

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—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 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-imperialists say, 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 Cherbourg 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, Stetten and Koenigsburg, 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 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, seems 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 moment 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 Luxemburg this afternoon says the line is again open to Metz; and fighting lasted this morning from 4 to 9. Our correspondent from Ludwig Taafen writes on Friday, Hoguean 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 cruel. Twenty peasants were shot by Court-martial 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.

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 retrieve themselves. The Prussian army is believed to be a million strong. He also telegraphs from Paris: "I learn that the health of the Empress 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 Prussians that the whole of the Belgian army is moving to the frontiers of Holland, and the Duchy 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 artillery are experimenting with the newly invented mitrailleurs."

NEW YORK 12.15 p.m.—The following has just been received dated Saverne 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."

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 15.—The Queen of Prussia to-day received the following dispatch, dated "In the vicinity of Metz, Sunday evening: A victorious combat occurred near Metz to-day; the troops of the first and seventh corps participated. I hasten to the scene of the conflict."

(Signed) WILLIAM.

Hundreds of German families have been expelled from Paris. Many have just reached Cologne. Subscriptions for their relief have been opened in different parts of Germany.

FLORENCE, 15.—A despatch from Palermo announces the arrest, yesterday, of Mazzini; he had just arrived from Geneva. After arrest he was taken to Gaeta.

LONDON, 15.—A second pitched battle it is reported, occurred near Metz this morning, in which the Prussians were victorious.

Ten days, and not fifteen as at first reported, have been accorded to neutral ships to quit German blockaded ports.

Pere Hyacinthe has volunteered as a private in the regiment for the defence of Paris.

The sale and circulation of English and Belgian journals are now prohibited in Paris.

Private letters from Paris describe the Empress as sadly changed and worn by heavy and sleepless nights.

Letters from the seat of war notice that the practice of the Prussians in all engagements is to station sharpshooters on the right of each platoon, to pick off French officers.

The Prince Royal, for his victory at Weissenburg, has received the order of the Iron Crown.

Dispatches from Cologne state that the Germans would be compelled to leave Paris by the abuse and hostile behavior of their French fellow-workmen, without any order from the government.

The Prussians have arrived at Viegneul, a few miles from Metz, and are swarming up the Moselle. The French blew up two bridges at Viegneul, to check the advance of the Germans.

It is said that the reason of the Empress Charlotte has been re-awakened by events now transpiring in Europe; she manifests the deepest interest in the war.

The steamship *Pennsylvania* was destroyed by fire here, late on Saturday evening.

Revolutionary movements of a formidable character have recently occurred in Italy as well as in Spain. A proclamation establishing republics in both countries is hourly expected.

Some of the papers assert that the Prussians make the country people march in front of their advancing lines so that the French troops may be forced to fire on their own countrymen when they attack.

The report that Prussian spies had spiked the cannon on the walls of Paris is pronounced false; the forts are in excellent order. Two Prussian spies have been arrested in Toulon.

Lyons has been put in a state of defense.

Two persons were killed and several injured by a boiler explosion in a brick yard near Leicester on Saturday.

Sir Samuel Baker, explorer of the Nile, is stated to have been at Tenfikief on the 12th June.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Paris, 15.—The following changes are announced in the Turkish ministry: Mustapha Bazel Pasha, president of the Council of State, is made minister of finance; Sadyk Pacha is named Intendant of the properties of the church; Edham Pacha becomes minister of justice; and Haidar Effendi, Prefect of Constantinople; Halid Bey is appointed ambassador to Vienna; and Renstem Bey, ambassador to St. Petersburg.

PARIS, 14.—The *Journal Officielle* con-

tains the following intelligence, which is authorized by the government:

"At the beginning of the war with Prussia the Emperor received addresses from the principal native chieftains of the three provinces of Algeria, who asked that they might be permitted to march and fight on the side of our troops, and to open subscriptions for the sufferers by the war."

PARIS, 15.—Last evening, at eight o'clock, by order of the government, all telegraphing throughout the French empire was suspended. This morning, at nine o'clock, these restrictions were again removed. The following important dispatch to the Empress Eugenie is just made public:

"Longville, 14, 10 p.m.—The army commenced to cross to the left bank of the Moselle this morning. Our advanced guard had no knowledge of the presence of any force of the enemy; when half the army had crossed over the Prussians suddenly attacked in great force, and after a fight of four hours they were repulsed, with great loss to them."

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Simon presented a petition, praying that members of religious communities be required to do military service like other citizens; the petition had 8,000 signatures. Arago, Pelletan, Ferry, Raspail and others introduced similar petitions.

Argence recommended that a loan be raised of two billion five hundred million francs. The Minister of Finance stated that, having consulted with the officers of the bank of France, he would support the proposition of Argence.

Thirty thousand troops of McMahon's army, who were cut off and it was believed had fallen into the hands of the Prussian's, have arrived at Strasbourg safely.

General Frocheau has assumed command at Chalons. Gen. Canrobert replaces Baraguay D'Hilliers in command of the army of Paris.

The *Journal Officielle* reports the arrest, on the highway, of an individual, in whose house were found a quantity of poignards, revolvers of large number of daggers, revolvers of large calibre, and ammunition. He was followed the night before last to an isolated house in the neighborhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of names, a number of red flags, different rallying signals, description of troops occupying the surrounding capital and a *carte de visite* of a person in the service of the sovereign at war with France. On the afternoon of yesterday about four o'clock, a band of sixty to eighty men, all armed with revolvers and poignards of exactly the same pattern as those previously seized, attacked the engine house on the Boulevard Villette; they attacked the guard with daggers and revolvers. One of the officers received a wound in his breast, and a fireman was very seriously wounded with three bullets; four guns kept at the station were carried away. The policemen of the 19th Arrondissement, who ran there, and also received a volley, and one fell instantly dead, and others were seriously wounded. Physicians think there is little hope for recovery of two of them. A little girl was also killed by a stray ball from a revolver. The police, led by their officers, under orders of the commissary of police, arrested immediately the ring leader and four accomplices; the population co-operated and, full of enthusiasm, proceeded on their own account to make other arrests. The guns taken from the firemen have been re-taken; weapons abandoned by the insurgents were also secured; and a call to arms having been spontaneously made, a goodly number of national guards were got together, who, with the aid of citizens, contributed towards the re-establishment of order. A squadron and a company of the guards of Paris, which immediately arrived, were hailed with warm acclamations. The sergeants de ville also received applause, merited by their courage. The commissary and agents of the police made great efforts to protect from public indignation the individuals under arrest. They number about fifty. They were imprisoned in a depot of the Prefecture. During the evening two persons were also taken there who are students; they were pointed out on the Boulevard Michael, and carried daggers identical with those seized on the Boulevard Villette. They offered resistance on being taken, and refused to answer the first question put. After five o'clock the Boulevard Villette resumed its usual quiet. A crowd of three to four thousand persons continued to search for rioters, and manifested the highest

indignation. At a quarter-past six o'clock some persons made an attack on the sentries of the same station; two were arrested by the national guards and locked up in the barracks. The rioters will be brought before a court martial to-day. The Empress has sent a letter of condolence and aid to the parents of the little girl killed last night.

Twenty French citizens of Worth have been shot by the Prussians, in retaliation for alleged cruelties to the Prussian wounded.

Durney, the recent Minister of Public Instruction, has volunteered as a private in the French army.

L'Opinion Nationale computes the force for the defense of Paris at 130,000 men; six hundred guns are mounted.

METZ, 14.—The Prefect of the Moselle has telegraphed the following on to the Minister of the Interior:

"The Emperor left to-day, at two o'clock, for Vernier, accompanied by the Prince Imperial. Before leaving his majesty caused the following proclamation to be issued: 'On quitting you to fight the invaders, I confide to your patriotism the defense of this great city. You will never allow the enemy to take possession of this bulwark of France, and I trust you will rival the army in loyalty and courage. I shall ever remember, with gratitude, the reception I have met within your walls, and I hope to be able to return to thank you for your noble conduct.'"

PARIS.—The newspapers explain that Nancy is given up to the Prussians because the French troops retired to Tours, which being a fortified place gave them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance. Pfalsburg still holds out, Prussian reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

LONDON, 16. 4 p. m.—The *Telegraph* thinks that two battles were fought on Sunday, at Pougé, eight miles from Metz, and at Longueville; that the Prussians assailed the French rear guard and pushed them behind the entrenchments at Metz, and that there the Prussians were repulsed.

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 reconnoissance, 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."

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 Bitché. 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 Bitché still holds out against the enemy. The railroad bridge at Taigesheim 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 Empress 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 Colemanstown, 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.

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