

NEW ORLEANS.—Yesterday a hundred and fifty Chinese on a plantation near this city, becoming dissatisfied seized Cumming, the Chinese contractor, and held him as hostage; he was released by the police and the ringleaders arrested.

RALEIGH.—Writs of *habeas corpus* for the citizens arrested at Yancingville, were issued by Judge Mitchell and served on Col. Kirk last Friday, when he tore them up and arrested and still holds the officer serving them. It is stated that the Governor will respond to-morrow to the order of the chief justice, to produce the body of A. G. Moore one of the Almalace prisoners.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—There was nearly a dozen cases of sunstroke yesterday, mostly fatal; also two cases of hydrophobia, one fatal the other probably so.

ATLANTA.—Moses H. Bentley, colored messenger of the House of Representatives, shot dead Malcolm Clairbourn, a colored Representative from Burke county; the cause was a private quarrel. Bentley is in jail.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Times'* Washington special says the Administration has decided to put the navy on somewhat of a war footing. Orders have been issued to the commandants of the navy yards to hasten with all possible speed to completely repair every vessel that can be got into commission. This order has caused great activity in all the special naval stations and, if promptly carried out, the navy department will be able to reinforce the European squadron with eight or ten efficient vessels in about two months.

Frelinghuysen has at last decided to accept the mission to England, and will sail about the first of September. It is said that Senator Chandler was the most active in securing Motley's removal, on the ground that the minister snubbed him in London last fall, refusing to introduce him into court circles.

The loss by the fire this evening is estimated at half a million. The sugar refinery of Newhall & Co., seven stories high, was filled with valuable machinery and a large stock of sugar. All the surrounding stores were much damaged. The roof of the leather store of J. F. Hulseman, two blocks off, caught from sparks, and burned the large whiskey factory of Merrill & Shackelford, and the glass house of Whittall & Co. Some adjoining sugar houses were on fire, but were saved.

CONCORD, N. H.—The business portion of the town of Colbrook has been burned; loss \$65,000, insurance unknown.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 23.—E. D. Farnsworth, Grand Sire of the American Odd Fellows, and Frank Austin, of California, arrived to-day; they are detained in France on account of the war.

Deuseberg, Minister of Hesse in Paris, has requested Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect Hessians in France, provided the French government gives its consent. Washburne acceded to the request.

A ministerial decree forbids from this day the publishing of any accounts of the French army.

A portion of the French Algerian army has arrived at Marseilles.

The Emperor does not leave for the front for a few days.

The French agents in the South German States have demanded passports.

The *Patrie* says a dispatch has been received from St. Petersburg with the following intelligence:

"The Czar addressed a note to the French Government to-day. He regrets the precipitate measures taken on both sides. The Czar, while regretting the calamity of war, remains neutral, so long as the interests of Russia do not suffer. He adds that he is ready to all limit hostilities and mitigate the sorrows of war."

The army of South Germany has been ordered north. The Prussian army goes south. Denmark has decided on war. Hungary has also decided for France.

The Emperor's proclamation to the people has made a profound impression.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France.

"Frenchmen, there are in the life of a people solemn moments, when national honor is violated and excited and presses itself irresistibly and rides above all other interests and applies itself with the single purpose of directing the destinies of the nation. One of these decisive hours has now arrived for France. Prussia, to whom we have given evidence during, and since the war of 1866, of the most concilia-

tory disposition, has held our good will of no account, and has returned our forbearance with encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters, necessitating exaggerated armaments and has made of Europe a camp where reign disquiet and fear of the morrow. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding and shown the gravity of the situation in the presence of her new pretensions. Prussia was made to understand our terms; they were evaded and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our country manifested a profound displeasure at this action, and quickly a war cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great German neutrality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring future peace. We wish to conquer a durable peace, based on the true interests of the people, and to assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things when all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France which we have once more unfurled in the face of her challengers, is the same which has borne off Europe and the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the principles of that epoch, and it will inspire the souls of Frenchmen with devotion. I go to place myself at the head of that valiant army which is animated by their love of country and devotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son, despite his tender years. He knows the duties which his name imposes upon him and he is proud to bear his part in the danger of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause are invincible.

PARIS.—A special to the *Herald* says it is predicted that the Emperor will proclaim a Republic throughout Europe if a coalition is formed against him.

Prussia is threatening Denmark. Guns are being placed on the fortifications of Paris.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree, nominating Viscount J. de Treilhard French minister at Washington.

TOULON.—A fleet sailed to-day to reinforce that off Cherbourg.

The gradual evacuation of Rome is decided upon.

A hundred and ten thousand volunteers have been already enrolled in France.

It is now tolerably certain that the Duke de Polikas will be commander-in-chief of the army of the Baltic.

The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree closing the session of the Senate and Corps Legislatif; it also publishes several other official declarations, one touching the inviolability of the neutrality of neighboring powers; another with regard to strengthening the fortifications of France.

LONDON.—The *Daily News* has a special from Strasburg, dated the 21st, saying that the defenses depend much on the water, which is now so low that the place is comparatively weak. Additional works are in progress; the garrison numbers about 6,000, and, besides, there are in camp about 1,000 more. Communications across the river continue by the ferry. The correspondents of *La Liberte* and *La Raphael* have been arrested; one while sketching the fortifications, and the other one was detained by reason of his speaking French with a German accent. Both were subsequently released. The correspondent arrested yesterday, [at Metz, is now reported to be Wm. H. Russell, journeying towards Prussia.

Although the *Journal Officiel* reiterates that Lebœuf's orders are that no journalists shall be admitted to the French army. It is reported that one pass was issued to one English Bonapartist paper in France.

The French expeditionary naval forces expect to sail from Cherbourg on Saturday.

The *Times*, in an editorial, criticizes the Emperor's circular to the diplomatic agents of the French government, which still discourages newspaper correspondents, and undertakes to supply war news to the journals of this country through official dispatches of the War Department.

A great many shipwrecks have recently occurred on the German coast by reason of the removal of the beacons.

It is generally admitted that the situation of the French army has an ad-

vantage over that of the Prussian. The French have two points of attack.

The officers of the Bank of England, to-day, announced a still further advance in the rate of interest; the minimum rate is made four per cent.

Jones, who murdered the family in Uxbridge, has been sentenced to-day.

The Irish oat crop is heavy.

LONDON, 23.—An intrigue between Hesse and France is suspected.

The Paris Imperial Guard arrived at Nantz today.

The plate and jewels of Prince Leopold have been brought to England for safe keeping.

Rates are slowly but steadily advancing.

The vessel *Carrow* from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, is insured at 40 per cent.

A very gloomy feeling prevailed at the Stock Exchange this afternoon after the close of business.

LONDON, 25.—It is expected that the first great blow of the war will be struck in the vicinity of Strasbourg. A French frigate has gone to the Scotch coast to recruit for seamen. France is determined to force Denmark into hostilities against Prussia.

LONDON.—Baron Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister, has issued a circular to the Austrian ministers abroad. He says if unsuccessful in sparing Europe bloodshed and the most serious consequences indispensable to a war between two powerful nations, we desire at least to mitigate that war; therefore Austria will preserve an attitude of neutrality, resisting every overture to participate. We should be imprudent if we are desirous to remain masters of our own destinies to omit any measure tending to guarantee tranquility to the European powers.

A dispatch via Paris was received to-day, dated Forbach Department, Moselle, 23d, which says the Prussians were repulsed at Carling, and a reconnaissance on Prussian soil had been made by the French troops.

France adheres to the policy of treating neutrality shipping the same as in 1854, no regard being paid to the Paris convention.

The *Times* publishes a projected treaty submitted by the French to the Prussian government and guarantees its authenticity. The preamble sets forth that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French, in order to strengthen friendship, &c. In the first article Napoleon admits and recognizes the late acquisition of Prussia from Austria; in the second the Prussian king engages to facilitate the French acquisition of Luxemburg; in the third the Emperor acquiesces in the union of the North and South German states, Austria excepted; fourth, France finding it necessary to absorb Belgium, Prussia lends her assistance to that measure; fifth, is the usual article of offensive and defensive alliance between the two nations.

The inhabitants of Nordenny and other islands near the mouth of the Elbe have all removed in order to leave the French fleets in those waters without experienced pilots.

Information has been received here that on Sunday a body of German Uplander lancers passed the border, near Sobruck, and tore up the rails for a long distance on the Metz railroad, destroyed a viaduct and returned to camp without a loss.

The French are concentrating at Dunkirk, on the coast near the Belgian frontier.

VIENNA.—It is believed here that the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon, and that the neutrality of Spain is certain.

VIENNA, 23.—The Austrian Reichstadt has been convened in extra session in order to take measures necessary to preserve neutrality.

BERLIN.—The Prince Royal, Frederick William, commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the centre and Herr Warth Von Bittenfeld the right. The defenses of the coast will be entrusted to General Von Falkenstein. The staff will be the same as during the war of 1866. Gen. Dreyse will lead the advance over the Rhine. Saarbrücken will be the centre of operations. More than a hundred thousand volunteers have been enrolled in Prussia.

STRASBURG.—The Prussians have burned the Eastern end of the bridge connecting this city with Kiehl.

BERLIN.—The government has issued circulars to all the consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward, immediately, all the Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage to Fatherland and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary. They are also em-

powered to forward, on the same terms, all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany. The sailors of German ships now in English ports are returning to Prussia to enlist in the army, and the English dock yards have been emptied to man the German navy.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Rhinish provinces of Prussia, as well as in Hesse, Hanover, Schleswig, Pomerania and Eastern Prussia.

The port of Hamburg is still open, and the traffic is not disturbed.

The river Rhine is still open to public travel.

The Prussian headquarters are now at Reuzenach, eight miles south of Bingen, on the river Nase.

OTTAWA.—It is stated that the Home Government will guarantee a loan for the construction of a Pacific Railroad from Montreal to British Columbia.

MADRID.—The Chinese ambassadors, in view of the trouble in China, sent to Paris yesterday inquiring if they should be well received if they ventured there. An answer assured them of a friendly reception.

BERLIN.—The only written document Prussia has received from France since the beginning of the quarrel was received at Berlin on Tuesday last, and was the declaration of war. It declares that the Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the prospects to elevate the Prussian Prince to the throne of Spain as an attack on the security of France. The Emperor says he is forced to consider this determination as equally menacing to France and the European equilibrium, and particularly as it was rendered more significant by communications made by Prussia to the cabinets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal to receive the French Ambassador. The paper concludes: "The French government, therefore, is taking steps for the defense of its honor and injured interests, and having adopted all measures which circumstances render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia."

COBLENTZ, 24.—The Prussian force from Saarlouis crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Stavelot and Metz. After proceeding some distance they encountered "an out-post of the enemy and had a slight skirmish with a force of the French Chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed that the French lost ten or twelve killed. It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Coblenz only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of Saarlouis, and carry on an offensive war with France.

The *New York Times* says: "Now that Charles Dickens has left us, Charles Reade is to be accounted the foremost living English novelist. Lord Lytton may write more romantic stories, and Wilkie Collins more elaborate ones; George Eliot may have more of austere strength, and Mr. Disraeli of aristocratic splendor, but as a weaver of ingenious and absorbingly interesting fiction, Mr. Reade will, by consent of a large majority, bear off the palm."

DUBLIN, 24.—A great demonstration was made here, last night, in favor of France. A meeting of 50,000 was addressed by prominent men.

LONDON.—A morning paper prints, to-day, in large type, an account of an interview with Napoleon, and says that a fortnight ago the Emperor had no thought of war, but France was slipping from his hands and he must lead the people to a foreign war. The Emperor claimed that Bismarck wanted too much. The Emperor demanded Luxemburg in 1866 as an equivalent for the neutrality of France in the affair with Austria. Bismarck demanded Holland as an equivalent for Luxemburg. The Emperor replied that if Prussia attacked the independence of Holland it would mean war with France.

In consequence of the warlike attitude towards Bavaria and Prussia, England has resolved to make preparations for putting her army on a war footing. The channel squadron has received orders to get ready to proceed to sea to unite with the Mediterranean squadron at Gibraltar, to form a flying squadron, under the command of Admiral Hornelly.

A special from Berlin, to-day, announces that passenger traffic on the railways will cease to-morrow. Reserves are being pushed forward. The army is in excellent spirits and full of confidence.

The people of Prussia will observe Wednesday next as a day of fasting and prayer to propitiate divine Providence, and invoke His blessing on their arms.