

a reply from Pictou, private Secretary to Napoleon, who says that no manifesto has been published by the Emperor, and all rumors to that effect are groundless.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The Czar has conferred upon Moltke the highest military decoration of the empire.

BERLIN, 5.—The following news is official: The manifesto, dated at Wilhelmshöhe, and signed by Napoleon, which was recently published by *La Situation*, at London, is entirely unknown here, and is doubtless apocryphal.

HALIFAX, 5.—Captain Leith, of the Inman steamship *City of Antwerp*, makes the following report:

"On Saturday, Oct. 1st, at six p.m., latitude 43:50, longitude 47:50, we were boarded by a boat of the French screw steamer *Saint Saurent*, which vessel broke the cogs of her driving wheel on the 30th of September, at 11 a.m. She expected to repair and proceed in two days from the time of boarding the *City of Antwerp*. The *Saint Saurent*, therefore, will be due at New York, on Friday, Oct. 7th."

LONDON, 5.—A correspondent telegraphs from Berlin, on the fifth, that official advices from headquarters reports that preparation for a regular attack on the fortifications and for shelling Paris have been completed, with siege guns and mortars, for immediate operations.

The Empress Eugenie, yesterday, sent a letter to the Emperor, concerning her reception in England. She states that all official recognition of her presence has been postponed, at her own request. Nothing could have been more tender than her treatment by Queen Victoria and others in England.

The diplomatists in London, encouraged by the American minister, express confident hopes of the downfall of the Republic and the restoration of the empire.

A meeting of the federal council of the North German Confederation was held to-day, to effect negotiations with Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

A correspondent before Metz, telegraphs, on the fifth, that a sortie was made from Metz against Joiny, held by the eighth corps at noon on the third inst. The French wounded were left in the hands of the Germans, but the dead were carried back to Metz.

The French who were victorious in the August battles are growing impatient. The last sortie showed no strategic result though several brigades were engaged on both sides.

OSTEND, 5.—It is not believed that Gen. Moltke has been either ill or wounded.

The reports of the Prussian movements to the north and west of Paris, that is, toward Rouen and Amiens, originated merely from foraging expeditions.

The Prussian losses in the attack on Fort Bicetre were immense.

TOURS, 5.—The *Moniteur* to-day advocates Tours as a place for the meeting of the Constituent Assembly on the ground of its security, which that journal says is as perfect as any French city, if the war continues.

It is said that an intrigue is in process for the restoration of Nice to Italy.

A force of Italians are besieging Ventimena on the French frontier.

MADRID, 5.—The vomito has spread to Alicante, and the citizens are leaving the town. Olozaga's resignation as minister to France has been formally accepted.

Heavy rains in Valencia recently, have done much damage.

HAMBURG.—The steamers of the Hamburg and American line are being used for the detention of French prisoners.

The battalion of garde mobile raised in the department of Arsue, and commanded by Duke Fitz James, is mentioned as having distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry before Soissons.

It is denied that the Strasbourg Cathedral escaped serious damage by the late bombardment; persons just arrived from the scene report that the edifice suffered severely.

LONDON 5.—Mr. Smith Leeds, a banker, well known for his charities, was killed yesterday by a fall from a horse.

The story that General Burnside has been engaged in an attempt to mediate between France and Prussia is entirely discredited.

A Cossack force has been sent westward from the Don. Active preparations are being made for operations in western Caucasus. The government of Odessa denies the concentration of troops near the Turkish frontier. It is thought that Victor Emanuel will guarantee the pontifical debt.

The Manchester *Examiner* has an aerial message from Paris, stating that at a meeting of the council on the 29th Sept., Jules Favre and Arago protested against a continuation of the war without a consultation with the people. Peratry, Trochu and Rochefort dissented.

The defence of Bitsche has been thus far successful.

The Prussians have planted cannon, captured at Strasbourg, around Metz. The latest reports from Epervay state that the national guard and mobiles are doing good service at bush whacking.

The returns from the outer districts of the Pontifical States show an increased majority for Victor Emanuel.

The rumor continues that Thiers has arrived at Florence to consult with the Italian government.

LONDON 6.—Late advices from Paris state that there is much plundering there. All the bridges on the railways and highways to the west of Paris have been mined, and are to be blown up as the Prussians advance. Beauvais, forty-one miles north-west of Paris has been made the great victualling center by the Germans. The Prussian preparations for the bombardment of Paris are nearly complete.

The presence of Beauregard in Europe is denied.

LIVERPOOL 5.—A boiler explosion at the establishment of Duke & Co., in this city occurred yesterday; two persons were killed, and the buildings in the neighborhood were badly damaged.

General Treshow commands the Prussian army destined for service in the south of France.

Five hundred houses were destroyed in Strasbourg by the bombardment, and the number of persons rendered homeless is ten thousand. Subscriptions for their relief are general throughout Germany.

TOURS.—Further details, tending to establish the death of General Von Moltke, are published here to-day. It is reported that the French tireurs recently blew up the railway for a long distance near Saverne, and the Prussian communications are sadly interrupted in consequence.

TOURS, 5.—M. Cremieux, on assuming ad interim the ministry of war issued a note urging haste in the organization and equipment of the garde mobile and garde nationale.

FONTAINEBLEAU, 4, via LONDON 5.—The French tireurs have driven back to Chaille a strong force of Prussians, both horse and foot, who were threatening the place. Sixty of the enemy were disabled.

TOURS, 6.—The battle which occurred near Chateau Gaillard on the fourth has been productive of important results. The Prussians were defeated and forced to retreat. The position taken by the French was one that necessitated the evacuation of Pittivers by the enemy; and the Prussians abandoned that point with so much precipitation that many cattle, and a large amount of forage, etc were left behind, all of which fell into hands of the French.

At Lyons the reds seem determined to organize. They have had a meeting at Granofle, numbering over two thousand persons. It is expected that the government will at once take measures to stop this manifestation.

News has been received here that the Prussians have now completed all arrangements for shelling and attacking Paris, the spirit of the population however, is undaunted. Advices received show that the garrison is prepared at any moment to second such attacks as the forces outside of the Prussian lines may make. The French are aware that some time must elapse before an offensive movement can be made, and they use the delay in drilling and arming the mobiles at Lyons. In view of the Prussian approaches, military precautions are being taken and the surrounding heights are fortified and occupied by regular troops. Government is taking measures to insure Normandy against devastation by sending there a line of mobile guards.

An American frigate that entered Havre created a scare by saluting. The people supposed the enemy was bombarding the town.

CHARTRES, 5th via Tours, 6.—Cannonading commenced this morning near Maintenon.

SAINT QUENTIN, 5th, via Tours 6.—There was a combat yesterday near Soissons, and the prisoners say two regiments of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin were defeated by the garrison. A report from General Regaut, forwarded from Touny, shows that a decided success was achieved yesterday by the French troops under his command.

TOURS, 6.—It is asserted that an

armor of Lyons has constructed a steam mitrolleure, the most formidable yet known.

BERLIN 5.—A provincial correspondence says that troops from Strasbourg and reserves from Freiburg have been detailed to occupy Upper Alsace, including the cities of Mulhouse and Colmar, and the surrounding country, and capture Belfort, Sahl, Stadt and Newbrisch. These effected, they will advance to the interior of France. There are no signs of the creation of further French armies here. Delbruck will soon visit the King's headquarters, taking a plan for the reconstruction of Germany.

Theirs' complete failure at St. Petersburg is certain, Russia having reassured the powers of her peaceful intentions. The seat of government of Alsace has been restored to Strasbourg. The King's headquarters are at Versailles.

TOURS, 6.—General Rigan reports from Chevilly, on Wednesday, that he had reconnoitered toward Tournay with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and a few guns. He reached Chissas, surrounded the village and took five Bavarian prisoners and some guns. Ressayre's brigade surrounded the village on the right of the enemy's cavalry, five hundred strong, supported by two thousand infantry, were obliged to retreat precipitately towards Paris; the French pursued them three hours march beyond Tournay. A drove of cattle were captured by the French.

A special to the *Times*, London, on the 6th, from a Brussels correspondent says: "I have had an account of the doings of the nest of imperialists assembled at Jersey. They are spending money profusely and boasting what they can do through certain political connections in England. Rouher has been there and Drouyn de la Huys and a host of other notables. Marshal Leboeuf went over to the island at night in a cockle shell boat. All this makes quite an excitement here."

Mrs. Washbourne in Brussels, received letters recently, from her husband by a balloon express.

It is stated in the *Berlin Despatch*, that the cold language of the German press, in regard to the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine is exciting the displeasure of Bismarck. If this be correct we may hope for peace.

The following was received this morning per balloon from Paris dated 29th ultimo, and addressed on an open card, E. H. Kidder, New York, by his son George. "Tell my family I am in no danger; there are plenty of provisions here; the terrible stories manufactured by Bismarck, regarding the internal dissensions here are entirely false; the troops are in excellent condition."

By the same balloon, bearing the same date, was received an open card from William Dreyer to E. Dreyer, Baltimore, which says, "Our days are occupied with perfecting our ambulances, of which we Americans are justly proud. There is no danger of famine for three months to come. The city is provisioned and the troops are improving wonderfully. The city is very orderly; no noise or disturbance."

LONDON, 6.—The *Pail Mail Gazette* has a balloon dispatch dated, Paris, Monday, which says the demagogues have been defeated in their attempt to destroy the Provisional Government, that the mobiles behaved well in front of the enemy, and that meat is scarce. The reported departure of Garibaldi from Capraera still lacks confirmation.

LONDON, 7.—The Prussian guard is north of Paris between the canal De Laury and the northern railway; on its right is stationed the fourth corps, and on its left the twelfth corps. Twenty prisoners taken by the Prussian guard have been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the canal De Laury, into the La Morce river. The stream turns into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their design, the source of water for the supply of the besieged will be cut off. The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously.

Arrangements are perfected for the French fortresses of Belfort, Schlestadt and New Breisach to be attacked at once. The captors of Toul have been charged with the duty of taking Soissons. The Prussians have scoured the Provinces of Marne, Orleans and Picardy without finding any traces of new French forces.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has arrived in this city. The Paris *Moniteur* exhorts the army to oppose increased vigilance and more vigorous resistance to Prussian raids.

The only objection the Bavarian government has to the German confeder-

acy, is her reluctance to place her army under the Federal charge during times of peace.

Germans have occupied in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the department of Eure; they were vigorously but ineffectually opposed by the nationales.

A dispatch from Verdome, a town in the department of Loire et Cher, dated six o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence: "The Prussians have been driven from Joinville, Loury and neighborhood, in the department of Eure et Loire, and the French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers. The road between this place, Vendome and Loury is thronged with nationale gardes and there is much enthusiasm in this section of France."

The Masonic fraternity of England have contributed seventy thousand pounds sterling for the relief of the families of German soldiers.

A Belgian paper has an ingenious, but doubtless imaginary, account of an aerial combat between Felix Toursachen Nadir, the celebrated French aeronaut, and a Prussian aeronaut. The former came off victorious.

The great gun for Fort D'Ivry on the south of Paris is nearly ready to be placed in position. Its range is eight kilometres, and it requires thirty-five kilogrammes of powder for each discharge.

The Bavarians are about Bitsche, which place they are besieging, occupy wooden huts instead of tents.

M. Pietrie, formerly prefect of police at Paris, to-day publishes, in the name of the Emperor, a repudiation of the Wilhelmshöhe manifesto.

Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:

"Versailles, Oct. 6, 1.35 p.m.—I do not hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany, nor have I asserted in a letter of the 17th ult., published in the *London Daily Telegraph*, that I ever expressed such a view to Mr. Mallet or to any other person."

BISMARCK.—Both the *Cologne Gazette* and *Independence Belge* assert that there is a complete underground communication to Paris and Tours.

The Belgian papers intimate that the Prussians are alarmed at the approach of winter, and are disposed to press the siege of Paris.

General Bourbaki has reentered Metz. Epervay has been completely evacuated by the Prussians, but there are still about 30,000 at Rambouillet.

The French say the enemy's cavalry at Tours numbered 1,500 and not 500, as at first reported.

A dispatch from Beimevial in the department of Eure-et-Loire on Thursday evening, says the enemy have evacuated the country beyond Tours and are apparently falling back on Etampes.

BRUSSELS, 7.—There are symptoms of a revolt among the prisoners confined at Beverloo. Belgian rifles have been sent there as a temporary precautionary measure, and the prisoners will be distributed among the different fortresses as soon as possible.

VERSAILLES, 6, via Berlin, 7.—The fourth Prussian cavalry are scouring the country towards Loire. They drove 1500 mobiles out of Montfort Lamaury. Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or to-day.

STRASBOURG, 6, via Berlin, 7.—Gen. Van Worden, the Prussian commander reports that the besiegers lost from the 21st of Sept. to the capitulation of the place, 30 killed and 195 wounded. During the entire siege the Germans lost 906 killed and wounded, including one hundred and thirteen officers. The besieging force is now moving towards Paris.

TOURS, 7.—General La Motte Rouge, commander of the army of the Loire, has arrived here. Great quantities of arms and stores are pouring in from all parts of France.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—M. Thiers, while here negotiating with the Russian government explained to the Italian ambassador to this country, that his only motive for opposing Italian unity was the fear that it would encourage German unity.

LONDON, 7.—A new impetus has been given to the Canadian emigration scheme by the Liverpool authorities who have encouraged it. There is a prospect of a large exportation. Within a week or two many fatherless children are to be sent to the new world.

Col. Bungapowski has arrived on his way to Birmingham, to receive rifles manufactured for the Russian government.

ROME, 7.—The Jesuits are leaving the city.