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By Telegraph.
For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

CALIFORNIA.
More and for the Prussians—A village destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—The German sanitary committee, 40-day, remitted an additional \$10,000 to Berlin.
The French residents, residents, observed the Fete Napoleon.
The village at the new Alameda quicksilver mine was destroyed by fire on the 15th; fifty or sixty houses were burned.

NEW YORK.
Continental special to the "Tribune."
The French position critical—Belgium threatened—Fortress captured by the Prussians.

NEW YORK, 16.—A cable special to the Tribune dated London 15, says our special correspondent writes from Chalons on Friday that all except military railway trains have been stopped. Canrobert is back from Paris and has gone to Metz, following his corps. Military trains encumbered with enormous quantities of baggage and supply trains are delayed, the soldiers in the meantime are on half rations.

Our special correspondent from Paris, on Sunday evening, says a public feeling is more and more hostile to the Emperor; it is openly said that the Emperor will never again be seen in Paris. The people express this opinion with energy, and without fear, but "no surrender" is the general cry among all classes. They call the Emperor an imbecile and his generals courtiers and traitors; but the strongest anti-imperialist cry, of course, the enemy must be driven out of France, and they are under the full impression that the nation can and will conquer. *L'Opinion Nationale* ventures to say there is a change of government and that the Corps Legislatif is virtually a committee of public safety; that the power is transferred from the Tuilleries to the Palais de Bourbon.
Our special correspondent from Hamburg writes on Friday the Cherbours stories about the bombardment of Wilhelmshaven and capture are impossible, and that the reported capture of two Prussian gunboats is false; and equally impossible are the French plans for bombarding Hamburg, Stettin and Koenigsberg, which the fleet cannot approach, while Kiel is perfectly defended. It is believed here that the French account was published for effect.
In Germany the grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has been appointed commander-in-chief of the tenth corps.

A cable special to the Tribune, London 15, says the reported retreat of the French main army from Metz upon Chalons, to avoid a battle, was intended to mislead. Our special correspondent at Chalons says the French officers are not likely to be deceived about the movements of the army; he writes on Friday that all is being pushed forward to Metz. A telegram from Canrobert at Metz, says "the army is quiet to-day; a battle will be fought on Monday or Tuesday at latest. It is believed at Chalons that the Prussians have other plans than an attack on Metz in front. In a postscript written on Saturday morning, the same correspondent adds, "all the reserve of infantry is starting this morning for Metz. What has been sent back from Metz is baggage, not troops."
Our correspondent telegraphs on Monday noon, from Luxembourg, "The sound of cannon from Metz has been heard all the morning; orders have been issued to stop all trains to Metz or Saarbrück; no communication by the road is permitted." The Tribune's cable dispatch from Luxembourg this afternoon says the line is again open to Metz; and fighting lasted this morning from 4 to 9. Our correspondent from Ludwig Tafel writes on Friday, Hogenau was captured by a small detachment of cavalry; the prisoners taken threw their Chassepots out of the windows of the houses. The exhausted population was almost famished. Even the German troops lacked bread for one day. The people here are bitterly hostile and afraid. Twenty peasants were shot by Coudarmat for mutilating and murdering the wounded.
Our correspondent from Mannheim reports the second line of the German army is now going forward to support the first. It is composed almost wholly of Prussian troops, and is perhaps even a better army than the first.
Our Paris correspondent writes on Sunday night that nothing is yet known of McMahon's position, but it is probable that he will rejoin the army at a nearer point than Chalons.
Mr. Gallieret, telegraphs the *Courier des Etats Unis*, that the Left will to-day, introduce a new proposition for the establishment of a committee of public safety; another fresh reverse, he thinks, will bring about such a committee.

NEW YORK, 16.—The World's London special correspondent telegraphs that the position of the French is most critical, and it is doubted if they can relieve themselves. The Prussian army is believed to be a million strong. He also telegraphs from Paris that the health of the Emperor is as well as that of the Emperor is bad. There is immense popular excitement in Paris, and great difficulty in controlling the population, which is impressed with the belief that the government is responsible for the disastrous condition of affairs. "The same correspondent telegraphs: "I have it on the best authority from the Prussian army that the whole of the Belgian army is moving to the frontiers of Holland, and the Dutch of Luxembourg; it is supposed, that the neutrality of both of these states is threatened by Prussia. The Belgians have voted an appropriation of twenty million francs to fortify Antwerp immediately, and the Belgian army are experimenting with the newly invented mitrailleurs."

NEW YORK 12.15 p.m.—The following has just been received dated Savone 16: "The fortress of Marsala, a small town a little north-east of Nancy, has been captured by a body of Bavarian troops, after a short bombardment; sixty cannon were captured.
The Herald's special, 16th, says there is a growing bitter feeling of hostility to Napoleon and the Emperor, and cries of *vive la Republique* are heard from all classes. The Emperor is reported to be very dejected.

OHIO.
Labor Convention.
CINCINNATI.—In the Labor Convention yesterday, the President, R. T. Trevellick, delivered his annual address, in which he reviews at length the progress of the various labor organizations in this country. He recommends the adoption of measures for further extending the system of help and for the purpose of selecting a labor candidate for President. He takes strong ground against the land subsidy policy, and denounces the system of Coolie importation. A committee was appointed on Coolie labor, with Delany of California as chairman.

VIRGINIA.
German Patriotism.
RICHMOND, 16.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of German citizens was held here last night, at which resolutions expressing sympathy with Prussia, and making provisions for the aid of the widows and orphans, were adopted. A committee was appointed to convene the meeting with the central committee of New York. Hauna Viukel, the North German consul, presided.

ILLINOIS.
The latest official information—The "Alabama" claims—Excitement among the French, Germans and Irish.
CHICAGO.—The Tribune's Washington special says the State Department has received no dispatches to-day from either Bancroft or Washburne, and up to 9 o'clock this evening the only dispatch which has arrived since the French began the crossing of the Meuse, conveyed the information that they were abandoning the Meuse; also falling back upon the line of the Marne. It is believed, in military circles here, that the Meuse does not afford a tenable line of defense. No dispatches whatever were received from Washburne yesterday, and there is no official information from Paris to-day that gold is rising and all securities falling rapidly.

The printing of all the papers in the State Department, bearing on the Alabama claims, called for by the resolution of the Senate last winter, has just been completed. It makes five volumes of 150 pages each, and begins with the correspondence between Mr. Beech and Minister Dallas, in 1881, upon the recognition of belligerents in the declaration of Paris, and runs through all the diplomatic discussions of the neutrality of rebels in Canada, rebel cruisers and kindred subjects, till the matter of the Alabama claims proper is reached, on page 200. The fourth and fifth volumes are in fine type, and are principally reprints of official reports and speeches in Parliament upon various subjects connected with the American war.
All the German shipping, sea-bound from or to the port of Baltimore, at the breaking out of the war, has arrived safely at its destination, with the exception of one ship now due on this side.
The excitement among the foreign-born citizens over the war news seems increasing. The conflicting accounts received from French and German official sources, of the battle yesterday, tended to augment the excitement, as each party considered it had sufficient reasons for rejoicing. The streets in front of the newspaper offices, yesterday and this morning, were filled with enthusiastic crowds of French and Germans, with many Irish, who sympathize firmly with France, and at times the excitement threatened to culminate in a general conflict. There is great anxiety to-day to hear further of yesterday's battle, and there is an expectation of a report of other and greater engagements to-day.
Miner, the Jacksonville (Ill.) policeman, who shot young Newman a few days since, has been indicted for murder and will be tried soon. The case excites great interest.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Preparations for Farragut's funeral.
PORTSMOUTH, 16.—Extraordinary preparations are making for the funeral of Farragut. The marines are here from Boston and Portland. The Lancaster guard and the Grand Army of the Republic will be the escort.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.
Terrible defeat of the French at Metz.
BERLIN, 16.—The following additional particulars of the second battle near Metz were received here last night, dated on the afternoon of Monday:
"The First and Seventh Prussian army corps vigorously attacked the French forces under the walls of Metz; a sanguinary conflict ensued, in which the French at length were driven within the city, with the loss of four thousand men. On the same day a grand reconnaissance, led by King William in person, maintained itself within two miles of the French defenses without any effort on the part of the French to dislodge them. This fact shows the utter demoralization of the French."

GREAT BRITAIN.
England preparing for a conflict—Experiments with the Mitrailleur—Early close of the war anticipated—Assault on Judge McCann.

LONDON.—A successful meeting was held yesterday of the English volunteer artillery association; there was much enthusiasm. The British army is rapidly recruiting and at the clubs and elsewhere the feeling is hourly gaining ground that Europe is in danger from the military preponderance of Germany, and that England must be prepared to maintain her traditional policy of keeping the North Sea out of the control of any preponderating military power whatever.
The French deny the story of the capture of Bitcher. It is feared in Paris that McMahon's corps, at and around Strasbourg, is entirely cut off. The following is from the French official bulletin: "The Prussians are not in any great force before Strasbourg; the town of Bitcher still holds out against the enemy. The railroad bridge at Taigelsheim on the line between Strasbourg and Basle has been destroyed by the enemy."
The Times says a French victory is necessary to pre-dispose the Emperor to treat for peace.
The stories of the arrival of the Emperor and Prince Imperial, on English soil, are reported to-day, but they are untrue, as it is certain that the Prince Imperial is now in Paris.

LONDON, 16.—The following are the details of the assault on Judge McCann, of New York on the 13th, during the celebration of the raising of the siege of Londonderry; Judge McCann was on a visit to Colmanstown, a few miles east of Londonderry, and in the same county. While at the railway station accompanied by two priests, McKenna, one of the editors of the Belfast Star, and some other friends, a mob of orange-men made an assault upon him and his companions. McKenna was roughly handled, and others of the party were hurt, but the Judge escaped without serious injury.
Dispatches from the Prussian government to its Ambassador here, are full of triumph and cause the greatest confidence in the early close of the war. The experiments at Shoeburyness indicate that the mitrailleurs are destructive at close quarters; but troops dependant on it may be annihilated before it can be got into range. The Times rejoices at the Prussian success.
The Cambria beat the Dauntless, Phantom and Maggie in a sail, not a race, from New London to Newport.

SWITZERLAND.
Disbanded.
BERNE.—The Swiss corps of observation has been disbanded.

FRANCE.
Declared in a state of siege—
PARIS, 16.—Algeria is declared in a state of siege.
PARIS, 16.—The Journal Officiel contains a decree declaring Cherbourg, Brest, La Reole and Rochfort in a state of siege. The French left two dispatch boats in the Tiber on evacuating Rome.

AUSTRIA.
Public denial.
VIENNA, 16.—Beust publicly denies any attempt to mediate between France and Prussia.

GENERAL MOLTKE.—The Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the North German Confederation, including the army of the South German States, is Helmuth Carl Bernhard, Baron von Moltke. He was born in Mecklenburg in 1800, educated in the Danish Military School of Copenhagen, and served in the Danish army until, in 1822, the Schleswig-Holstein question first loomed up. He then entered the Prussian service, and was appointed a member of the General Staff of the Army in 1832. Three years afterward he made a journey through the Orient, where Sultan Mahmud trusted him with the re-organization of his army. It was not until 1846 that he returned to Prussia, after extensive travels throughout Europe, and returned into active service. In the year 1856 he was appointed Adjutant of Prince Frederick William, and in 1858 he became Chief of the General Staff of the Prussian army. He rendered such excellent service during the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 that the supreme command of the army was surrendered to him when the war against Austria broke out in 1866. The success of the battle of Sadowa proved that his calculation in regard to that glorious campaign had been right. Notwithstanding his advanced years General Moltke has been intrusted with the highest command in the war just inaugurated against France. He has but lately returned to Berlin from a tour through the United States.

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d218 3m

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d206 1m

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d251 1f

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d180 2m

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d210 6m

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J. WALKER.
d211 3m 32 & 34 Commercial St. N. Y.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE!
In pursuance of an order issued from the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, we the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of John M. Woolley, deceased, late of Salt Lake County, Utah, will sell at Public Sale, On the 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 m., of said day, at the South front door of the Court House, in Salt Lake City, (if not otherwise disposed of) ALL THE ESTATE belonging to said estate situate in LITTLE COTTON WOOD KAN. YON, Salt Lake County, consisting of TWO LUMBERING MILLS, One Lath and One Shingle Mill; with the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with all the grants and privileges belonging to said estate, in the aforesaid Canyon; and property will be sold in parcels or in whole to suit purchasers. Proposals for private sale will be received until the 5th day of September, 1870. For terms and condition of sale apply to the undersigned Administrators, at the 13th Ward Co-operative Store, or at Office No. 24 at the City Hall.
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY, Administrators.
Salt Lake City, August 9th, 1870.
d219 1m

SCANDINAVIAN STAR.
I AM authorized by Elder Jesse N. Smith to receive subscriptions for the Scandinavian Star.
ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,
Historian's Office.
W. F. ANDERSON, M. D.,
Surgeon and Physician.
Office at Residence, 12th Ward.
d254 1f

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d182 1y

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d11-1y

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d200 1y

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