

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Attitude of England.

Napoleon's Secret Treaty.

The Impression Produced by It.

Neutrality Made Difficult.

The Commander of Paris.

Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers.

Prussia's Preparations.

New Engines of Slaughter.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE "TRIBUNE'S SPECIAL."

The Warlike Attitude of England—The Proposed Treaty Between France and Prussia—The Profound Impression Produced by Its Publication—England's Neutrality Imperilled.

LONDON, July 26—1 A. M.—English feeling has been profoundly moved by the publication this morning in the Times of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia.

The grave urgency with which Disraeli in the House this afternoon questioned the Government justly reflected the general emotion.

Conversation among the members turned on no other topic. Mr. Gladstone's reply, while declining absolutely to commit the Government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in manner more than in words an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic.

His answer was given with pale face and hesitating lips. When he sat down the House felt that England's relation with the continental trouble had grown suddenly close if not alarming.

To the mention of Belgium the House responded with an unwarlike thrill of sympathy, and a clear recognition of England's obligations to protect her.

It is understood that immediate communications were made by the Government to its agents at Berlin and Paris, and that the French Government will have an instant opportunity to admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty.

It is believed here that if genuine its proposals are French, while its rejection is due to Prussia.

The copy of the Times is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain that the Times would not have published it unless on evidence deemed conclusive.

It was said privately this afternoon in the House that the copy was originally offered to Earl Granville, but that he refused it, the English Government preferring its suppression.

There is supposed to be an allusion to the same subject in Mr. Cardwell's answer to a question in the House about breech-loaders, saying that great importance was attached to the best guns being immediately supplied to all the troops.

The Daily News, which has brilliantly led the opinion of England on war questions, will say in the morning:—"It is impossible not to admit that the gravity of the present European crisis has for all neutral nations been immensely increased by the publication of the proposed treaty. It completely expresses what everybody believes to be the favorite policy and cherished design of the French Emperor. It is also a secret treaty against England in its offer of a league offensive and defensive.

"As to its genuineness, the public may be asked to suspend their judgment, since Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville say that the two Governments concerned will be compelled to speak. Suppose that it was really proposed by France to Prussia, our imperial friend and ally is presented in an aspect not calculated to win back English sympathy with his course. Napoleon was ready not only to throw over our alliance for a better one, but to break it into any moment by a military advance into Belgium, but only in direct infraction of our friendship, but in defiance of our power. It is difficult to believe there was so much bad faith. Did Prussia also listen to such a proposal? There is a certain insensibility of tone toward Prussia in the document suggesting that if sent it was a kind of ultimatum. No real inducement was held out to Prussia. Meantime the whole political interest of the moment is concentrated on this publication. We should be glad to have the completest assurance that no such proposal was known to either Government. Public opinion in this country is already sufficiently weighty in Prussia's favor, but this treaty would make our neutrality difficult if not impossible." Earl Granville will make a statement in the Lords on Thursday as to the diplomatic negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the war, and the part the English Government took.

THE COMMANDER OF PARIS.

Marshal Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers, Napoleon's last appointment.

In case of serious disaster to the French army, the most important military command in the empire would be that of Paris. The disconcerting element of the capital, which the elections of last year showed to be largely in the majority, would probably be prompted by the object of the army in the field to some desperate demonstrations against the Napoleonic dynasty, and if the city should fall into the hands of the Prussian mob, in the event of Prussian success at the frontier, Napoleon would be practically strangled. To maintain undisputed possession of the capital, therefore, is one of the most essential things to the success of the Emperor and the stability of his throne. Marshal Canrobert had been in command of the city for some time previous to the outbreak of the war, but his presence in the field has created a vacancy, the filling of which required the Emperor's care and circumspection on the part of

the Emperor. A cable telegram from Paris announces that Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers, Marshal of France, and a devoted soldier of the first as well as of the second empire, has been appointed to this responsible command.

Louis Baraguay d'Hilliers is the son of one of the generals of the first Napoleon, and was born on the 6th of September, 1795. He is therefore of the advanced age of 75, almost too old for active service in the field, although not too old to keep a sharp eye on the turbulent French capital. He began his military career in 1806, by entering nominally the 1st Regiment of Dragoons, but in reality by proceeding to the Prytanee Militaire. He left the Prytanee in 1812, joined the 1st Regiment of Chasseurs in the Russian expedition, and was present at the battle of Moskow. In the final campaigns of 1814-15 he took an active part, and distinguished himself at Champaubert, Brienne, Montmirail and Quatre-Bras, being always found at the post of danger. In 1833 he was appointed governor of the military school of St. Cyr, and with great energy repressed a serious republican demonstration on the part of the students at that institution. In 1841 he was ordered to Algeria, and ably seconded Marshal Bugeaud in conquering the Arabs of that troublesome colony. He was made general of division in 1844, and at the revolution of 1848 was in command of the 6th Division of the army and stationed at Besancon. He recognized the new republican regime promptly and was retained in his position. In 1849 he was appointed by the Prince President commander of the French troops in the Papal dominions, and sent on a special mission to Rome. He returned to France the following year, was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in January, 1851, was placed in command of the third military division, which included the army of Paris, displacing General Changarnier. This appointment gave rise to much angry feeling, and led eventually to the fall of Baroche. He resigned the position, however, before the accomplishment of the coup d'Etat, and did not take office until the new Napoleonic system of government was fairly established. He then became a member and Vice-President of the Senate.

In November, 1853, he was appointed French Ambassador at Constantinople, but held this position a year only, being recalled at his own request in April, 1854, and put in command of the corps sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the allied fleet. The fortress and garrison of Bomarsund were captured August 16, 1854, and for this service he was rewarded with the baton of a marshal. At a later period, after having been in command of a military division in the south of France, he was again elevated to the dignity of a Senator. The Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor had been conferred upon him on December 11, 1850. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he rendered important services to the Emperor, and has been throughout one of his most zealous and trusted adherents.

PRUSSIA IN THE BALTIC.

Naval Preparations of North Germany to the Baltic—Port of Wilhelmshaven—Vessels of War in Course of Construction.

The determination of France to vigorously carry on naval operations in the Baltic invests a statement in a recent number of the French official journal with some interest. According to the following appropriations, 1,575,000 francs of the budget of the North German Confederation for this year—

Basin at Wilhelmshaven 1,575,000

Fortifications and armament of that port 2,250,000

Basin at Kiel 1,575,000

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Hydraulic works, dyking, etc., etc. 862,980

Torpedoes 150,000

Construction and armament of new vessels 6,962,500

There are seven vessels in course of construction. At Wilhelmshaven the Great Eclair, a cupola, iron-clad, to be completed in 1873; the Lohely, an aviso, in 1871, and a steamship for local use, to be named the Great Eclair, a cupola, iron-clad, in 1873, and an ordinary steamship. At Danzig, the Hansa, an iron-clad, in 1873; the Ariadne, corvette, and the Albatros, both to be finished this year. The Nautilus, aviso, in June, 1871.

The Government is also in treaty with England for the purchase of a steamship to be used for a naval school in the Baltic. In order to raise the fleet in the Baltic to the force contemplated, there must be constructed between 1870-71, 11 iron-clads, 11 corvettes, 7 avisos, and 3 transports.

The port of Wilhelmshaven is the most important harbor for the newly-founded German navy. It is in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea, and was opened by King William on June 17, last year. This port is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbors, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbor is an artificial basin, flanked by granite mounds respectively 4000 and 9000 feet long. This basin, called "the entrance," is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first harbor, which is 600 feet long and 100 wide; the next basin or outer harbor is 400 feet wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3600 feet long, varying in width from 360 to 108 feet, and having about half-way another harbor for dredging steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1300 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. "At the back of the harbor there are two ship-yards for the construction of iron-clad frigates of the largest size, and all the other parts of a naval establishment. The total cost of the construction of Wilhelmshaven was \$7,500,000.

THE BREECH-LOADERS.

More About the Chassepot and Needle-gun—Other Engines of Death.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows, under date of July 10—

The Chassepot. Now that the Chassepot is called into serious action a few words in reference to the powers of that rifle may not be uninteresting. This weapon was adopted in 1866, and has not yet been tried in actual campaign. The troops sent to Rome from the Garibaldian bands were armed with Chassepots, when they embarked and exercised with them during the passage to Civita Vecchia. A brigadesupported the Papal troops. The Chassepot spoke for the first time at Montebello. Its effect was terrible, and the delighted commander of the French troops exclaimed, "Le Chassepot fait merveille." In Algeria the rapidity of firing and the range of the Chassepot again did wonders. The powerful tribes Don Meis and Beni-Ghail were forced to submit within two days, although hitherto surrounded by inundations and thick woods, they had occupied an impregnable position. There is little doubt that fear of the Chassepot and long-range rifles sent from the Garibaldian bands from a revolution at the time of the late plebiscite. There is nothing new under the sun. Breech-loaders were actually proposed during the time of Napoleon I., and that Emperor is said to have foreseen and understood the advantages which would accrue from

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1870.

Within eight days the reserves and those absent on leave might be in their places.

The frontiers are studded with numerous bodies of troops. Coblenz alone has at present more than 8000 men in its garrison. There is at Cologne, at Saar-Louis, at Treves and at Saarbrucken, from 10,000 to 13,000 men supplied with every munition of war down to a pontoon train. The railroads are protected by formidable fortifications, and each buttress of the casemated towers is fitted for the reception of cannon.

The tracks are intersected by iron gates, perforated with loop-holes, and embrasures which can be formed into lines of defense in a single instant. The King of Prussia has summoned to a consultation the commandant of the fortress of Mayence; General Goltz, commanding the 8th Division of Cavalry of the Guards; Colonel von Thiele, commanding at Frankfurt-on-the-Main; General Count Steinmetz, commanding the 1st Army Corps of Pomerania at Konigsberg, one of the heroes of Sadova; Count Donha-Schlobitten, the Colonel-Marshal of the royal household, and the commandant of Coblenz. The 1st, 2d, and 6th Army Corps have already, I am assured, received orders to march to the Rhine fortresses. The movement of these three corps will reinforce the array of the Rhine to the extent of about 40,000 men, which will bring the effective strength of the first bodiere troops posted on this line of battle to 70,000 men.

PRIM ON SPAIN.

His Desire for the Regeneration of His Country. One of Marshal Prim's friends residing in Paris having written to him on the subject of the present state of Spain, received the following reply—

July 4, 1870—My Very Dear Friend—I have received your letter of the 24th ult., and I thank you for the affectionate sentiments which you constantly express towards me in the progress of events, progress, as you see, that is perfectly right. I go straight to my object without troubling myself about details, and without pre-occupying myself with personal ambition. You know my intentions.

I desire the regeneration of Spain, and the creation of a free and independent government. I aspire to be the monk of liberty, without individual ambition or afterthought of any sort. I think of leaving Paris about the 1st of August, and shall go to the task which I have undertaken. Nothing more to say to you. Be convinced of the infallibility of my friendship towards you. I, PRIM.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Instructions to Minister Frelinghuysen. Washington Correspondence Boston Post.

It has been stated in print, and truthfully, that the principal cause of complaint on the part of General Grant against Mr. Motley was that, in spite of directions to the contrary, he had not been sufficiently energetic in his intercourse with the Government of Great Britain, and it is assumed that therefore the Alabama claims controversy was not presented in Great Britain in substance as our Government would have had it submitted, and consequently the whole subject will be again taken up by Mr. Motley's successor, Mr. Frelinghuysen. From an authentic source your correspondent learns, as matters now stand, Mr. Frelinghuysen will not be cleared of the conduct of the Alabama claims controversy, the subject having been removed to Washington for negotiation some months ago. Affairs may take such a turn as to require reference hereafter to our Minister, but at present there is no occasion for submitting the subject to his care specially. From the same source it is learned that Mr. Frelinghuysen will be instructed to negotiate for the adoption of a treaty regulating the practice among belligerents upon the seas during war. Our Minister has heretofore attempted, but without success, to perfect a treaty with the great powers of Europe to make all private property exempt from capture at sea, and then abolish all privateering. Nearly all the powers have refused to consent to this basis of a treaty, but England has refused. Mr. Frelinghuysen will, immediately upon his arrival in London, endeavor to conclude such a treaty with Great Britain, and there are reasons for believing that this will be accomplished. On the part of Prussia, Russia and the other powers of Europe will receive similar instructions to those given Mr. Frelinghuysen, and all will be directed to urge that these principles of maritime war shall become a part of the international law. Our Minister will be instructed to urge, as a rule of international law, a blockade shall not be a restriction upon trade, but shall be a strictly military war, thus permitting merchant vessels to pass blockading squadrons. If this can be accomplished, we shall have no more stoppage to our ocean mail service, and commerce upon the seas will be unobstructed by reason of the existence of war between France and Prussia.

EUROPEAN COMPLICATIONS FEARED.

Our Navy to be Placed on a War Footing—Every Available Vessel to be Immediately Employed.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. World says—

Admiral Porter is to be gratified, so far as the limited appropriations of Congress for the present fiscal year permit, that the navy is to be placed on a war footing. Orders have been forwarded from the Navy Department to the commandants of the Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia Navy Yards, to hasten with all possible speed the repair and completion of every vessel that can be placed in commission.

If these orders are fulfilled the department will be able to put half-a-dozen efficient vessels in European waters before the middle of September. This sudden activity in the navy yards, of course, has no other object than the warlike preparation that the European situation may present some complications of interest to the United States. Messrs. Porter and Robeson think that the navy ought to have 14,000 seamen, but the present complement cannot be increased without further legislation.

At the Portsmouth Navy Yard additional workmen have been put on, and the second-class screw-steamer California, of twenty-one guns, and the fourth-class screw-steamer Narragansett, of five guns, are being refitted and repaired, and will soon be ready for service. The Illinois, of the same rate as the California, is on the stocks. At the Charlestown yard the commandant has received orders to fit for sea with despatch the new second-class screw-steamer Worcester, fifteen guns. It is also thought that other vessels lying at this yard, will be got ready for sea. The Connecticut, seventeen guns, and Pennsylvania, twenty-one guns, with second-rate screw, are in the stocks. The Iowa, same rate as class, twenty-three guns, is laid up; and the Niagara, twelve guns; Shenandoah, ten guns; Ticonderoga, ten guns, are repairing at this yard. At Brooklyn orders were sent yesterday to the yard to get ready for service as soon as possible. Already two ships are ready for sea, and only await their stores and crews to be sent to any quarter of the world. The gunboat Nipsic, four guns, and the sailing sloop Garbat, six guns, are under orders to proceed at once to the Fishing Banks to join the Frolic, on that station, guarding the interests of the American fisheries on the banks. At the Philadelphia yard the Brooklyn is fitting out; she will be ready for sea by the 15th of August, and will be ordered to report for duty on that date. At the Washington yard the Kansas is being repaired, and is the only vessel of importance here.

PRUSSIA'S PREPARATIONS.

The Fortresses and Army of the Rhine Before the Onset of the Campaign.

From the Correspondence of the Gazette.

EMS, July 11.—Prussia is prepared. Her fortresses are maintained with extreme attention to every necessary detail, and are on such a footing as might be looked for were they to be besieged to-morrow. The troops under arms could be put in the field at any moment, and

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The French Secret Treaty.

Will England Interfere?

Another Prussian Reconnoissance.

A Reported French Victory.

Horrible Massacre in Ava.

Fourteen Hundred Persons Killed.

North Carolina Insurrection.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Excitement Over the Secret Treaty. LONDON, July 26.—The excitement occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is increasing as the evidence becomes more clear that the document is genuine. Nearly all the journals of London have editorial remarks this morning on the subject, and they are all similar in tone. "France must explain this offensive treaty" are the words of the Times and the burden of the London press. There is no question but that the press, and the Times particularly, are seeking to make this treaty a pretext for the intervention of England in favor of Prussia.

The Attitude of Ireland is also commented upon. After giving the details of many meetings recently held in Ireland, and strong resolutions of sympathy for France which have been adopted, the Times asserts that this sympathy is altogether due to Catholicism, and in consequence of the hatred of German Protestantism.

French Fleet for the East. DOVER, July 26.—Nine French frigates under full steam passed this point to the eastward last yesterday afternoon. A great crowd of spectators assembled on the bluffs to witness the exciting scene.

Shirish and Reported French Victory. PARIS, July 26.—The Journal Officiel of this morning says that Marshal Leboeuf late last night telegraphed the Emperor that General Bonis had repelled a reconnoissance of the enemy, near the town of Niederbronn, twenty-six miles northwest of Strasbourg. One officer, a Bavarian, was killed and two made prisoners. The Figaro, in its account of the affair, insists that the officer killed was an Englishman.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 26.—Consols 99 for both money and account. American securities dull; twenty-forties, 102; 1860, old, 90; of 1867, 81; ten-forties, 78. Stocks flat; Erie, 10 1/2; Illinois Central, 10 1/2; Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, July 26.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; middling uplands, 9 1/4; middling Orleans, 8 1/4. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Wheat, 10s. for No. 3 red Western.

BERMUDA, July 26.—Petroleum closed heavy yesterday at 6 thalers.

HAMBURG, July 26.—Petroleum closed dull last evening.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 26.—Consols 99 for money and account; 2-80s of 1862, 81; of 1865, 81, and of 1867, 80. Railways dull. Erie, 10; Illinois Central, 10 1/2.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Movements. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The United States steamers Delaware and Ashuelot were at Hong Kong, China, June 11. The English iron-clad frigate Ocean, Vice-Admiral Kellett's flagship, was also there, accompanied by two or three small gunboats. There were also two Chinese gunboats in that port.

Rear-Admiral Rowan was at Yokohama May 25, and at Hong Kong June 11, and was preparing to sail for Singapore the next day, where he will be relieved of his command by Rear-Admiral Rodgers.

The Nipsic. Lieutenant-Commander Byron Wilson, sailed from New York July 23d for Charlotetown, Prince Edward's Island.

The "Hiddele." Commander S. P. Carter, commanding the midshipmen's practice squadron, reports his arrival at Plymouth, England, on the 12th of July, 23 1/2 days from the Cape of Virginia.

The Junata. Of the European fleet, Commander Luce, was in the English Channel on the 11th of July.

Commander Nicholson, commanding the United States steamer Benicua, reports to the department his arrival at Simon's Bay, South Africa, June 2, from Rio de Janeiro, after a halting passage of twenty-seven days.

The Shenandoah, which is being prepared for sea at Boston, will receive her officers and crew on the 10th of August, and the Guerriere at New York on the same date.

FROM CAPE MAY.

General Meade and the 5th Maryland Review. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, July 26.—Colonel Duffy, of the Stockton House, has received the following telegram:—"Myself and two staff officers will arrive on Wednesday morning and stay at the Stockton."

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-General United States Army.

This determines positively the presence of General Meade at the review of the Maryland Regiment to-morrow.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Treasure Shipments. SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The treasure shipments overland to New York last week amounted to \$260,000.

MEMORANDA. The Suro Tunnel has now been bored a distance of 1800 feet. The porphyry found in the tunnel requires blasting, and the water is increasing in quantity.

Chinese Emigrants. The ship Sarda has arrived here from Hong Kong with 180 Chinese emigrants.

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FROM THE SOUTH.

The North Carolina Insurrection. FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—Three companies of artillery left here this morning for Raleigh, N. C., to aid the Governor to enforce the laws in that State.

Inspection of Ordnance. Secretary Belknap and General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, leave this morning for the Springfield and Watervliet Armories for inspection purposes. The Secretary of War will be absent until Monday.

Galveston Cotton Market. GALVESTON, July 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; stock ordinary, 14 1/4 @ 14 1/2; sales 40; net receipts 40, 8000, 8070.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire in Maine. SOUTH BERWICK, Me., July 26.—A destructive fire occurred this morning, originating in the Central Building, occupied by stores and offices, which was destroyed. Loss on building \$7500,