

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK 27.—M. Gallairdet telegraphs from Paris, last evening in spite of the order given by the commanders of the enemy's army, that the Prussian invasion of 1870 surpasses in horror the recollections of that of 1814. At the war department accounts are received, from all sides, of pillage and devastation and of the summary executions, and general rapine caused by the resistance of the peasants, to the invasion of their houses. The Prussians concede to them no rights of defense. An additional dispatch says the system of Prussian espionage has even stolen into some of the churches and sacred places, where it would be scarcely possible to discover or prevent it. One or two examples have been made which will probably put an end to this secret connivance with the enemy. In answer to the dispatch which you addressed to me I reply that it is untrue that all Germans have been expelled from Paris. A great number left voluntarily before the opening of hostilities, since which, only a few hundred or so of Germans, suspected of conveying information to the enemy, have been expelled. That is all. Our young guard mobile have performed prodigies, at and out of Pfalsburg they held a superior enemy in check. At Strasbourg they have made a number of successful sorties. Thiers, to whose foresight we are indebted for the fortifications of Paris, refuses, obstinately, to act on the committee of defense. Count Daru accepted this morning.

A London dispatch says it is represented that France, England and Prussia have signed the ratifications of the Belgian treaty.

CHICAGO.—New York specials says that trustworthy private advices from Berlin, say, that after four days hesitation and delay, caused by the movements of McMahon, the Crown Prince has been ordered to push forward to Paris without delay; it is not believed that the city will be invested, in fact that would be impossible with the troops under his command. The communications now will be cut and Paris entered by a storming column of 100,000 men, and captured, with the French government. No matter what the French armies are on the field, it is believed in Berlin that would be an end to the war. The French armies under Bazaine and McMahon, according to private advices, received from Paris, are at Montmedy and Messiers, whither they have retired, that the Crown Prince may have a clear field to march to Paris. When once in the clutches of Trochu, who is perfectly able to take care of the capital, McMahon will sweep down in his rear and grind them finer than powder. Up to Wednesday, says a dispatch from Berlin, the army of the king and of Prince Carl, has been reinforced by over 130,000 men, and by next Sunday over 200,000 additional reserves will be at the front. King William telegraphed on Monday last that every man must be forwarded to the front, with the utmost dispatch possible, and it is stated in official circles that on Wednesday he telegraphed to the Queen and Von Werth, that the war would be over in twenty days. Sixty thousand of these reserves, under the Duke of Saxony, will form the reserves of the Crown Prince's army, and they have already united with him, making a total of 200,000.

From London it is reported that a battle began about 11 o'clock this morning, about ten miles from Montmedy, between the French under Bazaine, and the Prussians under Steinmetz. Nothing is known of the result; but while this confirms the statement that the French have retired to open the road to the Crown Prince, it is believed that the Prussian attack is for the purpose of holding Bazaine where he is, and compelling McMahon to abandon his threatening position at Messiers, and assist his colleague. Another terrible series of battles is expected, similar to the seven days' fighting around Metz. The general opinion among military clubs is that even though the Prussians may be still more prodigal of blood than they were before, the result will be still as barren. The army of Bazaine fighting on old historic ground in the woods of Ardennes, will possibly be able to hold their own, and the utter destruction of the Crown Prince's army is regarded as a conclusion.

A cable special to the *Herald*, dated

London 27, says a letter from a correspondent at Rheims, on the 24th, says it is reported that Bazaine, with a portion of his army, is between Montmedy and Longivy, on the Belgian frontier, where he is awaiting the arrival of McMahon. The report is considered doubtful. The garrison of Strasbourg lately made a successful sortie, and captured a convoy of cattle and ammunition.

Considerable importance is attached to a letter of Hiram Walbridge published to-day in favor of the re-nomination of Grant for President.

A special to the *New York Times*, dated Paris 27, says I have just seen a private letter from Robert Mitchell, late editor of the *Constitutionnel*, to his father, dated at Headquarters, in which he says General McMahon was at Bethel on Thursday. He also says, you know I was down-hearted when I left Paris at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with our army my mind has been completely changed, I am now certain of our ultimate success. Since our first unfortunate defeats on the Rhine, our army has never come in collision with the Prussians without maintaining its positions, and inflicting tremendous loss on the enemy. I saw and conversed with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is impossible to describe the spirit of the army. We leave this afternoon, taking the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our real route. The remainder of the letter says in a few days you will receive news that will surprise you.

Foreigners are leaving Paris.

Some spies were shot this morning. A son of the Prussian Minister is killed. Ten thousand persons are attached to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, including eighty servants.

Three prizes were brought into Brest yesterday. Arrests are made daily of individuals without occupation.

The mint is working silver but no gold. A hundred and fifty thousand sheep, forty thousand pigs, and twenty-five thousand oxen have entered Paris within the last few days. During the siege the government will stay in Paris.

A cable special to the *N. Y. World*, dated London 28 says, the statement of the *Opinion Nationale* that Steinmetz was badly defeated on the 22d and Frederick Charles on the 24th, is not confirmed. Private telegrams from Baden say the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of railway, ready to move across the Rhine, to reinforce either German army in case of defeat. Prussia cannot send more corps to the front yet owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserve. The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris. Immense preparations are being made at Paris for defenses. Fifteen one hundred pound guns are in position and provisions for three months have been accumulated, but there are loud complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed. There is talk of removing the government to Lyons, with the vast army assembled there.

The Prussians attacked Epernay but were repulsed. Ten thousand Prussians attacked Verdun yesterday and the gards mobile drove them back with serious loss. These German movements are regarded as feints. We have had no tidings of Bazaine at Metz. There will be heavy fighting very soon, Prussia cannot afford as long a campaign as France can. To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin, a public procession carrying four mitrailleurs, twenty three cannons and one eagle, captured from the French, passed through the streets. The Queen came out on the balcony of the palace and received the congratulations of the people. Great excitement prevails.

A cable special to the *New York Sun*, dated Areon, 22, via Brussels, says the Prussians summoned Longwy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

A cable special to the *Herald* dated Berlin 28, says, the disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are 18 corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. The first army under Steinmetz has the 1st 7th and 8th corps at Metz. The second, under Prince Frederick Charles, the 2nd, 3rd, 9th and 10th corps, at Metz. The third army, under the Prussian Crown Prince, the 5th, 6th and 11th and the Bavarian corps is marching on Paris. The fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, has the 4th and 17th corps and the Saxon and Prussian guards. The fifth army, under General Werther, has the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasburg. The sixth army, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and Schwerin, is on the

Rhine. The seventh army, under General Van Constein and Lowenfeld, is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

Jacob Barnard was held, in five thousand dollars bail, this afternoon, to appear for smuggling \$10,000 worth of lace, by the steamer *Holland*, from Liverpool.

LONDON, 29.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Bethel, on Friday, says that ten thousand or more fresh troops arrived from Paris, via Rheims, last night, and were pouring through here all this morning. The Emperor left this morning. He was cheered in the streets. We start tomorrow for Messieres. The rigor against correspondents increases daily. A correspondent of *La Liberte* was ordered to leave Bethel last night. All others, as soon as discovered by the Prevost Marshal, are sent back to Paris. Even a military pass will not protect us against the gens d'armes. At two p.m. troops were still filing out. Part are ordered to Attigny and others to Ranecourt. The main body is still moving on to Messieres.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, who is with the Crown Prince at his headquarters, writes from Nancy on the 19th, that while General Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles have done so well in the right main of the French, that the Crown Prince has occupied a more threatening position on the right of the whole French position, and unless General Faily can quickly muster sufficient force to cover Central and Southern France the empire will be exposed to imminent danger.

Once relieved from the possibility of a movement from the northward the Crown Prince can do pretty much as he likes in other quarters. It is true that the masses of the national guard and the French reserves will soon be marching against him, but without training, without proper equipments, and many of them without breech-loaders they must go down before the German armies. The situation near Metz cannot be better summed up than by saying that the French army is more than matched by the first and second Prussian armies, and that if their armies should win, though only by a hair's breadth, the Prussians and their southern allies in the third army could do what they please with Central France. The smaller French fortresses are famous for holding out so obstinately. Saul has just successfully repelled a somewhat serious attack, and there seems to have been a mistake as to the condition of the place for defence. Yesterday morning's attack was met with great vigor by the French garrison; they did not venture on a sortie to follow up their advantage, but inflicted a loss on their assailants, as far as known with little loss to themselves. They not suffer what is technically termed the horrors of war. Young girls stand at their cottage doors in the villages, or on the street corners, to see the soldiers pass, and are not molested by them. Shops are open in the towns, and are not plundered. Peaceable citizens go about their business without fear for life or limb. It is, essentially, a civilized war in these respects. But fruit and vegetables are taken along, by the way side, horses are pressed into service, soldiers are quartered on the people, and large supplies of provisions are demanded from the local authorities.

The same correspondent, writing of the defeat of the French by Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles, says there was no longer need to hesitate about invading Central France, and the march was commenced of which you will soon hear the result. This is a straight and rapid march of the third army, supported by other troops. Without giving details of the movement, more than a hundred and fifty thousand men, full of confidence and flushed with victory, and splendidly organized are about to break up the quarters of the French. Three or four columns are marching abreast on the same roads. Two go by the road itself and sometimes two more through the fields to the right and left, or at least one other column. It is remarkable how well the columns are directed, how carefully they choose their routes through an invaded regions like that of Pfalsbourg. Toul is a point of gallant resistance, but a rallying point for the surrounding people. The fortrees is held and the enemy pass on without troubling himself to take it. Back at Pfalsbourg and at Toul there have been experimental attacks, which have given the garrison an opportunity for distinction. The French authorities seem disposed to avoid the unnecessary destruction of property, by merely blowing up and knocking down to hinder the Prussians.

The same correspondent, under date of the 24th, writing from the Crown Prince's headquarters at Vaucouleurs, says, while there seemed to be a chance that Napoleon might be near Metz, it was necessary to hold the third army in steadiness to march northward, that while battles were raging near Metz this army lay about Nancy and Luneville half expecting to be ordered up to the support of the other German armies.

A dispatch, dated headquarters of the King of Prussia, Sunday evening, says, "yesterday there was an action between the third regiment of Saxony horse, supported by a squadron of the eighteenth hussars, and six squadrons of French chasseurs, near Zuerne. Our troops were victorious. The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner."

It is reported that a column of 25,000 Prussian cavalry and artillery were, yesterday, marching on Epernay.

An American newspaper correspondent at St. Avold, had an interview with Bismarck and was most cordially treated. The King was very kind also, and sent word to the American, that in case he found difficulty in procuring food, he must come to the royal headquarters. The treatment of American journalists and travellers, by the Germans, as well as by the French, has been most flattering, when compared with that bestowed upon the people of other nations; and testifies to the popularity of our country in all parts of Europe.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN.—The following are the particulars of the recent violation of the flag of truce: On August 19th a farm house on the field of battle was filled with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy that they could not immediately attend to them, and Colonel Verdi, with a flag of truce, went to the enemy's lines to request the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached, waving the flag, he was fired upon as before reported, and the laws of humanity were defeated. A similar base violation occurred at Marselot, where the besieged fired on a flag which brought a summons to surrender.

There are now 20,000 French prisoners of war in Germany.

Notifications of a treaty for guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium have been interchanged here by the representatives of various European powers.

The junction of Bazaine with McMahon has not yet been effected.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France, wherein he says Prussia makes war against the Emperor, not against the people of France; the people have nothing whatever to fear. The Prince announces his purpose to instantly restore the lines of travel which have been interrupted or destroyed by the army movements, so that labor and commerce may everywhere be resumed. All of the French officials have been requested to remain at their posts, and their personal safety is guaranteed. The Prince further says that only the surplus of food will be taken for German troops, and of that, only that which is not required by the peaceful French.

The Hessians, according to French accounts, are again distinguishing themselves by their traditional pillage and brutality.

A great disturbance prevails in the invading army: separate camps are necessary for the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops, who quarrel continually with the Prussians. A similar spirit prevails in Berlin, where a riot occurred in which Bismarck's house was attacked. The hotel Meyerber, in this city, kept by the Germans, was attacked last night, and only saved from total destruction by the intervention of the police.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has given her palace for the use of the wounded.

Typhus fever is raging in the Prussian army.

Two thousand vagrants were arrested yesterday; they will either be put to work on the fortifications or expelled. There are now in the city 150,000 sheep, 40,000 hogs and 25,000 beeves. The authorities, in case of a siege, will regulate the price of provisions. Several more Prussian spies were arrested this morning. The approach of the Prussians creates the most intense excitement. There is a sudden and immense increase in volunteering throughout the provinces, for the defence of the capital.

The *Presse* affirms that the forces of the Prussian General Steinmetz have been cut off from Prince Frederick Charles' army, and driven off to the

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