

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

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FOREIGN.

FRANKFORT 15.—General Sheridan, with Consul Gen Webster, has, through the good offices of Minister Bancroft, been cheerfully accorded permission by the military authorities to follow the campaign, with the headquarters of the king.

PARIS 18.—The following official dispatches have been made public: Metz, Aug. 17, 3 p.m.; "We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte; we gained the advantage but lost heavily." (Note—Gravelotte is a small village 6 miles south-west of Metz, and 2 miles west of the Moselle.)

SAARBRUCK 17, via Berlin.—King William has appointed General Bonin Governor General of Lorraine, and General Böhlen, Governor General of Alsace.

A special despatch from Karlsruhe, the headquarters of the Baden army, dated Aug. 14th, say the people and garrison of Strasbourg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts, clear the glacis and barricade the entrances to the city, but the besiegers have destroyed much of their work. On the 13th three slight conflicts took place. A detachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station, and one of their batteries approached to within three hundred paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. The Baden troops lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

The steamer *Sentinel*, belonging to the Tyne steamship company, arrived in the Tyne with a general cargo from a German port on Saturday; she passed the French fleet, blockading the Elbe, without molestation. She however dipped the British ensign, to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign. The French blockading squadron consists of ten large iron clads, nine of which are anchored in a row, south-west of Heligoland, and one of them, a paddle wheel steamer, is cruising in the Roadstead. The news of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon, by a Norwegian vessel, and the Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter loaded with torpedoes, which had been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven, and await orders. They also dispatched two fast steamers to the mouth of the Elbe to reconnoitre. The *Sentinel* met these vessels on Saturday morning, south of Heligoland, steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg, with the news that the French ships were close to the island, and that a real blockade was effected. As the *Sentinel* passed the fleet, a French cruiser was overhauling a screw collier, bound inward. Great activity was apparent on the decks of the iron clads, but it could not be discovered whether the moving figures were soldiers or sailors.

The *Moniteur de Soir* says it is feared that certain important railway connections would be cut by the enemy, which would thwart the present movement of the French army. The general commanding at Chalons, was sent with a strong column to prevent this movement of the Prussians, and to assure our communication, that the column arrived in time and accomplished its mission.

The *Temps*, to-day, says M. Emile Ollivier, ex-Prime Minister, and his wife has gone to Italy; his departure at such a moment is severely commented on.

The French authorities continue to send away Germans who are considered suspicious. The *Journal de France* says in this contest, even in the boudoirs of great ladies must the search be made for enemies of our country. The article creates sensation.

The *Daily News* says, semi-officially, that English hopes of successful intervention for peace are abandoned.

There is immense activity on the Paris defenses, laborers are absolutely swarming on the fortifications. It is hinted that the measures for strengthening the works are due more to a wish to keep the dangerous class busy than to actual fear.

PARIS, 18.—The different battles around Metz were fought by the troops of the 23rd and 4th corps. About forty thousand French troops were engaged. The Prussian loss was very great, and is computed at 20,000. The French loss was comparatively small, owing to the aid afforded by the cannon of the adjacent fortresses. The investment of Strasbourg is so slack that the French troops have entered and reinforced the

garrison. Provisions, also, have been carried there without an attempt at capture. A paymaster of the French left there with a large amount of treasure, without any hindrance whatever. It would seem, that as the Prussians have no siege guns they have given up the idea of a regular siege. Having attacked Pfalsburg, unsuccessfully, the Prussians have retreated six miles in the valley of Dorsenheim to assure their communication. It is pretty certain that the Prince Royal of Prussia was wounded in one of the battles around Metz.

An official despatch from Marshal Bazaine, just received, claims a great victory over Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz between Commer and Oronville.

The *Pays* says that two days ago a French war vessel captured an English vessel in the English channel, laden with contrabands of war destined for Prussia. When the Captain was questioned as to how he dared do this, he replied that he knew a revolution was about to occur in Paris, and as the French fleet would therefore probably be recalled, he thought he could run the risk. The *Pays* says the same impression is existing in Germany, and is one of the schemes of Bismarck.

The following is official: General Frossard is reported to have been grievously wounded in one of the battles in the vicinity of Metz. The officers of the French fleet in the Baltic have received orders to claim from each commercial port of Prussia an indemnity to double the amount of each contribution exacted by the Prussians from the ports of France under their control. The entire garrison of Paris is busy day and night making cartridges.

Thiers has suggested that, in case of the siege of Paris, the peasantry be allowed to enter the city with their cattle, and that the State reimburse them for their property.

By Saturday a thousand guns will be mounted on the Paris fortifications, one-fourth of which are served by numerous but inexperienced hordes.

General Millenel has been assigned to the command of the Garde Mobile. Bazaine has again stopped all private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin, via London.

LONDON.—Advices from Rio Janeiro say that peace with Paraguay has been formally proclaimed.

The Brazilian government has made an extensive contract for the importation of coolies for ten years.

Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of recent military events, in consequence of the confusion of dates and the lack of authentic advices.

Three nephews of Bernadotte have joined the army.

The Count Chambord, Countess Montalembert and other French legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

Paris gossip has it that Leboeuf's wife is a Prussian, and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

The Steamer *Hawell*, while on her passage from Hamburg for Sunderland, was fired at by a French iron-clad, near Elbe. She paid no attention but kept on her course, when the Frenchman gave chase and fired a second shot, which induced her to show English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer who, after examining her papers, allowed her to proceed. The French government has issued a notification that all peaceably disposed natives of Germany, desiring to remain in France may do so on condition of taking out permits of residence.

Canyon City, Oregon was burned on the thirteenth; only one house remains.

Delacy, the engineer of the North Pacific railroad, reports that the survey down Salmon river to Lewiston is entirely impracticable.

The population of Oregon is estimated at a hundred thousand; of Washington Territory twenty-five thousand, exclusive of Indians.

Arizona advices say that Gen. Seamen has concluded a treaty of peace with the Yavapai and Apaches, the conditions being that the Indians shall protect the whites within their boundaries, and prevent all other bands of savages from committing depredations on their lands. The Yavapais will roam over their district at pleasure, and visit the settlements. The Yavapai's have been at war with the whites for the past six years.

PARIS, 18.—The *Gaulois* says that encouraging dispatches have been received from Bazaine, but they must be kept secret as yet, to prevent anything of the Marshal's plans reaching the enemy.

Figaro proposes the presentation of a

sword of honor to McMahon, and a subscription, started for that purpose, is already very large.

The Chateau Chambord has been placed at the disposal of the authorities by the Count de Chambord, as a military hospital; it contains four hundred and forty rooms, three hundred of which are unfurnished, and all have chimneys and are well adapted for the uses to which the noble owner has devoted them.

Washburne, the American Minister, finds himself overwhelmed with the consequences of assuming the protection of Prussian subjects.

La Verner says that all military authorities approve the retreat from Metz.

A correspondent of the *Moniteur du Soir* describes the entrance of the Prussians into Saverne. He says they don't maltreat the country people, but exact requisitions out of proportion to the population. Large sums of money and enormous quantities of bread, tobacco, wine, beef and forage are demanded at all places, and where the people resist the Prussians are very cruel, but otherwise they are disposed to be quiet and kind. Many of the peasants kill their horses to prevent the Prussians from taking them.

Gen. Fröchu has been appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces at Paris, and has issued a proclamation counselling order, not only in the streets but under the trials consequent upon the situation. He appeals to all men and to all parties. He belongs, himself, to no party, save that of his country, and declares that all good citizens must keep down those who see in the public misfortunes only an opportunity to satisfy their detestable designs.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a list of the German vessels captured, eleven in number. The theatres are nearly all closed. Prince Napoleon has sent his children and valuables away, against the remonstrance of the Emperor.

La Patrie gives the following resume of information received from private sources: The army, under Marshal Bazaine, resting upon one of the strongest places in the world, occupied, near Metz, a position which enabled it to check the enemy and gain precious time. The Prussians decided to turn Metz, but Bazaine knew their intention, and crossed the Moselle in several places at the same time. He was not surprised, as has been said; he knew he must soon meet the enemy, and was prepared. By crossing the Moselle the French intended to fall back on Chalons, but the Prussians endeavored to cut the French line. Four times they attacked and were repulsed, with great loss. The army of Bazaine continued its march, and may be considered as certain to make a junction with the corps of McMahon and Trochu. This result the Prussians have been unable to prevent, and it changes the situation vastly. Bazaine will then be at the head of larger forces than those opposed to him, and, when he wishes, may assume the offensive. This view of affairs is based on information from the scene of hostilities, dated Tuesday, the 16th. A private dispatch dated Thionville, Monday, 4 p.m., says the cannonading of the Prussians, commenced at 3 o'clock, and lasts yet; many of the enemy have been placed *hors de combat*.

PARIS.—At the last meeting of the Corps Legislatif General Palikao stated that the enemy had made an ineffectual attempt to capture Pfalsbourg, and had lost 1,500 killed. This repulse had had a good effect, both on the enemy and on the people in that part of France.

LONDON.—The coincidence in the time of the recent revolutionary outbreaks in Paris and the South of France suggests to the police, the evidence of a combined attempt to declare a republic. The testimony of the prisoners concerned in the affair of the Boulevard Villette, on Monday, is withheld. In the serious engagements which occurred on Tuesday, near Gravelotte, the French held their ground, but suffered heavy loss.

LONDON, 18.—There is deep displeasure at the retreat of the Queen to Balmore, at this crisis, and some persons urge a Regency with the Prince of Wales at the head.

The Cambridge University has subscribed a handsome sum for the wounded of the French and Prussian armies.

Official dispatches from Marshal Bazaine, dated 4 o'clock, Wednesday, p.m., say: "Yesterday, late in the afternoon, we gave battle between Dincourt and Brissonville. The enemy were driven back, and we bivouacked on the position we had taken. I halted my movement for several hours in order to bring up a full supply of mun-

itions; we had before us Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz."

The following dispatch is not official, but is given to the public by the Ministry: "Verdun, Wednesday.—The battle still continues on the side of Mars la Tour, and seems to be going in our favor. A number of wounded French and Prussian soldiers have been brought into Briey. A force of 1,200 Prussians is encamped on the plateau between Briey and St. Jean; they sent out couriers, who have entered Briey. Trustworthy parties who have arrived here from Mons la Tour, speak of heavy engagements there yesterday with a large portion of the Prussian army, which, they say, was charged with great vigor by our cavalry and garde imperial, and was thrown back on the Moselle.

A well informed diplomat says that Prussia will exact no surrender of French soil, but will insist on the expulsion of the Bonaparte family from the throne. Other terms of peace, not reconcilable with French *amour propre*, including, doubtless, a partial reimbursement of the cost of the war, may be added. The political restoration of the House of Orleans is currently discussed as probable.

The French Ambassador at Brussels has refused Francois Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, a passport to Paris.

BERLIN, 18.—The provincial correspondence says that in resuming possession of the former German provinces of the Rhine, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects, expelled from France.

General Sheridan has arrived at the King's headquarters, at Pont a Mousson; he was received as a royal guest.

The *Times* calls for aid for the French and German wounded, and says future results will depend on the development of the reverses of the hostile powers; and declares that the transfer of Alsace to Prussia would violate the sacred principle of national sovereignty, and conflict with the permanent restoration of peace.

PARIS, 18.—The following additional details of Tuesday's battle, near Dion Court and Brionville, have been obtained from official sources: Prince Frederick Charles attacked our right, and was firmly met. The corps of General Argard, at Resonville, hastened into action, which ceased only with night. The Prussians repeatedly attacked, and were as often repulsed. Towards night fresh corps sought to turn our position, but were beaten off. Our losses were serious. General Batailli is wounded. By eight o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the entire line. He had 120,000 men engaged.

Algeria proposes to send 5,000 volunteers to France. General Sarras takes the place of Maj.-Gen. Le Boufe, who has resigned.

The *Journal des Dates* prints an absurd story that the King of Prussia, desiring to be consecrated Emperor of Germany by the Pope, has offered His Holiness an asylum in Germany.

The journals this morning say that nineteen Prussian spies have lately been arrested and after trial and condemnation by a council of war, they were shot at Fort De Maltrouge. Among the executions were five officers who were arrested some days since, in the plain of Saaton, near Fort De Iveris. Three spies were dismissed, and were taking notes of the plans of the fortifications.

The publication of the journals *Centre*, *Gauche* and *Cloche* has been suspended by order of the military authorities.

There were additional arrests of Prussians yesterday.

The private gardens of the Tuilleries has been turned into an out-door military hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Nelaton.

The concentration upon Chalons is being accomplished, and if nothing unexpected happens our forces will be there in three days.

In the Corps Legislatif last evening Count De Palikao, Minister of War, in response to an inquiry, made an explanation in regard to the fact of General Trochu being declared Governor of Paris. The Government regarded it as a wise movement, he said, to confide the defense of the city of Paris to a person eminently qualified to increase the security of peace in the minds of the citizens. General Trochu will be replaced in the command of his corps. The reserves were formerly under his command. The Count then informed the Corps that certain corps of the Prussians had suffered much. Their centre had been especially crippled. They had tried to retreat to St. Michael, but were unable to effect a junction with the Prince Royal. The entire right of the white cuirassiers, under the command