

reorganization of the national guards go over till to-morrow. The president expressed a desire to close the meeting, but Esclapein insisted upon and voted that the Chamber be in permanent session as long as the war continued; but the Chamber, by 177 to 17, refused this. Ferry renewed the agitation by demanding to know why a state of siege is continued against enemies within the city. Averace answered, but it was impossible to hear more. The president, worn out with the trial of the proceedings, ceased his efforts to procure order, and the meeting slowly dispersed. The Senate met to-day, and greeted Count Palikao warmly. A vote of thanks was given to the army and a project of law tending to the arming of the nation was adopted.

METZ, 11, 8.30 a.m.—No engagement has yet taken place. Rain fell in torrents during the night. The troops continue in excellent spirits.

PARIS, 11, 3.30 p.m.—*La Liberte* has positive information that the imperial headquarters are no longer at Metz. Dispatches from the prefects of departments in all parts of the Empire are filled with the details of the patriotism of the people. From all sides volunteers are coming forward. The Corps Legislatif is now in session. A crowd of six hundred persons has collected in front of the Chambers, clamoring for arms. Within the Chambers, though there is much excitement, no disorderly scenes have occurred. The *Journal Officiel* says the War department has sixty millions of cartridges for the guns with which the National Guard is to be armed and preparations are being made on an extensive scale for a move to meet any emergency.

The Council of State met yesterday, and hold another session to-day.

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the death of Gen. Donay, at the battle of Weissenburg. The General was from the beginning in the thickest of the fight. When he saw the day was lost, after he had done all he could to retrieve it, when not even a battalion was left him, he called his aids one by one and gave them orders and sent them away. So soon as the last was gone the General spurring his horse rode some distance to the front, dismounted and taking a pistol from the holster he shot the animal, then turning around he slowly walked towards the enemy. His soldiers vainly tried to stop him, amid the terrible fire he deliberately walked on. The retreating soldiers abused by the spectacle turned again upon the enemy but fell in heaps around their general who still pressed forward. Another tremendous discharge from the enemy and Gen. Donay, almost alone, fell dead.

The *Courier des Etats Unis*, ever a warm supporter of Napoleon, to-day speaks of him as declining, and too feeble to hold the sword. "We do not know" it says "any body when the question is the salvation, honor or grandeur of France. Let the power be trusted to whosoever can best take it and in whatever form it may be best, monarchy or republic, but let them give us victory."

LONDON.—The *Daily News*, in an editorial on the results of the late session of Parliament, considers Gladstone a worthy successor of Peel and Palmerston.

A telegram from Metz gives the assurance that Bazaine is the real commander of the French. The Emperor is the mere nominal head only. Two corps now have their headquarters at Metz, the others are under McMahon. It is stated that at a battle near Worth, the French charged the Prussians eleven times; McMahon was fifteen hours in the saddle, without food and finally fell fainting into a ditch, but was accidentally discovered, and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

It is stated that the City Council of Brussels have sent an address of thanks to Queen Victoria for asserting Belgium neutrality.

The son-in-law of Count Napoleon Darn has gone to Chalons with 25,000 troops as reinforcement for the French army.

It is said that the French commissariat is wrecked and that the provisions are utterly inadequate.

It is feared the Bois de Boulogne must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the defense of Paris.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* re-affirms the presence of the Prince Imperial and the Imperial jewels in London.

LONDON, 11.—A special dispatch from Carlsruhe to the *Globe* announces that Strasbourg is invested on all sides by the Prussians, who hold the railway. General Beyer who commands the city

was summoned to surrender and refused. It is said the citadel is plentifully provided, but garrisoned by only one regiment of the line and the national guard of the place.

Nearly all the theaters were closed last night. It was remarked that the crowds about the city, though Germans, were very quiet. The workshops generally were closed yesterday. Caricatures on war subjects have disappeared from shop windows because they are offensive to the public. The crowds about the kiosks, where the newspapers are sold are enormous: the people fight to get the journals the moment they are issued. Large numbers of the *Garde Mobile* are leaving Paris for the army, a detachment went off to-day amid great cheers from the crowds around the station.

The *Moniteur* says that persons, worthy of entire confidence, who have just arrived from Alsace, say the Prussian losses in the recent fighting were beyond computation. In the Vosges division the greatest energy prevailed. The *Garde Mobile* manifests much enthusiasm.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes that he was arrested on Sunday at Metz, together with two correspondents of English papers, charged with being Prussian spies. The three were mobbed by the townspeople and with difficulty protected by the soldiers. After numerous examinations and being threatened with death by Gen. Caffieres their papers were taken from them, and they were ordered to leave France. They were placed under a guard until they quitted French soil.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent, considers France has gone mad about Prussian spies. Whilst journeying to the front by way of Amiens, Reims and Chalons, he was arrested at a little place, named Lorgmer, was compelled to produce his papers, and finally was allowed to proceed, when all was found right. This correspondent is a French officer. After his examination the authorities apologized but said they were compelled to question everybody so great was the suspicion.

PARIS 11.—Extraordinary precaution is being taken to-day to protect the corps Legislatif. Besides the infantry and cavalry, two batteries of artillery are in position. A forced currency is practically established for a hundred francs. A note cannot be changed without paying a premium. The run on the bank of France to-day has been very severe. Seven millions have been paid out the last two days. The bank pays silver only for notes. It is said that Marshal MacMahon's treasure chest containing a million and a half francs in gold was captured by the Prussians.

A reactionary movement in favor of the Emperor has commenced in Paris. The stories of his ill health are emphatically denied.

Baron de Chaboud la Tour has been recalled to his post as president of the committee of fortifications.

The defenses of Paris are to be immediately placed in a safe condition. The fortified line of the city is twenty-six leagues in circumference. Twelve hundred thousand men would be required to invest it, and as Paris has always provisions on hand for two months, besides stores in reserve, were the Prussians to invade its precincts their armies would have to wait sixty days without disturbing the stomachs of the Parisians.

The French reserves, equal to about half the army, are being massed at Nancy. No substitutes can be obtained, and great distress is felt amongst the people at large.

A dispatch from Antwerp, dated Aug. 12th, 10 a.m., states that another battle is momentarily expected.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree placing the department of Haute Garonne in a state of siege.

The Duke of Chartes has asked permission to take service in the French army.

The composition of the new French ministry appears to indicate two things: that Napoleon does not intend to give up his position as head of the empire, and that he intends using sharp and severe measures, if the populace of Paris attempt a revolution. The new ministry is devoted to the Emperor, and strong opposers to the reforms put forth to carry the plebiscite. It is believed they will adopt a stern course towards all who clamor against the Emperor. Others think they cannot long remain in power, the popular feeling against Napoleon being strong enough to depose them.

A French correspondent, writing from Nancy, denounces the Emperor's bad generalship. Says that McMahon was beaten back for want of support, though there were multitudes of armed

Frenchmen at hand eager to pass the Rhine. The soldiers are compelled to eat sour fruit and raw vegetables. The people are desperate and the soldiers believe themselves betrayed.

ROME, 8.—In case of the hostile occupation of any portion of the Pontifical Territory, the Pope has declared he will leave the Papal domains. He will probably go to Malta.

PARIS, 10, via London.—Last night there was great activity on the embarkation of troops for the Baltic. The Austrian minister is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save Napoleon.

PARIS 12.—The *Journal* of Metz publishes McMahon's report to the Emperor. The report says the enemy in greatly superior numbers began the attack at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. The first attack having been repulsed, about noon the enemy reopened the contest throwing forward numerous sharpshooters, protected by six guns in a commanding position. Masses of infantry were then brought up and at four o'clock in the afternoon McMahon was forced to order a retreat, which was affected in good order. The enemies pursuit being without vigor and by no means troublesome. The Marshal was able to send only a partial list of killed and wounded.

A dispatch from Metz, dated Aug. 11, at 8.15, p.m. says, it has rained all day. The army is concentrated in and around this place being reinvited and reinforced. The retreat of McMahon has been fully accomplished in excellent order. Bazaine is visiting and inspecting the troops under his command. Reports that the Prussians occupy Nancy are false.

The *Tribune's* special from Chalons, Wednesday, writes: "The road is lined with stragglers and drunken soldiers, belonging to the *Garde Mobile*. The latter are being drilled with the greatest dispatch, only a portion are armed, the remainder are exercised with sticks. The camps are full of wounded from the front. It is believed that Prussia has offered peace. No news is allowed to reach here from the front, and constant suspicions are expressed. The wounds made by the Prussian guns are not severe, but the effects of the mitrailleurs are fearful. The same correspondent writes on Thursday morning, the disorder here in every department is great. The English papers often speak of mismanagement in the French army but if these writers saw the state of things here, they would think English management perfect. Now that every one is called to arms, it appears there are no arms to give them. It is actually contemplated issuing to part of the *Garde Mobile* old flint muskets. There are only fifteen Chassepots here. Canrobert's corps have been sent to Metz. He expects to join it from Paris.

LONDON.—The *Telegraph* formerly contradicts the report that the Prince Imperial is in London.

There was an enthusiastic demonstration on Thursday night before the palace of the British legation at Brussels.

The *Times* this morning says the pride of France is wounded and her prestige dimmed. He who brought this on her must suffer for it. Victorious or discredited is Napoleon's alternative on the next battle field.

Prussian accounts say nothing at Keonigslaer could equal the destruction of life at Worth. Some believe Napoleon was on the field with Mc Mahon. At the French headquarters they are in entire ignorance of the details of the battle of Worth, but they believe that it was important and decisive.

Experiments at Shoeburyness with mitrailleurs are said to have been splendidly successful. The press gives glowing accounts of the range and accuracy of the weapon.

The Bank of France has suspended specie payment.

LONDON, 12.—A desperate fight occurred to-day at Derry between Orangemen and Catholics. Three killed and several wounded. The military were compelled to interfere.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writes that England has declined to join Austria in the league proposed by Baron Von Bismarck for guaranteeing the belligerents against loss of Territory. England's reason for declining is that the league could not save the North German confederation in the case of Prussia being defeated.

A cable special to the London correspondent of the *New York Herald* who was present at the Battle of Worth, telegraphs the following from Carlsruhe, the French Official accounts, of the Battle at Worth are wholly untrue. McMahon was completely routed. The French abandoned everything and fled,

leaving behind their killed, wounded and prisoners, numbering twenty thousand, out of fifty thousand engaged. The French held a strong position but the Prussians fired with terrible precision, the French very badly. Both sides fought desperately and finally the French gave way in a panic. The accounts representing Strasbourg still in communication with Nancy are untrue. Strasbourg has been completely besieged since Monday and the gates are shut. Heavy Artillery is now on the way for the Prussians. A stout resistance is expected. The Crown Prince is vigorously pursuing McMahon and another engagement is expected. It is believed the object of the Prussians is to get between Metz and Paris.

MADRID.—Violent dissensions have broken out, in the council of State. At the last sitting a scene occurred between Gen. Prim and the President of the Council.

The republicans hail with joy the news of the Prussian victories. In them they see hopes of a French republic, and consequently one for Spain also. The monarchists are losing confidence.

MADRID, 12.—A manifesto had been issued by the leaders of the Republican party, which demands a convocation of the Cortes and revision of the monarchical clause of the Constitution.

The Spanish authorities intend to make a great effort to suppress the Cuban insurrection during the coming winter. Twelve thousand troops will be sent out in September.

The Princess of Wales has left Copenhagen. Her precipitate departure indicates that Denmark will soon be actively engaged in the war.

BERLIN, 11.—It is reported that a proclamation will soon be issued, declaring the intention of the Prussian forces to burn a French village for each German port bombarded by the French fleet.

BERLIN, 12.—Midnight.—Two thousand, two hundred and sixty five French officers and soldiers taken in the battle of last Saturday have just arrived.

A Stuttgart dispatch, says that in the battle of Worth, the 1st corps of the Wurtemberg contingent lost six officers and twenty-three men killed, 237 wounded, and 118 missing. At Gearsweiler the Wurtemberg troops captured, one mitrailleurs, three cannon, one staff carriage, 2,200 prisoners and five hundred horses.

Mc Mahon marched out of Sourine on Sunday night on one side of the town just as the Prussians were marching in at the other.

The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation: "We, William King of Prussia, make known to all the inhabitants of French Territory occupied by the German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon, having by sea and land attacked the German nation who are eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies, to repel the aggression, and by military events have been led to pass the French frontier. We war against soldiers, not citizens, therefore, the latter may continue secure in the possession of their property so long as they abstain from hostilities, and we grant them protection, as a matter of right. The Generals commanding Corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities violating the usages of war, they will also regulate the equity necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currency in order to facilitate the dealing of soldiers and citizens. Signed, William, given at Saarbruck on the eleventh day of August, 1870."

The Bavarian army has passed through Vosges and bivouaced last night at Dumerlingu, near Saarlois.

General Sheridan has left Berlin for the King's headquarters.

A band of Kuklux made a descent on Versailles on Wednesday night, killing a negro preacher named Turpin, and another colored man. A military company are preparing to go from Frankfurt to keep the peace.

NEW YORK.—The investigation of the Nathan murder has ended for the present.

KILLED.—Mr. S. D. Woodhull, of the firm of Woodhull Brothers, was shot, on Friday evening, in one of the mining camps in Little Cottonwood Canyon, by a man named Springer, an employe of a person whose claim Woodhull attempted to jump. He lingered until six o'clock last evening. His funeral will take place to-morrow. The deceased Mr. Woodhull is the eldest member of the firm of Woodhull Brothers, and was formerly a religious minister.