

streets of Paris, amount to forty thousand francs daily. Yesterday, 4,020 oxen, 302 cows, 26,642 sheep, and 1,012 pigs were taken into Paris. Thirteen deputies have been drawn for the army. Subscriptions amounting to \$10,000 for the French wounded, have been received from Constantinople. Clesinger, the sculptor, has volunteered. The loss to German commerce by the French blockade, is about a million dollars daily. A corps, called the mounted volunteers of Paris, is forming. The Empress has offered the use of the Imperial hunting establishment for hospital purposes, and several wealthy persons have followed her example.

A cable special to the *Herald*, dated London 26, says, a dispatch from Berlin states that Gen. Folkenstein was reported moving with the greater part of his army to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince. The North German Government has offered Mr. Washburn, through Mr. Bancroft, further supplies for the support of indigent Germans expelled from Paris.

Among the killed by the unmasking of a battery of mitrailleurs at Mars La Tour, were Counts Westrop and Werdalen, Barons Kleist, Witzelburg and Grinim, Prince Reuse and other noblemen of high rank.

Advices from Paris report eight departments in the possession of the Prussians, namely: The Lower and Upper Rhine, Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges, Marne and Haule; they contain 3,361,000 inhabitants. Great suffering prevails in consequence of the Prussian requisitions.

The Associated Press cable dispatch, dated Paris 26, says, numbers of soldiers, under arrest in different parts of France for light offenses, have been pardoned and will immediately join their regiments.

Accounts from places now occupied by the Prussians, show that the hostility of the inhabitants is increasing and is encouraged by the mobile guards and sharpshooters, who attack small bands of Prussians, killing and wounding many. The provincial journals say the Prussians increase the anger and hatred of the peasants by desecrating Catholic churches.

Several rich prizes have been taken by the French fleets in the Channel and Baltic.

The last news from Strasbourg is that six persons and sixteen houses had been burnt, and the cathedral had been slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town had killed a large number of the besiegers. Many spies still lurk in the city. The commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot any persons seen on the roofs.

The prefect and mayors of a number of towns, occupied by the Prussians in small force, will be dismissed by the government for showing too little dignity and too much readiness in receiving invaders. *La Liberte* quotes from the law of 1832 to show that foreigners remaining in Paris may, in case of siege, be called upon to serve with the National Home Guard.

The cable special to the *Tribune*, dated London, 6th, says a *Tribune's* special correspondent, writing from Rheims 24th, says "this morning, as all were at breakfast, an officer of attendance informed us that we must start instantly for Bethel, as the Prussians were marching on Rheims, and were expected there that evening." True or not this intelligence hastens the movement of the army, and makes it look more like retreat than ever.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from the headquarters of King William, at Gravelotte, 20th, says the French columns were seen by the Prussian videttes, the day after the battle, on the road to Theonville; it was supposed, on leaving to escape; but they are nevertheless cut off from McMahon. We are all on short rations, the first Prussian army having now occupied the same region for some days and the country all about being eaten out; but supplies are hourly expected, and the men have just cheerful returned from a visit to the outposts of the army, which are under the guns of the forts of St. Quentin and Carrières, and look down on the valley in which Metz lies. A large French camp may be seen Metz and the hill crowned by St. Quentin. Yesterday and to-day the Prussian pioneers are throwing up earthworks for defence against the forces from Metz, but I believe the whole plateau is within easy range of the great guns in the front, and that bombardment would follow an attempt to establish a Prussian army in that position. The same correspondent writes on the 19th, that the Prince Frederick Charles got between part of

Bazaine's army and Metz. Two other *Tribune* correspondents have also said Bazaine's column was pierced, and there is nothing to show positively whether they succeeded in getting back to Metz or away from it, but all this points to a possible junction of a portion of Bazaine's forces, by Vauciers, with McMahon.

The *Journal Officiel* says, though it is not proper to expose the plans of the government, we may announce that the march of the Prussians on Paris will be retarded by every possible means.

Pfalsburg continues its heroic defence. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shells, and the garrison has repulsed two assaults in which the Prussians lost 1,500. The town is well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. It has been summoned repeatedly to capitulate, but its commander replies "we will blow up the place first."

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 24.—A dispatch from Arlon, a frontier town of Belgium, eight miles from Luxembourg, says the violations of Belgian territory by Prussians are of frequent occurrence. It is reported that Prussians attack Belgian soldiers, enter Belgium and Luxembourg with provisions for their army, and transport their wounded through sections of neutral territory. These acts lead to a fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral power may be seriously compromised.

Telegraphic communication with all points in the departments of the Aube and Cote d'Or is out off.

LONDON.—A chartered Belgian journal explains that the Prussians, near the frontier, fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that a Prussian detachment undoubtedly trespassed unawares on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving a warning.

The loss of the Saxon troops in the battle of the 18th was 75 killed and nearly two thousand wounded, of whom a hundred and seventy-five have since died.

The Crown Prince, have been defeated by the French under McMahon; the rumor can be traced to no reliable source.

PARIS, 25.—Advices from Lontemedy, dated 21st, say that five hundred Prussian cavalry had cut the railway at Autun.

It has been decided by the committee of defense that, upon the approach of the enemy, all the crops in the departments of the Seine and Marne and in the environs of Paris, must be destroyed, hence greater haste is urged on farmers to store their produce in government warehouses in the city before the enemy can seize them. All the animals in the Zoological Garden, in the Bois de Boulogne have been removed; part of them have been retained in the city and part sent to Belgium. Some of them are of great value. More Prussian spies were arrested yesterday taking plans of the works along the river shore; others were arrested here, and some say they have even been detected with the troops of McMahon.

The Belgian minister here says he has received authority from the government to positively contradict the statement that the passage of the wounded Prussians through the territory of Belgium had been permitted or attempted.

The *Figaro* has just issued an extra, with the following news: A person who arrived in Paris at eight to-night, coming from Epernay, records that he heard in the city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons; groups of Prussian stragglers, cavalry and infantry, are continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced this morning at three o'clock and the news reached Chalons and Epernay about three in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to rumors the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

The *Journal Officiel* says news has been received that the Prussians have pushed their reconnoiterers into the department of Marne and even into the town of Chalons. The prefect of the department of the Upper Marne announces that a portion of the Northern Arrondissement of Vassy is occupied by Prussian forces. Orders have been given that the march of the Prussians is to be opposed by every obstacle the patriotism of the people can suggest, in addition to the systematic measures which may be executed under the direction of engineer officers sent out by the government. An official warning is given that the Minister of the Interior

will be forced to apply the law regulating the press, with the utmost rigor, with certain journals, which, in spite of the representations made to them by the government, continue to publish full details of the movements of troops, state of the fortifications, composition of the armies, &c.

The national loan is closed, more than the amount required having been subscribed.

The grain mills in the valleys of the Seine and Marne, and all their contents, which could not be removed, have been purposely burned. The country people are destroying the roads and doing all they can to impede the march of the Prussian armies; they will burn or destroy such provisions as they are unable to remove or store out of the reach of the Prussians. The scouts of the Prussians have made their appearance at Chalons-sur-Marne and also at St. Menesboul. The prefect of the latter town and all the railway officials have left the place.

MADRID 24.—Reinforcements to the number of eight thousand are ready for Cuba; among them are three thousand volunteers.

LONDON, 25.—The city of Hamburg is filled with troops. The French iron clads are blockading Cuxhaven.

Swiss surgeons volunteer for hospital service in the army on both sides.

It is believed in Strasbourg that Marshal Bazaine has been severed from the main French army, and that his power is completely paralyzed. Chalons has been abandoned; the forces of the Crown Prince will to-day concentrate in that city as well as Rheims, meeting with no resistance, while the Prince Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct.

La Liberte, referring to information received from private sources, says the siege of Paris is altogether improbable. The entire command of McMahon left Rheims on Monday.

Prussian scouting parties are near Chalons and Troyes. Advices to the 22nd, Tuesday, mention nothing of Bazaine's junction with McMahon. Bazaine's report finds no credit.

The following official dispatch from Berlin has just been received:

"The government has received a dispatch, dated Bar-le-due, last evening, to the effect that Chalons had been evacuated by the French and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons and advancing rapidly."

Meetings have been held at Liverpool, Coventry, Manchester and other places to raise funds for the wounded.

The Emperor Napoleon has declined the services of 8,500 Irish auxiliaries tendered by James Stephens.

French telegrams to London occupy 12 to 36 hours in transmission. It is said that a French iron-clad took two prizes into Cherbourg on Tuesday.

At the latest advices from China the French negotiations at Tientsien for satisfaction for the recent outrages were suspended: the French demand that three mandarins, implicated in the massacre, be given up to be shot, but the Chinese were willing to surrender only one. News had been received there that the Portuguese expedition up the Siambize River had been defeated.

Prince Felix Salm, a major in the Prussian guard, distinguished for his services in the American and Mexican wars, was killed in the battle of the 18th at Frauville.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in bullion of 207,000.

ATHENS, 18, via LONDON, 25.—The Prussian ship *Villaden* has been captured by a French man-of-war and taken into Syra.

LONDON, 26.—The German uplars are objects of prodigious terror at Paris; their arrival there is momentarily expected. Patriots are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the event. The *Times*, this morning, has the following resume of the situation: King William, leaving a sufficient force before Metz, where siege works rise like exaltations, has joined the crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of McMahon begin now to be intelligible. From Worth, avoiding Metz, he passed through to Moselle, to Nancy and to Chalons where, reinforced by the garde mobile and volunteers, his obvious aim has been to bar the passage and prevent the advance of the Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him the Crown Prince moved on his flank past the camp at Chalons, offering McMahon battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims and leaving the Chalons camp to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself, has been abandoned the obvious motive throughout on the part of the French being to avoid fighting

the Prussians, who are now within a short march of Paris, where some slight additional resistance may be met.

Baron D'Arvin, the Prussian minister at Rome, has been created a Count, as a reward for his services in keeping Italy quiet.

A sharp engagement, in which the Prussians were successful, occurred on Thursday night; many French were wounded. Strasbourg has been incessantly bombarded by the Prussians since Tuesday, and the citadel is very badly damaged and the walls terribly battered. The Prussians have advanced with a siege train, within five hundred yards of the city. Several magazines have been exploded in the city and at the fort; fires have also broken out in many places. The Prussian losses are trifling.

Reports from Madrid state that the Republican Junta has sent three special deputies to Paris to maintain a vigilant watch of the course of events, as an implication is feared. The deputies will at once open communications with the French Republicans, with the view of establishing a mutual course of action between the Republicans of two countries.

The drawing of the conscription at Paris is fixed for the 29th. The call is for a corps of one hundred and forty thousand volunteers, instead of ninety thousand. The gunboats for the defence of the city have just arrived; the chief command has been given to Capt. Phomason.

Heavy fighting commenced last night at Chenecy, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Bowisiers; the Prussians cut the railroad between Chauvages and Lemouilly. The wounded were brought into Montmedy, and the gates of the city have been closed. An assault is expected soon.

A strong detachment of Prussian cavalry occupies Duntant. The Prussian Cuirassiers have encamped at Riemy. A formidable ironclad ram, carrying two guns, flying the French flag, passed Dover going east to-day.

PARIS, 26.—The environs of Metz have been inundated by the French authorities.

At a council of the ministers yesterday favorable news was communicated from both the French armies.

Orders have been given to the mounted *gen d'armes* to resist the raids of the uplars.

La Liberte says at Toul yesterday, the garde mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater part of two Prussian regiments.

A letter to *L'Univers* says a cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by war; our magnificent cathedral no longer exists, the Prussians having burned it, after destroying the statue of the virgin, by covering it with mud and breaking it in pieces.

CARLSRUHE, 26th.—There was a severe artillery battle at Kehl and Strasbourg on Wednesday night, lasting till Thursday morning at five o'clock; a large part of the citadel, and the arsenal buildings were destroyed. Many fires occurred on account of the vigorous bombardment. The French batteries located at Marvein, was carried without loss to the Prussians. The French fire destroyed about twenty houses in Kehl.

Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has decreed that all individuals without means of subsistence, and whose presence is contrary to the general order of society, and to the safety of person or prosperity, or whose acts tend to impede the measures of the authorities for defense and general safety, are to be expelled from Paris. All infractions of the above order must be defended before a military tribunal.

BERLIN, 26th.—One of the Corps of the first and second armies, still confront Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussian forces have marched to Paris.

PARAGUE, 26.—One of the journals of this city publishes a letter from Berlin dated Aug. 19th, which says: We are persuaded here, that efforts are making to conceal the fact that the Prussians lost seriously in the battles of the 15th and 16. The details furnished here are not credited. It is openly asserted that the losses are so great that the army is disorganized, and unable to advance. Yesterday a demonstration was made before the palace. Crowds assembled demanding to know the news. The Queen informed them, in reply, that there was no more than already known. The crowd was still unconvinced and dissatisfied.

PARIS, 26.—St. Avold having failed, on account of total exhaustion, to furnish rations, forage and money, as demanded by the Prussians, was given up to pillage for one hour, and the inhabitants terribly treated.