THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
J. S. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. ROUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Delivered by carrier, per week ..... 15.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 160.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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TERMS:
Single subscribers ..... $1.50.
Clubs of five ..... 1.33.
Clubs of ten ..... 1.13.
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GENERALITIES.

THERESA is popular in Virginia.

MILLARD FILLMORE has been at Saratoga.

THE Vice President is at his home in Indiana.

YANKEE ROBINSON has his "great show" in Montreal

BARON GEROLT attended the funeral of M. Prevost Paradol.

THE Lingards have lingered all summer at Long Branch.

ROSA BONHEUR is painting the portrait of the Czar's favorite dog.

"FEN" thinks stays are like snobs because they are a coarse-sek.

CHINESE counterfeiters drive a thriving business on the Pacific coast.

THE New York *World* says Onida is not a widah at all, but a spinster.

CHICAGO PEOPLE amuse themselves by shooting pigeons in the parks.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is said to have liabilities amounting to $10,000.

A. T. STEWART is said to have made a round million by the raise in gold.

MRS. ABBY MCFARLAND is to publish a volume composed of her magazine articles.

THE negroes of Indianapolis have petitioned to have German taught in the public schools.

IT is said that Olive Logan and Anna Dickson are going to England on a mission of their own.

Punch says that in Greece it is not now the golden age, or the stone age, or the bronze age, but the brigand age.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, etc., says at the theatre of war very few people care to be placed in a private box.

Punch has a weak imitation of his most famous joke, in his recent advice to persons who have "fallen in love"—fall out.

THE latest reported monster is a two headed child in San Francisco, which has had one head amputated and still lives.

PRESIDENT GRANT's cottage at Long Branch cost, including furniture and carpets, $32,000, which came out of his own pocket.

AT Buckley station, Mo., Robert Buckley's dog bit Mr. Hermann Newhoff's dog, whereupon Newhoff killed Buckley with a shot gun.

A WOMAN in Indiana has a mania for keeping gaunders, of which she has seventy-five, and she herself is the only goose in the lot.

A SEVERE fight was fought last week between a herd of swine and a den of rattlesnakes near Columbus. The former were victorious.

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BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gen. Sherman and family have gone to Berkeley Springs.

—Jas. Keen, aged 70, died from sunstroke at Louisville yesterday.

—The steamship Caledonia, from New York, arrived at Bristol Saturday.

—The steamship China, from New York, arrived at Queenstown Saturday.

—The deaths last week in New York were 1,251, being 241 more than the week previous.

—E. L. Thomas, pork and commission merchant of Cincinnati, died at Yellow Springs yesterday.

—The last of the prelates who have been in attendance at the Ecumenical Council left Rome Saturday.

—The germes of Terre Haute, Ind., are raising a considerable fund for sanitary uses in the Prussian army.

—At Terre Haute, Indiana, Saturday night, a drunken man named Norton was run over and cut to pieces by a freight train.

—Coin in the treasury at Washington, Saturday, amounted to $105,903,000; coin certificates, $46,700,000; currency balance $60,352.

—The Republican County Convention at Cincinnati has been fixed for August 17. The delegates ought to be counted in apportioning delegates.

—The New Orleans firemen returned home Sunday afternoon from their Northern tour and were received by a large delegation of firemen and citizens.

—The steamship City of London, which sailed from New York Saturday, took mails for New York which were to have been dispatched by the Tarifa.

—The trouble between the shoe manufacturers and St. Crispin of Lynn, Massachusetts, have been settled satisfactorily. Work will be resumed to-day.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Movements of the Armies—Prussia Surprised, Nevertheless Prepared—Gen. Von Moltke Will Not be Hurried—Consuls Instructed to Facilitate the Return of Germans in Foreign Ports—Martial Law in Rhine and Other German Provinces—Proclamation by Napoleon to the French Nation—A Pledge Not to Disturb Germanic Nationality—Prussians Blow up the Eastern Abutment of the Kehl Railway Bridge—Report That Denmark Has Declared War—Russia, Austria and Italy Certainly Neutral—Farewell of the Prussian Queen to the Rhine Provinces—A Prussian Repulse and Advance of the French Reconnoissance—Coblentz the Base of Prussian Operations—Paris Convention Not to be Respected—Fenian Demonstrations at Dublin in Favor of France.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Army Movements. Prussia Taken by Surprise.

LONDON, July 22, 11 p. M.—The army movements on both sides are slow. A special correspondent writes from Berlin, on the 20th inst., that Prussia was actually taken by surprise. Nobody contemplated war. Hence the concentration of forces is less advanced than with the French; nor will Von Moltke be hurried into premature movements of mobilizing the Prussian army. The soldiers can when regiments march as they are, not waiting for reserves, which follow when ready, to form regular method is when regiments await their reserves until their ranks are filled full. The latter and slower method has now been adopted, showing that the French have not actually threatened immediate invasion. No soldier of Germany has yet left Berlin. The infantry reserves were arriving on Tuesday, and a number of regiments are expected to leave Berlin Friday. The enthusiasm and confidence increases daily. The feeling throughout Germany is very comparable to that of the North when Fort Sumter was attacked. Business is dull, and commercial distress is terrible and there are numerous failures of old and strong houses. It is perfectly understood in Berlin that Germany, if victorious, will march to Paris.

Arrest of Correspondents.

The correspondents of *La Liberte* and *La Reppel* have been arrested—one for taking notes and sketches and sketching the fortifications, and the other was detected by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. They were both subsequently released.

The correspondent arrested yesterday at Metz is a German, named Wise. Hit Russell, journeying toward Prussia, although the *Journal Officiel* reiterates Lebeuf's order that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army, it is reported that one pass was issued to the correspondent of an English Roman Catholic paper. In France only official news is to be allowed.

Report Denied.

The *Figaro* denies the report that General Decrouy is dead, and states that information to the contrary has been received from Metz.

Resume of Army Movements.

LONDON, July 22.—The *Times* of this morning publishes the following resume of its special correspondents in both of the opposing armies, which is dated Friday, and the dispatches contain a general resume of the operations already undertaken, and the time and the arrangements made for offence and defence by both parties.

The *Times* argues from data that the marvellous rapidity with which the Prussians had the army in two corps in the field, concentration upon the Rhine at the critical points, and the defeated Napoleon's plan for the conquest of the Rhine provinces and the disintegration of the German States. It says that the plan upon which the French counted to wage the conflict was by rapid movements to burst the barrier of the Rhine, and after concentrated at the camps of Chalons into Central Germany, subdividing the North German army in forming in the French province of the Lower Rhine, and by being distributed between Strasbourg and Metz, the Rhine, adjoining Rhenish Bavaria.

Prussian News.

BERLIN, July 21.—The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

Railroad public traffic has ceased and passenger traffic closes on the 24th. Gottingen University is closed, and all the students have enlisted. From Bonn three hundred are expected. All the University will soon close. The Prussian headquarters are now at Neuenahr, eight miles south of Bingen, on the river Ahr.

Germans in Foreign Ports.

The government has issued circulars to all Consuls of North Germany, in foreign ports, regulating them to forward immediately all passports available to military duty, paying their passage to the Fatherland, and to furnish them with such articles as are necessary on the voyage. They are also empowered to act as ward on the same terms all Englishmen who may be left destitute by Germans.

The sailors of German ships who are in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the navy, and to-day 300 Hamburg-parts are emptied to man the German navy.

Martial Law in Rhine Provinces.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia. The port of Hamburg is still open, and traffic is not disturbed.

Napoleon Proclaims to the People of France.

PARIS, July 23.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

Frenchmen: There are in the life of a people critical moments, when the national honor, the dignity of its rank, and even its tranquillity above all other interests, and apolies itself to the destinies of the nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence, during and since the war of 1866, of the most conciliatory disposition, has held our good will of no account and has rewarded our forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where every man trembles at the morrow. A foul incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shows the gravity of the situation in presence of the new pretensions. Our claims; they were made to undermine our power, they were evaded and followed with contemptuous disregard. Our country manifested profound displeasure at this action, and quickly a war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us, we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace based on the free interest of the people, and assist in abolishing the precarious condition of things where all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France, which is once more unfurled in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles; it I go to place myself at the head of a valiant army, which is animated by love of country and devotion to duty. The army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe.

I take with me my son, despite his tender years. He knows the duties his name imposes, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible. NAPOLEON.

Movements of the German Army—Denmark Declares for War.

PARIS, July 23.—The army of South Germany has been ordered north, and the Prussian army goes south.

Denmark has decided for war. She will wait until the French fleet enters the Baltic. Hungary is also for France.

The Emperor's proclamation to the people made a profound impression.

England Preparing to Put Her Army on a War Footing.

LONDON, July 23.—In consequence of the attitude of Austria toward Bavaria and the renewed rumors of the warlike attitude of Russia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on a war footing.

The Channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron under command of Admiral Hornby, who has been telegraphed at Valparaiso to return to England immediately.

A special from Berlin to-day announces that passenger traffic on the railways ceases to-morrow. The Reserves and Landwher are being pushed forward. The army is in excellent spirits and full of confidence.

Panic in the French Camp—The French Massing at Metz.

STRASBURG, July 22.—A panic occurred here this morning, occasioned by the report of a loud explosion. The Prussians had blown up the abutment of the Kehl railway bridge.

Marshal Mac Mahon is expected here to-morrow. The Emperor is expected at Nancy. The French troops are massing at Metz and Thionville.

Prussian Commanders.

BERLIN, July 23.—Prince Frederick William commands the left of the Prussian army—Prince Frederick Charles the center, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld the right. The defences of the coast will be entrusted to Gen. von Falkenstein. Staff officers will be the same as in the war against the Austrians in 1866. Gen. Dreysee will lead the advance over the Rhine. Sanbrucken will be the center of operations. More than one hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled.

A Question of Veracity.

In the North German Parliament, last evening, Count von Bismarck, denied the assertion conferred the impossibility of the Prince of Hohenzollern's candidacy. He asserted that from the time the Government first knew of the project nothing personal or official was said about it.

French War Minister and Correspondents.

PARIS, July 23.—General Lebeouf, in reply to a committee of the press who petitioned to accompany the army, said that he would only consent to remove restrictions on condition that correspondents would promise to print nothing untrue.

Neutral Powers.

VIENNA, July 23.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon. The neutrality of Spain is certain.

Bavarians in Paris.

PARIS, July 21.—The Swiss Legation at Paris has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian citizens. The Dutch Consul will protect French citizens in Prussia.

Steamer Timely Warned.

The steamship Holsatia, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, was discovered by an English pilot lying to in a fog. The pilot informed the captain of the declaration of war between France and Prussia, and warned him to make Plymouth with all possible dispatch, which was done.

Russia Will Remain Neutral.

PARIS, July 23. *La Patrie* this afternoon says a dispatch has been received from St. Petersburg containing the following information: The Czar addressed a note to the Prussian Minister, in which he regrets the precipitate measures taken on both sides and that Prussia was not allowed Russia and the other powers of Europe to act in favor of peace. The Czar concludes by regretting the calamity of war, will remain neutral, so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer. He adds that he is ready to do all in his power to mitigate the horrors of war.

Count Denemoff, the Minister of Hesse, in Paris, has requested Mr. Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect Hesse, provided the French Government agrees to the request. Mr. Washburne acceded to the request.

Bridge Blown Up by the Prussians.

STRASBOURG, July 23.—Yesterday afternoon a Prussian force appeared on the Baden side of the river blew up the eastern side of the bridge connecting the city with Kehl.

French Army from Algiers.

MARSEILLES, July 22.—Yesterday a large part of the army which has been operating in Algeria arrived here. The regiments are manned by numerous volunteers. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets of the city on their way to the train.

Various War Items.

The London *Saturday Review* does not think the freedom of the Rhine will be affected one way or another by the contemplated collisions. The duty of the press in these war times, the *Review* says, is to keep cool.

The *Times* sharply criticises the language used by the French Emperor in the recent circular to diplomatic agents. His plea that war arises with the unanimous approval of the people seems hollow.

Holland particularly begs for silence about the disposition of Belgium.

The Austrian Reichstag has been convened for an extra session, in order to take measures necessary to preserve neutrality.

The departure of the Emperor for the front has been postponed, for a few days.

French agents in the South German States have demanded their passports.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Metz, France, says the whole country swarms with French spies, who seem eager to pay for all information touching the movements of the French. Prussia, however, not through pride, but because she knows with tranquillity the results of the war, in harmony with this object declines to take any steps to repel the calumnies.

The *Liberte* says that the Government is in receipt of information from Copenhagen relative to the neutrality of Denmark. This news is contrary to recent reports on the subject. The Government has not yet been able to advise the Cabinet to take no steps until the arrival in those waters of a French fleet.

It is not likely that a battle will occur for some days, both armies are in splendid condition. The Prussians are in no hurry, confident General Moltke will await an assault on ground of his own choosing. The French are in a hurry, and will be bound to resent the injury; and as nobody can see from which side such injuries may come, it is the plain duty of our government to keep itself clear of all entanglements with either, and preserve the most complete freedom of action in whatever emergencies may arise. As one of our statesmen said in a memorable epoch, "our party differences cease at the water's edge." It would embarrass our government and imperil the national honor for our political parties to divide on a question like the present war, in which the success of either belligerent is the same thing to us, and in which we have no other national interest than the protection and security of our commerce. Patriotic citizens will tolerate the utmost freedom of individual opinion and sympathy, but no citizen who is enlightened as well as patriotic will wish to sway the government a hair's breadth from that perfect neutrality which will leave it at equal liberty to demand redress of France or of Prussia, if either shall abuse its rights as a belligerent.

If it is understood by common consent that both political parties will equally support the general front in that policy of strict neutrality from which no one expects him to depart, our press may safely indulge in the utmost freedom of comment on the grounds, events, and prospects of the war. We believe it will be a genuine uniformity of opinion on a subject so exciting. An intelligent judgment can be formed only by comparison of diverse views and looking at the question from different standpoints, and every journal which ably presents any side of the question, and supports it by an exhaustive array of facts and arguments, imparts to the service like that received by a judge fearnable counsel, or by a parliamentary debate. We shall be glad to see, not only impartial, but a wide latitude of opinion and discussion, but at the same time give a united support to the government in that policy of honor and dignity which the Constitution has placed by all our national traditions and by a statesmanlike perception of our national interests.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The war is not between France and Prussia; Neither is it between Napoleon and King William. It is a war between the people of Prussia and the Napoleonic dynasty, for the integrity of the Prussian nationality. In Prussia the King counts for very little. He is old; is soon to pass away, and to be succeeded by a liberal heir. The Prussian people have faith in his own divine right as he in turn merely the representative of the demands of the German people for a complete nationality. And of the enthusiasm with which all Germans, whether Prussians, Bavarians, citizens of the smaller German States, or even Austrians, feel against the French aggressor. Napoleon, on the other hand, is in no sense a representative of the French people. By skillful manipulations he may succeed in arousing popular pride and patriotism and national resentments to such a pitch that France may ultimately support him; but in the outset he was merely the persistent gambler he has always been, and, however, in sore straits—and is playing, in a desperate emergency, his last card. What ever else may happen, it is impossible that the French should feel any sympathize with neither. As it is, cherishing no ill will to the people, we earnestly wishing them the deliverance which is likely to come from the present complications, the Americans nevertheless are fully as much in sympathies of their whole hearts to the cause of the Prussian people, with which is bound up so much of hope, progress, and the possibility of freedom and unity of Germany, not merely for Prussia, but even for the true France of the future.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Berlin statistician who estimates that the decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year, on account of the war, will reach fully 200,000, is not very well acquainted with the statistics of German emigration to America. The decline in German emigration will be much well be greater than its entire body. If the war should continue for three months, the decline in German emigration, as compared with the great emigration of the last few years, will be about 50,000. If the war should continue, through the winter, the decline is extremely improbable, the decline will be about 100,000.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

There are railroad and other enterprises whose early prosecution is contingent upon their ability to float their bonds in Europe. Some of them are of national and of great importance. Against these the door of hope is accumulative closed. While the basis of their chance of obtaining the assistance they need is gone, the fact may not suggest additional financial difficulty, but it unquestionably involves the question whether they are associated with the process of national development.

[From the Boston Post.]

While the German population in this country are holding meetings for sympathy with their fatherland, German bankers are working with might and main, and not unsuccessfully, to depress Government bonds and run down our national credit abroad. They loll gold and bear bonds, spreading the return of our bonds from Europe, which gives them their coveted chance to cover short sales of bonds here. They also take pains to report that there is danger of the Government's running short of gold in consequence of an anticipated falling off in imports. This practical manifestation of German regard for this country is but cheap cuinoidery for the feeling in favor of monarchical Prussia.

There is true courage in Denmark and the Danes. Promptly the plucky little kindom declares itself for France and offers all facilities for the punishment of its oppressor, Prussia. The manliness of the position is particularly commendable when we reflect upon the fate in store for her if France should be discomfitted. Her course, too, is in pleasant contrast with that of England, a nation she has no great reason to admire, having been left by her to suffer disgrace and loss of territory in the Schleswig-Holstein war. England's servility to Prussia, as indicated by the London *Times*, may be the result of an elevated sympathy, but it looks remarkably like mistaken prudence.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The apparent apathy of the French citizens of the United States is in striking contrast with the enthusiasm and zeal displayed by the Germans. While the Germans are holding meetings in all the large cities, pledging men and money to carry on the war, and sending messages of sympathy and promises of material aid to King William, the French have not, to our knowledge, held as yet a single meeting, nor sent a dollar to Napoleon. We know that it will be said that the Germans are much more numerous in this country than the French, but the fact is hardly the less striking on that account. The French are numerous in New York, but no meeting has been held there. In this city they have a society organized for mutual support and assistance, but no meeting has been called here. In St. Louis, the other night, a meeting was announced, but less than a baker's dozen were present, and an adjournment was made.

DROPPINGS FROM THE PRESS.

The New York *World* says: As a nation, we have an interest in it only so far as it may affect our commerce and the rights of our citizens on the ocean or in foreign lands. If, in the course of hostilities, either belligerent should commit trespasses which the honor of our government would be bound to resent, it would be very awkward for us to have given our previous sympathies to the side from which we had received the wrong. Our government should keep itself in a position to demand prompt redress and enforce prompt reparation from either party, if either party should fail to respect our rights. All our merchant ships are subject to detention and search for contraband of war, and to capture for alleged violations of blockade; and in the exercise of this belligerent right, France or Prussia may become trespassers by the zeal or imprudence of its officers, or the arrogance of its government. If American vessels should be captured and unjustly condemned by either belligerent, our government will be bound to resent the injury; and as nobody can see from which side such injuries may come, it is the plain duty of our government to keep itself clear of all entanglements with either, and preserve the most complete freedom of action in whatever emergencies may arise. As one of our statesmen said in a memorable epoch, "our party differences cease at the water's edge." It would embarrass our government and imperil the national honor for our political parties