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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

ROME is startled by a proposed daily paper.

THE prospects of the harvest in England improve daily.

AUSTRIA will prohibit the proclamation of Papal Infallibility.

ADVICES from Cape Town, Africa, announce the discovery of new diamond fields.

VICE ADMIRAL PORTER expects to spend August with his family at Narragansett, R. I.

PRINCE MENSCHIKOFF GLADSTONE now receives a salary of £5,000 a year, and this is to be raised to £8,000.

THE *Mankheimer Abendzeitung*, a democratic organ, assails the Hohenzollern family and Count Bismarck.

THE Rev. Mr. Moffatt, the celebrated African missionary, has arrived in London from the Cape of Good Hope.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, builds a theatre for the people, which is to cost $160,000.—It is to accommodate 2,350 persons, at ten cents admission.

THERE are now but two capital offences in the penal code of Great Britain. In the last half-century there were one hundred and seventy capital offences.

THE Macintosh Oil Works, at Leith, Scotland, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. Three men were killed and one badly injured by an explosion during the fire.

PRINCE LEOPOLD of Hohenzollern, says a Berlin dispatch of July 14, whose present residence was unknown, is staying at the watering-place of Reichenhall, in Bavaria.

THE Paris *Monde* says that Count Bismarck has proposed to assist Marshal Prim in acquiring Gibraltar by force of arms, in case Prince Leopold became King of Spain.

THE largest trout ever caught in the Tay, or probably in any other river, was landed with the net on one of Lady Gray's fishings, near Perth recently. It weighed fifty pounds.

A RUSSIAN company is engaged in establishing navigation on the Dwina and Amoor rivers and rapids of Dgaria, with a view of promoting commercial intercourse with Central Asia.

THE war preparations at Cherbourg and Toulon give evidence of extraordinary celerity. It is reported that forty-five vessels of war and transports were armed and fitted for active service in one day.

THE *France* claims that France has acted openly, but that Marshal Prim and Count Bismarck surrounded themselves with mystery. They wanted to place France in presence of an accomplished fact.

TYPHUS fever is on the increase in Liverpool. It was reported at a meeting of the workhouse committee that there are now 185 fever patients in the hospital, which contains accommodation for 192 only.

A CALCUTTA dispatch to the French papers of July 15, says: "An earthquake has occurred near Tilla, and has partly destroyed the telegraph lines. Communication is expected to be restored very shortly."

As one of the strongest incentives to war, the French journals said that if France had once more submitted to be insulted and outwitted by Bismarck, "no woman of character would have consented to be seen on a Frenchman's arm."

The Paris *Siècle* contains an address to the "workmen of all nations," with numerous signatures, protesting against blood being "shed for the odious satisfaction of vanity, or self-love, and of wounded and unsatiated monarchial ambition."

THE full extent of the loss of life caused by the firedamp explosion at the Silvendale Colliery, in North Staffordshire, is now known. Nineteen bodies have been "brought to bank," and it is stated that most of them exhibited traces of intense suffering.

THE monument to King Robert the Bruce, designed by George Crutksbank, which is to be erected at Edinburgh, will represent the King in chain armor, standing on a rock pedestal. The statute will be in bronze, 10 feet in height; the pedestal gray granite, 12 feet high.

DIAKOGUE at a Paris curiosity shop: "You are wrong, Monsieur, not to take this sleeping bachaste, the bachelor is delightful, and, finally it is to Cupidinger." "He is a useless thing." "Perhaps so, Monsieur, but consider how well it will look in case of a state affair."

THE lightning, recently struck the powder magazine of Santa Spirito, at Venice, where 600,000 pounds of that material are stored away. The conductor received the electric discharge, and its top literally melted away, and the whole length twisted, but no further damage was done.

THE railroad over the St. Gothard mountain is of great interest in Europe. Italy has voted 45,000,000 francs toward it; Switzerland votes 20,000,000; North Germany 10,000,000 francs, and little Baden over 3,000,000 francs for its construction. France has commercial reasons for voting nothing.

THE new French engine of war, of which we have already heard by cable, called the *mitrailleuse*, capable of throwing a shower of balls at each discharge, has recently been put to the test. Three hundred horses were killed by the fire of a row of them within the space of three minutes.

RECENTLY huge posters appeared on the walls about Woolwich announcing a public meeting in favor of woman suffrage, but as the hour approached the hall contained five persons only out of a population of 72,000 souls, this audience comprising one boy, the hall-keeper, and three old women.

M. Louis Blanc asks will "England, so frightened at the image of a republic installed in the European nation best adapted for one, profit by the lessons of the current troubles?" "Forget not, he says, "men of the Bourse, the absurd necessity of having a king at all price sometimes costs very dear.

THE Emperor, says *La Liberte*, is personally inclined to war. He does not forgive Prussia for the attitude she assumed at the time of the *plebiscite*. M. de Bismarck had determined, and the Emperor knew it at the time, on declaring war against Napoleon III, if the result of the popular vote had been less favorable.

THE *Frankfurter Zeitung*, an irreconcilable adversary of the new regime in Germany, says "There is reason to despair of civilization, progress, liberty and right. The battles about to take place will not be combats for freedom or patriotism, and the victories, whoever may win them, will in the end profit only for military despotism."

THE *Recoil* contains a protest with several hundred signatures, which says that "the intrigue of General Prim neither menaces the interests nor honor of France; that a war undertaken on that pretext against German or Spanish brothers would be iniquitous, ruinous, and deserving the execrations of mankind; and that it can only be profitable to deposits a d the founders of dynasties."

BELGIUM, which France proposed to annex, has an area of only 11,267 square miles, but has a population of 4,889,094, being thus the most densely inhabited country in Europe. She has a standing army of 40,000 men, and when on the war footing her forces number 100,000. Beside the standing army she has a National Guard representing about 400,000 men. Belgium has an extensive commerce, and her finances are in a very satisfactory state.

A NATIVE of Rhenish Prussia writes to M. Granier de Cassagnac that the German people on the left bank of the Rhine do not desire annexation to France, and that "before conquering that section the French must destroy the armies and people of the German Confederation—a rather difficult matter." M. de Cassagnac replies that there is a choice of only two alternatives—"either France will go to the Rhine, or Prussia will go to the Pyrenees."

A LONDON letter dated July 9, has the following: "The death of Lord Clarendon was telegraphed, but did they say what killed him? It was the Greek brigands. While the fate of the prisoners was still pending he could neither eat nor sleep. Night and day he was sending and receiving messages urging Mr. Eckstine to do everything in his power to save them, and when the news of their death came, he was prostrated by the blow, and never recovered.

A BOMBAY dispatch of July 13, says: Accounts from Nankin state that serious disorders have taken place in consequence of cases of child stealing in which foreigners are said to be implicated. Several Chinese under torture are reported to have acknowledged the participation of aliens. An attack on the French missionaries was expected. Great agitation prevailed, and on the demand of the English Consul, Mr. Medhurst, the British gunboat Dove had been ordered to Nankin to protect the Catholic priests.

THE Kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been brought into question by the secret treaty, has an area of 13,446 square miles, a population of 3,755,693, and an army of 60,000 men. It has a navy of 60 steamers, with 641 guns, and 51 sailing vessels with 399 guns. The kingdom has a moderate revenue, which is not exceeded by the current expenditures. The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 651,267 square miles, with an estimated population of 18,371,000. Java is the most important of these colonies.

THE London newspapers contain the following advertisement: "*Gads Hill Place, Highmo, near Rochester, Kent.*—A very valuable and beautiful Freehold Residential Property, delightfully situated, only one and one-half miles from the Highmo Station, two and one-half from Rochester, on the South-eastern and Chatham and Dover Railways, and within an hour and a half of the metropolis, comprising in the whole about thirty-six acres, for many years the favorite home of Charles Dickens." Solicitors, Messrs. Farrer, Gray & Co., No. 66 Lincoln's Inn fields."

THE Paris *Pays* details the origin of the war which France has to complain of against Prussia, since 1863 alone! 1863, Convention with Russia during the Polish war; 1864, Violation of Jutland and capture of Duppel; 1865, Interview of Prince Charles in Roumania; 1866, Sadowa; 1867, Luxembourg affair, military treaties with the South; 1868, Customs Parliament, Non-execution of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague; Annexation of Darmstadt south of the Maine; to the Confederation of the North; 1869, Military Convention with Baden, Belgian railroad affair; 1870, Mount St. Gothard railroad affair, Spanish throne question.

A LETTER from Ems gives the following account of the interview between King William and Benedetti: A review took place here to day on the ground near the promenade. As his Majesty was about to move on, M. Benedetti approached the King, and seemed on the point of addressing him on the subject apparently of certain papers which he held in his hand. His Majesty, who did not appear in a very amiable mood, replied very briefly, and making a polite movement, as if to excuse himself for not hearing the ambassador at that moment, went on rapidly, followed by his staff. That event is a disagreeable feeling on the minds of many standing by, but immediately after M. Majesty's brother, Prince Albrecht, separated himself from the group round the King and conversed with M. Benedetti most affably.

THE *Siècle* gives an account of a clever system of sleep stealing, which has lately discovered in Paris. Several persons unite to, buy a little flock of ten or twelve sheep, on a market day; they then place themselves on the high road at a spot where it crosses a copse or is intersected by ditches. As soon as a distant cloud of dust announces the approach of one of the large flocks of from 1,000 to fifteen hundred sheep, which are often led by a single shepherd to the capital, they hasten to put in operation arrangements previously concerted. The twelve sheep are placed at the edge of the road, where they browse on the scanty herbage. Excluded one whole night in the ground, one of the thieves pretends to watch them, and his accomplices are hid in the ditches. As soon as the large flock passes, these seize the sheep within their reach, and quickly mark them in red with the initials of the association, and push them into the little flock of twelve sheep. This trick is repeated as often as a flock passes, so that by the end of the day the twelve have become a hundred. It is so cleverly done that the theft is only discovered at the slaughter house, when the number is found wanting.

THE Paris correspondent of the *World* says: The legislative chamber has been crowded to excess and excited crowd, which overflowed the palace and invaded Place Bourgogne and the quays in front of the former. The sight here was curious, especially Tuesday, when M. Emile Ollivier read the letter announcing Prince Leopold was no longer a candidate for the Spanish crown, and expressed his belief there was no further question of the maintenance of Peace; there was a wild rush for the Bourse, the like of which has not been seen since the Credit Mobilier, Pereire, and Mires were in their palmy days. I do not believe I exaggerate when I state there were 1,500 hacks racing from the Palais Bourbon to the Bourse. The passengers in each were panting, to be first at the great mart that they might be sure of selling their information. Down to 3 P. M. war had seemed inevitable. But a rebound was certain; and to be sure the threes went up to 1,90. How those stock jobbers must regret their haste! One hundred thousand 3's at 68. The Prussian Ambassador has received his passport and leaves by special train in two hours. Eight hundred Bank of France at 2,800. France gave Rome to Italy, Austria gives the Tyrol. French troops in Rome recalled. Two hundred thousand Turkish at 43.50. Austria, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway join France. Austria receives Danubian principalities. Denmark its old frontiers. Poland is reconstructed. One hundred and fifty thousand Credit Foncier at 175! Whole Garde Mobile ordered to camp of Chalons. Lyons army on march to Strasbourg. General Douay to enter Luxembourg to morrow at the head of 60,000 men. Three hundred thousand Italian at 56. One hundred thousand dollars at 102. Five hundred thousand Orleans at 245." Then the hacks begin to rattle in from the Legislative Chamber. The drivers get a Napoleon; pay yourself and keep the rest for vails." The drivers cannot believe their ears. The stock jobber is breathless, but he contrives to gasp, "Peace—Prince de Hohenzollern withdrawn—Prussia's note satisfactory—Prussian Ambassador received by the Emperor—the incident is a thing of the past." Wild huzzas; wilder clapping of hands and stamping of feet. Everybody tries to get into the Exchange, which is already crammed full. The galleries themselves are crowded. What a scene is below! The thousands of people are in knots, fiercely gesticulating and bawling at each other, as if they were fighting. The great mass sways to and fro and from side to side. What torn bits of paper are constantly falling to the floor! What excitement there is around the "basket" (the place where the stock brokers stand) as everything rises on the great flood-tide of peace.

"LET us tell you," says a Saratoga correspondent of the New York *World*, "of a pretty little sulky, in summer silk, who had put on her duds before coming to the Columbian Springs to be filled. She spoke the *Brooklyn* dialect, which is religious, and she was accompanied by a fast-looking man who wore a sporting velvet coat and one of those absurd glossy hats which suggest the impossible idea of polished veal. "Give me another, dear," said she in a sweet, bubbling voice that had a lucesant plash to it. 'One more, darling; I do so love the little acid! don't you?' 'Yes, my charmer,' he replied softly, bending over her, 'but you promised me to stick to the fluoride of calcium until we are married.' 'Well, what's the difference; you were going to take the chloride of potassium for my sake, but you've been mixing iodides and bicarbonates for a week. You know it, now!' and she dropped a little hot tear into the last tumbler. Then they went slowly away in search of another puddle."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

WAR NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Secret Treaty Not Proposed by France, at Least Not Seriously—The Contrary Demonstrated at Berlin—Spain Indignant and Wants an Explanation from the French War Minister—The Loyalty of South Germany Disarranges Napoleon's Plans—Russian Press Comments on the Situation.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Positive Denial.

BOSTON, July 29.—M. Ollivier, in a letter to a friend here, denies the negotiation by France of the alleged secret treaty with Prussia. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France entertained the idea.

Sounding Bismarck.

PARIS, July 29.—All the French organs represent that the secret treaty was not seriously proposed by France, but rather as an attempt to test Bismarck.

The Original Draft of the Secret Treaty.

Count Von Bismarck yesterday publicly submitted the original draft of the secret treaty proposed between France and Prussia, in the presence of M. Benedetti, to the Senate, of all the Foreign Ambassadors at Berlin. The affair has created a great sensation, as being a complete exposure of the duplicity manifest that Bismarck, and not Benedetti, was the author of the treaty.

Spain Wants an Explanation.

LONDON, July 29.—The Spanish Government demanded on the 25th an explanation of the assertion in his address to the Corps Legislatif, that the Cortes was to be consulted about Prince Leopold's candidacy.

The Feeling in Spain—Government Secretly in Favor of France.

LONDON, July 29.—A special correspondent writes from Madrid on the 25th that the feeling of the Government was secretly in favor of France, based on satisfaction because Prussia and not Spain was attacked. The leaders of the North, however, disclaim sympathy, and warned the Government that the people would prefer immediate war, rather than a French alliance under such circumstances. The same sentiment is partly shared by the army. The order expelling Don Carlos from France was purchased through intrigue by Prim, and the Carlists are indefinite concerning the disloyalty of part of Southern Germany, but at the moment were nowhere in the Rhine before Prussia could concentrate. The Carlists believe that he was bitterly disappointed at the unanimity of all Germany in the offer to risk a movement north, with the South Germans on his flank, has certainly backed and perhaps ruined the night plan of the campaign. It is believed that no advance can now be made in August without marching on a general engagement. Prussia though not ready for attack, is ready everywhere for defense.

The Prolonged Stay of Headquarters, including the King at Ems Still Puzzles Berlin.

shows confidence that the Prussian lines are not anywhere seriously threatened.

The Russian Press Comments.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* blames France mostly, and then Austria and Italy. The *Gazette* blames Prussia. The *Schwarzer* and *Gelber* blame Austria more than France. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* is more against Prussia than against France. The *Journal de Francfort* says: "The *Moniteur*, the official paper, at first blamed Prussia, but now blames the Prussian Ministry. Prussia's conduct is

Neutrality.

An immediate and decisive movement of the French army is expected. The objective point is not yet transpired, but a simultaneous and formidable advance of the French on the Rhine will probably take place.

The Prussian Cabinet is now reckoned as independent of Prussia to make to Eng-

Danish neutrality is now reckoned as imperfect.

Austria is now siding with Prussia rather than France.

The Russian Government attempted to interfere by persuading Prussia to make to England the declaration about Belgian neutrality, but failed.

The Russian force in Poland has been increased to 200,000 men, including the regiments of the Imperial Guard.

The French Empress has sent a congratulatory address to the sailors of the Baltic fleet.

Prussia in excepting the Paris declaration, also excepted French prizes, because the navy encamped not carrying contraband of war.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest to five per cent.

Hanovarians in Chicago Address King William.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 28.—Two hundred Hanovarians held a meeting here to-day to take action in regard to the news received by the French cable that France, at the request of Prussia, had dropped the French service. After discussion, the following dispatch was sent by cable:

Berlin: Report reaches from Paris that three regiments of Hanovarians have been dropped from service. The Hanovarians of Chicago, in mass meeting, tender to the King their most fatehood of Napoleon. Our deepest sympathies are with all Germany. May our army soon enter Paris.

The New Mexico Gold Mine—Extraordinary Success of Miners.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DENVER, COL., July 29.—The Elizabethtown (N. M.) *Free press*, of the 16th, says that at the Moreno Gulch, miles for the past two months, have been in San Francisco, and in three men, cleared up three pounds of gold in twenty-four hours. Men from one claim in seven days took from Gibbet gulch, up fifty four ounces and eighteen pennyweights. The rocks are so full of the yellow metal, that water abundant. The gold shipments are larger than ever before.

The Michigan Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, July 28.—In the Legislature to-day, in the Senate, a resolution was presented from one thousand citizens of Berrien county asking for a convention to take action on the constitution. In the House a special message was received from the Governor, recommending legislation necessary to secure the collection of social statistics in the census; also to legalize tax rolls in certain counties.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Cattle market dull and active; quotations unchanged; 700 head changed hands at $5 for extra Ohio, $4.50 for good Kentucky, $4 for fair Illinois, $3 for poorer. Receipts for the week 256 cars; with 42 cars over from last week. Sheep tolerably active at last week's decline; sales 4,000 head at $4.75@5.25 for choice to $4.50 for good lambs, and sheep $3; one lot of 229 Ohio lambs sold at $4.12½. Hogs firm; operations confined to selected lots.

Dr. Schoeppe Offers to Volunteer for Prussia.

[By Telegraph to the Pitsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, July 28.—Governor Geary yesterday received a letter from Paul Schoeppe, dated Carlisle prison, appealing to the Governor for release in order that he may volunteer in the Prussian army.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Beeves dull at the lower quotations $@8½c; receipts for week 1,200 sales, 1,100. Hogs active; receipts light, and quotations well maintained at 12@12½c; receipts 3,100. Sheep dull with a downward tendency at 4@5c; lambs 7@7½; receipts of sheep and lambs 6,100.

—At Peoria, Illinois, Wednesday afternoon, the Peoria paper mills, Spink & Co's distillery, with 500 barrels of whisky, Carroll's cooper shop and Reynolds & Co's. pork house, were destroyed by fire, involving a loss estimated at $80,000. Hundreds of men were thrown out of employment. The fire originated in the cutting machine of the paper mills, it becoming heated by the friction with the rags.

—The Republican Convention of South Carolina, which met at Columbia Wednesday evening, nominated Governor Scott for re-election. A. J. Rancier, colored, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. A large majority of the delegates were colored. H. F. Whitsmuir was Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, and Platform. The cabbage-tree and Union Reform parts are stumping the State. The contest promises to be the most active ever knowing of the State.

—The marriage of Potter Palmer, Esq., a well known Chicago millionaire, with Miss Bertha Honore, daughter of Henry Honore, was celebrated yesterday afternoon, as previously advertised. The nuptial ceremony took place at 5½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. Sweney of the First Christian Church, of which the bride and groom are members, officiating. The ceremony lasted from six to eight, when Mr. and Mrs. Palmer left for New York, whence they will sail for Europe in a few days. There was no display of bridal gifts.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 27, 1870.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The sailing master of the Cambria says that yacht never sighted the Dauntless after the night of the start. Sixteen days the race in eighteen days and had heavy fogs and saw many ice bergs. The greatest run any one day was two hundred and eight miles. She passed Sandy Hook Light Ship one hour and thirty-five minutes ahead of the Dauntless. The sailing master also says that the Cambria passed the pilot boat last night, and that the Dauntless passed the same vessel, which had remained about stationary for about twelve hours afterwards.

Mr. Lorillard, who was a passenger on the Dauntless, reports that she lost two men overboard, and spent over two hours and a half in a vain effort to pick them up.

The result of the race caused intense excitement here. The universal feeling is that the relative speed of the yachts is as yet undecided. When the rumor spread, early yesterday afternoon, that the Dauntless was winner of the congratulations of jubilation were unbounded, and the revulsion was correspondingly great when it was learned that the English yacht was victorious. The betting on each was very heavy, especially on Wall street and among the guests at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among all classes (the number) who invested their money on the American yacht was very large. The impression is prevalent that the sailing master of the Dauntless took a less favorable course than the Cambria adopted.

The log of the Cambria shows: July 5th, run 56 miles, heavy sea; 6th, weather moderate, 120 miles; 7th, clear, 142 miles; 8th, lost sure top mast, tore top sail and split top sail, all hands employed clearing wreck; 9th, 220 miles, moderate weather; 10th, 245 miles, light airs; 11th, 133 miles, heavy sea, shipped large quantities of water at times; 12th, 160 miles; 13th, 141; 14th, 174; 15th, 161; 16th, 142; 17th, 61 miles; 18th, 140 miles; passed Cape Race six P. M.; 19th, 101 miles; again lost fore top mast; 20th, 144 miles; 21st, 169 miles; 22d, 156 miles; 23d, 75 miles; 24th, 85 miles; 25th, 83 miles; 26th, passed Sandy Hook, 320. P. M. High north latitude during voyage 54.59, on July 5th, which only decreased 1 degree on 11th to 52 on 11th, to 49 on 15th, 47 on 17th, 45 on 19th, 40 on 21st, 39 on 23d, 38 on 25th, 37 on 27th, 36 on 29th, 35 on 31st.

The Dauntless, though her course varied with tacks, ran down latitude from the start, 5th, 100 miles; 6th, 120 miles; 7th, fresh westerly wind, hasty; 8th, 90 miles, variable winds, heavy seas; 9th, 90 miles, cloudy; 10th, 140 miles, heavy gales S. S. W.; lost Cape Ann Bluff; Dennis overboard while furling the spinner; fore top mast gone and sprung out and reluctantly compelled to give them up; 11th, 145 miles, fresh breeze right sea, which moderated to a moderate breeze and smooth sea; 12th, 120 miles, variable weather; 13th, 127 miles, equally with a heavy head sea, split foresteysail, broke jib boom; 14th, 137 miles; 15th, 156 miles; 16th, 131 miles; 17th, 130 miles; 18th, 155 miles; 19th, 150 miles; 20th, 150 miles; 21st, 70 miles; 22d, 75 miles; 23d, 85 miles; 24th, 85 miles; 25th, 83 miles; passed Sandy Hook, 320. P. M.

The Cambria came up to the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning and will go on the dry dock immediately, receiving a thorough overhauling for the remainder of the season, preparatory to her voyage to America. The New York Yacht Club will give a dinner to the officers of the yacht at Delmonico's.

THE STOCK COMMERCIAL.

The Board of Indian Commissioners held a meeting last evening and re-elected Mr. Pratt as their President, and Mr. Gilfillan as Secretary. Messrs. Garwell, Long and Colfax were appointed a Committee to consult with the Secretaries, Interior, Navy, etc., and visit the Indian Territory. Messrs. Stanley and Campbell are to attend to the Sioux. Messrs. Stuart, Wright and Parker are to assist Commissioner Parker in the purchase of Indian goods. Thousands of Indians are expected here for the storage of goods, which will commence about the 15th. It is hoped all will be forwarded within twenty days. Reservations of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., have taken place, the positions for the Pacific coast will be purchased in California. Messrs. Beaver, Lake & Colfax will visit the Indian reservations on the Pacific slope, including Arizona, in September.

Judge Brady dissolves the injunction forbidding the consolidation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, Richard A. Cook of London, and Jeffries, Cooper and Hoffman, of West and Galway, officers of the Society for the Prevention of Gambling.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Custom receipts last week were $3,317,481.

Madame Ristori died at Florence, Italy, on Wednesday.

Sunstroke appears is dangerous disease in Boston and Portsmouth, N. H.

There was immense rejoicing at London over the reported destruction of Paris.

The steamship Calabria, for Europe, yesterday took $500,000 in specie and a quarter in specie.

—General O'Neil, the Fenian, has taken to Windsor, Vt., from Burlington, to-day, for trial.

—Jefferson Davis arrived at New Orleans yesterday afternoon, on his way to New York, to be sworn in as a Circuit Judge.

—One of the Willeston mills at East Hampton, Mass., was partially burned on Tuesday night. Loss, $10,000.

The sales of the Union Pacific Land Department for the past year aggregate $340,231. The sales of Pacific Railroad amounted to over $30,000.

—In Baltimore, yesterday, a colored man named Charles Custen murdered his wife, by cutting her throat with a razor. He was arrested.

—Judge Richardson has assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Secretary Boutwell is about to leave for Massachusetts.

A dispatch from Parisays Edmund About will replace the late Prevost Paradol in the French Academy, and possibly as Minister to Washington.

—Advices from Minnesota say that the harvest will be under way, but without doubt thunder showers prevent the curing and stacking of grain.

—The steamer Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall. The difficulty between Costa Rica and Bolivia has been arranged. A sharp earthquake occurred at Lima. No damage.

—The internal revenue collections for fifteen days prior to the 15 June first amounted to $29,293,000, a decrease of $60,200 as compared with the previous six months.

—At the Sioux Indian agency lodged in the county jail at Omaha were yesterday taken to Lincoln, Nebraska, to be put to work on the capitol building in process of erection there.

—Mooney & Co's. three story brick grist mill and mill, at Newburport, Mass., owned in yesterday's fire, was set on fire and rescued alive but badly injured. Damage $30,000.

—Emma Curtis, a servant in the house of Mrs. Kowzer, of Philadelphia, has been arrested for theft and attempt to smother all the inmates by turning on all the gas burners in the lower stories.

—The director porting out the interests of Wm. A. Swift & Co., manufacturers of hat stock, with offices in Cedar street, N. Y., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $40,000; partially by fire.

—Dispatches received at military headquarters say the Sioux Indians are collecting for a grand war dance. The Arapahoes and Cloud, joined Yellow Eagle, was thrown from a mule and killed a few days ago.

The following vessels are being fitted for service at Charlestown navy yard: Connecticut, Minnesota, Sabine, Sacramento, Pequonnock, Shawsheen, Sonoma, Shenandoah, Pocahontas, Virginia, Wabash and Worcester.

—Advices from the Cherokee Nation in Kansas are declined to attach both Governor Holden and Col. Wells for refusal to give up prisoners, and says the outrages on the Indians should be made to the Chief Justice of the United States.

—A young man named Frank Burdo attempted to commit suicide in a saloon at Cincinnati, yesterday, by first attempting to prevent the pistol ball from entering beyond the flesh. He was crazy from the effects of continued dissipation.

—The Democratic convention of Colorado nominated Jos. W. Allen for Congressional Delegate to Congress on the ninth ballot. Governor Hunt has declined to speak at prominent places in the Territory in behalf of the Republican party.

—A little child of James Cubler, seven months old, fell from a fifth story window, in Cincinnati, yesterday, and was instantly killed. It was sleeping on a bed close to the window, awoke and crawled out while its mother was asleep.

—A meeting of the session and members of the Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, was held yesterday morning. One hundred and five members withdrew themselves from connection with the church. The affair creates much comment.

—Judge Johnson, of the Common Pleas Court, has enjoined the Mayor and Council of Evansville, Indiana, from making the three hundred thousand dollar subscription to the Evansville and Indianapolis Road, authorized by election on Wednesday.

—Pembina dates to the 16th say reliable information has been received that the Blackfoot Indians have taken Fort Carroll, a Hudson post, on the South Saskatchawan. Commander McDonald is among the killed. Forts Sill and Edmonton were also attacked.

—At Cincinnati, Thursday morning, the Queen City saw and planing mills, a dozen houses and a large quantity of lumber were destroyed by fire. The mills were owned by G. W. Magill and were worth $30,000. A dozen families lost their houses. Loss $70,000.

—Information has been received at Washington from Gen Legendre, Consul at Amoy, that the Chinese government has limited the exportation of Chinese laborers to vessels of the treaty powers, and the Consul seems of the opinion that the effect will be to decrease or prevent this kind of emigration.

—Large bands of Utes from Middle and North Parks are at Denver to have a talk with Governor M'Cook. They deny being the perpetrators of the late depredations in Middle Park, charging them upon the Cheyennes and Arraphoes. Governor M'Cook has just returned from the scene of these depredations and believes the Utes innocent.

—On the 20th of August the general and special deputies of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and California will be convened in St. Louis. The State Grange of Missouri is to be organized at that time. And it is anticipated steps will be taken at this meeting to fully perfect the organization of the order in the western States.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR.

Later Intelligence.

NAPOLEON AT THE FRONT.

Battle Imminent Within Three Days.

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Prussians 400,000—French 300,000.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Another Peace Rumor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Napoleon Locates for the Army.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day by special train for the army. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon. The Empress parted with them at the railway station, was deeply moved, and as soon as the train disappeared returned to the palace.

The Spanish Ambassador had, an interview with the Emperor and Empress just before the departure, and the *Moniteur De Soir* remarks on the extreme friendliness of their conversation. The Ambassador says the Emperor appeared in excellent health. As the crowd gathered around the Imperial car the Emperor bowed pleasantly to all.

Representatives of foreign powers at Paris transmitted to their respective governments notice of the Emperor's departure.

The Empress, attended by the ladies of the Court, proceeded to the Chapel of Notre Dame Des Victoires, and implored the Virgin's aid, similar to the one she placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian war.

The Emperor Arrives at Metz.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor arrived at Metz, where the Imperial headquarters are established. The proclamation of war will be issued tomorrow.

A Battle Imminent Within Three Days—The Opposing Forces.

LONDON, July 28—*Midnight.*—Everything indicates an important battle within three days, to take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Mersezig, on the river Saar. Twenty-five thousand Prussians are being rapidly hurried forward.

Abdel Kader has volunteered to serve in the French army.

Old blockade runners are being sold for service in the Baltic.

The Austrian tariffs have changed hands and became altered to Gerlin.

Belgium Looking After Her Frontier.

LONDON, July 28. The Belgium camp at Overtoise is broken up and the troops distributed among the frontier towns. Twenty thousand men and rather too much cavalry for the place, are within sight of French soldiers about three hundred thousand.

England's Position in the War Announced.

LONDON, July 28.—The Times continues its comments on the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia. After carefully weighing the evidence, the *Times* thinks the authenticity of the treaty is fully established. It is clear both parties were involved in a conspiracy, touching which they should now make a clean breast.

A formal communication from the North German Confederation is expected, demanding the authenticity of the treaty and reciting other similar overtures from the French Emperor.

Furious over Mail Interference.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the people in that city are furious because Prussia intercepts French and English journals.

Denmark Favors France Through Hatred of Prussia.

The *Times* fears that Denmark's good understanding with France is due only to hatred of Prussia.

Marine Insurance.

The war premium on French bottoms is one half per cent.

French Cruiser off the British Coast.

LONDON, July 28.—A French cruiser is off the Isle of Wight and is said to be boarding all merchantmen.

The French American Legion.

PARIS, July 28.—The American Legion now forming here is to have a French commander nominated by the Government.

Important Arrests of Officers.

The *Moniteur* reports three important prisoners taken at Metz. Two were officers of the Baden army and have been released on parole; the other, was arrested while attempting to cut telegraph wires. The Baden officers have been treated with great courtesy by General Lebouf and will be sent to Paris.

War Demonstrations Forbidden.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—All war demonstrations, either in favor of Germany or France are forbidden here.

Prussia Complains of England.

LONDON, July 28.—Prussia complains of England for furnishing coal and arms to France.

New Light About that Treaty.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from a Berlin correspondent, which throws some new light on the secret treaty proposed to Prussia by France. The correspondent says he saw the original draft of the treaty in the archives of the war office at Berlin, and certifies to the accuracy of the copy recently printed by the London *Times*. France has repeatedly demanded this document from the Prussian Government through her representative at Berlin, Count Benedetti, but in all cases has been refused, and now that she is satisfied that its recovery is impossible, assumes a hostile attitude toward Prussia.

Napoleon and the Garde Nationale.

Paris, July 28.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following letter from the Emperor, dated July 26th:

Commander-in-Chief of Garde Nationale of Paris—Dear General: I beg you to express on my part to the Garde Nationale of Paris how much I count on its patriotism and devotion at the moment when I am about to set out for the army. I have to testify to the confidence which I repose in its will and ability to maintain order in Paris and to contribute to the security of the regency of the Empress. It is becoming to say that each one, according to the measure of his ability, shall add to the safety of the country.

What Russia Thinks.

The *Journal* also, contains the correspondence from St. Petersburg, in which it is said Russia does not sympathize with Prussia. Prussia wishes to make a Prussian lake of the Baltic and attacks the independence of Denmark and that of half of Germany. The correspondence says further: The Ostrirents the French Ambassador here with much distinction.

Fete Funds for the Army.

The *Patrie* published a circular from the Minister of the Interior, announcing to the Prefects of departments that the Emperor desires the funds usually appropriated for public rejoicing at the fete of the 15th of August to be given this year to the army.

French Buying Arms Under False Pretense

BERLIN, July 28.—The French employ American agents to buy arms at Liege, under the pretence that they are intended for the United States.

Great Excitement in Turkey.

LONDON, July 28.—Great excitement is caused in the Danubian principalities by the breaking out of the war. The people are preparing to make use of the opportunity to obtain their independence. Turkey is arming to prevent a revolt.

Foreign Officers Not Allowed to Follow the French Army.

PARIS, July 28.—It having been reported here that several American officers desire to follow the French army in the campaign against Prussia, for the purpose of making observations for the benefit of their Government, petitions were lately filed with the Minister of War for permission to do so. The request was declined, the highest military authority of the empire stating, that no foreign officer, however high in rank, will be permitted near the French army.

Conditions Alliance with Italy.

The *Gaulois* publishes a report that a conditional alliance has been concluded between France and Italy, the terms of which it publishes stipulates that in case of certain eventualities France is to pay Italy sixty million francs and leave her free to make from the capital of the kingdom.

Advices from Rome represent that the Pope accepts as inevitable the evacuation of Rome by French troops.

Indignation in Spain.

MADRID, July 28—Indignation at Grammont's aspersion of the Spanish is unabated and tends to avert the sympathies of many Spaniards from France.

Where are the Prussians!

PARIS, July 28.—Reports from the southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen on the Rhine from Huningue to Constance. A small corps of infantry is posted at the bridge of Wurtzer, and a few troops are moving towards the fortress of Rastadt.

Belgium Looking After Her Frontier.

LONDON, July 28. The Belgium camp at Overtoise is broken up and the troops distributed among the frontier towns. Twenty thousand men and rather too much cavalry for the place, are within sight of French soldiers about three hundred thousand.

Prussian Fortifications—Defenses of the Frontier Strengthened.

[From La Liberte, July 18.]

The Confederation of North Germany possesses nine strongholds of the first class. They are: On the Rhine, Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne; on the Elbe,