

cavalry until Tuesday and then set off with thirty cavalry men, with lines and charts, carrying the necessary materials; but on this night and the following one the French out-posts were too active, and they had to retire unsuccessful. Now follows the characteristic point in the expedition: They made up their minds that the heavy material which encumbered them, must be reduced to the smallest possible compass, and that every man who took part in the expedition must be mounted. Two days were given up to riding lessons, and after two days instruction the miners and workmen were able to keep on horse back, and on Saturday night, the whole body crossed the French frontier. The mounted miners and workmen were charged to push on with all possible haste to the viaduct, and while the Uplands engaged the French out-posts, who were surprised, they accomplished their task with perfect intelligence and success. The country was roused from sleep by the explosion, which sent the great viaduct into the air. The miners rushed out again upon the railroad from the spot where they had retreated, and after lighting the end of the train and succeeding in tearing and blowing up some telegraph line on both sides of the viaduct, they mounted their horses again and returned into Bavarian territory.

AUBURN, 1.—The Russian government, on being informed of Seward's approaching visit to China, tendered him the palace of the imperial legation at Peking, for his residence while in that city.

The heaviest skirmish that has taken place in this district is reported this morning. A party of French infantry had crossed into Prussian territory, and when about half way between the starting point and Saarlouis, 400 men of the garrison of Saarlouis and some infantry went out to meet them, and were coming up with them between the villages of Sudweiler and Gersalontern, about six miles west of this place, when a squadron of the first cavalry suddenly appeared. The Prussians fired away as hard as they could at the cavalry with their needle guns and dispersed them before the infantry could come up; then an infantry fight followed, which ended in the French throwing of their kits and running away, leaving one officer and eight men dead on the field. Three Prussian soldiers were severely wounded. According to report no less than three companies of French infantry were engaged. The Prussian and Bavarian troops are said to be mustering in great strength in every town in this district. It is supposed that if the French army does not enter Germany within three or four days the war will be carried into France. Nevenkirschen is admirably situated for the concentration of forces from every part of Germany, and the country about here would be very rough for fighting; but if the armies could push forward a little way over the frontier they would be protected on the right by the fortress of Saarlouis, and on the left by the Vosges mountains. A regiment of cavalry is expected here to-morrow. There was a good deal of firing to-day between our outposts and those of the French, and one man had his horse shot under him, and civilians have been impressed with the good shooting of the chassepot at 1250 or 1500 yards distance.

NEW YORK, 31.—The steamship *Parana*, which arrived to-day from London, reports having sighted on Saturday night, in long. 53, lat. 43, a yacht which, from the signal displayed, is supposed to be the *Sappho*.

Discourses were delivered to-day in several of the Catholic churches of this city, in honor of the dogma of infallibility. At the Cathedral a *te deum* was sung, and a sermon preached on infallibility, by Dr. Storrs, the Vicar General.

The worst cases of murder and stabbing on Sunday's long list, are those of Patrick Dooley, shot twice by his son, for reprimanding him for keeping bad company, and late hours; and Joseph Campbell, called into a basement on Washington St., and stabbed eighteen times by Pat Hughes and his wife; Elijah Jones, a coachman, shot by the Fishkill National Bank robber, died on Thursday night.

Long before ten o'clock this morning, the hour at which Mr. Nathan's funeral was to be held, the neighborhood of his late residence was thronged with a dense mass of human beings; the crowd numbered over five thousand, all intent on witnessing the funeral procession. Members of the Stock Exchange, the directors of Mount Sinai Hospital, several doctors, a judge and many prominent citizens attended the funeral. At about eleven o'clock the procession

formed, and proceeded to the cemetery in Ridgewood Park. His two sons had to be supported down the steps of the house to the carriage. Both were weeping violently, and were completely overcome with emotion. The hearse was preceded by twenty men, marching, and then the funeral procession. After them came fifty boys, of the Jewish Orphan Home, then came sixty carriages, the first one occupied by the two boys.

NEW YORK, 1.—Joseph Coyle was murdered at Bethels, Sullivan County, on Sunday, by an unknown burglar, who nearly chopped his head to pieces with an axe.

Governor Hoffman has refused to commute the sentence of John Real, and the execution will occur next Friday.

It was ascertained this afternoon that the Nathan murderer and burglar obtained sixty thousand dollars, from a safe which had been placed there the night before. Three wealthy Israelites of this city have offered a hundred thousand dollars, if necessary, to bring the murderer to punishment.

Brown's clothing store, at Englewood, N. J., was robbed of six thousand dollars' worth of goods, last night; the citizens have formed a vigilance committee for the arrest of the thieves.

TERRE HAUTE.—Oloso Bryant, a young farmer, was stabbed and killed near this city, last night, by Lafayette Myers, in a quarrel.

ST. LOUIS.—A project is on foot here to build an immense structure, to contain under one roof, the grand Union Railroad depot, custom house, merchants' exchange and hotel building, to occupy three entire blocks, from fifth to eighth streets, and from Washington Avenue to Green street.

FOREIGN.

VIENNA, 31.—The official journal formally announces the suppression of the concordat between Austria and Rome, and the Papal court has been notified of the action of the Austrian government.

TORONTO.—A dispatch from Ottawa says the Queen has granted an amnesty to all parties connected with the Red River rebellion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 31, via PARIS.—The Viceroy of Egypt embarks to-day, on his return to Alexandria.

LONDON, 1.—Dispatches from Saarbrück report no operations of importance along the entire line yesterday. An attack by the French was repulsed vigorously by the Prussians to-day, and a large body of French troops moved on for Saarbrück.

A quantity of arms has been discovered on the estate of Maguire M. P., for Cork, the owners of which are unknown. The King of Wurtemberg is quoted as saying that Germany will be ruined by the war for twenty years, and will cause an emigration to America and the west, of enormous proportions. It is thought that Napoleon has erred in not pushing promptly into Bavaria; he would thereby have neutralized the action of all Southern Germany. Such a movement is impossible now, because it would expose Paris.

In the Lords to-day, a bill giving government the power to call out the militia was introduced, under a suspension of the rules.

An enlistment bill was passed. In the House of Commons, to-day, the government proposed to add twenty thousand to the army, and submitted an estimate, requiring two millions sterling for the purpose. The artillery was reported in the most effective state, and the militia as being rapidly recruited.

Disraeli rose to make some inquiries. He thought the silence and reserve of the government should now be dismissed; he specially desired to be enlightened as to what extent England, at the Congress of Vienna, guaranteed to Prussia her Saxon acquisitions. Such a guarantee, if it still held good, would involve England in the present quarrel. He wanted to know what grounds had been taken by the government; he urged that the army be kept up to the greatest strength, and closed with the declaration that England, while absorbed in treaties, would maintain the rights and independence of others.

Gladstone took exception to the historical statements of the right honorable gentlemen, and gave his views of events down to the present days. He said the policy of the government is not one of armed neutrality, but of friendship to both combatants. He declared that the obligations of the Vienna treaty ended with the German empire. The government is now doing everything

to enforce the observance of neutrality, but British power was restricted in British waters. All legal restraints have been imposed on the sale of coal.

A running debate followed between lesser members on the state of the army and navy, which lasted until a late hour.

BERLIN.—King William left for the front at six o'clock last evening; the Queen attended him to the railroad station.

Fifteen ships, laden with stone, are moored in the Elbe below Hamburg, ready to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet.

BERLIN, 31.—King William, on leaving for the army, granted a full amnesty for political crimes.

LONDON.—The French ambassador, on quitting Munich, placed the care of French interests in the hands of the British representatives.

The Assembly Rooms at Reading were destroyed by fire last night. Miller, the Chelsea murderer, was hanged to-day. He was extremely violent and assaulted several of the officers on the way to the scaffold. A steady rain for the past day or two has materially helped the crops; the storm has been quite general throughout Western Europe. The harvest has commenced in the south of England. The wheat crop is excellent in quantity, and yields abundantly. There was a vast assemblage of Odd-Fellows at the Crystal Palace, to-day. A correspondent of the *Times* warns the public against any precipitation in forming an opinion of the merits of the powers in the present war, and points out how widely England erred regarding the American war. The *Post* approves Gladstone's policy of peace, so long as Belgium remains untouched. It refers to old treaties between the United States and Prussia, and says the restrictions as to the articles contraband of war will probably become a dead letter for the United States, and particularly as England pays no attention to them.

PARIS.—The *Journal Officiel*, this morning, says that the government has decided that during the war no person, of whatever nationality, will be permitted to enter or leave France without a passport; this, however, is not applicable to the subjects of those states actively at war with France; they can only live in the interior with the special permission of the Minister of the Interior. The journal also says that French citizens expelled from Baden were subjected to outrageous treatment; they were conducted to the frontier in a chaise and made to pay for places where they were locked up to escape the violence of the people. *La Liberte* opposes the suggested occupancy of Belgium by Great Britain, as it would disgust Belgium, confound France and bring Russia and Austria into the war. The Belgian army of observation occupies the line between Lieges and Aux la Chera.

PARIS, 31.—A Spanish note, couched in strong language, demanding an explanation of the recent expressions of the Duke de Grammont, regarding Spain and the Cortes, has been received in Paris.

*La Patrie* says Austria is making formidable military preparations, as she fears the infringement of her neutrality by Bismarck. The command of the Austrian army of observation will be given to the Arch-Duke Albrecht, whose sympathy for France is well known. The *Patrie* then refers to Sweden, and says that she understands the situation, and is also arming. The sympathies of her people are with Denmark, and the Swedish government will act as Denmark does. Had France allowed Prussia to have her own way, these states would not be free to-day.

The *Journal du Peuple* of Marseilles has been fined five hundred francs for an offensive article against the authority of the Emperor, and its chief editor condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, with a fine of 2,000 francs, for writing articles tending to excite insubordination among the troops.

The *Gaulois* states that Rochefort has been officially notified that he will not be released from confinement until he has served out the terms of the several sentences against him; he will consequently remain in prison four months longer.

A letter from Pere Hyacinthe, which declares against the dogma of papal infallibility, has appeared and causes a sensation. The Catholic organs attack the letter and its author with much bitterness.

The *Presse* says there has been no fighting on the banks of the Rhine, as widely rumored. The advanced posts of the Bavarian troops have fallen back upon the latter river. Several Prussian scouting parties lately crossed the

Saar; their movements were plainly seen by the French. It is not thought that Prussia will force a fight in that neighborhood, as at first supposed. A number of Prussian soldiers who deserted and came into the French lines, have been sent to Tours. The *Journal Officiel* has information that the sympathy of the people of the Danubian principalities is heartily with France.

The *Publique* says the French government has contracted for a cable between Calais and some point in Jutland, Denmark, in order that the operations of the Baltic fleet may be reported to and directed from the capital. The *Presse* denies that the Prince of Wales is now in Copenhagen, and sympathizes with Denmark in her complaints against Prussia. The Emperor thanks the railroad companies for the prudence with which they have transported the troops to the frontier.

The son of Abdel Kader has asked permission of the Emperor to enlist in a regiment of hussars. The *Journal Officiel* says it was through the advice of M. Mague, late minister of finance, that the Emperor decided to resort to a loan instead of issuing new treasury bonds. The *Memorial Diplomatique* declares the order excluding all correspondents from the French lines is absolute. The French war department has peremptorily denied the request of Captain Hore, of the British navy and an attache of the British Legation in Paris, to visit the navy yard at Cherbourg, intimating that his object is to take notes. Orders have been promulgated in Paris that the enemy's private property shall be respected in France, as it is in Germany. There is a bitter feeling on the bourse against German bankers, who are accused of sending specie to Prussia. The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article, assuring the world that however brutal the treatment of Frenchmen in Germany may be, the Germans here will receive nothing but kindness. The Chancellor of the French Legation at Berlin, who remained there after the declaration of war, has been required by the Prussian authorities, to give his parole not to leave the city.

ROME, 28.—Reports come from Civita Vecchia that Gen. Dumont, the commandant of the French troops, has received orders to concentrate his men there, and to be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

MADRID.—Captain General De Rodas has asked 14,000 reinforcements for Cuba. In view of this demand some of the journals urge the government to consider, seriously, the condition of the island. No day is yet fixed for the assembling of the Cortes. The French cabinet has made an explanation of the recent expressions of Grammont, regarding Spain, to Senor Ollosaga, which is considered satisfactory.

LONDON, 2.—The presence of the armies on the frontier of France and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia has given rise to various apprehensions of a famine there. The *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, says, in this connection, that in order to avoid impoverishing the theatre of war the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by railroad.

The *Times*, this morning, has a long editorial on the prospect. The writer thinks the delay in the military movements, on both sides, is to be ascribed to the demoralization of the troops from having been moved by rail. The French were also delayed on account of desertion in the South German States, and are now necessarily confined to the narrow ground of the Saar Valley; in fact, every preconceived plan of the Emperor has been altered by unforeseen circumstances of this sort, and he has not as yet probably formed new ones.

The *Times* argues that the French Chassepot, on account of a likelihood of its fouling speedily, will be found to be infinitely less effective than the needle gun, and the difference in this respect will possibly be sufficient to govern the result of the war.

LONDON.—In the council of ministers, last Saturday, the supplementary appropriation bill was duly agreed to after a hard struggle. It is understood that Earl Granville is in favor of giving a distinct notification to France and Prussia of England's determination to maintain the independence of Belgium and Luxemburg, accompanied by an expression of surprise at the recent developments. It is said that Gladstone is determined not to yield to the growing feeling of the people against the ministry.

Extreme activity is noticed in the English ports and dock yards, and extensive preparations are being made to put the coast defences in a condition to resist attack.