

The experiments at Shoeburyness indicate that the mitrailleurs are destructive at close quarters; but troops dependent 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.

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

PARIS.—Algeria is declared in a state of siege.

PARIS, 16.—The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree declaring Cherbourg, Brest, La Rient and Rochfort in a state of siege. The French left two dispatch boats in the Tiber on evacuating Rome.

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

PARIS.—The *Moniteur de Soir* published yesterday an article full of confidence and resolution. The following is an extract and a fair exhibit of the tone of the French press. "Everything progresses well; the enemy makes haste to finish his work. He knows full well the prolongation of war exhausts his force and augments ours; his tactics alone shows that we have only to gain time to divert the Prussian from his base of operations, while defending our ground inch by inch. The passage of arms yesterday, under the guns of Metz, is the first of a new drama. The first operation of the invaders will have given way to discouragement and exhaustion. Our fortified towns all hold out. Bitche, Palzebourg, Verdun, all defended by the army and their inhabitants, answer with their guns to the arrogant summons of the enemy. The national defense commences, it but just commences and every Frenchman is ready to answer the call of his country. Our National Guard, Guard Mobile and volunteers who are on the way to the Vosges Mountain, there shall the Prussians find their match. They have asked for a war of races, and such they shall have.

The *Constitutionnel* says the plan of conquest of the Prussians cannot any longer be a matter of doubt. The German Empire takes advantage of the Hohenzollern dynasty to inaugurate its policy of spoliation of French territory. The departments which the chances of war has given to the enemy, the King of Prussia commands at present as a territorial Sovereign. A decree has been issued by the King of Prussia, dated at St. Avoird, abolishing conscriptions in all French territory occupied by German troops. The Prussian Government which pretended to be so well informed about men and things in Paris, does not seem to be very strong in the towns of Alsace, which will know how to find means to rejoin the national flag. In place of conscripts, all men from sixteen to fifty years, will rush to arms. The Prussian journals continue to pour forth their insults against the French Legation. The Berlin newspapers formally declare that war is made, not only against the government but also against the entire people.

PARIS, 16.—An official dispatch from the Prefect of the Meuse to the Minister of the Interior says that a body of German Uplars have been seen in the neighborhood of Commercy, marching towards Bar le Duc; it has therefore cut the railways in that direction to impede the advance of the enemy. The French journals complain of the brevity of dispatches from the seat of war. The *Constitutionnel*, semi-official, says the dispatches don't give a very precise idea of either army.

The Bishop of Luxembourg and several clergymen have gone to Metz to administer consolation to the dying.

The *Gaulois* says the public is astonished to find the dispatch, announcing the engagement at Longueville, signed only by Napoleon; that journal adds that it was counter-signed by Bazaine, but the latter name was suppressed in publication. The dispatch was regular in every other respect.

Seventy-five arrests have been made in Villette affair; it is supposed, however, that many of these vagabonds were not actually concerned in the disorder.

Sub-prefect of Verdun has telegraphed as follows, to the minister of the interior: "Verdun, August 16th, 6 a. m. No news from Metz, nothing is known to have occurred to-day. All say that yesterday, the roar of cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Persons who reached here from that direction say that a great battle was fought, which began at daybreak, and that the Prussians lost more than forty thousand men in the combat, and were completely defeated. This intelligence,

transmitted by authority of the government it, has not yet been able to verify and it is given to the public with reserve by the minister of the interior.

The official confirmation of the news of the great victory over the Prussians is patiently awaited. Great crowds of people collected at the Bourse, at the Ministry of the Interior and in the streets. Important news was received from Strasbourg to-day. The Prussians in that vicinity seem inclined to retire. Some shots had been exchanged. The people of Strasbourg were determined to defend the place to the last extremity. Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif, to-day, were exciting and important. Deputy Keller said for three days the troops had been fighting and no news had been received, as to what had been accomplished. In such a situation of affairs the Chambers could not think of any other matters. The meeting of the Corps must be permanent, to await communication from the Minister of the Interior. Palikao said he was not prepared to speak of the defeat the Prussians were said to have sustained, but of a serious check forcing them to retire and forego their attempt to disturb the retreat of the French army. He had no official dispatches touching the events of yesterday, but he had received news from reliable sources, and might state that the Prussians had been checked several times, and were retiring towards Commercy. He was full of confidence, but could not at present enter upon the details. In a few days a much greater force would be under the command of Marshal Bazaine, the only and true commander-in-chief. The Minister then retired and Deputy Ferry took the floor. He referred to the Emperor's proclamation to the inhabitants of Metz, as having created an unpleasant effect upon the public. The speaker was interrupted by expressions of disapproval, and the tumult became too great for him to be heard, and he took his seat. The Chambers then voted several laws for the prosecution of the war. Deputy Forcade announced to the Corps that a certain religious society had placed at the disposal of the French authorities their houses of worship for hospital purposes.

*La Patrie* publishes an article saying that false reports have been circulated, that no arms were to be obtained for the troops; the *Patrie* affirms that there is provisions and arms of all kinds; that the supply of guns is large and the quality excellent. The Minister says that during the battle on Sunday, Marshal Bazaine had in position a masked battery of mitrailleurs, four regiments of the Prussian's Royal guards were approaching when the batteries were unmasked, and two of the regiments completely annihilated. *La Patrie* referring to Paris, without official news from the front, says Marshal Bazaine is evidently determined on strict secrecy, so far as his movements are concerned; he is in communication with the camp at Chalons. News received from various departments shows that the people, owing to depression occasioned by recent reverses, are giving way to a fierce desire to drive the Prussians from French soil. The following is the order of the day issued by Marshal McMahon, "Soldiers in the battle of the 6th of Aug., fortune betrayed your courage, but you yielded your position only after a heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 130,000 and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. Under these conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Froeschweiler, the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are much greater; although you have not been successful you see a cause for your misfortune, which makes the Emperor satisfied with you, and the entire country recognize that you have worthily sustained the honor of the flag. Let us show that though subjected to the severest tests, the first corps, forgetting these losses, closes up its ranks and God aiding us, let us seize a great and brilliant revenge.

LYONS, 16.—The *Courier* gives a long statement of the popular demonstration, which recently occurred there. Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, a popular commotion arising from the bad news from the army took place in the Place of Croix Rousse, which ended in a deplorable conflict between the police and people. The particulars of the affair have been much exaggerated. The origin of the trouble was an old notary, Lentillon by name, well known for his political eccentricities, proceeded to climb upon the pedestal of the cross, in the centre of the Place Croix Rousse, to make a speech to a group of laborers; his listeners were few at the start, but

in a short time a large crowd assembled. Cries of *vive la Republique* were heard on all sides, and though called upon to stop by the police, Lentillon persisted in his seditious declamation, calling upon the audience to defend him. The latter attempted to defend him by aid of stones; the authorities seized the orator notwithstanding the violence offered, but one of them having allowed one of the rioters to draw his sword from his scabbard was struck by the infuriated people in the abdomen, from which wound he died in a few minutes. Five or six policemen were wounded. Lentillon and the other principal rioters were arrested and taken to prison between two files of soldiers. The mass of the population of the place crowded round, but took no part in these violent proceedings. It was all caused by a few bitter characters.

The press gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians after the battle of Forbach, on the 6th inst.: "The army of Prince Charles advanced and established its quarters at Stավոld. After the battle of Weissenburg the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Saverne to Nancy; while this army having no opposition in its front, advanced on its route as far as Bar-le-due, Frederick Charles made a bold curve to turn the French troops, and thus cut off communication between McMahon and Bazaine. To avoid this Bazaine left Metz, going toward Verdun and Chalons. Before reaching Longueville the corps of General's Ladnauralt and Decan, encountered the army of Frederick Charles. Thus began the battle on Sunday which, according to appearances, was followed by the great battle now going on.

BERLIN, 16.—The little Fort of Henry capitulated, after a short bombardment to the second Bavarian army corps; a great quantity of provisions and six guns were captured.

The following despatch is from King William to the Queen: "Henry, 15th, 7 30 p. m. I have just returned from the battle field near Metz; the advance of the seventh corps attacked the enemy, who instantly reinforced from the fort. The thirteenth division and part of the fourteenth sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points and pursued to the confines of the detached works, near the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were cared for. By daybreak the troops returned in incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them. I have spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Seastrow, Montefelt and Goeben."

The following official despatch, dated 15th, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, is just made public: "Our advance, finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy who were encamped under the walls about to retreat, Gen. Galts' brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's corps. A violent combat ensued. The second brigade then advanced under Ousterhouse, and immediately the divisions of Generals Kamecke and Wrangle participated, driving the enemy at all points; in the meanwhile the French Gen. L. Adivault endeavored to flank the first corps, but was attacked by the reserves, which advanced with drums beating under Gen. Martenfels. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fortifications. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Belle Croix, and barely within range of the outposts."

This morning the King made a reconnaissance on the field of battle, visiting the advance post, to ensure the transportation of the wounded French and Prussians alike, to a point above Rouks, on the right of the Moselle. From this point the enemy was invisible in the clouds of dust. We infer therefore that their main body has parted.

Edmond About, a correspondent of the *Saïr*, has been heard from; he is alive and well and on the way to Paris. General Causede, commander at Lyons, has issued a proclamation warning the people against future disturbances, and announcing the readiness of the authorities to repress them.

The Federal Council has voted to reimburse each native of Germany expelled from France the cost of his passage home.

BERLIN.—The newspapers loudly assert their belief that, if the Prussians defeat the French and reach Paris, no serious defense of the city could be made.

LONDON, 16.—One Brady, a Confederate soldier, who served under Stonewell Jackson, has been arrested for attempting to kill Captain Elliott, an Essex magistrate; jealousy is said to be the cause.

The following recapitulations are published to-day: 600,000 German soldiers

are now in France, carrying the needle gun. After them come the reserves, the entire male population of able bodied Germans. This mass is distributed in three portions: the army of the Saar, the army of the Rhine and the army of the South. Frederick Charles commands the army of the Rhine; as leader of centre, on his right, advancing south-east of Luxembourg, is the first army or that of the Saar, under Gen. Steinmetz; the Prince's left is the third, or Southern armies, led by Prince Frederick William, heir to the crown. Under the latter are 250,000 men; under Frederick Charles 250,000, and under Gen. Stenmetz 70,000, total 570,000 men. Steinmetz has nearly seven hundred guns. The Crown Prince six hundred and sixty and Frederick Charles six hundred and sixty, total over 2,000 guns; in other words Steinmetz has fifty battalions of infantry, forty-eight squadrons of horse, thirty-two battalions of artillery; Prince Charles has 197 battalions of infantry, 52 squadrons of horse and 110 batteries, and the Crown Prince has 192 battalions of infantry, 164 squadrons and 114 batteries.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Luxemburg, says the result of Monday's battle was to force the Germans back.

The journals of Paris call upon the citizens to await, with confidence, the war news.

The growing unpopularity of the Emperor is due to his interference in army, instead of leaving it to experts. The telegraph has been cut by the Prussians near Metz. Fighting seems to have been good for a week, with decisive results. The French are ready to fight to the end. If the Prussians approach Paris a revolution there is inevitable. The *Times* says the Emperor now sees how grossly he has been misled as to his war establishment, and how the public money has been squandered; he can also see how he has been misguided at the anti-Prussian feeling in Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, &c. It is said that boxes containing Napoleon's property are arriving at Madrid. Similar stories come from Belgium.

LONDON, 17.—Last evening the Strasbourg garrison made a sortie toward Oryard, but was driven back with heavy loss of men and three guns.

It is fully confirmed that the Empress Eugenie has applied to Belgium for permission to traverse that country in going to England.

The North German schooner *Pfeil* has been seized by a French war steamer. The *Times* says the French army received its finishing blow at Metz. A decisive battle will be fought at Chalons, after which English intervention.

Correspondents of the various London papers confirm the reports, previously published, that the French army entered the last conflict in a starving condition.

PARIS, 5 a. m.—The *Journal Officiel* gives nothing fresh this morning; the *Gaulois*, however, states that important and satisfactory dispatches were received here yesterday. Bazaine insists on secrecy, yet it is reported that Prince Frederick Charles has demanded a truce and an armistice to bury the dead, which were refused. There is no doubt that the fighting has been going on since Saturday, since which the French have been in great strategical movements, involving a series of engagements and operating in a place where communication is difficult. The telegraph wires were cut, and news was necessarily sent slowly. There is great agitation in the city; crowds were all night at the Ministry of the Interior and other places, where the news was posted.

LONDON.—Advices from Paris say that the main body of the French army is concentrated at Elien, about twelve miles east northeast of Verdun, and seventy-six kilometers from Chalons. The troops now in Algeria are not to be recalled.

The Prussian press is alarmed at the rapid conquests of the Prussians. The Arch-bishop of Paris has surrendered all the diocesan schools and institutions under his charge to the French authorities for hospital uses; over three thousand beds have already been set up in these places.

EDINBURGH, 16.—The operatives in the iron mines at Dysant and Loohgelly have informed their employers that they have arranged to strike; the ultimatum of the strike is higher pay or shorter hours.

QUEBEC.—Thos. Hughes, M. P., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," is here, from England.

HAVANA, 16.—Francisco Camprador, an eminent Spaniard and poet, died in this city, to-day.