SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

excluding the Pacific States and Territories daily wages, without board:

The average rate of advance in the dally wages paid for farm labor was, for experienced hands, in summer, 47 per cent., and in whater 51; for ordinary hands the same rate; for common laborers, other than tarm, 53 per cent.;

contributions, which are not included in the latter. Taking these into the sceomit the average weekly expenditures in 1869, as compared with those in 1867, are reduced to \$13.88. This average appears very low, but taking it into account that the expenses are limited to actual necessities, including the cheapest house rent, (\$10 to \$15 per month.) it is perhaps a telerably fair one.

THE EXPLOSIVE BULLET.

A. Fearful Instrument of Warfare

The last and most destructive of the death

dealing projectiles is the explosive bullet, de-

signed by Pertuiset, and executed by a French

artisan in the celebrated firearms factory of

Devisme, and is thus described in the last

number of the Army and Navy Journal:

roperties its inventor has given to it.

tolerably fair one.

for female servanta 54 per cent ... The

Coopers.....

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1870.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NO BLOOD SPILT AS YET.

THE FRENCH MANIFESTO.

RUMORED ALLIANCE OF RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

Norway and Sweden to Join France.

THE PRUSSIANS CONCENTRATE ON THE

FRONTIER.

The Bases of the French Declarations of War-An Appeal to the Recollections

of 1814. LONDON, July 15. The French declaration of war is based on

the following causes:

First—The insult offered at Ems to Count Benedetti, the French Minister, and its approyal by the Prussian Government.

Second-The refusal of the King of Prussla to compel the withdrawal of Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the Spanish throne. Third-The fact that the King persisted in

giving the Prince liberty to accept the crown. The declaration concludes as follows: "The extraordinary constitutional changes in Prussia awaken the slumbering recollections of 1814. of Pressia. The victors of Jena survive."

The Duke of Grammont's Declaration to the Senate-Points of the Recent Ne-PARIS, Friday, July 15 Evening.

The following is the text of the declaration made by the Duke de Grammont before the

Senate to-day:

Messieurs—The manner in which the country received our declaration on the 6th of July, led us to commence negotiations with Prussia to secure her recognition of the validity of our grievances. We did not treat with Spain, whose independence we have no wish to trammel, nor with the Prince of Hohenzollern, whom we consider to be under the shadow of the King; nor have we advanced any other grievance (than the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish throne.)

The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs opposed to us a determination not to receive

posed to us a determination not to receive our representation, pretending to ignore the affair. We then addressed ourselves to the King, who maintained that he was a stranger to the affair, and that he could not interven except as head of the family, but he avowed that he had instructed Bismarck. We could not accept that answer, and we demanded that the King should influence the Prince of that the king should influence the Frince of Hohenzollern. Desistence (in the project) came from the quarter whence it was least expected. We then demanded that the king should give a promise for the future. This moderate demand, made in moderate terms, we declared to be without any reservation. The king declined to say that he would re-The King declined to say that he would refuse in future to interfere with the candidature, and he refused to authorize us to transmit to you the declaration that he would in future oppose the candidature. He declared that he reserved to himself the right to consider the circumstances. Even, after this refusal we did not break off the negotiations, but adjourned our explanations to you until this date. Yesterday we were apprised that the King of Prussia had informed our Embassador that he would not longer, receive him, and to render the reputer more obvious, he gave notice of his action to the Cabinets of Europe. At the same time, he announces that Werther more that we there more that he deave, and that the armaments of Prussia had commenced. On our part, we usia had commenced. Og our part we terday called out the reserves, and we taken such other measures as the inter-and honor of the country demanded. A control of this declaration has been presented to corporate the research of the seels. The order menticals a vote of of the seals. The government asks a vote of supplies, and the call to arms of all classes owing military service.

demands of the government, the Left voting in the negative.

French Demands upon South Germany " PARIS, July 18. France demands a decision from the South German States; (Bavaria, Wurtemberg and

Baden,) by noon to-day. English Opinion Holds France Respong sible for the War-Rumored Alliance Between Russia and Prussia-A Panic in London and Liverpool.

LONDON, July 18. The Times, in an editorial this morning, ex pects to be obliged to chronicle Prussian reverses at first, owing to the superior prepara-Prossia needs at least another fortnight to get altogether in readiness.

In another editorial the Time says : France without a shadow of excuse or justification plunges Europe in a war, of which no person living may see the end.

The stock market in London and Liverpoo is purely nominal. There have been no genu ine transactions. The panic arises from a rumor that the Emperor of Russia pronounces in favor of Prussia, and is mobilizing the Russian army. This rumor paralyzes everything.

The Prussian vessels in English waters have discharged their crews and laid up.

Switzerland and Denmark Remain The to totale died . Newtral . TZ... ZPRICH, July 18.

Switzerland declares for armed neutrality. COPENHAGEN, July 18. The neutrality of Sweden is officially declar

ed, the government having previously communicated with France.

The Mails-No Collision as Yet. WASHINGTON, July 18.

The government will be urged to provide for Fransportation under a neutral flag of the Brest and Southampton mails, which have recently been carried by steamers of the North German Lloyd, Hamburg, American Company and the Compagnie Generale Trans-Atlantique.

The French Government forbids cyphers in No collision is yet reported.

THE LATEST BULLETINS.

NEW YORK, Monday, July 18-10 P. M. The following is a synopsis of the latest dispatches from the seat of war: France is Joined Conditionally by Nor-

way and Sweden. Norway and Sweden will join France provi-

ded the French fleets operates in the North German seas. Holland Stands Neutral.

England is negotiating for the neutrality of Holland, which France is said to favor. Russia is Disposed to Sustain Prussi

The position of Russia is uncertain, but the latest information shows a disposition on her part to join Prussia. The Position of the Prussian Porces.

The Prussians are in force at Saarbruck Neuburg and Linden. Saarbruck is a town o Rhenish Prussia, on the road from Manheim to Metz, and near to Forbach, at which place an engagement was reported to have taken

horie, that they may join in the fight. The French Army. The French corps commanders are as fol-

First Corps—Marshal Canrobert. Second Corps-Count Palikao. Third Corps—General Tressard. Fourth Corps-Marshal McMahon.

Fifth Corps-General Trilly. The Imperial Guard and Reserves-Marshal Belgium Against France.

France distrusts Belgium, because two alle nated Frenchmen have been chased out of Brussels.

Prospects of a Naval Battle. The French men-of-war are watching the departure from England of the Prussian Iron-

No Blood Spilt Yet. ANTWERP, July 18.

The latest advices from the front show that, as yet, no blood has been spilt.

Baron Alfonso Rothschild has resigned the Parisian consulship because the King of Prussia refused to receive him at Ems.

Nothing New at the Federal Capital-No Danger of Entangling Alliances. WASHINGTON, July 18.

The diplomats here have received no unusu al dispatches, excepting that the German Minister has been instructed to keep the Ger man vessels in safe ports. The administration have no fears of compli-

etions or of dangers to American shipping. The telegraph companies have made arrangements to reach all European countries withou touching France.

WAR GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON.

The New French Minister.

Washington, Saturday Evening, July 16. Mons. Paradol, in company with Secretary Fish and one of the French attachés, visited the White House at noon to-day, and in a few moments the President received them in the Bine-Boom. The usual formal declaration of riendship and good feeling were gone through. Secretary Fish read the President's reply, which was welcome, and assurances of good feeling, &c. Not the slightest allusion was made in either the address or reply to the political situation. Mons. Paradol was attired in a full court costume with either successions. political situation. Mons. Paradol was at-tired in a full court costume, with side-swords &c. He retired as soon as the presentation was over, and his exequator as Minister to the United States for the Emperor of the French

was received and accepted.

This afternoon the French minister officially informed the Secretary of State that his government had ceased peaceful relations with Prussia, and that a declaration of war was being promulgated, &c. This official announce-ment was transmitted to the President by Sec-

The Prussian Minister Shortly after Mons. Paradol had left the White-House, Baron Gerolt, the Prusslan Minister, made his appearance, and had a short interview with the President and Secretary Wish, in the Blue Boom. Fish, in the Blue-Room. The subject of the conference was the safety of the different North conference was the safety of the different North German lines of steamships, &c. The President regretted very much the state of affairs, but had no right to interfere. The Baron said that he had notified the owners and agents of these steamers that war had commenced, and suggested that the running of their lines be suspended. He said, however, that he felt sure that they would probably disregard his warning, thinking, perhaps, that France would not attack the merchant marine without full proclamations, &c. The Secretary of State regretted the nondo. The Secretary of State regretted the non-passage by our Congress of the act to regulate commerce, &c., for its failure left the adminis-tration powerless. The Secretary said that the ers being held by Americans did not change ers being held by Americans did not change the matter. They were North German bot-toms, and could not therefore come under our flag. The Secretary said that in all matters the best offices of this government would be used

The Position of Spain.

The Position of Spain.

From General Sickles it is learned that the Spanish army is under fighting orders, and being got ready for emergency, while the Spanish fleet officers are receiving instructions under seal, &c. It is not known what is to be the position assumed by the Spanish Government. The Cortes will meet on Wednesday next the 20th instant. Among the Diplomatic Corps here it is generally believed that Spain will unite with France. The Spanish Minister, however, is silent on the subject. He has not been to the State Department for several days, nor has he called on the President.

There is a rumor here this evening among

nor has he caused on the President.

There is a rumor here this evening among those who have the entré to the Diplomatic Corps that it is known among them that Prim is at the head of his Spanish army, and that a is at the near of his Spanish army, and can a special messenger was sent by him yesterday to the French Emperor; that continued communication has been kept up between him and Napoleon. It is said that he will join the forces of Spain with those of France, so as to secure, in the event of success, the Spanish theore for himself. hrone for himself.

The Ocean Malls.

All the North German steamship lines have seased running, and our foreign mails are stopped in Baltimere and New York. Post-nester (Japan) stopped in Baltimere and New York. Postmaster-General Creswell is now engaged in
effecting a temporary arrangement with the
Cunard and Inman line of steamers to carry
our mails. Several American parties have
put in propositions to carry the malls in vessels under our flag. These will receive proper
consideration next week. In the meanwhile
it is thought certain that our mail will be
carried by the English lines next week.
Vice-Admiral Parker said to-day that it
made no difference whether the North German steamers carried our mails or not, it
would not be necessary for us to contract with
the Cunard or Inman lines. He said that there
was plenty of private enterprise in this counwas plenty of private enterprise in this coun-try if our government would only foster it. He insists that the matter will ue all right, and that the mails will be duly carried, and in good shape and speed, and under our own flag But he does not tell the secret of how it is to

Congress to be Convoked. The President is known to be adverse to calling Congress together, but said this even-ing that it looked quite probable that contin-gencies might soon arise that would precipigencles migue tate him to do so.

THE WAR NEWS IN NEW YORK.

French and German Views.

On Friday afternoon, as the Atlantic Cable flashed across the ocean the news of the declaration of war by the French Corps Legislatif, the excitement among the German land French population of New York became intense. A frenzied crowd of foreigners immediately besieged the bulletin boards at newspaper offices, and watched eagerly telegram after telegram as it was posted, developing each progressive step toward the coming con-

In the evening the Prussian sympathizers and champions of France called at their usual places of resort and discussed the question in all its bearings and probable results—the German with a calm and dignified assurance, aidman with a caim and dignined assurance, and ed by his frothy "stein" of lager, having before his mind the memory of the recent glories of Bismarck and the needle-gun; the Frenchman, in his naturally vivacious esprit du corps, and conscious of his ancient prestige.

The Germans are very much pleased with Prestident Grant for his promptness in taking action for the protection of the Bremen mails.

ction for the protection of the Bremen mails and thereby insuring a continued flow of home

news.

The subject uppermost in the minds of those

of German manufacture, which have hereto-fore found a ready market in this country, but they generally believe and hope that, owing to the extraordinary destructive system of mod-ern warfare, the conflict will be one of short duration, and commerce will not be interfered

with long.

The feeling fused in the minds of the whole German community is the determination to fight to the last for Faderland, and of great wrath against the demands made by the French Ambassador. They esteem the conduct of their resolute King, and evince an inclination to support him to the uttermost. Thousands and thousands of glasses of lager were emptted with ment a "Hobel" to the success of Present with many a "Hoch" to the success of Prussia.

On the other hand, to the mind of the excited Frenchman the coming contest is received with an enthusiastic welcome. Their country with an enthusiastic welcome. Their country has received an insult, and they declare that Prussian pride must be lowered, in no way doubting that their magnificent army, headed by a Napoleon and supplied with a Chassepot, will not only maintain its ancient glory but show to all nations that it has kept pace with the progress made in the machines of war. Their trusty Chassepot will, they say, prove more than a match in the hands of their country more of the more churst weenon of Prus.

trymen for the more clumsy weapon of Prussia. The Rhenish provinces must be regained and an eventual stop put to the increasing and encroaching power which has of late years so menacingly sprung up upon their frontier. They regard the coming struggle as one which would be sure to come if postponed at this

ime, and accept it as a necessity.

Fifth and Sixth streets, from First avenue to Avenue D, might be mistaken by a newly arrived German for some city in the fatheriand, so thickly inhabited is it by his own countrymen. Nearly every other house is a lager beer men Nearly every other house is a lager over saloon. These, last night, were filled to over-flowing by an excited crowd, who claimed to represent nearly every city in Prussia, and to shout for Prussian success and German unity. The talk of all was the declaration of war. These men, many of whom had fought in their native country, expressed an opinion that Louis Napoleon would not have an easy time of it; in fact, that the Prussian troops would soon destroy the French army. Even the wo-men talked war enthusiastically.

THE WAR NEWS IN WALL STREET.

Great Excitement in the Gold Exchange-Several Failures Announc-

The New York Tribune says: At an early hour Friday morning Broad and New streets, in the neighborhood of the Boards, were lined with crowds of speculative men discussing, in eager and excited tones, the threatening news from abroad. A little after 8 A. M. the Gold Room was in full operation, and so continued until half-past 6, agitated and at times almost frantic with the variety of intelligence that reached it in the shape of a few genuine dispatches and a multiplicity of others concocted in the offices of interested operators. Before the Board sales were made at 131, but, upon the receipt of intelligence that hostilities had actually commenced, gold rose rapidly until it had touched 141, when another dispatch arrived proving the first one fictitious, and it declined again to 134. An English telegram, declaring that Prussia was forwarding troops and munitions of war to the frontier, and that French fleets were on the way to blockade Prussian ports, again elevated the price to 145, but shortly after it declined again to 14, when it was known that news in favor of

peace had arrived. Dispatches were received from Washington Dispatches were received from Washington stating that Baron Gerolt had had an interview with the authorities at Washington, in which the administration expressed its warmest sympathies with the Prussian Government. Dispatches were received also from Berlin, de-claring that the French Minister had made an ciaring that the French minister had made an extravagant demand upon King William, who refused to reply, and ordered his adjutant to intorm the minister he would not receive him again. Further rumors of the same hostile character arriving, the prices advanced to 15½, touching the latter figure when it was reported that prices on the London Stock Exchange were weak in the extreme. The price continwere weak in the extreme. The price contin-ued at that figure when the bull element made itself visible this time in the heavy purchases by native brokers, one of whom bough one-half to three-quarters of a million of gold and forced the price to 162, but it reached to

and forced the price to 16½, but it reached to 16½ at 6½, when the members vacated the room to meet again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The transactions at the hotel were very limited as compared with the business of the day, and many operators were disappointed at the few fluctuations. The price, which opened at 16½, declined to 16½, and advanced again to 16½, closing at 16½al6½.

Thus the price was kept fluctuating to suit the speculative tendencies of a clique who hesitated not, when real dispatches were not forthcoming, to fabricate news in the most unbinshing manner. The purchases of gold had

forthcoming, to fabricate news in the most un-blushing manner. The purchases of gold had hitherto during the present excitement been confined almost exclusively to the foreign bankers, and if a member of the Exchange was asked the feature of the market, he would reply, "The German bankers are buying;" but not so yesterday. The whole room appeared not so yesterday. The whole room appeared to be engaged in purchasing, many of the prominent importers having their representa-tives in the room buying largely, while the speculative element of the room also found vent in heavy purchases. speculative element of the room also found vent in heavy purchases. One foreign house, it was rumored, had bought from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000 of gold, and others of the same nationality in proportion. The Germans, who had been such heavy purchasers of gold, were also sellers of government bonds, and they are generally credited with having a very leave unput of gold on had.

are generally credited with naving a very large amount of gold on hand.

As yet there have been but three failures announced since the commencement of the present excitement: S. G. Circle, Fairbairn & Gatenby and another operator who was heavily "long" of Reading for a Philadelphia principal, who failed to meet his engagement. Old and shrewd members of the Gold Exchange state that they will be surprised if there are not several to-day.

Effect on the Produce Exchange.

The war news, according to the New York World of Saturday, had a very decided effect in the markets for merchandise. Flour and wheat met with a large demand for Great Briwheat met with a large demand per dreat Britain and speculation. Flour sold to the extent of about twenty-five thousand barrels, for forward delivery, mostly in August, at \$5 75a6 for good shipping extra State, and these grades were 25c. per barrel higher, but in other qualities the advance was not more than 10a15c. Holders of wheat experienced a severe dispressionment. Prime qualities were not more Holders of wheat experienced a severe disappointment. Prime qualities were not more than two cents higher, and soft samples would not readily bring any advance. The chief obstacles to the advance was the scarcity of ocean freight room. Nearly one-half the shipping in our harbor is under the German flag, and this has been suddenly thrown out of the market, and consequently neutral steamers obtained seven pence to Liverpool and nine pence to London. with every prospect of an advance to a shilling next week. This is a scrious obstacle to the export movement in wheat, and will prevent any advance in prices. Pork and holders refused to name prices professing to look for an advance of five dollars per barrel for pork. Petroleum declined lars per barrel for pork. Petroleum declined nearly one cent per gallon, owing to the withdrawal of German orders. Tobacco was active early in the week, but the war news has brought business to a stand-still. Of metals. brought business to a stand-still. Of metals, lead and spelter are a shade firmer.

THE GENERALS OF THE ARMIES.

A Sketch of their Military History.

THE PRUSSIAN COMMANDERS.

Excepting the brief revolutionary struggles of 1848, the first Schleswig-Holstein war of the same, year, the second war of 1864, and the brief but decisive struggle with Austria in 1866, Prussia has been engaged in no armed conflicts since the downfall of the First Napoleon. As a consequence of this long interval of peace the present Prussian generals have of maturer age, and especially those engaged of peace the present Prussian generals have in commercial pursuits, is the effect of the war not made as great a public military reputation

The American Germans Eager for the Fray.

Many of the New York Germans have telegraphed to Bismarck for safe transportation

on the commerce of this country. This, they think, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as their French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as their French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. Nevertheless, durtink, must materially suffer, as the French opponents. ing the war with Austria they displayed ad-

The leading mind of the Prussian army i

said to be General Count von Moltke, the "Or ganizer of Victory." He saw active field ser vice with the Turkish army in 1839, where he vice with the Turkish army in 1839, where he obtained great experience. In 1858 he was appointed chief of staff of the Prussian army.

Of the Prussian army the King is commander-in-chief But the planning of the campaign will, doubtless, be the work of the distinguished and venerable chief of staff, General Von Moltke, who has been accorded the highest honor as the planner of the campaign of 1888 in the wonderful war of Prussia of 1866, in the wonderful war of Prussia against Austria. The two Prussian princes Frederick William and Frederick Charles who commanded in the field in the Prusso Austrian war, will, doubtless, also be in com mand in the present campaign, and General Manteuffel, who demodstrated his genius in the war of 1866, will again be in immediate mmand of the army.

THE PRENCH COMMANDERS. Of the French commanders the most con picuous are Marshals McMahon, Canrober and Bazaine, who will undoubtedly have the principal commands. Marshal McMahon, a descendant from a family of Irish nobles who lost their all in defence of James II, and re mained in France after the final overthrow of the Stuarts, began his military career during the war with Algiers in 1830, particularly distinguishing himself in the assault of Constantine. The re-establishment of the empire in France found him a brigadier-general and a devoted adherent of the Emperor. The Crimean war established his reputation as a soldier. At the head of the division formernerly commanded by General Canrobert he stormed and captured the Malakoff—one of the nost brilliant feats in modern wartare. Following the war with Russia came that with Austria in Italy. In the campaigns of 1859 he again distinguished himself by the celerity of their lot with either France or Prussia, there his movements and the skill he displayed in bandling his men. To his ability and dash were due the great victory of Magenta, and as a reward for his services Napoleon created him a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta. There is not in the French army a more dashing officer than Marshal McMahon. A close student of the military manœuvres of the First Napoleon, he believes in sudden and

rapid marches upon the enemy. Marshal Canrobert is, if anything, better known as a soldier than Marshal McMahon. Like the latter, his military career began in Algiers, and he first distinguished himself in the assault on Constantine. Subsequently, placed in an independent command, he de leated the Arabs in three campaigns, in the last of which he displayed great military skill in the disposition of his forces. When Louis Napoleon was President, General Canrobert Napoleon was riesten.
was one of his aids-de-camp, and aided in carrying out the coup d'état. Sent to the Crimes in command of the First division, he particiin command of the First division, he partici-pated in the battle of Alma, where he was wounded by a splinter of shell, which struck him in the breast and hand. After the resig-nation of Marshal St. Arnaud, General Canrobert took command of the Army of the East, and at the battle of Inker-man greatly distinguished himself by his per-sonal valor. He led the famous charge of the Zouaves, during which he was slightly wounded. Bad health compelled him in May, 1855. to return to France, on arriving in which country the Emperor treated him with marked distinction. During the Franco-Italian war of 1869, he won fresh laurels by his heroism at Magenta, when at Solferino his famous movement in aid of Marshal Niel turned the scale of victory in favor of the French. For these services he was made a Marshal of France. Ger ral Canrobert is one of the most, heroic men is Europe. In every engagement in which he has participated he has, with almost reckless courage, exposed his person to the enemy. As a consequence he is immensely popular with

of the United States. He first distinguished himself in Africa and subsequently served with credit in the Crimea. During the Italian cam-palgn he remained in France on home duty. in 1862 he was placed in command of the French expedition to Mexico, and succeeded Marshai Forey in the supreme command. In the sister republic he greatly distinguished himself, considering the number of men at his disposal, and for his services he was created Marshal of France in 1864. Marshal Bazaine

bears the reputation of possessing one of the most strategic minds in the French army.

There are several other French generals of established reputation, who will, no doubt, established reputation. who will, no doubt, take active part in the contest. Count de Pallkao, General Goyon, General Lebœuf and Count de Montebello. are skilful officers. Marshals Baraguay d'Hilliers and Randon are each seventy-five years of age, and will probably not take the field.

It will be seen that in both armies there are commanders of great talent and experience. Among the subordinate officers, there are many who took part in one or other of the campaigns of the last fifteen years; and in the rank and file of both armles, there are to be found, in greater or lesser numbers, troops who served in these wars, and who will; therefore, bring to the service those valuable milltary qualities which are only acquired by actual experience before the enemy.

THE IMMEDIATE SCENE OF OPERATIONS.

It is as yet impossible to forecast the exact locality where the first collision will take place. There will doubtless be in a short time a great struggle for the possession of Luxembourg, the dismantling of which was demanded by France as the price of peace four years ago. The work of destruction has, however, been but partial, and of this France has fre quently complained. For guarding the frontier and defending the Rhine, as well as for covering and supporting an invasion of France. no better position can be found than Luxem-

THE ARMS.

The troops of the French army are now sup plied with the Chassepot, whose value was tried, in a small way on the Romans three years ago. The Prussian troops are furnished with the Zundnadelgewehr, or needle-gun, whose terribly destructive power was demonstrated upon the Austrians in the battle of Sadown four years ago. Both of these kinds of rifles are superb; but we shall be better able to decide upon their relative merits at the close of the first campaign.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON THE WAR.

Prussia's Advantage-The Contest on the Rhine,

The New York Tribune thinks that the wargame, so far, has been played by Prussia with consummate skill. It says:

She has compelled France to expose clearly her purpose of selzing the Rhenish frontier, and thus has stimulated the patriotism of the her purpose of seizing the knellish rotates, and thus has stimulated the patriotism of the non-confederated German provinces, which cannot now hesitate to join the Confederation with all their available force. She has gained time to complete her preparations for the defence of the Rhine; and as there are only a few lines upon which the French can possibly advance, this is an advantage of the very utmost importance. The whole frontier is a network of fortresses, upon which Prussia for years past has been lavishing money and exhausting the ingenuity of engineers. Before the French can reach them they will be occupied by the full strength of the Prussian army. The true policy of an invading force would have been to fail on them suddenly, but the time for this has passed by; and that Napoleon has suf-

fered it to pass, though all his preparations for attack must have been complete, is the best and almost the only reason now left us for still hoping that he means bluster and not

war. Prussia and South Germany. Assuming that the casus belli is not the can didature of Prince Leopold, but unavowed reasons, the New York Times says:

It is not difficult to understand the attitude

of Prussia, fairly aroused as she now seems to be, to the overbearing pretensions of her mill-tary rival. Whatever opinions may be enter-tained as to the right of France to maintain such a line of European policy as she lately in-dicated, it is beyond a doubt that any interfer-ence she may volunteer between the two sec-tions of Germany will be almost equally resented by both. The South German States may be briefly described as two kingdoms, two grand duchies, and two petty prince-doms united in a loose sort of Confede-ration, of which Bavaria is the head. They ration, of which Bavaria is the head. They contain about nine millions of the existing thirty-eight millions of German population. After the seven days' war of 1866 Austria left each of them to make its own terms with the conqueror, and out of these grew the treaties concluded at Nikolsburg, but only made public eight months afterward, by which, in consideration of a guarantee of territorial independence, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden agreed to place their armies, in time of war, under the leadership of the King of Prissia. Speaking in June, 1867, the Prince of Hohenlohe, Prime Minister of the first of these States, remarked in explanation of this agreement: "When I say that Bayaria would, in the event of war, place her army under the ommand of the King of Prussia, I suppose the case of a war in which the integrity of Germany, in its actual limits, would be menaced from any side whatever."

Or, as a French writer, quoting the passage, remarks: "Let France extend her arms to grasp the Rhine, and Carmany would the sage, remarks: "Let France extent her arms to grasp the Rhine, and Germany would rise as one man." It is perfectly true that in the South German States, with the single exception of Baden, there exists but a very sectional attachment to Prussia. Even the Suablan enthusiasts for national unity have begun to suspect that "one great Germany is a dream, and that the only possible change is to one liament and a military alliance has already half consummated. Can France Make the War Short, Sharp

and Decisive ! The Richmond Dispatch opines that-

The French Emperor will attempt to make The French Emperor will attempt to make the war "sharp, short and decisive," (as was that between Prussia and Austria,) and wind it up with the reduction of Prussia in the national scale, and a reformation of the French boundaries, so as to wipe out the wrongs of the peace of '15 and satisfy French pride. Can France do this? Will the other nations per-France do this? Will the other nations permit it to be done? Is there still alive enough of the sentiment of sympathy and of reciprocal interest inspired by the alliance against the first Napoleon to induce another combination against the inheritor of his name and The engineries of these days days bring on events so rapidly that we have hardly time to speculate before speculation is superseded by actual occurrences. France is ready, and steam and telegraph enable her to move quick. If the other great powers are to do anything they must act at once. England, however, has latterly manifested an indisposition to meddle with matters not immediately bearing upon her own interests. The outgivings of a Prussia and Austria, satisfied the world, we Prussia and Anstra, satisfied the world, we believe, that England had changed her mind about holy alliances, and meant thereafter to address herself to her own interests, going no farther with the "rest of mankind" than she might by example, appeal, and remonstrance, for the preservation of peace and harmony amongst nations. She has "gone into rade" and would rather now feed and clothe amongst nations. See his gone into trade," and would rather now feed and clothe and arm the legions of other nations, thar to do any of their fighting. Russia has no pres-ent ambition beyond the extension of her em-pire in Asia, in which she is impinging so closely upon her British possessions in India as to engender suspicions that may of themselves be obstacles to some extent in the way everything in this matter. silent, no other will interf other will interfere. Austria, the only remaining great power of the old alli-ance, is more in sympathy with France than with Prussia, having so recently suffered de-feat, along with the loss of much of her terri-tory, from the latter.

The Left Bank.

The New York Times says: We believe that this will be one of the most popular wars in which France has ever engaged. The same state of feeling exists in Prussia and North Germany. Rightly or wrongly, however, the rest of the world will see in the ly, however, the rest of the wind an effort on present outbreak of hostilities, an effort on the part of France to rectify her irontler, and to possess once more the left bank of the Rhine. Startling as it may appear, the historical fact of a Rhine frontler is 1400 years old. Napoleon I only fulfilled a national aspiration when he made Flanders, Luxembourg and other territories between the Rhine and the sea an integral portion of the First Empire. other territories between the finine and the sea an integral portion of the First Empire, and Napoleon III is perfectly aware that he would cover his name with imperishable glory by making the Rhine, the Pyreness, the Alps, and the Ocean the boundaries of modern

It needs but a superficial glance at the map to perceive that there is a species of territorial fitness in this much-coveted Rhine frontier. Beginning at the Mediterranean, France is separated from Italy by the Var and the Alps; from Switzerland by the Rhone and the mountains of Jura, and finally, from the Grand Duchy of Baden by the Rhine. Just at the angle which the Lauter forms by failing into the Rhine, the natural boundary ceases, and an imaginary line commences, which runs to the North Sea. Taking this line as the base of a triangle, and the further course of the Rhine and the seacoast as the two sides, we have a territory, one-half of which is occupied by the Kingdom of Belgium, and the other by Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Hesse, Rhenish Prussla, and a small slice of Holland, comprehending a superficial area which may It needs but a superficial glance at the map comprehending a superficial area which may be roughly stated at 24,000 square miles, occu-pied by a population which probably numbers nine millions. In language, not accompany nice of a population which probably numbers nice millions. In languare, not over three millions of these speak French, the remainder using either Flemish, Dutch or German, with an occasional admixture of patois, compounded out of some two of these languages. So far a patient of the company ed out of some two of these languages. So far as national sympathies go, the German popu-lations and the Flemish sections of Beigium have an intense aversion to France, while the avowed partisans of an extension of the Em-

pire only exist in some of the large cities of Belgium, and even there have but little power or influence.

Any obvious determination on the part of

Any obvious determination on the part of France to make a comprehensive annexation of the left bank of the Rhine, would probably be a signal for a contest from which scarcely any of the great powers of Europe could stand aloof. The independence of Belgium is guaranteed by Russia, Prussia, Austria and England, as well as by France. On the partition of Europe in 1815, it was given to the King of Holland, and after the successful revolution in 1830, the same powers that had consented to the Treaty of Vienna concluded a fresh agreement in London. ers that had consented to the Treaty of Vieuna concluded a fresh agreement in London, which made the maintenance of the newly created kingdom, shortly after accepted by Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, a question which each and all of them would be obliged to support by force of arms. The Prussian possessions on the lett bank of the Rhine may probably become the immediate theatre of the war, bly become the immediate theatre of the war, and the development of French policy will, no doubt, be mainly guided by the success or failure of the early operations there.

A DOUBTFUL MASSACRE.

St. Petersburg, July 18.

A massacre of Frenchmen at Tiensen, China is reported. The Germans were spared. [This is, most likely, the massacre already reported from London, and now set down to be a hoax.] SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is ex-

Dou Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is ex-bected from France.

The following figures show the general aver-age of workman's wages in the United States, ected from France.

Several Citizens Arrested by the Militia

RALEIGH, July 18. Colonel Kirk arrested several citizens of Al

lamance on Friday. A writ of habeas corpus, granted by Chief Justice Pearson on Saturday, was served on Kirk yesterday, but he refused to obey it, saying: "That sort of thing is played out."

The charges against those arrested have not been made known. There was no warrant worn out against them. They are of the first citizens of this county. Trouble is anticipated. An injunction will

for female servants 54 per cent. The increase in monthly wages was, on a general average, 23 per cent. The general average of weekly expenditures of workmen's families in some of the mannfacturing towns of the control States, in 1863, clothing excepted, was \$14.98. The average for 1867 was \$14.98, but in the former average was included the items of fish, spirits, beer, tobacco, takes and benevolent contributions, which are not included in the latter. Taking these into the same of the states. be sued out to-day forbidding the treasurer paying money to State troops. There is no insurrection nor resistance to civil law in the

WILMINGTON, July 18. The Cuban steamer Hornet cleared for New York yesterday, with Captain J. N. Maffitt emporarily in command.

The recent arbitrary arrests of Conservatives by Kirk have created intense feeling, but the people are determined to bear all with patience and fortitude, and to rely on the ballotbox in August to correct the evil.

STEAMBOAT HORRORS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18. A difficulty occured on the steamer Creole when near Mississippi City, between the white and colored passengers, during which two of the latter were shot and killed, and a white man severely cut with a razor.

number of the Army and Navy Journal:

Externally quite similar to the original Minle, a cylindric-conical mass of lead, it is discovered, by unscrewing of its length about midway, to be internally a magazine of falminate. The explosive compound—dynamite powder, condensed powder, or whatever it may be—has an explosive force six times that of gunpowder. Experiments which have been made under the patronage of the Russian, Prussian and Austrian Governments, and last by our own War Department, desconstrate not only its effectiveness, but the singular properties its inventor has given to it. "Being properties its inventor has given to it." The boller of the steamer Right-of-Way exploded near Bayon Lafourche, and the steamer sunk almost immediately. The following is a list of casualties: Killed-Leon Comeux, of Assumption; B. M. Smith, of St. Louis, first engineer. Wounded-L. Nicoll, of St. James's Parish, first clerk, severely; J. Dorset, sec ond clerk, slightly; Pierre Almon, pilot of Lockport, severely; Jacobs, pilot of St. James's slightly; William Sullivan, mate, slightly. Badly-Captain A. Mesgood and some of the colored deck hands, injured by inhaling steam. John Larkin, passenger of Thibodeaux, scalded severely; James F. Legendre, of Thibodeaux, scalded slightly.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATLANTA, July 18.

In the House, a communication was receiv ed announcing that Congress had passed bill admitting Georgia to representation in Congress in December; that the State, however, would remain under military rule, but Governor Terry would allow the Legislature to continue to enact laws.

The general impression is that there will be an election this fall.

THE MOVEMENT IN GRAIN.

A Precarious Speculation.

The present position of the markets for flour and wheat is one that must excite apprehen-sion of a repetition to Western operators of the severe losses which overtook them in the few weeks which followed the "Black Friday"

few weeks which followed the "Black Friday" of last September.

The prospect of a war in Europe has led to a speculation which has caused prices to be maintained at figures which have prevented the free export which it is apparent should have been going on in the last six weeks. We cannot, with any degree of safety, enter upon the coming crop year, with the excessive stocks of wheat now in store. For some weeks past, with a great parade of a French demand, and a severe drought in that country, our stocks of wheat have been rapidly increasing. The quantity of wheat in store at this market has increased 600,000 bushels in three weeks, and the following table will show the

QUANTITY OF GRAIN "IN SIGHT." Corn. Bush. Wheat. Bush. Oats. Bush

In store at New York 1,682,130
In store at Buffalo... 771,100
In store at Chicago...2,167,060
In store at Milwankee.1,827,577
In store at Milwankee.1,827,577
In store at Milwankee.1,827,577
In store at Milwankee.1,827,577 In store at Toledo ... 331,800 298,800 In store at Detroit ... 74,461 2,319 In store at Oswego ... 160,000 50,000 In store at St. Louis ... 38,591 304,379 Adoat on lakes for Burlalo and Oswego ... 737,520 259,801 Afoat on N. Y. canais for tide water 1 200 33,000 for tide water.....1,009,112 282,842 163,223 Rail shipm'ts, week... 67,921 19,082 27,551

TOTAL IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT.
 July
 2
 8,207,272
 4,519,066
 2,381,955

 June
 25
 7,918,240
 4,003,391
 2,217,613

 June
 11
 7,523,450
 3,442,170
 2,392,173

 June
 4
 6,975,655
 2,811,868
 2,006,007

 May
 27
 6,919,306
 2,450,134
 1,799,343

 May
 20
 6,771,436
 1,887,941
 1,829,428
 Here we have a rapid increase in the stocks of wheat, corn and oats since the opening of spring business. There is now no longer any

spring business. There is now no longer any doubt of the crops of wheat and oats, and of corn the prospect was never better. The sole dependence of speculators for a rise is, therefore, a war in Europe. What guarantee have they that war will bring them any adequate relief? The first effect of a great war is to depress prices generally and tighten the money market. Closeness in discounts, by forcing produce upon the market, would probably more than counteract the effect which an increased export demand would produce. Besides, every day's delay which occurs in the reduction of the present enormous stock of wheat, increases the danger to which it is expected from an advance in ocean freights. The posed from an advance in ocean freights. The last rate paid for Liverpool was 5½d, or about 12 cents per bushel; a great pressure to ship 12 cents per bushel; a great pressure to ship would certainly double this rate, and an addition of 12 cents to the cost of laying down wheat in Liverpool would be no trifling mat-

It is no agreeable duty to write in this vein but a duty it plainly is, and if the result of this admonition shall be to avert disaster from even a few of our readers, we shall be grati-

THE WORKINGMAN.

What he Gets and What he Gives to Live.

An anlysis of the Fourth Annual Report of the United States Special Commissioner of the Revenue, with reference to the average weekly wages paid in the several States and sections for factory labor in the years 1867 and 1969, and for ordinary mechanical and agricultural or farm labor in the years 1861 and 1869; the cost of provisions, groceries, dry goods, house rent in the various manufactur ing districts of the country in the years 1867 and 1869, and the comparative cost of building materials and labor in 1861 and 1869, exhibits

some interesting facts.

There has been an average decrease of the rates of wages paid in cotton mills in the United States, comparing the years 1867 and 1869, of iour per cent. In spite of this decline, however, it appears that the weekly earnings of operatives in American cotton mills, omitting overseers, was \$5.56, gold, in 1869, while in Great Britain the same year the average was but \$3.89. The second table shows about the same rate of decrease in the average wages raid to persons, employed in woollen mills in the same rate of decrease in the average wages paid to persons, employed in woollen mills in the United States, (3.92 per cent.,) but at the same time wages advanced 24.36 per cent., gold, beyond what were paid in England in 1867. In paper mills the average advance of rates paid in the United States in 1869 over these of Factand in 1887 we 82 per cent.

some interesting facts.

not only its enectiveness, but the singular properties its inventor has given to it. "Heigg given the distance of the target, its density, the quantity of charge in the gun, and the same of the ingredients constituting the projectile," he has established a most exact relation, by accurate calculation, between the force necessary to explode the projectile and its penetration before subjection to this pressure. Thus the magazine can be so constituted that the passage of the bullet through a sheet of paper will explode it, or so that the severe impact of iron or hard wood is needed for such a result. It is comforting to be assured that "a ball which would not explode in the body of a soldier or a horse, if not at a very limited distance, would explode in the more resisting body of an ammunition wagon."

Though M. Pertuiset is the inventor of the particular missile to which our attention has been drawn, by a singular propriety of circumstances.

particular missile to which our attention has been drawn, by a singular propriety of circumstances Prince Pierre Napoleon, the bete norse of the Bonaparte family, appears to have been its inspirer. From a little pamphlet, badly translated from an essay on explosive projectiles, written by the Prince, we are not surprised to learn that its author entertained the idea quite a number of years ago, and even applied to Devisme to make him a gun of particular calibre, suited to a hollow projectile of copper, or of an alloy of lead and antimony. The fact of Demisme's declining to produce the arm defeated the Prince's purpose. fact of Demisme's declining to produce the arm defeated the Prince's purpose.

The ethics of slaughter are defined in no recognized code, but there is a pretty general accord among nations that explosive bullets shall not be used in small arms. Our readers have not forgotten the convention into which, at the instance of Russia, the prominent nations of Europe entered a year or two ago. During our own war there was an occasional suggestion of such missiles being used, but we prefer to believe that the few cited instances were altogether imaginary. We know that

prefer to believe that the few cited instances were altogether imaginary. We know that an invention of this nature—whether Pertuiset's or not we are uncertain—was offered to the Confederates and declined, on the score of pure sentiment, by the board of examining officers; and, if our memory is not at fault, the infernal missile was considered in a similar spirit by our War Department.

At the recent trial of Pertuiset's projectile, made at the Ordanace Department at Washington, the purpose of experiments seems to made at the Ordnance Department at washington, the purpose of experiments seems to have been to demonstrate its utility in exploding caissons, artillery wagons, &c. The twenty-seven shots, made at all sorts of targets, proved the excellence of the fulminate for such purposes. We are very sure that no civilized government will be disposed to adopt an exposive missile for any other purpose. Despite the partisanship of Prince Pierre, in a letter to his imperial cousin, Napoleon rejected it at once.

THE ADVANTAGES OF AIKEN.

A First Rate Notice.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.] A correspondent writes that Alken, South Carolina, possesses all the advantages as a re-sort for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints that are claimed for Mentone, atcomplaints that are claimed for Mentone, situated on the western coast of the Gulf of Genoa. At Aiken, the dew point is low, and the atmosphere is so dry that none of the fungus vegetation or mould depending on moisture for its growth is ever seen. Owing to its elevated position, Alken has less heat in summer than other points in the State. The mean annual temperature is 61.69 degrees, and the mean winter temperature is 51.63 degrees. Easterly winds seldom blow, and the southeasterly winds, the most injurious to consumptives, are extremely rare. "As fas as the advantages are concerned of passing much of the time of an invalid in the open air, Aiken presents special privileges. An obair, Alken presents special privileges. An ob-server noticed that during fifty-five winter days only three occurred in which an invalid would have been obliged to remain in the house. The soll around the town is sandy, so that rain leaves no mud and but little moisture. that rain leaves no mud and but little moisture. Our correspondent states that his father, who went to Aiken a few months ago given over by his physician, writes that he is improving in strength, and now every day takes walks of several miles with great enloyment, whereas previously, at home, he had been unable to walk a square or two without suffering great fatigue. Aiken is described as a pleasant town, largely inhabited by Northern people, and readily accessible by railroad and telegraph. It has five churches of various denominations, and public walks and drives maintained by private contributions. With these advantages, Aiken would furnish for persons suffering from pulmonic diseases a much more accessible resort than Mentone, which cannot be visited except by persons of ample fortune.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe. convicted in Carliale, Pa., of murder by poisoning, has found his latest struggle to escape the executioner's hand abortive. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided adversely upon his last application for a writ of error. Dr. Schoeppe's first application was made within thirty days after his conviction, and refused for want of sufficient cause. The second application was made because the attorney-general, from motives of humanity, and because a point of law was made which had not before arisen in practice, gave his consent to the proceeding. This application went before the Supreme Court of the State, and was also unsuccessful, as has been his last appeal for a writ of error; court of the State, and was also unsuccessful, as has been his last appeal for a writ of error; so there is but one hope further for the unior-tunate doctor—a pardon or commutation of his sentence from the Governor of the State.

ample fortune.

-It is just related that one of the leading It is just related that one of the leading lights of the Republican party in Maine, the morning after the election of Grant, met one of his co-workers, who, after shaking hands, exclaimed, "Well, we have saved the country." "Yes," was the reply, "and (with a sly twinkle in his eye) we shall claim the salvage."

-A prominent manufacturing house of New York, it is understood, has quietiy made arrangements to employ one thousands Chinese hands. They are expected to begin work in