# THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE PROSPECT OF A PITCHED BATTLE.

WILLIAM.

Emperor.

THE OPPOSING COLUMNS STILL MASSING ON THE RHINE.

THE WAR FEELING IN PRUSSIA.

&c.

The Situation in Prussia. BERLIN, July 16.

Political differences have been obliterated by the pressions of France. Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and of the north coast. Volunteering in Prussia is extraordinary, the entire male population demanding arms. The immediate mobilization of the entire Prussian army has been ordered. Owing to the urgency of the occasion, the meeting of the Reichstag is now fixed for Tuesday next

## French Preparations.

PARIS, July 16. The French army is concentrating at Metz. Napoleon leaves to-day for the border, and will cross the Rhine immediately. The French gunboat flotills is on the Rhine. Admiral Genoully, who commands the Baltic fleet, will immediately bombard the Prussian ports on the Baltic. French gunboats are already in the Prussian rivers. The army and navy will attack simultaneously. A French fleet is watching the Prussian fleet in the British channel, and is awaiting orders to attack.

The steamers of Messegaries Imperiale have been dispatched to Algeria to bring home the troops operating against the rebels in that country. The Minister of Marine has ordered all vessels not useful in time of war, such as the imperial yachts, &c., to be disarmed.

Efforts will be made to localize the war be tween France and Prussia, Germany not being a party to the question at issue. To-day there is a council of the ministry at St. Cloud. Mili tary preparations are being pushed in all di-

The Gaulois newspaper to-day announces the opening of a subscription by the patriotic for the wounded and other sufferers in the coming struggle. Emile Girardin's name heads the list for 10,000 francs.

Accounts from the provinces represent that yesterday anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes with en-

Le Peuple Franceis (ministerial organ) contradicts the report that the French troops are to be recalled from Rome, and denies that there is any intention to recall them. General Changarnier will be, appointed to

the command of the French reserves, and be named Marshal of France. The secretary of the Embassy starts to-night for Berlin to deliver to the Prussian Government the official copy of the French declaration of war. The Moniteur opens a list for national subscription to provide a fund to aid the government in ting the war.

prosecuting the war. Rouher announced to the Senate that the Duke de Grammont had informed him of the invesion of the French territory by the Prusslans.

as Sierck, in the Province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroads at that

point, but had retired precipitately. There is great activity in the fortresses of Rastadt. The soldiers of Baden, commanded by Prussian officers, are making ramparts and

parapets. From this morning all communica-tion by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Bhine is interdicted. The Journal Officiel denies the statement that the Prussian troops have entered France. The telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of the

Prussians is known to have crossed the Rhine. A decree is published this morning calling upon the members of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile of the first three corps of the the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their respective departments in readiness for active service. A council of ministers, the Emperor presid-

ing was held at St. Cloud to day. The Chamberr will probably dissolve at the end of the present week, after voting the budget. La Patrie says the news from Denmark and

the Duchles is excellent. The hatred against Prussia is so great that if their governments hesitate to take part in the present conflict the people will rise against them.

In Hanover there is great agitation, and the

Prusasa General commanding that province has asked for reinforcements. The Prossian Government has given strin-

gent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German population; but it will be sure to reach all parts of Germany where it can do good. Even now great numbers of French circulars are being

distributed throughout the German States. Private subscriptions for the army have en opened all over France, and money and been opened all over France, and the other gifts are pouring in. The popular enthusiasm is overwhelming.

# Senatorial Address to Napoleon.

PARIS, July 17. After its session yesterday, the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress.

President Rouher sald that the Senate thanked the Emperor for permission to express to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchical combination injurious to the prestige and security of France has been mysteriously formed by Prussia. On our representations, Prince Leopold renounces the throne of Spain. Spain, who returns our friendship. then renounces the candidature so wounding to us. Without doubt the immediate danger was thus avoided, but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign

power, to the prejudice of our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand of that power guarantees against the possible recurrence of such an attempt?

This is refused, and the dignity of France is insult a. Your Majesty draws the sword, and the country is with you, eager for and proud of the occasion. You have tolled long, but during this time you have raised to perfection the military organization of France. By your pare France is prepared. Her enthusiasm roves that like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress be-

great bodies of the State surround her Majesty with their absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty resume, with noble confidence, the command of the legions he led at Magenta

and Solferino. If peril has come the hour of victory is near, A STIRRING SPEECH FROM KING and soon a grateful country will decree to her

will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our arms. Your Address of the French Senators to the Majesty who so recently received proof of the national good will may then once more de vote yourself to reforms—the realization of which is only retarded. Time is only needed to conquer.

The Emperor warmly thanked the president and members of the Senate.

#### Movements of French Troops.

PARIS, July 17. The Journal du Soir publishes the following official reports: Decrees have been issued creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry, and sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry. General Antemarne, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard. The regiments in barracks at the Ecole Militaire, have received orders to march on Monday. Military posts in Paris made vacant by the departure of troops of the line, have been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All troops in garrison in the central department of France have received orders to depart for the frontier.

PARIS. July 16. Sweden will remain neutral; Denmark, the key of the Baltic, offers to join France; Austria will remain neutral; Russia will remain neutral: Italy is friendly to France. The King of Italy has written a letter to the Emperor of France. Spain will be friendly. Prim has written a letter to Napoleon. England will be neutral. Rome, the key of the Mediterranean, is under French control.

## Attitude of England.

LONDON, July 16. The Shipping Gazette thinks England should remain neutral, even if France take Holland and Belgium. German shipping will stay at home; the French will find no charters, and the business will fall to neutral flags. Business will be active at the neutral ports of Ant werp and Rotterdam. The Gazette feels certain that the doctrines of the Parls conference on privateering and blockades will be recognized in the coming struggle, and, possibly the immunity of private property affoat.

The Spectator in its issue to-day predicts as the result of the war that the Bonapartes will be found to have exhausted Heaven's pa-

#### Spanish Cortes Neutrality PARIS. July 17.

The Moniteur asserts that the Spanish council has notified the deputies that there will be no necessity for a meeting of the Cortes on the 20th instant, in consequence of the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidature. The Moniteur adds that it has positive assurance of the intention of Spain to keep clear of any complication in the impending

Eugenie, Napoleon, &c. PARIS, July 17-Evening. The Empress arrived in Paris to-day from

St. Cloud, and received a popular welcome of the most enthusiastic character. The Emperor leaves for the field on Wednesday. A loan of six months treasury bonds to the

few hours. The Credit Foncier and Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire Passports were sent to Count de Solms, in

irs of the Prussian Legation the moment the news was received that Prussian troops had violated the frontier.

It is announced that two hundred and eighty thousand French are ready to cross

into Germany. The Zonaves, from Africa, are disembarking at Marseilles.

#### Going to the Front. PARIS, July 17-10 P. M.

Regiments are passing through the streets to-night on their way to the frontier. Great crowds are gathered on the sidewalks, wildly heering the soldlers as they pass. At al gardens and places of public resort patriotic lemonstrations are made. The excitement is intense. No opposition to the war is manifested, and the press denounce the speech of Thiers iu the Corps Legislatif.

Italian Demonstrations Against France FLORENCE, July 17.

A great popular demonstration was made here to-day against France. Crowds collected n front of the foreign office and the German embassy and shouted, "Down with France; Viva Italian Neutrality; Viva Prussia."

The Bavarian Army.

MUNICH, July 17.

The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, has been ordered to take the field. King William's Acknowledgments.

HAMBURG, July 17. Hamburg, July 17.
King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city grateful acknowledgments of the patriotic address of that body.

He says he regrets the sacrifice which the honor of Germany exacts, but that he will do hisduty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

The News from England. LONDON, July 17. The British Foreign office has not yet re-

ceived official notice of the declaration of war etween France and Prussia. The troops of Saxony are in motion.

The Dutch reserves have been ordered out o protect the frontier. The North German Parliament will meet on

he 20th instant to vote the necessary credits for the war expenses. Belgium relies upon British, French and Prussian assurances for the immunity of her territory.

French and Prussian Enthusiasm

LONDON, July 17. The war enthusiasm in France is very great. The people offer to pay double taxes, and the police are obliged to protect the residences of Thiers and Favre, who made speeches against the war. The Prince Imperial will accompany Napoleon to the field.

The King of Prussia passed through Cologne, where he was received by the people with every demonstration of enthusiasm. Prussia proposes to invade France with an immense

#### Armies of the South. LONDON, July 17.

Advices from Berlin represent that the Prince Royal, Frederick William, will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

A telegram from Pesth states that the chiefs of the different parties in Hungary had met there, and adopted resolutions sympathizing with France and declaring that every victory come a depository of the imperial power. The of France would be a victory for Hungary.

CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1870.

Class of Vessels.

Total sailing vessels...113

Total war navy......401

Frigates.....

convoked. YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES. No Battle Expected for Several Days-Placing the Responsibility-The French Programme-Private Property

Army of Wurtemburg.

to take the field. The Chambers have been

STUTGART, July 17, VIA LONDON. The army of Wurtemburg has been ordered

on the High Seas to be Protected. LONDON, July 19. The German papers are filled with complaints of the falsehood and trickery whereby France seeks to fasten the responsibility of the

war noon Prussia. No battle is expected for several days. Theirs's organ gives the following as th French programme: Enter Hesse in order to

neutralize the Southern States; then occupy and fortify Frankfort, whence they may sweep the left bank of the Rhine; then enter Prussia via Westphalia, when a reconstruction of the Rhenish Confederation will follow. The Allemania and Maine have arrived out. The Cambria left Havre on Saturday for New York. The steamer New York has arrived at

Union remains in Bremen. Lloyd's exact five to ten guineas on German shipping. The London Times says that the sword must

Plymouth. It is uncertain whether she will

attempt to reach Bremen. The steamship

Earl Granville, the British Secretary of State, and Napoleon had three hours conference to-day.

Replying to a deputation of the Nationa Guard, Napoleon said that upon them he relied for the protection of the capital during the

The Rights of Neutrals.

WASHINGTON, July 19-1 P. M. Bismarck telegraphed the Prussian Minister here for his guidance that private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure by Prussian ships, without regard to reciprocity The French Minister called on Fish and ver-

pally informed him that France will respect the treaty of Paris of 1856 with regard to neutral flags.

## THE LATEST BULLETINS.

Fishy Intelligence. The Post is sceptical touching the news re

LONDON, July 19.

ceived from France and Prussia. It ascribes the bulk of the dispatches to speculators. The Emperor's Policy-Thiers Floating with the Tide. PARIS, July 19. The Journal Officiel announces that the Em-

peror has decided not to receive, either in imperial quarters or quarters of general officers, any volunteer, or any foreign officer, or any one not belonging to the French army. Thiers publishes this morning an indignant denial of having received, 2s stated by

"Figaro," a letter from the King of Prussia thanking him for his speech against war. When the Emperor quitted the Tulleries to day he was loudly cheered by the people.

A Speech from the King of Prussia.

BERLIN, July 19. Last evening King William made a speech to a great crowd of the people of Berlin, who came to congratulate him. He said he was not responsible for the war which had just broken out. He might personally be passive under the outrage, but Germany, even from amount of 500,000,000 francs was taken up in a beyond the seas, had spoken. Sacrifices were sure. Prussia had been spoiled by her rapid victories in two wars, and there was perhaps a worse fate awaiting her now. He, however,

knew what to hope from a good army and A French proclamation for the purpose of exciting the people to revelt has been pub-

lished in Hanover. La Liberte publishes a statement to the el fect that General Changarnier will probably be appointed Minister of War, vice General Le Beoul, who takes a command in the field.

No Fight Yet. PARIS July 19-3.30 P. M.

Not even a skirmish has occured. Hesse Darmstadt withdrew her agent from Paris. Nothing certain is known about the departure of the Emperor for the seat of war. He is not likely to set out for the front until everything is ready there for active service. Several Prussian agents in this city who

were suspected of plotting and distributing noney, have been arrested. The Marselllaise, Henri Rochefort's journal,

appeared this morning for the first time in veral weeks, and was promptly seized. Prince Napoleon is expected here to-mor row. It is said he will have a command.

THE CONTENDING POWERS.

#### The Military and Naval Resources of France. ARMY.

The following statement shows the strength of the French army when on a peace footing and the immense increase it can attain in the event of war. by calling in the troops on leave in reserve, or otherwise exempted from ser

Aloc to Personer				
PE	ACE F	OOTING.	WARF	COTING
	Men.	Horses.	Men.	Horses
Staff	1,773	160	1,841	200
Infantry 25	2.652	324	515,937	450
Cavalry	2,798	48,143	100,221	65,000
Artillery 3	9,882	16,646	66,132	49,838
Engineers	7,486	884	15,443	1,400
Gendarmes	24,535	14,769	25,668	15,000
Troops of the Ad-			The same	
ministration	15,066	5,442	33,365	12,000
		-		
Total 10	1 100	86 388	757 727	143.238

ated, amounts to 404,192, the army of reserve to 400,000, and the National Guard, when fully organized, to 538,723 men, making a tota force of 1,342,915 soldiers. The French army corps are distributed and commanded as fol-

1.	Paris	Marshal Caprober
2.	Lille	Count Ladmiraul
3.	Nancy	
4.	Lvons	Count d'Palika
		Count Baraguey d'Hillier
6.	Toulouse	General Goyon
7.	Algiers	Marshal McMahor
		NAVY.

The entire reorganization of the French navy was ordered by the government in 1855, and has since been vigorously carried forward. Profiting by the proof of the superiority of iron-clad vessels afforded by our war, France has paid special attention to the improvement of her navy in that respect. At the commencement of this year she had 62 iron-clads, 264 unarmed screw steamers, 62 paddle steamers, and 113 salling vessels. The following gives a statement of the number of vessels of each statement of the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power and armament, after official returns:

Ships of the line..... Coast-guard ships..... Floating batteries..... Separate floating batte-860 Total iron-clads..... 62 28,150 Corvettes..... Avisos......Gunboats..... 1,871 10,222 24 Total screw steamers .. 264 55.812 8.655 Total paddle steamers. 62 Salling Vessels.
Ships of the line.....
Prigates......
Corvettes.....

92.627

672

8.045

The largest iron-clad in the French navy is The largest iron-clad in the French navy is the Rochambeau, formerly called the Dunderberg and intended for our navy. It was sold three years ago by Mr. Webb to the French Government for the sum of \$2,000,000. The most remarkable among the other iron-clads are the Magenta, Solierino, Couronne, Normandle, Invincible, and the cupola ship Taureau. The Magenta and Solierino were built on the same lines, and have wooden hulls with plates varying from \$4\$ to \$4\$ inches in thickness. on the same ness and the work when the same plates varying from 4 to 4½ inches in thickness. Their armament consists of rife breech-loading guns, one hundred pounders, furnished with 155 rounds each. The distinguishing feature of these vessels is a ram or spur which, like a hatchet, projects under water from the line of armor-plates of which it forms part. The hull of the Couronne is of iron, and is separated from the armor-plating by a teal backing. The Normandie is similar in con-struction to the Couronne, and is the first fron-clad that ever crossed the Atlantic. The iron-clad that ever crossed the Atlantic. The guns she carries are rified thirty-two pounders. The Invincible is armed with one hundred pounders, and is 241 feet long and 17 feet broad. The Taureau which was launched about five years ago, is one of the most formidable and novel among the French iron-clads. She is a steam ram of peculiar construction, drawing but little water and rising but a few feet above the waves. Her prow terminates in a massive brouze Her prow terminates in a massive bronze cone, by means of which, when driven at speed of 12 or 14 knots, by her machinery of 500 horse power, the Taureau can split a ship. She carries but a single gun, which weighs 20 tons. There is a cylindrical ball-proof dome on her deck, which, it is held, secures her

from capture by boarding.

The French navy is commanded by 2218 officers of different grades. The sallors afloat and on shore numbered 39,346 in 1869, which, toon shore numbered 39,345 in 1895, which, to-gether with engineers, dock-yard laborers, navy surgeons and others connected with the force, bring the grand total of men engaged in the service of the Imperial fleet up to 74,403. On the war-footing the strength of the navy an be raised to 170,000 men, this being the number entered on the lists of the maritime conscription. Exclusive of the above are the narines and Colonial troops, amounting to

#### The North German Confederation. ARMY.

The Constitution of the North German Confederation declares that every North German s liable to service, and that no substitution i allowed. The strength of the Federal army on the peace footing is settled upon the basis of one per cent. of the population, and the Prus sian military legislation is applied to all the States of the Federation. The total strength of the army of the North German Confedera tion amounts to 319,358 men on the peace footing, and to 977,262 men on the war footing

These troops are classed as fol	lows:	70 9 4
	Peace.	War.
rield troops, privates and non- commissioned officers	287,481	511,826
Depots, do		180,672 265,082
moers, staff and military schools	18,831	19,682
Total	319,358	967,262

man Confederation may be said to embrace the whole adult male population, exclusive of all disabled by age or infirmity. All men from the age of 20 to that of 36 are expected to be ready for offensive warfare, and for defensive, within the country, till the age of 50.

In addition to the military forces above enumerated, treaties of Prussia with Bavaria. Wurtemberg and Baden, provides a strict military alliance and a union of their armies in time of war. The Bavarian standing army numbers 50,000 men. The Prussian army is divided into eleven army corps, having the livided into eleven army corps, having

MINO A INP COMME	
	Commanders.
1 Konigsberg	.Gen. von Manteuffel.
o Stettin	.Prince Frederick William
2. Decim	. Prince Frederic Charles.
3. Bernu	Can man Alman, labon
4. Magdeourg	.Gen. von Alveneleben.
5. Pose	.Gen. von Steinmetz.
6 Breslau	Gen. von Tumpling.
2 Munater	.Gen. von Zastrow.
o Cablanta	Gen. von Bittenfeld.
8. Coolentz	Con won Monetale
8. Schleswig	.Gen. von Manstein.
10. Hanover	Gen. von Volgts-Rhetz.
11. Cassel	.Gen. von Plonski.
	NAVY.
Dines the armenia	ation of the North Core

Confederation upon its present basis in 1866, the navy has received special attention, and has made rapid progress. At the end of June. 1869, the fleet consisted of the following steamers and sailing vessels:

		Horse	- 1
	Screw Steamers-Iron-clads.	Power.	Gun
h	Konig Wilhelm	1160	23
	Dring Friedrich Karl	900	16
ζ,	Kronpring	800	16
e	A vmimne	*** 300	4
-36	Prince Adelhert	300	3
2,	Hanga	450	8
-	Frigates and Corvettes.		
	4 of 400 horse power and 28 g	1600	112
	each. 1 of 400 horse-power and 26 guns.	400	26
	1 of 400 horse power and 20 gdas	nng	20
8.	2 of 400 horse-power and 14 g	800	28
00	eachand 17 m	nne	23
0	2 of 200 horse-power and 17 greach	400	34
10	Gunboats.	100	0.
9	e first class of 80 horse-power an	d 3	
88 00	guns each	640	24
~	15 second class of 6 horse-powers	LII C	
ю	grand each	200	30
	1 vacht	160	2
18	3 corvettes	720	15
e		****	224
i-	Total steamers	7020	224
	Salling Vessels.		110
e	3 frigates	•••	40
e	3 brigs of 2 m	ino	40
١,	3 schooner rigged vessels of 2 gr	1113	6
1-	each	***	82
f	9 gunboats of 1 gun each		9
n	a Rumonia of 1 Rum cacin		
t	Total	7020	539
	The König Wilhelm, built in	n Englan	d. wa
ıl	The Rome wintern constru	aton of th	o Del

designed by the chief constructor of the Bri

designed by the chief constructor of the British navy, and is of 5938 tons burthen, and carries 23 rifled 96 pounders made of hammered steel, and capable of being fired with 75 lb. charges as often as twice in a minute.

The Prussian and North German navy is manned by 2471 seamen and boys, and officered by one Admiral, one Vice-Admiral, one Rear-Admiral, 27 Captains, 44 Commanders and 133 Lieutenants. There are besides five companies of marines, four of infantry and three of artillery, numbering 1200 men.

SPECULATIONS OF THE PRESS. The War and Our Commerce.

The New York Journal of Commerce has

ome remarks on the effect of the war on comnerce, especially on neutral States. It says The renowned agreement known as "The to which all the leading Paris Declaration. White a time leading European powers have formally assented, has taken the place, to a great extent, of the old definitions of international law, and has given peculiar advantages to all proper trade under a neutral flag. It established the new princi-

war, and therefore not included in this exemp-tion from seizure, the practice, since the decla-ration, has been far more liberal than formerly

ration, has been far more liberal than formerly towards the belligerents.

Now, it is customary for the belligerents to declare by proclamation the list of forbidden articles, which is allowed to include many not formerly forbidden. Until such official lists appear, shippers from this country will do well to be cautious about shipping anything of a doubtful character, or that can by stretch of construction be classed as contraband. It is construction be classed as contraband. It is easy to see that as France is superior to Prissia in naval force, and as all privateering is abolished, there will be a great temptation to stretch the Emperor's authority, and to render the exemption clause of little effect by including everything possible under the contraband exemption. We foresee much trouble from this entire and we therefore desire to from this source, and we, therefore, desire to caution our readers in time, that they may not throw away the profits of a large legitimate trade by an attempt to supply any warilke material to either combatant. With these rematerial to either combatant. With these remarks we append in full the text of the agreement now binding on the belligerents:

Declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austra tria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, assembled in congress at Paris, April 16th, 1856:

16th, 1856:

"The plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris of the 30th of March, 1856, assembled in conference, considing—

"That maritime law in time of war, has long been the subject of deplorable disputes;

"That the uncertainty of the law, and of the duties in such matter, gives rise to difference of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion sections difficulties and which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts;
"That it is consequently advantageous to establish a uniform doctrince on so important a

point;
"That the plenipotentiaries assembled in congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intention by which their governments are animated than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this re-

"The above mentioned plenipotentiaries, be ing duly authorized, resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and having come to an agree-ment, have adopted the following solemn declaration:
"1. Privateering is and remains abolished.
"2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

"3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
"4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must
be effective; that is to say, maintained by a
force sufficient really to prevent access to the

force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

"The governments of the undersigned plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present depotentiaries engage to bring the present de-claration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to accede to it.

avinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the undersigned enipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of prempotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their governments to obtain the general adop-tion thereof will be crowned with full success. "The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those powers who be binding, except between those powers who have acceded, or shall accede to it. "Done at Paris, the sixteenth of April, one

housand eight hundred and fity-six."
Signed by Buol Schauenstein, Hubner, Wa lewski, Bourqueney, Clarendon, Cowley, Man-teuffel, Hatzfeld, Orloff, Brunnow, Cavour, De Villamarina, Aall, and Mehemmed Djemil.

How will Spain Stand ? (From the New York Journal of Commerce.) We are at this moment without sufficien

we are at this moment who are at the data for forming a sound opinion concerning the probable course of Austria, Italy, Russia, and certain other continental nations in the impending struggle between France and Prussia. But, with reference to Spain, which until sia. But, with reference to Spain, which that within a few days, was apparently enlisted on the side of Prussia, it may be confidently said that no necessity longer exists for her to array herself against France, and that her future interests seem to demand imperatively that she should be neutral in the contest. Until Prince I seemed withdraw from the candidature for Leopold withdrew from the candidature for the Spanish throne, Spain was bound in honor to join Prussia in a war with France, should such an event be precipitated. But, with the retirement of that candidate, no such obligation is strictly im-

the imputed violation by Prussia of the treaty of Prague, and the general apprehension of the gravest dangers to France if Prussian ambition is not promptly checked, the French nation regards the refusal of Prussia to enter into the required obligations as a sufficient cause for war. With all the other difficulties between France and Prussia excenting the candidature France and Prussia, excepting the candidature of Prince Leopold (from which, as it seems to us, she is entirely extricated by the withdraw-al of the Prince,) Spain has nothing whatever to do. No point of honor, and certainly no po to do. No point of honor, and certainly no political or material interest, compels her, or makes it expedient for her, to enlist with Prussia in the quarrel. If she keeps out of it, France will possess one advantage in her contest with Prussia, compared to what her position would have been had Prince Leopold accepted the candidature, and the Spanish Government committed itself to making him King. ernment committed itself to making him King. Napoleon would then have been obliged to fight with an enemy on either side. He would have been compelled to send an army into Spain, or at least to keep a powerful corps of observation on the Pyrenees frontier, while he contended with Prussia on the Rhine. A large portion of his fleet would have been set to blockade Spanish ports, and perhaps to operate in the West Indies. His forces, by land and sea, would have been divided. Although Spain could not do much to help Prussia, she could do something, if only by diverting France from an effective concentration of ing France from an effective concentration of all her strength against her great antagonist. Spanish neutrality, under these circumstances, becomes of considerable importance to France; becomes of considerable importance to France; and we can easily understand that the French Government is much better satisfied with the present status of the dispute with Prussia than with the aspect it presented some days ago. Spanish interests, as we have said, unquestionably require an observance of neutrality. She has nothing to fear from Prussia in any event; but everything from France. Prussia could never get at her by land without marching clear across France; and the Prussian navy is so small that French war vessels could easily protect Spain from a Prussian invasion of her soil by sea. So many reasons existing why Spain should keep out of the war, it would be a cause of surprise to us if she does not remain neutral.

The Reason and Result of the War.

(From the New York Tribune.) War between France and Prussia has been inevitable ever since the reorganization of inevitable ever since the reorgazization of Germany. The Bonaparte dynasty can maintain itself only by tickling the French passion for glory, and all Europe has felt that Napoleon must soon make some desperate movement to recover the prestige he lost during the seven weeks' war of 1866 and the disastrous experiment of the Latin empire in Mexico. The question of the Spanish throne was his first convenient pretext; he has waited just long enough to inspire his people with visions of conquest, and excite their brains with the roll of drums and the blaze of red trowsers, or conquest, and excite their orains with the roll of drums and the blaze of red trowsers, and now he hurries toward the Rhine. The original cause of complaint has been removed; the King of Prussa has refused to sanction Prince Leopold's nomination; Spain has offered to reject it; the Prince himself has formally withdrawn; but these circumstances have had

to reject it; the Prince himself has formally withdrawn; but these circumstances have had no weight with Napoleon; the question of the throne is forgotten, and Spain is contemptuously motioned aside as if the quarrel, begun ostensibly on her account, was one with which she really had nothing to do. The battle now is feeterstory, not principle.

ple that the goods of an enemy are safe from selzure under a neutral flag, unless they are contraband of war, and that neutral goods not thus contraband are not liable to capture even on board an enemy's ship.

In regard to what constitutes contraband of war and therefore not included in this area.

States and wiead Pressite to costly, the politics of the contraband of war and therefore not included in this area. States, and raised Prussia to such a threatening pre-eminence among the military powers that her rivals hastened to make peace on the best terms they could. A few weeks more will probably decide whether Prussia shall retain her precedence, or the first place hereafter belong to France. So far as we can judge from statistical returns, the two powers are almost expelly metched but the victory will. are almost evenly matched, but the victory wil

remain with that one whose reserves can be the more readily mobilized, and whose organi-zation will work the more perfectly in prac-The brunt of the campaign will be borne on the Rhine, in the midst of that net work of fortresses upon which the military engineers fortresses upon which the military engineers of so many generations have expended their ingenuity. Here Prussia has the advantages of previous possession, and the most minute acquaintance with the country. For years her officers have traversed the provinces back and forth; her soldlers have marched over all the roads—we might almost say have drilled in all the fields. Eyer since the first threatening of war she has been concentrating her armies in these strong places, and when the clash of these strong places, and when the clash of battle comes she will have in her favor almost every aid which military science has devised for a defending force. She will have a patri otic and enthusiastic people supporting her, and a just cause to give her confidence. From and a just cause to give her commonce. From present appearances it would seem that the odds are all in her favor; but how well she is really prepared for battle—how well she has preserved the admirable organization which gave her such a superiority in 1886—are questions which can only be answered by the test of

#### The Invasion of France. (From the New York World, Sonday.)

Prussia hardly given herself the air of a sur-prised, aggrieved and overtaken State in her first military movements. The news which this morning reaches us, that her troops have crossed the Rhine and advanced upon the soil of France, indicates a war of attack premedi-tated and desired, rather than a war of defence forced upon an unwilling and reluctant gov ernment. If we take it, as we are bound to ernment. If we take it, as we are bound to take it, in connection with the astonishing ad-mission of the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, that Count Bismarck, before the final rupture,

mission of the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, that Count Bismarck, before the final rupture, bade him fence to gain time and protract the situation if possible "till the 20th of July," it is hard to resist the impression that the French Government must, after all, have had intimations, clearer than any which the world have yet been suffered to know, of a deliberate aggressive purpose in the nomination of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne.

Be this as it may, the first blast of the Prussian bugles blown on the winds of France will long ere these words are priated, have roused the flery heart of Gaul, from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and from the Mediterranean to the narrow seas. The echoes of that blast will come back upon Metz and Strasbourg, Thionville and Longwy, the defiles of the Vosges and the plains of Champagne, in the tramp of a million of men, and the roil of a thousand cannon crowding the roads of France. It was Count Bismarck himself who said only last year, in debating the possible problem which now the sword is to solve: "The which now the sword is to solve: "The French nation does not desire war, it is true; but it is of an inflammable temperashould war break out Franc ment, and should wan wan under the of which our disunited and phiegmatic German factions have no idea." The words were spoken, inhave no idea." The words were spoken, in deed, as a kind of moxa to rouse the patien deed, as a kind of moxa to robe the patent to whom they were addressed. But they were so deeply true that it is not easy to restrain our amazement at seeing their obvious lesson disregarded in the first military movement of the power whose greatest statesman uttered them. But Count Bismarck, though he doubtless planned originally the policy of which th ess planned originally the point of which we been suffered to control its decisive development. The diplomacy of the war has been King William's, and its conduct in the field, we presume, is King William's also.

The point at which the Prussians have enter-

d France would seem to indicate their intenamost impossible to believe that any capacite Prusslan commander can seriously contemplate an assault in force from this quarter upon the formidable triple-lines of the eastern defences of the French empire—defences greatly stronger, both by nature and by art, than the lines of Rhenleh Prussla from which the invaders move. It is much more probable that the advance will eventually be resolved into a mere adventure, intended to give a political mere adventure, intended to give a politica rather than a military initiative to the cam or than we have supposed to be meant by the Prussian demonstration towards Forbach, we may look, within a very short time, for the first grand clash of the hostile armies, almost upon the very banks of the imperial river for the control of which two mighty civilized nations are marching once more, as their ruder fathers have marched a hundred times before them, to battle and to murder and to sudden

#### THE OCEAN STEAMERS .- THE OUT-FLOW OF GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 19. The specie shipments for Europe to-day were

wo million six hundred thousand dollars. The agents of the General Trans-Atlantic Company announce that the steamers of the French line will not stop running in consequence of war in Europe, consequently the Lafayette will leave port on Saturday, the 23d, for Brest and Havre. It is understood that the retiring French Minister, Bartheney, and Colonel Bonaparte, of Baltimore will be passengers by

the Lafavette. The steamships Allamania and City of Brook-

lyn have arrived out. NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19. Paradol, the new French Minister, is ill from he heat. The last Cabinet meeting for several weeks

vas held to-day.

It is in contemplation to send Sheridan to Europe to observe the war. THE REIGN OF TERROR IN NORTH

The President leaves on Thursday.

CAROLINA. RALEIGH, July 19.

The counsel for the citizens were arrested in Allamance County yesterday by Kirk, who, by order of Governor Holden, refuses to regard the writs of habeas corpus issued in their behalf. The feeling is most intense among the people. Graham, the county seat of Allamance, has been placed under martial law by Kirk, the courthouse has been seized, and the whole town is strictly guarded.

A military commission has been organized mainly of Kirk and his officers to try the citizens now under arrest. The Hon. John Kerr, the Hon. S. P. Hill, Sheriff Griffith and several other prominent citizens of Caswell County were arrested at Yanceyville yesterday by Kirk.

The Congressional candidates in the dis trict were speaking in the courthouse, when Kirk surrounded it with soldiers and made the arrest. There has not been the slighthst is for territory, not principle.

The war we suppose will be a severe one, though it is not likely to be long. Europe now-a-days cannot bear contests of years' dustress. There has no bear on an including the state, to give a color of these outrageous proceedings. resistance to law in that or any other part of the State, to give a color of justification for

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR. A NOBLE CHARITY.

The New 1 ork Foundling Asylum-[From Woodhull & Claffin's Weekly ]

In Protestant England there are no legally uthorized foundling asylums. The only insti-ution in the kingdom, which approaches that character, is one in London, which was toundcharacter, is one in London, which was founded in the seventeenth century, and suppressed in 1780 by a legal modification which converted it into an "Asylum for illegitimate children whose mothers are known." As such it exists at the present day. What is the consequence? Simply that crime is hidden, not prevented. "The late "Baby-tarming Horror," as revealed in the story of Mrs. Margaret Waters, allas Wilkes, Hurley, Walters, Ellis, Oliver, Blackburn and Fort, now on trial for the murder of forty infants, before the Lambeth Police Court, is an abundant proof of this "assertion". That this same "horror" has been extensively prac-

this same "horror" has been extensively prac-ticed in New York, is a well-known fact, and that in a great measure it is falling into desuc-tude since the establishment of the New York

exist to a greater of less degree according to its age; and foundling asylums have been acknowledged the surest and humanest provision for the illegitimate. Yet enlightened New York, through its press, its Sorosis and its Universal Suffrage Society, discussed the matter, passed resolutions concerning it, deplored while acknowledging the necessity for such an institution, yet did nothing until Mether. Jerome Ely, the Superior of the Sisters of Charity, took the matter in hand.

The frequency with which young infants were left at the doors of the institution of the Sisters, scattered all over the city, pianly indicated that the duty was expected of them. Last October, Sister Irene, then principal of the Academy of St. Peter's, in Barclay street, are Mount St. Vincent, to commence operations by opening a house, in some central position in the city, for the reception of foundlings. By the 1st of November the injunction had been obeyed to the letter, and before that day several little wailing bables were in the arms of the Sisters. Thirty children had been received before the expiration of one month, and the reception has been regularly on the increase extincers. before the expiration of one month, and the reception has been regularly on the increase until now, at the end of eight months, there are over eight hundred in the establishment, are over eight hundred in the establishment, or rather under the direction of the institution. Of course, the house in Twelfth street, a four-story dwelling, could not accommodate all the children. At first all over a certain number retained in the house were put out to nurse under the supervision, and subject to the constant visits, of the Sisters and a committee of ladies, wives of our first citizens, who exerced to rate the deepest interest in the who seemed to take the deepest interest in the

affairs of the institution.

From the day of its opening the intensestinterest curiosity and sympathy on the subject, seemed to pervade all classes of society. Two associations—one composed of ladies, another of gentlemen—came promptly to its aid. Mrs. R. B. Connolly, a Protestant lady of great wealth and influence, gave the first hundred dollar donation to the cause. Since then she has collected sixteen thousand dollars for it, setting a public symple to women of society. as to one manner in which they can use their social influence. The press has been unanimous in its laudations of the institution, one mous in its laudations of the institution, one paper actually giving weekly reports from "The Home of the Babies," which were eagerly circulated by the country papers, for the entertainment of their readers. Government took the matter in hand, and a grant of a city square, bounded by Lexington and Fourth avenues, Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, was conferred for the building of a suitable "Maison des Enjans Trouvés," and as 200n as one hundred thousand dollars are raised by the trustees of the institution. for the erection. the trustees of the institution. for the erection 

tablishment is simply a branch of the Twelfth street house, and both are under medical direction and municipal inspection. The houses are open to the public at all times, but certain days have, by social etiquette, been established as "visiting days." The visitors who come on those days are of every rank in lite, and not a few of the unhappy mothers may be detected in the throng, betraying their relationship by their ill-disguised emotion and furtive search for their own forsaken babies.

The mothers of the children are far from being all of the humbler classes. Scarcely a. ing all of the humbler classes. Scarcely a night passes that a "carriage baby" does not come in. The Sister who is on watch detects some well known liveries at times before the door at midnight. Strange to say, the "carriage bables" are very rarely accompanied with any donation to the institution. Unhallowed passion hardens the heart and does not se the hand to alms-giving. These are ables who, perhaps, have gone to the Farmer." or a quicker, surer hiding dispose the hand to alms-giving. These arethe bables who, perhaps, have gone to the
"Baby Farmer," or a quicker, surer hiding
place for shame. Not unfrequently a sharp
wail breaks from the basket in the vestibule,
and when the feeble waif of humanity is
brought into the reception room, marks of
violence on its little body, a broken arm or
rib, a frightful bruise oa the head, tells the
tale that murder had been arrested, how, nonebut the actors in the terrible drama of passion
may tell

INFALLIBILITY.

What it Does and Does Not Mean.

(From the New York Tribune, Editorial.)

[From the New York Tribune, Editorial.]

The adoption of the dogma of Infallibility does not impose a new faith upon Bomas Catholics. With the theological aspects of the case we have nothing to do, and the varying opinions of Boman Catholic theologians we do not now consider; but we state as an undeniable fact that the Roman Catholic laity firmly believed in the infallibility of the Pope; that they believed in it before the Council voted, and even before the Council was called; that in fact this body has only now enacted into a dogma what has long been the simple, unquestioning faith of Roman Catholics in general throughout both Europe and America. Many may have doubted the wisdom of proclaiming the faith; but practically all have held it. Neither does the adoption of this dogma threaten sny schism in a church which, by reason of its age, its vast extent, and its powerful hold upon the minds of so large a proportion of the civilized world, must long remain an object of profound interest alike to friends and foes, to statesmen as well as to theologians. The Armenians and others who, like them, have hung loosely on the skirts of Roman Catholicism may secede; but neither in Europe nor America will there be any serious, open disturbance of the harmony of the faith. We have not been allowed to print the debates; and only vague details of the actual proceedings in the Council have reached the public eye; but whatever disputes there may have been among the theologians, there are likely to be none before the people.

What the proclamation of this dogma does is to sharpen the antagonism between Roman Catholics and the outside world, and to dwarf the powers and influence of their own heirarchy, outside of Rome. It is a movement of separation and of centralization; it builds a Chinese wall between the world of modern progressive thought and the Bromar Catholic Church, and it gathers the powers of that church more and more within the limits of the church more and more within the limits of the church and it gathers the powe

City of Rome.

Between Roman Catholics and the rest of the world there is henceforth an outward and the world there is henceforth an outward and visible sign of a separation that is immutable. Roman Catholics do believe the Pope infalible. No other human being can possibly believe \$\mathbb{E}\$. The distinction is inevitable; its influence upon systems of faith, modes of thought, developments of ideas, tendencies of progress, must be ineradicable, and the formal adoption of the dogma sharpens and intensifies it.

It is said that a prominent representative of the Prussian Government in New York City has received a dispatch from the other side, instructing him to open negotiations at once for the purchase of war vessels, to be added to the naval force opposed to France. The particulars are not accessible at present, but it is believed that purchases will be speedily effected.

Private advices from China say that measures are being taken for the better regulation and the increase of emigration to this country. The Chinese Government much deplore the loss of Mr. Burlingame, and high posthumber have been conferred on him.