron Von Manteuffel. First division, Lieutenant General Von Bentheim. Second division, Lieutenant General Von Hartmann.

SECOND ARMY CORPS (Berlin). Commander, the Crown Prince of Prussia. Third division, Lieutenant General Von Werder. Fourth division, Lieutenant General Hann Von Weyhern.

THIRD ARMY CORPS (Berlin). Commander Prince Frederick Karl of Prussia. Fifth division, Lieutenant General Von Stuelpnagel. Sixth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Buddenbrock.

FOURTH ARMY CORPS (Magdeburg). Commander General Von Alvensleben. Seventh division, Lieutenant General Von Fransecky. Eighth division, Lieutenant General Von Schoeler.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS (Posen). Commander, General Von Steinmetz. Ninth division, Baron Von Rheinbaben. Tenth division, Lieutenant General Von Kirchbach.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS (Breslau). Commander, General Von Tuempling. Eleventh division, Lieutenant General Von Gordon. Twelfth division, Lieutenant General Wilhelm, Count to Stolberg-Wernigerode.

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Muenster). Commander, General Von Zastrow. Thirteenth division, Lieutenant General Von Goeben. Fourteenth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Blumenthal.

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS (Coblenz.) Commander, General Herewarth Von Bittenfeld. Fifteenth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Weltzien. Sixteenth division, Lieutenant General Von Barnekow.

Inspector of the garison of Mayenie, Lieutenant General Von Kummer.

NINTH ARMY CORPS (Schleswig). Commander, General Von Manstein. Seventeenth division, Lieutenant General Von Rosenberg-Gruszcinski. Eighteenth division, Lieutenant General Baron Von Wrangel.

TENTH ARMY CORPS (Hanover). Commander General Von Voigts-Rhetz. Nineteenth division, Lieut. Gen. Von Schwartzkoppen. Twentieth division, Lieut. Gen. Von Bose.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS (Cassel). Commander General, Von Plonski. Twenty-first division, General Von Boyen. Twenty-second division, Lieut. Gen. Von Gersdorff.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS. Royal Saxon Army (Dresden). Commander General, Crown Prince Albert, of Saxony. First (23d) division, Lieut. Gen. Prince George, of Saxony. Second (24th) division, Major General Nehrhoff Von Holderberg.

OTHER GENERALS BAVARIA. Inspector General, Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria. Adjutant General, Ludwig Baron Vonder Tann. Lieut. Gens. commanding divisions, 1st, Baptist Stephan; 2d, Count to Pappenheim; 3d, Wilhelm, Knight of Waltner; 4th, Frederick Count Von Bothmer. BADEN—Commander and Minister of War, Lieut. Gen. Von Beyer. WURTEMBERG—Corps Commander, Lieut Gen Karl Von Baumbach.

The Paris and London Press on the War.

[From La Presse, Friday, July 8.]

WAR!

"What is wanting to this declaration is the echoes of the applause which accompanied it. The Chamber, rose to a man, and quivering with patriotism, applauded the language in which it discovered the accent of our old pride and our national tradition. And yet it was war in all its lineaments, at once odious and sublime, which appeared in the midst of the deliberations of a free assembly. It was war which ruled the debate, and held empire over these souls of Frenchmen who once more found themselves face to face with it, and not one of whom failed to recognize it. The resolutions of the Imperial Government are, indeed, so well defined and are expressed in such perfectly explicit terms, that we may justly say, the future is no longer ours. We have bound our will, our honor and our strength to an ultimatum, which we cannot withdraw without disgrace, and which from this time engages our soldiers to defend it to the death. * * For the first time in four years, France humiliated by 1866 and Prussia aggrandized thereby, find themselves face to face no longer in the secret interviews of diplomacy, but publicly at the bar of public discussion, having two worlds as spectators. All the suppressed anguish that was occasioned among us by the result of Sadowa, all our sadness and all our pride found vent yesterday. The long suppression of public opinion has ceased. We no longer felt ourselves vanquished; we became rivals once more. And that is the explanation of the patriotic shout that greeted the declaration of M. de Grammont. O France, generous nation, daughter of speech and of the sword, rise up now. You must await the coming hour erect. Gather up the fragments of your arms broken at Waterloo. If destiny orders, thou wilt still show to an astonished world what lightnings reside in the weapons wielded by thy heroic hands. Thy name will flash over new fields of battle under the radiance of thine ancient glory."

[From L'Opinion Nationale, July 8.]

"France cannot withdraw before either an intrigue or a menace. If there is in all these only an intrigue, M. De Bismarck will give way and the peace of the world will not be disturbed; if there is a menace it will be put in a position to be realized, and the sooner the better. In proportion it appears right to us to maintain a policy of reserve so long as the action of Prussia confined itself to Germany, so much the more ought we to show ourselves sensitive when we find this action finding employment in suspected intentions beyond its natural sphere, and among the group of Latin nationalities. On this ground the Government is entitled to maintain, as it has done, a firm and decided tone. It will have in that the whole of France at the back. After all that we have permitted in Germany we cannot tolerate the installation of Prussian influence at Madrid. It is for us assuredly, a question of dignity; it is also one of security. In going so far as he has done, M. De Bismarck passes all reasonable bounds. If he wishes to preserve peace, let him draw back. As for us, we can do so no more."

[From the Daily News, July 8.]

Let us not be misunderstood. We have no sort of sympathy with this new candidature to the Spanish Throne, with the secrecy of its fabrication, or the suddenness of its announcement. We cannot be persuaded that it would be accepted by the Spanish people or by their representatives, freely consulted and voting without prejudice or passion. But the Spaniards are a proud people, with a capacity for resistance to foreign intervention which it might be well for France to remember. If we are to trust the language of the journals, they are quite aware that the choice is entirely for them to make, and they will neither ask Prussian aid nor suffer French interference in making it. If anything could reconcile the Spaniards to the choice of an unknown Prussian Prince, it would be the language of the French Press, of the Corps Legislatif, and of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Such language would seem designed to make a popular Spanish hero of this Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen Spain has her "susceptibilities" also, as the first Napoleon learnt to his cost, an experience which the easy triumphs of the Duc D'Angoulême have not contradicted. It is scarce worth while to deny the inevitable imputation that the English Government is favorable to the Prussian candidate. It may be more to the purpose to deny that any English Government, or the English nation, will ever assent to the proposition that the balance of power is disturbed to the disadvantage of France, of her "interests and honor" imperilled, if "in the exercise of the sovereignty," the Spanish people should elect a Hohenzollern Sigmaringen for their King." It may be more timely and useful for the interpreters of public opinion in England, in the most friendly spirit, and in the interests of the common peace, to warn the French Government against the danger of appearing in the character of a wanton disturber and aggressor, and disturber of the destinies of independent nations. * * * When the frontiers of France are threatened with invasion it will be time enough for her to put her armies in motion. No reasonable Frenchman pretends that the security of his country is imperilled by Count Bismarck's policy in Germany; by a good understanding between Prussia and Italy; or by the possible selection of a Prussian Prince for the Spanish Throne. France, within her own borders, is invincible; the moment she transgresses them she becomes a public enemy. Without admiring or approving in the smallest degree Marshal Prim's antics and adventures in search of a King, or desiring to see a Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen or any other German on the Spanish throne, we trust that the Sigmaringen business may die a natural death of exhaustion in the dog days, and not be suffered to crown a lingering epidemic and a threatening famine with the incalculable calamities of an international war.

[From the Spectator, July 9.]

To them (the French people) the election of a Prussian Prince to the throne of Madrid appears to be a defeat of the Emperor, administered by the dreaded foe who, after tricking the Emperor out of his consent, won Sadowa and refused the the Rhine. Already French journalists of every party are tracing the rumored election to the ambition of Count Von Bismarck. Soon, if it is accomplished, in every French canteen and wine shop there will be soldiers pointing out the "strategical danger of France," the necessity in any future war for guarding the southern frontier, the dreadful "collar of steel," as M. Thiers called it, with which powers but yesterday powerless, are slowly garrotting France. Every Frenchman is a strategist, more or less, and the new danger of France will be discussed even by peasants, and the Empire held responsible for a policy under which Prussia, already risen to the first rank in the world, has been able to unite Northern Germany, to form a strict alliance with Italy, to gain possession of the mouths of the Danube, and to seat a candidate in the most dramatic manner upon the throne of Spain. France, it will be alleged, instead of being girdled with petty States, or even surrounded by great States, is now hemmed in on three sides by a single, a hostile and an ambitious State, and will not be able to move without the consent of Berlin, under penalty of attack on all three frontiers at once. How, under these circumstances, is the Rhine to be achieved, or Belgium to be annexed, or England neutralized, or French troops to be retained in Rome. "It is an impossible situation."

[From the Examiner, July 9.]

Count Bismarck's policy aims high and reaches far. Cool audacity has hitherto been his motto and his maxim; and they have been justified by success. But this time he has apparently overreached himself. With the consent of France, or even with our tacit, though reluctant, acquiescence, the nomination of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain might have been secured; or, if not, a rebuff and a reverse might, at all events, have been avoided. But the attempt being made too cleverly by half, it is likely to fail; and it cannot publicly fail without the humiliation of a discomfiture. Left to himself, Marshal Prim would have made the French Emperor aware of the proposal at the outset. On the whole, Napoleon III. has behaved well to the Provisional Government, and as far as we know, there was nothing in the recent abdication of Queen Isabella at Paris in favor of her son to justify resentment or misgiving. Taking for granted that Napoleon would prefer the Prince of the Asturias to the Duke de Montpensier, Don Ferdinand, or a Republic, it does not follow that he was prepared to interpose or to intrigue in favor of his youthful protege; and the presumption is strong that he was inclined to do neither. The safe and wise course, therefore, would have been to have let the project of a German candidate be known at the Tuileries before any decision was taken upon it either at Berlin or Madrid. This, we believe, is what the Spanish Premier desired. But the proverb says, if you will take a turn with Mephistophiles he will contrive you shall walk his way. Count Bismarck stipulated for secrecy. He would show Europe once more that he could outwit the subtlest man of his time. He had done so with impunity in the affair of Luxembourg and in that of the St. Gothard Railway, and he would try whether he could not do it again in giving by surprise a Prussian King to Spain. But this time his ambition has overleaped itself and fallen on the other side.

Von Moltke.

Baron Von Moltke is the great military genius of Prussia, and as upon him will devolve the conduct of the war so far as Germany is concerned, we give place to the following long biographical sketch from the New York *World*:

Helmuth Charles Bernard, Baron Von Moltke, chief of staff of the Prussian forces, and the man upon whom devolves the conduct of the war in behalf of Prussia, was born at Gnewitz, in Mecklenburg, on the 26th day of October, 1800, and is, therefore, at the present time, about seventy years old. While yet young he entered the service of Denmark, having already received theoretic knowledge of military science, and being recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability in the profession which he had chosen. At that time serious complications had already arisen between the crown of Denmark and the Duchies, the chief point upon which there was dispute being royal succession. It was thought that the male line in the reigning family would soon become extinct, and a prospect of the independence of the Duchies thus afforded. The project of annexing Schleswig to the German Confederation was even openly advocated in the Provincial Assembly, and young Von Moltke so sympathized with the German side of the dispute that, in 1822, he entered the service of Prussia. Here for ten years he remained in subordinate positions, displaying in each such marked superiority that in 1832 he was promoted to a place in the staff. Three years afterward he visited the East, and was presented to the Sultan, Mahmoud II., who was then introducing into Turkey more radical measures of reform than had been effected by any of his predecessors, intending, if possible, to make the Ottoman Empire one of the first powers of the world. The Sultan, knowing that Von Moltke had already achieved a reputation in his own country for his careful study and exact knowledge of the art of war, requested him to initiate him into the new strategic theories of Europe, and for several years Von Moltke was engaged in directing military reforms in Turkey—the results of which were afterwards shown in the Crimean war—and assisted in the Syrian campaign of 1839. For seven years after this he saw much of European life, wandered about the world, perfecting himself in his vocation. In 1846 he returned to Prussia, and was appointed aid-de-camp of Prince Henri, living at Rome, and who died in the following year. After having been engaged in several departments and in important missions, he became, in 1856, the aid-de-camp of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and two years afterwards was appointed chief of staff of the army, and yet holds that position. In 1859 he prepared the plan of an expedition, the carrying out of which was prevented by the prompt conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Emperor of France and Austria, at Villafranca, on the 11th day of July, 1859, shortly after the battle of Solferino. For some years previous to 1865 the chief feature of the foreign policy of Prussia had been the incessant pursuit of a plan for the annexation of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The crown jurists of the government prepared a statement, according to which the King of Denmark, and not the Prince of Augustenburg (a matter about which there had been much dispute), had been, up to October, 30th, 1864 (the date of the treaty of Vienna,) the lawful sovereign of the Duchies, and by which it would appear that his right had been ceded by that treaty to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. Prussia therefore rejected all endeavors made by the Prince Augustenburg for the purpose of obtaining recognition by Prussia as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, as well as the attempts made by the Federal Diet to establish its competency to settle the question of the succession. A small party among the higher nobility of the Duchies were in favor of permanent union with Prussia, although the large majority of the people asked the recognition of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, both the Prince and the people being, however, in favor of making concessions to Prussia. In the war resulting, Von Moltke played a great part against Denmark, in whose service he had once been, and, as chief of staff, was joined with Prince Frederick Charles, who was called to the command of the allied troops. In this position he displayed great ability; and so remarkable were his powers that he was called to organize the war which, in the following year, took place between Prussia and Austria. The plans laid down by him were carried out—so far as circumstances would admit—to the letter. Engaged in the service of Prussia, he devoted all his energies to its advancement, and to him not less than to Bismarck, was due the success of the war. Everybody must remember the excitement in regard to the news from Europe which was felt during the latter days of June and the early part of July, 1866. The fever ran high in this city, the hatred between Austrian and Prussian being not less evident then than between Prussian and Frenchman now, and occasioning greater disturbances. The Frenchmen, too, came in for their share of abuse, for there was no telling whether or not the Emperor of the French would interfere in the struggle and force such a conclusion of it as would suit his wishes. The enthusiasm which the cable dispatches now tell us is manifested in Prussia and France—the one country shouting the praises of the arrogant William, whom, with that fervor of patriotism which comes in great crises and disappears with them, they called "der alte Herr"—was as great then as now, and when King William, accompanied by Bismarck and Von Motke, left Berlin for the seat of war, he was greeted with such cheers and demonstrations as hardly have their parallels now. There were marching and countermarching, all to the tune which Von Moltke, hardly recognized then as a leader save in the private councils of Prussia, had made. At last came the news of the battle of Sadowa. The Austrians had been beaten, and Prussia had become the great power of Germany. General Von Moltke was on the field near the person of the King during the fight, and under his direction the army advanced towards Vienna. On the 23d day of July, Gen. Moltke arranged a truce of five days, during which an armistice was concluded, accompanied by arrangements which assured the triumph of Prussia. Then he received from King William the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, an honor not less dear to a Prussian than the Cross of the Legion of Honor to a Frenchman. Since that time, and until the breaking out of the present war between France and Prussia, Gen. Von Moltke has been engaged in the study of his vocation, and enjoying the deserved rewards of eminent ability. He is known not alone as a soldier, but as an author, having written "Der Russisch-Turkische Feldzug" (The Russo-Turkish Campaign), Berlin, 1835; "Briefe Ueber Zustaende und Begebenheiten in der Turkei" (Letters on the Condition of Turkey), 1841; and in 1859 he directed the official publication of the "Campaign in Italy."

A LETTER from Darmstadt in the Cologne *Gazette* says that Princess Alice has become very popular there, owing to her energetic opposition to the Ultramontane tendencies of the Hessian Court. A number of charitable establishments, from which all clerical influence is carefully excluded, owe their existence to the Princess. Among them is a society for training sick nurses.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and Erie Road yesterday, at Boston, President Eldridge adjourned the meeting, after stating that two injunctions had been served upon the company restraining it from accepting the acts of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

—Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Forsythe, of his staff, and his friend Dr. Hayden, left Chicago yesterday for Washington to receive his instructions, and will sail from New York on the Cuba on the 30th. It is understood that Gen. Sherman will command the Lieut. General's department during his absence.

—Faust's immense hall at Salt Lake City was packed to overflowing Wednesday night, at the first meeting of the Liberal party of Utah to ratify the nomination of Gen. Geo. R. Maxwell as their candidate for delegate to Congress. Speeches were made by United States Attorney Hempstead, Gen. Maxwell and others.

—Another large meeting of Germans was held at St. Louis Wednesday night, at which Mayor Cole, and several other prominent men made addresses. A large meeting of Germans was held on the same evening at St. Joseph, Mo., at which resolutions expressing the deepest sympathy for Prussia were adopted, and a considerable sum of money raised.

—Hon. Lawrence W. Church, a leading member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, from McHenry county, died at his residence, in Woodstock, yesterday morning, aged fifty-one years. His disease was cholera morbus. He was a leading member of the bar, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress against Gen. Farnsworth, present incumbent.

—Peter Blimm, who a short time ago killed a boy eight years old at the house of Wm. Hoffman, near Burlington, Boone county, Kentucky, and then attempted to outrage the wife of Mr. Hoffman, was promptly arrested, a special grand jury indicted him for murder in the first degree, and on Wednesday he was tried by a court specially convened and found guilty. He was sentenced to be hung August 26th.

—The centennial valuation of real estate for purposes of taxation is nearly completed in Cincinnati and Hamilton county. In eighteen of the twenty-four wards of the city the total valuation is one hundred and thirty-two million five hundred thousand dollars, being an increase over the valuation in 1859 of sixty-three and a half millions. The total valuation of all the townships except two is twenty-one million seven hundred thousand dollars, being an increase since 1859 of almost nine millions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞DANCING.
Prof. D. Mayer
Begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has engaged Turner's Hall for his Dancing School, which will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st of October. Circulars will be ready in September. jul21:a3

HEADQUARTERS DUQUESNE GREYS, Pittsburgh, July 22d, 1870.
☞THE MEMBERS OF THE SECOND COMPANY DUQUESNE GREYS will meet at the Armory for Parade, at 4 o'clock, sharp, THIS AFTERNOON, provided with Plume and Pompoon. J. B. MOORE, Capt. Com'dg. jul22:a3

HEADQ'TERS DUQUESNE GREYS BATTALION, Pittsburgh, July 21st, 1870.
☞GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.—The Battalion is notified to assemble at the Armory, fully equipped for Parade, on FRIDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock. By order of the GENERAL COMMANDING. WM. R. REED, First Lieut. and Act. Adj't. jul22:a2

REMOVAL.
LAING & M'KALLIP
Have removed to 317 Liberty St., lately occupied by Culp & Shepard, where they will be pleased to meet their friends and the public generally. They have constantly on hand a choice assortment of Family Flour, Grain, Feed, Hay and Calcined Plaster, White Lime, Foundry Flour, Baled Hay, &c. They are also general agents for the celebrated Johnstown Hydraulic and Louisville Cement and Anthracite Coal. jul21:a3

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STATIONERY.
We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,
150,000 ENVELOPES,
REAMS RULED PAPER,
REAMS FLAT PAPER,
QUIRES BLANK BOOKS,
25 CASES SLATES,
20,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE,
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN,
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD,
250 DOZEN INKS, FLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING,
200 GROSS LEAD PENCILS,
325 GROSS STEEL PENS,
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS,
300 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS,
175 POCKETBOOKS,
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—Sheet Iron Chimney, 24 to 30 inches diameter, and 30 to 36 feet long—good second hand. Address, stating price, LOCK BOX 394, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.—Immediately, a Dress MAKER at No. 53 Third street. None but an experienced hand need apply.

WANTED—AGENTS—For to sell the HOMESHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, on Commission in city and country. Apply at No. 70 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—RECRUITS.—Several stout, able bodied men, of good reputation, are wanted to fill up the FOURTH COMPANY DUQUESNE GREYS. This company is one of the best in the Battalion. Apply at the office of A. G. BEESON, Foot of 42d street.

WANTED—Several Men for Farm Work, Gardening and Driving. Also, for Brickyard Work. Several Girls Wanted for Cooking, Chamberwork, Dining-room work and light work of all description. Apply at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—MORTGAGES. $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest. THOMAS K. PETTY. Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker, No. 179 Smithfield Street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES, Thirty Thousand Dollars to Loan In large or small amounts on property in Allegheny county at a fair rate of interest. CHARLES JEREMY. Real Estate Agent, 68 Grant street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CHECK.—On the 12th or 13th inst., a CHECK for $34.25, No. 80, dated 12th July inst., drawn by Wm. McCully & Co. in favor of Messrs. Bradley & Dull, or bearer. The finder will please leave it at No. 18 and 20 Wood street. As payment has been stopped it is of no value to any one. A. H. BAUMAN.

FOUND.—On Saturday evening, a POCKET-BOOK, containing money, &c. The owner can have it by calling at 243 Sandusky street, Allegheny, and identifying it. J. MAHAFFEY.

FOUND.—JULY 6th, A LIGHT BROWN COW, 8 or 9 years old. Owner will come and pay charges and take her away. EGDIUS HESS, Ohio street, near East Lane.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—No. 36 Esplanade street, Allegheny, HOUSE of 7 rooms and finished attic; gas throughout; hot and cold water; kitchen. Possession given September 1st. Apply on premises, or to JOHN STERRETT, Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Country Residence. At Edgewood Station, a large DOUBLE TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and nearly 3 acres of ground. The house contains 15 rooms; also a well of soft water in kitchen. Any one in want of a splendid house will do well to call and examine this property. Will take city property in part payment if suitable. For further information call at the place, opposite Edgewood Station, on the P. R. R. JOHN GRAZIER.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE.—Furnished well, at 78 First street, well located for a boarding house. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE, corner of Logan and Hazel street, seven rooms with grass yard in front. The best location in the 7th ward. Will sell low, as I wish to go to the country. Apply at 60 LOGAN STREET, or address Mrs. M. L. B., No. 60 Logan Street.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—$2,500 will buy a house with five rooms and hall, with four lots 24 feet front by 100 feet in depth, with stabling, fronting on a forty feet street; one-half square back of Pennsylvania avenue, Twentieth ward, near East Liberty. Apply at 174 Grant street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE.—STOCK FARM.—Contains 240 ACRES, one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, balance woods. Improvement: 2 dwellings, very large barn and stable; all necessary outbuildings; orchard and well watered by a small creek passing through the place. Situated in Jennings county, Indiana, 3½ miles from Vernon and 2½ miles from Queensville Railroad; in thriving neighborhood near to villages and churches. The farm can be purchased at $26 per acre. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., No. 164 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE. Several Second-hand WAGONS. One Light HOSE CARRIAGE, in good order. One or Two HORSES. Apply to JOHN DYER, Corner of South Canal street and Mary's Court, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—Engines and Boilers, New and Second Hand, of all kinds, constantly on hand. Orders from all parts of the country promptly attended to. JAMES HILL & CO., Corner Marion Avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A fine COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing 60 acres with 3 houses thereon; one a fine, comfortable and convenient house; good water, and one of the best water powers in Western Pennsylvania for a mill; 16 miles from the city, on the waters of Turtle Creek Road, ¼ of a mile from Stewart's Station, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Also, several good Farms in good locations and houses for sale. Enquire of WILLIAM WARD, No. 110 Grant St., opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE.—ON 8 YEARS' CREDIT: 10 LOTS, ½ acre each in orchard of large bearing Apple, Peach and Pear Trees. 2 LOTS, having a fine view of the cities; Price $400 to $500 each. 1 HOUSE and LOT, full of choice bearing fruit. Price $1000. 1 LARGE NEW COTTAGE, 9 rooms; wide hall, front and side porches, 2 cellars, 2 large cisterns, good well of water at back door, carriage house and stable, grapes bearing, young orchard bearing, finest view of the cities and rivers, opposite mouth of Penn street, Mt. Washington, with 1 acre. Price $4,500. Or 2 acres more of fine orchard can be had with it. Within fifteen minutes walk of the cities. Enquire of W. LINHART, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—An elegant frame cottage house, containing 5 rooms and hall situate on Main st., lot 20 by 100 feet. This property is very desirable, both on account of its convenience and reasonable price. Any one desiring a desirable house should not fail to secure this bargain.
A large and beautifully situated lot, 60 by 100 feet on 44th street, near Butler, can be bought at present for a very reasonable consideration. This will make a pretty spot for a handsome residence.
On Boundary street—A frame dwelling (2 story) containing 10 rooms, now renting for $300. Lot 24 by 100. $11,800 will buy this, which is far below its value.
$300—Lots 20 by 100 each, pleasantly situated near the Pennsylvania Railroad, can be purchased still by applying at the corner of Penn and 33d street.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY. The two story double house, the residence of Robert S. Kennedy, Esq., adjoining the residence of Messrs. Wm. and Hay Walker and Wm. Cooper, in McClure township, on the New Brighton Road, about 3 miles from the city. The house contains 11 rooms; also, ice house and cooling room, summer kitchen and laundry and out-house, convenient to the main building; the house is supplied with water and gas. The grounds, comprising about 10½ acres, are tastefully laid out and are stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, &c. On the premises are a large stable, cold grapery, out houses and gardener's house of 5 rooms. Verner Station, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. is within a few minutes' walk of the house. For terms, enquire at the PEARL MILL, Allegheny.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh,
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases, Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in Buchanan Postoffice, July 23d, 1870.

M	Fortune Kate	R
Burwell Lizzie	Fogle Barney	Reed Ella
C	G	Reed Mary E
Carson Ellen	Gormley Ann	Richey James
Cunningham D	Goldthorpe F	Reed Mary
Conaway Elizabeth	H	S
Carlisle James	Hughes David	Smith Amanda
Conaway Cinda	Harley Annie	Shock Harry
Canard Jno D	J	Sine Valentine
Cropman Mrs	James Walter	Spear Mrs J A
Collins Chas	M	Speer Mary Ann
Corey Wm	Miller & Lindsay	Staley Cyrus
D	Mason Thomas	Sun Henry
Davis M C	Mordock P A	T
Draper Mary A	McLean Mich	Taylor Robt
E	McMains M	Turrel Jno L
Evans Josiah	McMahon J T	V
F	McClure Wm	Vandergrift T J
Fairfield S R	McGee Joseph	W
Foster A D		Ward Jno P

PHILIP HOERR, P. M.

CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD, 141 First avenue.