

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The New Complications.

The Franco-Prussian Treaty.

Contemporaneous Testimony.

French Ideas of "Compensation."

The Luxemburg Imbroglia.

Cologne Preparing for Siege.

The Declaration of War.

The Scene in the French Chambers

Enthusiasm on the Boulevards

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

THE PROPOSED TREATY.

Contemporaneous Testimony—Napoleon's Desire for "Compensation" in 1866—The Luxemburg Imbroglia in 1867.

Just at present, public attention, in the New World as well as in the Old, has been diverted in a measure from the theatre of war, by the publication in the London Times of the 25th of the proposed treaty between France and Prussia, by which the vexatious question of the Rhine frontier was to have been settled in the most summary and reckless manner. There can be but little doubt of the fact that a proposition substantially the same as that given to the world by the Times was actually made, although as yet the exact time at which it was made, and the source from which the proposition emanated, are involved in doubt. While all Europe is naturally excited over the exposure of the scheme, England is particularly affected by it, since the proposition embraced in it for the extinction of the kingdom of Belgium would, if carried out, have been regarded by all England, to use the expressive words of Mr. Disraeli, as "a calamity to Europe."

For the thorough unravelling of the mystery, therefore, we may look to England, although the inquiries and answers thus far made in the two Houses of Parliament do not throw much light upon the subject. France, says a London despatch of last night, denies the authenticity of the alleged proposition, but opposes to this rather indefinite and unreliable denial is the statement made in the House of Lords last evening by Earl Granville, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that "the treaty originated with Bismarck, that it never had a serious basis, and was rejected by both parties."

Here we have a direct acknowledgment that the proposition was entertained, at least, by the representatives of the two powers. Mr. Gladstone, however, informed the House of Commons that the British Minister at Berlin had telegraphed that the despatch containing the original propositions of Napoleon embodied in the treaty existed in Count Benedetti's own handwriting.

From these two statements there can be no reasonable doubt that either Napoleon or Bismarck entertained the scheme, but time alone will develop the source from which it originated. The period at which the proposition was discussed was probably about the time of Prussia's aggrandizement at the expense of Austria in 1866. Napoleon confidently anticipated the defeat of Prussia in the conflict of that year, and thought to profit by the result by stepping in at the last moment to prevent her utter prostration. In return for which he calculated upon such concessions on the part of Prussia as would enable him to push his frontiers to the coveted Rhine. The battle of Sadowa, which was fought on the 3d of July, upset all these calculations, and imperilled the supremacy of the French Emperor, while it seemed to postpone indefinitely the hopes of France in reference to her Eastern frontier. Against this serious disturbance of "the balance of power" Napoleon protested at the time, and demanded something by way of compensation. This demand was thus expanded in the Opinion Nationale of Paris, of July 28, 1866—

"We consider ourselves in our right and in our duty when we ask, and even demand, just compensation at a time when the balance of power is unsettled to our prejudice."

A few days later, on August 3, the Paris correspondent of the London Times wrote as follows—

"It is useless to deny that the expectations, I will not say the hopes, of every man in France have been signally disappointed. Few, if any, supposed that the Prussians, with all the advantages of the famous needle-gun, and even with the aid of the Italians, were a match for the Austrians. The Emperor was so confident that, with all his national reserve, he hardly concealed, he hoped that he should obtain the Rhine provinces without the cost of a single man or a single sou. It was to him that Prussia, when reduced to the position in which Austria is now placed, would turn; and to his mediation she would trust to guarantee her territories, or what might remain of them."

Then, on August 11, a cable telegram from Paris to the journals of this country stated—

"Napoleon has demanded of Prussia the rectification of the French frontier, by its extension to the Rhine, as it was marked prior to its disturbance in 1794. The military and naval preparations which are going on in France induce the belief that the Emperor will make war if his demand is not peacefully complied with."

On the 15th of August a cable telegram from Paris to the following effect reached this country—

"The Emperor Napoleon received the Prussian Ambassador to-day at an audience at the Tuilleries. The Minister delivered to his Majesty the reply of the King of Prussia to the French note demanding an extension of the frontier of the French empire to the Rhine. This state paper declares that the demand is inadmissible, and that Prussia will not accede to it. Napoleon replied that he had made the demand in order to satisfy public opinion in France on the subject of the rectification of the frontier. He deemed it a just demand, but, at the same time, acknowledged the fairness of the argument used by the Prussian Cabinet in the reply of refusal. He said that the relations existing at present between France and Prussia should not be disturbed in any case, and hoped Prussia would not perpetrate the same."

It is probable that the proposed treaty by which France was to recognize the acquisitions of territory made by Prussia, and Prussia in turn to facilitate the acquisition of Luxemburg, and consent to the "absorption" of Belgium by France, was under consideration about the time that the events above described were transpiring.

It is possible, however, that the projected treaty was entertained at a later period, when the "Luxemburg question" was threatening the peace of Europe. As early as June 23, 1866, only nine days after the withdrawal of Prussia from the Diet of Frankfurt, that power entered upon a discussion with Holland of its claims to Luxemburg, independent of the right to garrison the frontiers under the constitution of the Old Germanic Confederation. Nothing came of this discussion at the time, but early in 1867 Napoleon renewed his intrigues for the acquisition of the stronghold. It is a noticeable fact that the "Yellow Book" on the Luxemburg question, which was submitted to the French Chambers, did not contain some of the most important documents relating to the negotiations with Holland, nor did it make any mention of a treaty which, it has been asserted, had been concluded with Holland on March 22, 1867. But negotiations of a serious character for the purchase of the fortress and territory of Luxemburg were unquestionably made, and Napoleon exhibited great anxiety to ascertain indirectly the views of Prussia on the subject. On March 27 the Prussian Ambassador at London was informed by the Earl of Derby, then simple Lord Stanley and British Minister of Foreign Affairs, that, "in his personal opinion," the acquisition of Luxemburg by France, in consideration of a pecuniary indemnity, would be no more than legitimate. Napoleon was extremely anxious to keep the whole negotiation in his own hands, yet the King of Holland informed the Prussian Ambassador at the Hague that proposals for the cession of Luxemburg to France had been made, but that he was wished to take no step in the matter without the knowledge of Prussia. The project of Napoleon thus became known in Germany, much to his chagrin, and an immense uproar was the result. On the 1st of April, the North German Parliament was unanimous in its endorsement of the declaration that the Government must not suffer a single province of Germany to be lost, and must resist the annexation of Luxemburg to France by force of arms if necessary. The South German States were equally emphatic on the same point, and the Dutch Government became so alarmed by the commotion created in Germany that on the 2d of April the French Ambassador at the Hague was informed that the King withdrew his consent to the annexation of Luxemburg by France. Meanwhile, the question between France and Prussia was assuming an alarming character. Napoleon announced, through his ambassador at London, that sooner or later France must insist upon the evacuation of Luxemburg by Prussia, while Bismarck in turn declared that "in the actual state of things in Germany, Prussia was not in a position to consent to the separation, under any form, of Luxemburg from Germany, or to the evacuation of the fortress." Through the intervention and advice of the great powers, however, Prussia consented to a general conference on the basis of the neutralization of the fortress, and a general European guarantee of the neutrality of the duchy of Luxemburg. The conference was held in London in May, and on the 11th the war cloud was dispelled for the time by the signing of a treaty establishing that basis, and maintaining the sovereignty of the King of Holland over the disputed duchy.

Napoleon was thus again foiled in his scheme for extending the borders of France towards the Rhine, and it is possible that at this time he made to Prussia the proposal embraced in the treaty, the publication of which has so seriously complicated the situation as to render the neutrality of England in the present war a matter of extreme difficulty.

COLOGNE.

Another Prussian Fortress Forwarding for a Siege—Cologne and its Surroundings, and the Line to Aix-la-Chapelle.

The three principal bulwarks of Prussia on the Rhine are Mayence, Coblenz, and Cologne. The first two we have already described in detail, as they have risen into prominence in the present struggle between France and Prussia. Cologne now enters the arena, a cable telegram from London last night stating that the environs of that city have been cleared of buildings and people, and that the trees will be levelled as a preparation for a siege. We therefore give the following interesting facts concerning this important strategic point—

The City of Cologne is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, forty-five miles northwest of Coblenz. It is built in crescent form, close to the river, and is connected with the town of Dentz by a fine double bridge. High walls, forming a circuit of several miles, which are perfect specimens of Middle Age fortifications, completely surround the town, and outside the walls there are gardens and walks. These walls are not now considered of any great strength, but there are strong fortifications on the river in front of the bridges, and there is also a fortified camp which is garrisoned in time of peace by 7000 men. The city is of great importance as a strategic point, on account of its commanding the approaches to Hesse-Cassel and Hanover.

The houses in the older portions of the town are medieval, the streets are dark, narrow, and filthy, and pools of stagnant water occupy the thoroughfares. Lately, however, the Government has paid some attention to the improvement of the public streets. The town contains twenty-seven churches, including the great Cathedral. There are also two gymnasia, one for Roman Catholics and one for Protestants; an observatory and botanical garden, a normal school, a public library, a theatre, several hospitals, a school of design, a museum containing a collection of pictures of the school of Cologne and of Roman antiquities found in and about Cologne, a university, and an arsenal in which is a variety of ancient arms and armor.

Cologne was formerly called "the city of the Ubi," one of the most powerful of the ancient German nations. It was afterwards known as "Colonia Claudia Agrippinensis," having been a Roman colony planted by the Emperor Claudius at the request of his wife Agrippina, who was born here. It became a part of the German empire in the year 570, and was one of the most powerful cities of the Hanseatic League, on

account of its wealth and its population of 150,000.

In the eleventh century already the city carried on an extensive trade with foreign countries, including England, in the produce of the country, which embraced wine, corn, flour, malt, beer, etc. But intestine troubles and the intolerant spirit of its magistrates, with other causes, finally effected the city's ruin. In 1792 it ceased to be a free city. Duns Scotus died in Cologne in the year 1308, and Rubens was born here in 1577, in the same house in which Mary of Medicis died in 1643. The population in 1861 was only 113,083, of whom about 7000 were Protestants. The manufactures are important, and embrace that of *cu de soie*, of which 1,500,000 bottles are exported annually, and in the manufacture of which thirty different firms are engaged. Three railroads branch out from Cologne—one to Aix-la-Chapelle and Belgium, one to Dusseldorf and Northern Germany, and one to Bonn.

The advance line of isolated forts is similar to those about Paris. There are eleven of these, but they are not sufficiently completed to protect the city from modern ordnance. The taking of the city would be an easy undertaking unless guarded by a large army in the open field, but such an army could be rapidly massed at this point, unless diverted by operations elsewhere.

The Line to Aix-la-Chapelle.

There are two small rivers flowing northward between Aix-la-Chapelle and Cologne, the Erft and the Roer. Aix-la-Chapelle is situated 40 miles southwest of Cologne, on the railway line from Liege to that city. These two rivers are the only obstacles between the Rhine and the frontier in a line of operations from Cologne to Aix-la-Chapelle. The Erft is not of much account, but the Roer shows special facilities for a defensive line from Duren Julich across the two main carriage roads and the railroad. The frontier north of Aix-la-Chapelle is protected—so long as Holland is friendly to the North-German Bund—by the Meuse with its forts at Maestricht and Vedlo. The importance of the unfortified town of Aix-la-Chapelle as a strategic point will be understood by a study of the topographical peculiarities of the country. The Ardennen Wald, with its irregular mountains and valleys, cuts off any eastern passage at any point between Luxemburg and Liege. From Liege the railroad and fine macadamized road pass through Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne. From Brussels to Liege the passage is easy, as is also the passage from Paris to Liege, via Valenciennes, Mons, and Brussels, in which route Valenciennes, Quesnoy, and Maubeuge would be used as bases of supply. The use of any Belgic route, however, depends principally on the attitude of Belgium in the contest.

Aix-la-Chapelle has some 50,000 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a wall with ramparts and ditches. Its principal manufactures are those of woollen cloths, for which the city is famous. In the market place is a bronze statue of Charlemagne, who made the city his favorite residence, and whose successors in the empire were crowned here until the sixteenth century. Two treaties of peace were signed here, one in 1668 between France and Spain, by which Flanders was given over to the former, and the other in 1748, which terminated the Austrian war of succession. A congress was held in the town in 1818.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Full Text of the Declaration Made by the Duc de Gramont in the French Senate—Its Reception.

A Paris correspondent thus describes the formal declaration of war in the French Senate on the afternoon of July 15—

The approaches to the Senate, as well as to the Chamber of Deputies, were so crowded that it was with difficulty the members of both houses and the persons who addressed them were admitted to the tribunes in the Senate were crowded to repetition. At five minutes later a general sensation was created by the appearance of the Minister of War, Marshal Leboeuf, with a huge red portfolio under his arm.

The President, M. Bonher, having taken his seat, the Minister for Foreign Affairs rose and read to the Senate the following declaration—

Messieurs les Senateurs.—The manner in which the country welcomed our declaration proves to us that we can count upon its support.

We desired to obtain the acknowledgment of our legitimate griefs. Having this object in view we demanded nothing of our neighbors. We addressed ourselves in the first place to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who declared himself to be entirely a stranger to this family question.

In presence of this disclaimer we addressed ourselves to the King himself, and we gave orders to our small army to repair immediately to King. King William pretended that he had been entirely ignorant of the negotiations entered into relative to the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain; that he had interfered in no way in the negotiations to give his consent, not as a sovereign, but as the head of a family.

These reasons not appearing to us satisfactory, we insisted that the King of Prussia should counsel and impose the renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain.

In the meanwhile there intervened on the side of Spain a declaration of M. Olazaga announcing that the Prince of Hohenzollern had renounced the crown.

This renunciation, from which Prussia persisted in remaining aloof, could not satisfy us. We therefore again demanded of the King to declare that if the crown of Spain should be offered at any future time to the Prince of Hohenzollern, his Majesty would no longer authorize him to accept it.

Our demand was just and moderate; it had no *arrière pensee*, and yet the King of Prussia refused our request.

M. Benedetti has telegraphed to us—"I have again demanded of the King that he shall refuse in the future to the Prince of Hohenzollern authority to accept the throne of Spain, without being obliged to obtain anything. The King of Prussia has refused to do so, and will not take any engagement (loud murmurs). He wants to conceal his real intentions (loud murmurs)."

In presence of an unjustifiable refusal, we did not break off the negotiations, notwithstanding our legitimate impatience. We demanded a fresh delay, but our surprise was profound when we were told that the King of Prussia would no longer receive our Ambassador, and that to render this refusal more categorical and definitive, he had notified it to our powers. Moreover, the King of Prussia has instructed M. Werther to take his leave.

We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we are now about to prepare to sustain that which is offered to us, and to take such measures as the honor of France demands.

millions. On the vote being put the whole of the members rose with the exception of those of the Right. The Duc de Gramont, who followed between the majority and that portion of the chamber. As I close this letter the debate is proceeding.

The Declaration in the Corps Legislatif.

General's Message.—Thus describes the scene in the Corps Legislatif—

"The crowd outside and inside the legislative body was immense, and immediately after the opening of the proceedings M. Emile Olivier ascended the tribune and read a statement explanatory of the efforts to maintain peace and of the insulting conduct of Prussia in answer to the representations made. The French Government asked the Prussian monarch to give a promise not hereafter to give his sanction at any time to Prince Leopold, should this latter consent to accept the throne of Spain. The King refused subsequently to enter into any such engagement, since he was bound for that eventually, as for every other, to be guided by the circumstances of the moment.

Afterwards the Ambassador of France wished to converse with his Majesty on the subject this latter refused to see him, and sent him a message to that effect by an aide-de-camp. "In such circumstances," said M. Olivier, "to make other attempts at conciliation would be to evince a want of dignity and imprudence. We have neglected anything to avoid war, and we must now prepare to sustain that which is offered us, leaving to each party his own responsibility. Yesterday we called out our reserves, and with your co-operation we will at once proceed to such measures as are necessary to protect the interests, the security, and the honor of France."

The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering, and as soon as the excitement had subsided the Duc de Gramont presented a bill to increase a credit of 50,000,000 francs to the Minister of War.

A similar declaration was made in the Senate by the Duke de Gramont, and was fairly received, although not so warmly as in the lower chamber.

Outside the two houses the crowd on hearing that war had been declared, cheered loudly, the greater number rushing off at once to the Bourse and the Boulevards.

How the Declaration Was Received on the Streets and Boulevards.

From the Paris Figaro, July 16.

Never was there an evening of greater excitement in the history of the French Republic. On January was the crowd more compact and more excited on the boulevards. From 9 o'clock along the whole line of the Faubourg Poissonniere to the Madeleine traffic had become impossible. The police stations were crowded, and the public conveyances had to be changed to accommodate the crowd, for it was impracticable to work a passage through this ocean of human beings.

The agitation had nothing of the character that characterizes riot. They were manifesting not against the order but against a hostile nation, whose insolent attitude irritates French susceptibilities. The sentiment was displayed by shouting "Down with the Prussians," "now and then, "Down with the Cabinet," then again strong bands defied, singing the "Marseillaise" and shouting, "Death to Prussians."

When the crowd was waiting at the doors of the Corps Legislatif some artillery wagons went by; immediately arose cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Down with Prussia!"

An ovation of the same kind was given the Emperor and Empress when they quitted the Tuilleries to return to Saint Cloud.

At 11 30 a band 1500 strong, in blouses, passed along the Boulevard waving three tri-colors, and singing in chorus,

"Mourir pour la Patrie,"

and

"Guerre aux tyrans, Jamais en France, Jamais on ne regnera."

They were received everywhere with acclamations by the assembled crowds. The same band went along the Rue de la Paix, and under the windows of the Minister of Justice and Marshal Caporbet they came to a halt to repeat the cries of "Down with Prussia!" "Vive la guerre!"

Another band of 4000 went up and down the Boulevard from the Place de la Bastille to the Madeleine with a stand of colors. "Down with Bismarck and the Prussians!" "Vive la France!" These two bands encountered on the Boulevard de Strasbourg and brigaded.

Another strong party marching along with their colors were interrupted by a sergeant de ville, who arrested the color-bearer and marched him to the police station. The crowd took it in good part, and merely followed their ensign and formed outside the police station. The brigadier on duty, having heard the charge, dismissed it, and himself brought out the offender and released him with the colors. The ranks of the act of the officer was received with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," "A bas Bismarck," "Down with Prussia," and the crowd in their exuberance nearly smothered the brigadier by their embraces.

The Closerie des Lilas, the famous dance garden of the students, had a full attendance, and even in their amusements the Parisians manifested the war spirit, for the quadrille of the Landwehr, danced by the leading ladies, was hissed off the floor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Evening Telegraph Office, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The money market is abundantly supplied with funds and borrowers on Government securities stock collaterals supply their wants at 5 @ 6 per cent, with good margins in cases of the latter kind to cover possible shrinkage of values. In discounts the offerings of really good paper are small, and the condition of trade calls for comparatively little capital. Strictly first-class names find ready sale at 6 @ 8 per cent, dates having more than usual influence on rates.

Gold is excited and unsettled this morning, and the premium has fluctuated widely. The sales opened at 121 1/2, closing at 122, declining to 121 1/2, and closing about noon at 121 1/2. The tendency is still upward.

Government bonds are rather quiet, but prices show a slight improvement in a portion of the list.

Stocks were decidedly quiet. Lehigh gold loan sold at 88 1/2. No State or city bonds sold. Reading was steady, but without sales. Camden and Amboy sold at 115 and Catalissa preferred at 35 1/2.

A few shares of Schuykill Navigation preferred sold at 16 1/2 b. o. Western Bank at 69, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 31.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by HAY & BRO., No. 49 S. Third street.

Table with columns for stock names and prices. Includes items like 4000 Pa R 2d mt 65, 10000 Lehigh Gold, 50000 Union City, etc.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE WAR NEWS.

The Movement from Metz.

The Cherbourg Naval Expedition.

Eugenie Named as Regent.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Advices from the Pacific Coast

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

FROM EUROPE.

The Forward Movement from Metz—No Journeymen Allowed with the Army.

LONDON, July 26—Midnight.—A correspondent at Metz sends advices to the 24th inst. There was no possibility of passing the lines. He had an interview with the secretary of General Bazaine. To the repeated requests of the nephew of the latter for a pass, the reply consisted in showing a letter from Leboeuf, saying that by the Emperor's special desire all corps commanders were to use the greatest vigilance to prevent all persons not belonging to the army from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists. The correspondent urged an exception in favor of American journalists. He replied that permission would be given to Americans if to anybody. The General regretted to refuse. He feared the refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. The correspondent thinks that this has reference to the General having been ordered out of Mexico rather sharply by American compatriots. The matter was ended by referring the correspondent to Leboeuf, who refused even to look at passports and letters from the American Legation. On Monday, 25th, the correspondent telegraphs from Metz:—"General Bazaine leaves this morning with 15,000 men; Admiral Ratzeburg also." The Emperor is expected to arrive next Thursday, and a battle, it was anticipated, would shortly afterwards take place. The army of Africa was rapidly arriving. The Zouaves that left Constantine on the 16th had also come.

A correspondent in Paris, under date of 25th inst., states that private letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be respected: Formal orders have been given to shoot every man attempting to contravene the orders against the press. The Emperor will not leave Paris until all preparations are complete. When he goes, he will go quickly.

From Strasbourg, on the 25d, there are advices of a steady concentration of troops towards Thionville. Nothing remains at Straebourg. Apparently the main attack is to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish provinces. But the Prussians seem to be falling back behind the Rhine.

The Cherbourg Naval Expedition.

LONDON, July 26—Midnight.—Advices from Cherbourg state that the squadron is completely formed. It is under the command of a vice-admiral and two rear-admirals—the chief in command being Vice-Admiral Count Bonet-Willamez, whose flag-ship is the iron-clad Surveillante, Commandant Grivel. The first division is under order of Rear-Admiral Pothouan, whose flag-ship is the iron-clad frigate La Savoie, Commandant Perigot. This division comprises the iron-clad frigate Guylene, Commandant du Quillo; the iron-clad frigate Ocean, Commandant Descheney; the iron-clad guard-ship Rochambeau, Commandant Bouie; and the iron-clad ram Tareau, Commandant Duperré. The second division is commanded by Rear-Admiral Dieudonne. It comprises the iron-clad frigates Gaulois, Commandant de Jougueres, and Flandre, Commandant Duval; the iron-clad corvettes Thetis, Commandant Serres, and Jeanne d'Arc, Commandant Rebout. The Rochambeau above mentioned is the Dunderberg, bought in the United States. The thickness of her plate is 5 inches, that of all the other ships 8 inches. The Rochambeau's armament is 15 guns of 9 1/2 and 10 1/2 inches bore, throwing solid shot weighing 475 pounds a distance of 13,000 feet.

The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting. The 1st Division was to sail on Saturday evening, the 2d probably on Tuesday.

The transports would follow last, embarking the corps of marines now forming at Cherbourg. General de Vassigne arrived this morning to inspect this corps; General Reboul goes in command of it. The corps numbers 8000, and is intended to land on the Schleswig coast to join General Bourbaki's 30,000 men. The squadron is expected to operate from Denmark.

The defenses of Cherbourg have been strengthened within a few days; but had a Prussian fleet attacked the place last week it might have entered through the western pass, burnt the arsenal and the town, and retired through the eastern pass without receiving a shot. Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving.

The transport fleet is composed of large sailing vessels with auxiliary screws, and will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Rondelet le Noury. With the transports there will go numerous flotilla with batteries and gunboats to operate on the coasts and rivers.

The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Zouaves and Spahis, and two of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

Eugenie Named Regent.

PARIS, July 27.—The Journal Officiel this morning publishes a decree naming the Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor from the capital.

The Departments of Moselle, Haut-Rhin, and Bas-Rhin have been declared in a state of siege.

The French Centinels.

The Journal Officiel publishes another decree calling out for active duty ninety thousand men of the contingent of 1869.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, July 27.—The proceedings in the House of Lords last evening were mainly unimportant. The House adjourned at an early hour. The House of Commons went into committee on the Supply bill, and discussed the measure nearly all night. No final action was taken.

Colliery Explosion.

Another terrible explosion occurred in a colliery at Lansanlet, in Wales, yesterday. Nineteen persons were killed and many injured.

English Financial Failures.

Three failures are announced at the Stock Exchange to-day.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 27.—11 30 A. M.—Consols, 89 1/4 for money and account. American securities dull. United States Five-twentys, 102 1/2; 1869, old, 51; 1870, 50 1/2; 10-40s, 70. Stocks dull. Erie, 16; Illinois Central, 10 1/2; Great Western, 21.

FRANKFURT, July 27.—United States 5-20s closed quiet and steady at 78.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—11 30 A. M.—Cotton dull and irregular; middling uplands, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4; middling Orleans, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Flour, 25s. 6d.

LONDON, July 27.—11 30 A. M.—Common Rosin firm at 66 @ 68. 3d. Turpentine firm. Hops quiet. White Oil quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Movements.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The California, at Portsmouth, N. H., is to be ready for sea by the 25th August, and the Kansas, at the Washington yard, by the first of September.

The monitors which are being conveyed by the Tascorora and tugs from New Orleans to Key West will remain for the present at the latter place, and not be brought to League Island as was first intended.

It is rumored that the second-rate screw-steamer Brooklyn, twenty guns, at Philadelphia, which has been fitted out for the flagship of the South Pacific squadron, on account of the state of affairs in Europe will be sent to the European fleet.

The Guerriere, second-rate screw-steamer of 21 guns, at New York, will soon sail for the Mediterranean, and upon her arrival there Rear-Admiral Ghleson, who relieves Admiral Radford of the command of that squadron, will hoist his flag upon her as his flagship instead of the Franklin, which was intended to have remained on that station, but recently repairs on her have been found necessary, so she will return to New York with Admiral Radford, as previously reported.

The fourth-rate screw-steamer Saco will sail next week from Norfolk to the European station.

Admiral Porter.

General Zelin, General Delaheld, Colonel Dayton, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen and their families, will leave Washington in the early part of August to spend the hot days of that month at Narragansett, Rhode Island.

The Steamer Virginia.

which was built in England during the late war for a blockade-runner at a cost of \$120,000, was offered for sale at the navy yard here on the 16th inst., but no one bidding even \$10,000 for her, the lowest the Secretary of the Treasury would receive, the sale was postponed. But yesterday Secretary Boutwell peremptorily ordered her to be sold to-day, and she will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

FROM THE WEST.

Cincinnati Politics.