

Turkey offers France 200,000 soldiers for pay.

It is believed here that the Prussians are short of ammunition and that the French know it, and hence the great activity of their movements.

The French Government has been notified that the Kingdoms of Wurtemberg and Bavaria will join Prussia.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt has voted a large war loan.

Berlin correspondence says: "Thanks to her organization, Prussia will, in a few hours, be equal to France at all points. The colleges and schools are closed, and the students thronging to the recruiting offices. The same is true of South Germany."

The French fleet has passed through the Sound and entered the Baltic.

The steamers of the Liverpool and Baltic line have ceased running.

It is said that a farther increase in the bank rate of discount is contemplated.

The fact that Austria orders extended field maneuvers in Hungary is accepted as proving the sincerity of her neutrality, because it removes the troops from the Prussian border.

The statement made, yesterday, that the English Government intends to dispatch a body of troops to protect Belgium is generally discredited, and the *Daily News*, this morning, pronounces the rumor false.

The battle reported, yesterday, to have occurred near Forbach, was merely an exchange of shots by the sentinels.

Noon.—The officers of the bank of England have just announced an advance in the rate of discount of one half of one per cent., the minimum rate is now 3 per cent. The advance has been anticipated in moneyed circles for several days, and it is generally supposed the effect is to be accounted for by freights for the Mediterranean being taken only at war rates.

PORTSMOUTH.—Two gunboats here have been ordered to be fitted out for sea immediately.

HAVANA, 19.—City of Mexico dates, to the 10th, state that Martinez is threatening San Louis Potosi.

The Capt. General has pardoned twelve prisoners, under sentence of death, since his return to Havana.

The funeral of Mrs. Biddle, the wife of the American Consul General, was attended by the highest Spanish authorities, the consuls of the different nations, and a large number of foreign and American merchants.

PARIS.—The *Journal Officiel* makes the following announcement:

"The Emperor has decided that all subjects of Prussia or of States allied with her now in France, or in the French colonies, shall be permitted to remain so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. The emigration from this date to the territory of France of subjects of Prussia or her allied States will be subject to special permission, given only optionally."

In regard to vessels of commerce belonging to the enemy the following orders will be observed:

To such vessels as are now in ignorance of the war a delay of thirty days will be granted for their departure, and a safe-conduct will be given to them until their arrival at their destination or at the ports to which they belong. Vessels having shipped cargoes for France on account of French parties, before the declaration, are not liable to capture, and may safely discharge their cargo and load with others in the ports of the empire, after which they will receive a safe-conduct to the ports to which they belong.

BERLIN, 21.—The Reichstadt voted unanimously on the royal address in reply to the king's speech.

The mouth of the river Weser has been closed with sunken hulks, to prevent the entrance of the French navy.

An enthusiastic German in Illinois sent a cable telegram to Count Von Bismarck, promising to give two hundred dollars to the captor of the first French flag.

The vote in the North German Parliament, yesterday, for the extraordinary credit of \$120,000,000 was unanimous, at the first and second readings.

Bismarck informed the Parliament, yesterday, that the declaration of war was the first and only document he had officially received from France, proving conclusively, that the surprise was intended.

It is still believed here that Austria will remain passive and neutral, without arming.

Upon the arrival of the steamship *Imberia*, at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, five hundred Germans who had paid their passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship

and returned to Prussia and enlisted in her army.

It is estimated that the decrease in the number of German emigrants to America this year will be 20,000 on account of the war.

MADRID.—The journals advise neutrality for Spain.

SOUTH HAMPTON.—The German steamship, carrying the mail between New York and Leipsic, has been detained here, till she is officially notified that it will be safe to leave.

PARIS.—Patriotic subscriptions continue. Attaches of the Imperial household have donated a month's salary. The government denies that the French troops have invaded Bavaria.

The *Francaise* says: "Italy will maintain a friendly attitude to France. Denmark and Spain are also friendly, while Russia inclines towards Prussia."

The Emperor remained at St. Cloud to-day and will come to Paris to-morrow to attend the Corps Legislatif, when the President will assure him of the devotion of the Legislatif.

*La Liberte* says: "The government has decided to dissolve the Corps Legislatif should the members oppose the closing of the session."

It also states that the government asked the Baden Cabinet if it is intended to use explosive bullets, and received in reply that Prussia never intended to resort to such a method of warfare.

PARIS, 21, eve.—The rumors of Russia's intention of joining Prussia gain greater credence hourly.

Couriers left to-day with dispatches for the Cabinets of Austria and Italy. It is believed that the Emperor demands a fulfilment, by those powers, of the agreements already made to stand by France.

It is said that an order for the removal of the French troops from Rome will be issued on Monday.

PARIS, midnight.—It is reported that the French men-of-war *Aviaiso* and *Hirondelle*, in the North Sea, have exchanged shots with a Prussian war steamer.

General Donan, while on his way to the seat of war, died suddenly of apoplexy.

As previously announced the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday.

BERLIN.—There was great excitement, yesterday, on the Bourse, over a rumor that Russia has declared war against France. The report has received no confirmation.

Two hundred French soldiers, crossed the frontier on Tuesday, on a reconnaissance and were made prisoners, after a skirmish; none killed; a few wounded.

War preparations are actively going on; the entire army has been mobilized; the artillery is going to the frontier.

It is officially stated that the demands of France gave Prussia no alternative, but refusal. France demanded the pledge of the government that no German shall ever ascend the Spanish throne, and that the Hohenzollern princes should reside permanently in Paris as a hostage, or that a heavy amount of money be deposited in France, to be forfeited if the pledge was broken; or, that the Rhenish provinces be given over to France's keeping and held there until the death of the last Prince of Hohenzollern.

Sig. Maring, in the official *Gazette*, declares that before the war closes Germany and Europe will exact from France guarantees for her observance of peace hereafter: and in case of refusal will so cripple France as to prevent her from making more mischief.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, Bismarck's organ, says: "Germany would not suffer the insolence of France sixty years ago, and she is much less likely to put up with it after Sadowa."

LONDON.—The *Telegraph* discovers in the removal of Motley an intention on the part of the United States to meddle in the European embroglio.

At a council of ministers at Vienna, yesterday, it was announced that Austria will maintain a watchful neutrality.

The Austrian government is accumulating supplies and horses; her policy depends upon that of Russia.

The Commons have passed the education bill to its third reading.

LONDON, 21.—It is reported that the French army on the Prussian frontier, will make Silek its base of operations.

A French gunboat is cruising off Ed-distone lighthouse.

French cruisers are reported off Ecken, Hanover.

It is reported that the French War

department is negotiating for the purchase of transport steamers.

*La Liberte* reports that the Prussian troops which were massed between Treves and Saarbruck have fallen back to concentrate between there and the Fortress of Coblenz.

MADRID.—The Spanish press generally ridicule the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility.

ANTWERP.—An English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, where pilots are waiting for it.

BERLIN.—The King of Prussia recently notified the Bavarian government that, according to treaty, he intended to assume the command of the latter's army, embodying it in the 3rd Corps. Bavaria immediately assented and forwarded congratulations to the Prussian King and issued patriotic exhortations to the army.

The North German Lloyds, to-day, announce the suspension of steamer service to America.

Austria has been notified that the belligerents begin with about a quarter of a million of men each. The French are already made soldiers by their recent service in Africa, while the Prussians are a mere military force. France puts an army in the field, Prussia only an armed people.

PARIS.—The *Moniteur*, the ministerial organ, in its issue to-day, says it is not true that Spain has concluded an alliance with France. Spain will remain neutral. The *Moniteur* adds, relative to negotiations between Denmark and Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic sea, that any support of Prussia in this demand will be regarded as an act of hostility to France, as the Baltic is destined to play an important role in the war. The Emperor is ill at St. Cloud and will not therefore join the army for some days.

Martin, the Historian, urges France to break with Rome, on the ground that popish pretensions are fatal to the liberties of the Gallican churches.

There has been a bread riot at Cologne. Russia is reported to favor France. Prussian forces are concentrating at Coblenz. South Germany it is said will abandon Prussia at the first opportunity.

A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss government has forbidden the exportation of cereals and horses.

General Lebouf left Paris to-day, for the front; it is said that the Emperor will go to-morrow, but his departure is not certain. A proclamation from the Emperor to the French people is expected on Sunday; a manifesto to the Germans will follow, and will be introduced into Germany by way of Italy.

PARIS, 22.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the circular of the Minister of foreign affairs, dated July 21, addressed to the Diplomatic agent of France at foreign capitals. The circular mentions the explanations made on the 15th of July in the Chambers, in regard to the rapid events and negotiations, in which, as fast as we redoubled our efforts to preserve peace, secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render peace impossible. Whether the Berlin Cabinet had judged war necessary for the accomplishment of its projects against the self government of the German States, for was hardly satisfied at having established, in the centre of Europe, a military power formidable to all its neighbors, wished to turn to account, power already acquired by displacing definitely, to the advantage of Prussia, the international equilibrium. The premeditated intention to refuse us guarantees which were indispensable to our security as well as to our honor, showed itself by the strongest evidence in the conduct of negotiations. The circular then mentions the candidature of the Prince Hohenzollern, and declares that the Berlin Cabinet hoped to place the prince on the throne of Charles the Fifth by surprise, believing that Europe would accept the accomplished fact, and that France, in spite of her temporary displeasure, would hesitate to oppose the expressed will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French government informed of the damage from the intrigue, did not hesitate to denounce the scheme to the representatives of the people and to foreign powers; and all have felt that Prussia was alone in her unscrupulous policy, and that knowing herself to be without the support of common rights, she has nevertheless sought to impose upon Europe the further abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence. France took up the cause of the balance of power, knowing it to be the cause of all people menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so she has not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims and

policy or to those of the great powers. The circular cites, as proof, the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples, and the refusal of the great powers to allow any of their princes to mount those thrones. The circular then mentions the withdrawal of Hohenzollern, the refusal of Prussia to give the guarantees, and other incidents which have followed, adding that France ought to demand guarantees, since Prussia had already given her word that the Prince of Hohenzollern should not mount the Spanish throne, when in March 1869 there had been a question of his candidature. At that time the French minister at Berlin told the king that no Prussian could reign in Spain. The Count Bismarck replied that France need not concern herself at a contingency so improbable, and Herr Von Thiel, the Prussian undersecretary of foreign affairs, gave his word of honor that a Hohenzollern was not and could not be a candidate. If an assurance so solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease, and in repudiating such pledges Prussia challenges France, who now only demands in view of previous tergiversations, that the former's resignation of her designs be made real and permanent. The circular concludes by disclaiming that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for a war which she had the means of averting, and which, while she affects to deplore, she has rather sought, and adds, under what circumstance has she gone into this war, when France for four years past has refrained with an almost exaggerated scrupulousness, from invoking against her, treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support? Of all the acts of this government, which has only thought of the means, of freeing herself from obligations of treaties, even while signing them, Europe has been a witness, let Europe pronounce upon the justice of our cause.

The following is the allocution delivered by the Pope on the promulgation of the infallibility dogma: "The activity of the Sovereign Pontiff has been great, but it does not destroy what it builds up; it does not oppose, it sustains and it often defends the rights of our brethren; that is, the rights of the bishops and of some who have not voted with us. Let them feel that they have voted in error, and let them remember that the Lord is not in error. Let them remember that a few years ago, they thought as we do! Have they then two consciences or two wills on the subject? Heaven forbid! We pray then that God, who alone makes miracles, will illumine their hearts and minds that they may return to the bosom of their father, that is the Sovereign Pontiff, the unworthy Vicegerent of Christ, and work with us against the enemies of the Church. Let it be so that we may say with Saint Augustine, 'Lord, you have given us your admirable light and now we see!' May Heaven bless you all!"

6 p.m.—The evening journals report several skirmishes yesterday between the advanced guards along the frontier, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence from the seat of war, as correspondents are strictly forbidden approaching the army lines. The authorities at Strasburg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the Cathedral because the movements of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point. Quarters are preparing for the Emperor and staff at Strasburg. The volunteers enlisted for the war number 97,000, and many ladies for the service, as nurses for the wounded.

The General Council of the Banks of France voted to give 100,000 francs to the society and to continue the salaries of all the employes called into military service.

Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war.

The *Journal Officiel* reports, from the *Journal de France*, a serious accusation against Count O'Bray, the Bavarian Minister: he is charged with misleading the Bavarian Chambers by announcing that French troops had invaded Bavarian territory, thus forcing the Chambers to vote the subsidies required by Prussia.

LONDON.—It is said that the Prussians will adopt the defensive line from Coblenz along the Rhine. Bismarck and Moltke are confident of success. The French journals object to the neutralization of the Baltic. It is said that Count Palikas will command the expedition, to enter Prussia through Denmark. The garde mobile has been called into active service.

A Line collier arriving at Newcastle to-day, reports having been fired upon by French cruisers at sea.