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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

NEW YORK.

The Parisians hoaxed—Enthusiasm among the Germans—More details of preparation in France—Arrival of the "Sappho" The yacht race—The "Cambridge" badly beaten—The position.

New York.—The Herald's Paris cable special on the 7th, says the Parisians are hoaxed to-day with the report of a victory for the French forces, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. The author of the hoax was arrested. The Orleans family give ninety thousand francs for the wounded. The Garde Mobile will be sent to the frontier. Belgium is not protected by the treaty of 1839. The government has provided provisions for fifteen days for forty thousand men.

The "Sappho" won the yacht race, reaching the stake boat in 3:32; the "Cambridge" was second, 3:33; the "America" was eighth, at 3:45; the "Cambria" was tenth. Nineteen yachts competed.

New York, 8.—There are no further advices from the seat of war than telegraphed last night, the substance of which is that the French army is badly beaten, with heavy loss, in full retreat; and that the centre is driven in the right wing turned and cut off; that the Prussians have taken many prisoners, cannon and small arms, and dashed with success are eagerly following up their victory, and that Napoleon is calling on France to rise and save the country, and is hurriedly preparing for a desperate defense. The excitement in this city among the Germans is intense. Last night the streets were filled with groups discussing the latest war news, and anxiously inquiring for further information. The German newspaper offices were crowded till long after midnight by the excited multitude, and when the extent of the Prussian victory was known they became frantic with enthusiasm and they cheered, screamed, whistled, wept and sung by turns. The larger beer saloons, as a general thing, were not closed during the night.

The spirit of murder was rife in the metropolis yesterday, there being at least half a dozen cases of stabbing and deadly assaults.

The Tribune's cable, from London, says a special correspondent from (Hamburg, writes that, on Friday, the transport fleet will comprise not less than 200 vessels, and the preparation for its departure will still take eight days.

The government has not more than twenty-two ships of its own, and takes possession of all transatlantic steamers. The expeditionary squadron has been strengthened, and will include 12 battalions of marines, each with one battery of artillery and one battalion of Turcos, under Gen. Rebois and Martin.

The main force consists of forty thousand troops of the line, from various regiments. Gen. Trochire being commander-in-chief. It is well known here that Danish neutrality is only ostensible and temporary; the Danish government cannot withstand the enthusiasm with which Admiral Baet and his squadron have been received at Copenhagen.

It will not be many weeks, and perhaps not many days before the announcement of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Denmark. In the meantime Baet will blockade the Baltic ports, and when the whole squadron assembles, it will bombard Hamburg, Kell, Stettin and Danzig. The Danish Government, it is believed, will authorize the taking of Elsinore. Eleven river gunboats were sent, in sections, from Toulon on Tuesday to Strasbourg. The new gunboat is a small vessel, in fact nothing more than a floating gun-carriage, and is able to carry the largest 24 lb. gun, though drawing only three feet water.

The yacht Sappho has arrived from Cork.

The Herald's London special says, from official news received here, the situation may be summed up as follows: The Crown Prince has driven Marshal McMahon's army from Wiesbaden, and Sauerbrun, on the 7th, and has effected, probably, the complete evacuation of Hagen and Strasburg. The victory of General Goetzen at Saarbrücken and Spichren, and the advance from Hamburg has driven General Frossard's corps from Forbach and St. Orlot, and probably rendered Bitch untenable. McMahon's corps is at present cut off at Metz. The prisoners taken by the Crown Prince and General Goetzen numbered 8,000; the number of killed and wounded is unknown, but they are immense. Rumors, which lack official confirmation, report the evacuation of Thionville and the capture of Sierch and Hagen, and the advance of the Prussians across the Rhine from South Baden. We know, however, that large Prussian armies have gathered at Saarbrücken and in the southern part of Baden.

A mass of testimony was taken to-day in the Nathan case, but failed to throw any light on the mystery or to afford any clue to the assassin.

A villainous attempt was made last night to throw a train from the Brooklyn, Bath, and Cony Island railroad track; the design was discovered in season and prevented.

The coroner's jury in the case of Adam Langford, charged with the murder of Joe Finkler, found a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Amelia Armstrong, the abortionist, has been haled out.

Lady Franklin visits Mrs. Stowe and Lenox, Mass., and sails on the eighteenth for England.

WASHINGTON.

Seward going to China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 8.—Secretary Robeson has addressed a letter to Mr.

Seward, at Auburn, in which he says that, having learned from Secretary Fish, that he, Seward, proposed to visit Asiatic countries, he would take the liberty of tendering to him the use of any U. S. naval vessel in the ports or waters where he proposes to go. The Secretary has given in detail the names and probable localities of the various vessels, and the names of their commanders, and informs Seward that he has issued an order to all the officers to extend to him all the facilities and courtesies within their power, and concludes his letter by saying, "I am sure that they will be happy to do anything in their power for a gentleman so distinguished, but I have thought it proper, in justice to yourself and the country, to place the proper orders in shape." Seward will be received at San Francisco by one of the fleet, and thence will be carried in one or other of them during his entire absence. It is expected that he will be absent till next spring. In the meantime it is understood that he will address unofficial letters to the Secretary of State and Navy on the state of affairs in oriental countries. The Secretary of State has addressed letters to the U. S. ministers and consuls in China and Japan, advising them of the intended visit of Seward, suggesting that all proper attention be paid him whenever he may come in their vicinity. Seward will do all in his power to arrange with Oriental merchants, for a through line of first-class steamers from Yeddo and Hong Kong to San Francisco. The Chinese immigration question will be settled by him, and the Chinese authorities induced not to allow any more women to emigrate to California from Hong Kong.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

Prussian account.

BERLIN.—General Steinmetz telegraphs to General Hennefeldt, Chief of Staff at Berlin, as follows:

The conflict between Saarbrücken and Forbach was a bloody one, and closed only with nightfall. It was opened by three battalions of infantry, which were reinforced successively by six battalions, three batteries and some cavalry. We took by assault the heights of Spichren, and flung the enemy back upon Forbach; at the same time the thirteenth division advanced on Verkliver, and with its advance reached Forbach towards evening."

Another dispatch, dated Saarbrücken, to-day, at noon, says:

"The result of the fight exceeded our expectations. We have occupied Forbach, where we have surprised the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions."

FRANCE.

Royal proclamation.—Paris state—"To arms" the universal cry—Alarm for Rome—The Prince Imperial coming home from the war—Alliance between France and Italy.

PARIS 7.—The Emperor has issued the following proclamation:—"Frenchmen, the opening of the war has not been favorable to us; we have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse; and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land, and that the party of France; but a single flag, that of the national honor. I come among you faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger, to defend the flag of France. I abjure all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire with our enemies. Done at the palace of the Tuilleries, the 7th day of August, 1870, 1 a.m."

[Signed] THE EMPEROR.

The Journal Officiel says the defense of Paris is assured; it would require an army of half a million to invest its fortifications, while thirty thousand would suffice to defend them; and there are troops enough now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison, sailors from the fleet, which would be increased. The General Assembly, the Guard Municipals and French would make up a solid army of 100,000. Paris is free from danger.

La Liberte says a special train left the station at half past 5 this evening to bring back the Prince Imperial.

La Liberte says a hundred thousand Italians will be fighting with us in a few days under a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive as to Austria, she remains the Austria of 1815. She sold herself to her enemy, King William, for the German subjects which were left her by the treaty of Prague. If victory should crown our arms, France will remember Italy, and she will not forget Austria.

L'Univers, the Ultramontane organ, sounds the alarm for Rome. It predicts only the invasion of the Papal territory by Italy. It doubts the power of the Italian government to resist the pressure, even if it wished to, and says conquered Rome can alone sustain the falling throne of Victor-Emanuel and restore the finances, now bordering on bankruptcy. In this crisis, when military events are multiplying all around us, it seems superfluous to think of the personal security of the Pope, and it would be well that a vessel should be sent soon to Civita Vecchia so that the Pope will be able to escape to safety.

PARIS 8.—Paris is fearfully excited over the news from the front. The universal cry is "to arms," "to arms." The Prince Imperial has returned from the front. The latest advices from the front say the French army is concentrating at Metz, where it is thought a battle will be fought before many hours. The departments of the Vosges and Moselle have been inundated by order of the government. A levy en masse is expected. Vigorous measures are announced for to-morrow.

The Journal Officiel contains the following dispatch:

ROME, 7th August.

The British Foreign Office has an imperative demand from Prussia, that England stop the shipment of coal to France, or abandon her position of neutrality. It is believed at Antwerp that the war will end in a week.

The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous.

The Globe says the Prussian Envoy insists on criminal proceedings against British pilots for piloting French war vessels; Trinity House refuses the demand.

McMahon reports his headquarters at Stavere, and says his corps suffered less than reported.

Napoleon has his headquarters at Champs sur Marne.

The Prussian reserves are rapidly joining their advance. The National Guard have been assigned to the defense of Paris; guns are mounted on the new fortifications, and all citizens between thirty and forty are incorporated in the National Guard, and those under thirty enrolled.

The French are around Metz and Stavere. McMahon continues to retreat towards Nancy. There were illuminations and public rejoicing last night in Hamburg, Dresden and other cities. The French prisoners are every where kindly treated.

LONDON, 8.—It is said that Napoleon's attack is a return of his old disease, provoked by equestrianism.

The American Generals, Sheridan and Foraythe, have gone to the continent.

Sir John Thwaites, chairman of the metropolitan board of works, is dead.

John Jones, murderer of the Marshall family, was executed this morning at Aylesbury; he died protesting his innocence.

GERMANY.

A "Herald" correspondent arrested as a spy.

BADEN.—The Herald's correspondent on the Baltic coast has been arrested as a spy; Minister Bancroft is laboring to procure his release.

FRANKFORT.—The forts and harbors are being rapidly armed with new three hundred pounders.

CANADA.

Wheat Crop below the Average.

TORONTO.—Intelligence has been received from forty-eight wheat growing points in Ontario, which indicate that the crop will be below the average.

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"METZ, Aug. 7, 9.30 a.m.—In the battle of Saturday, near Reischaffen, McMahon's chief of staff, General Colson, was shot by the Marshal's side. Gen. Boulé is among the missing. Our artillery suffered heavily. McMahon is in communication with Gen. Folly. Metz is preparing for a vigorous defense. The General commanding the fortress has ordered the Germans and strangers to provide themselves with permission of residence."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sheridan and Foraythe en route to the war—Napoleon's illness—Gone to the war—Dead—Executed—The "Times" on the situation—Still retreating—Public rejoicing—Napoleon sick—It is expected the war will end in a week.

LONDON.—Generals Phil. Sheridan and Foraythe are here on their way to the seat of war.

LONDON, 8.—The Times says the French are in a critical position. It is a momentous question whether the Emperor's health leaves him in the possession of his ordinary faculties. The war is marked by his usual hesitation, to which is attributed the random and purposeless strategy in action which probably brought the calamity to the national arms. The Emperor is now bound to accept a battle instantly; he has an entire lack of controlling the forces, and this, while the enemy is concentrating at the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon bring in the re-appearance of England in the sense of a mediator.

DUBLIN.—The demonstrations in favor of France are continued by the people in the South of Ireland; at Tipperary yesterday, the crowd sang the Marseillaise; they were dispersed by the police.

LONDON, 4 p.m.—It is positively said that the Emperor is ill at Chalons, and that doctors Nelaton and Ricord have gone to attend him.

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