

of Count Von Bismarck, was totally destroyed near Schlestadt. The French pesantry attacked a detachment of Prussian dragoons and made them prisoners. The Count then dwelt upon the fact that dispatches from Prussian sources made no mention of these French victories. The remarks of the Minister were received enthusiastically by the deputies.

The London Times, in its article on the situation, says the road to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may leave Charles Frederick to watch Marshal Bazaine.

A Hamburg letter says the people there are quite reconciled to the blockade, adapting their business to its requirements.

The Morning Post says, semi-officially, no peace negotiations are afloat; the government is satisfied that France will not treat until she is done retreating. All turns on the capture of Paris. The Post also denies the story recently published of the presence of Prince Muratt in England.

The Times publishes a special telegram from Berlin this morning, which contains the following intelligence:

"The French army has been separated by the victory of the Prussians in the Moselle. Four of the main bodies have been forced back on Metz and brought to a stand by the first and second German army, under Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz. The road is now open to Chalons for the Crown Prince, who has only General Trechu and some fragments of Marshal McMahon's corps, to encounter on the way. A decisive event is impending."

PARIS, 19.—The Journal Officiel publishes the following as having been approved by the Empress:

"The ports of Cherbourg, Brest, l'Orient, Rochefort and Guillon having been declared in a state of siege, if the letter of the provisions of the decree of October 13, 1863, were to be strictly followed, the powers entrusted to the military authorities, by virtue of the state of siege, should devolve on the generals commanding the territorial divisions, within the limits in which they are found, of these five ports. As these powers are not entrusted to any marine authorities by the terms of the 28th article, except in case of an unforeseen attack, the present circumstances and the general interest in the defense of the country demand the abolition of said article; therefore, after having had consultation with the Minister of the Marine, I have the honor to propose to your majesty to decree that the maritime preference be invested with the extraordinary or superior commander of all the troops stationed within those five military posts."

(Signed) PALIKAO.

LONDON.—Prince Marrat has not yet returned to the army. He continues to pass between the Duke De Grammont and Gladstone, having already crossed the channel several times. There is no doubt that he is the bearer of dispatches which look for peace. The junction of the armies of Bazaine and McMahon is expected to take place at Vitry le Francois, near Chalons, where the French expect to make a stand. The commandant at Metz, on account of their deficiency of food, drives away the fugitives who throng the city. Indiscreet Prussians have been mobbed at Bordeaux. The Gaulois says that firemen, to the number of 100,000, have been enlisted as soldiers. They wear their brass helmets.

We have it on high authority from Paris, that it is the universal conviction that Napoleon's dynasty is ended, and that the Empress, having packed up and dispatched all her valuables, including pictures of value, has left for England via Belgium. It is also believed that the Emperor is on his way to this country by the same track; he does not dare to return to Paris. Prince Napoleon has fled to Italy with his family.

The Times says a dispatch from Berlin states that the French armies were separated at Mas la Tour, and the main army at Metz was checked by the first and second arms of the Prussian army. The Crown Prince, with two corps, is marching to attack Frossard at Chalons. The dispatch adds that Bazaine must cut his way through the German army, or be forced to capitulate.

Part of the French army has been forced back to Metz; the position there is regarded as very critical. It is believed that the preliminary negotiations for peace are under discussion here.

There was fighting all day on Thursday, near Marsletour. The latest French dispatches are full of expressions of confidence of victory. The following additional facts of Tuesday's conflict have been received: A battalion of the 73d

French regiment of the line destroyed the armament of the German lancers, capturing their colors. There were several brilliant charges by the French, in one of which General Le Grande was killed. It is reported that Prince Albert, commanding the Prussian cavalry, was killed, but this is not confirmed. After the close of the conflict the French occupied the Prussian position. It is said that the French force engaged numbered 150,000. There was severe fighting on the 17th near Gravelotte.

The Emperor is still at Rheims.

The ground between Metz and Verdun has been a scene of constant carnage since Sunday.

LONDON 19.—It is certain that Prussia has refused the proposition recently made, looking to an armistice; she will discuss no proposition outside of Paris.

PARIS, 19.—It is noticeable that crowds of excited people no longer surround the hall of the Corps Legislatif, and the ordinary quiet of the city is fully restored.

The Prince D'Auvergne has taken possession of the ministry of foreign affairs, and is organizing a corps of sharpshooters, which is becoming very numerous and will do good service. Prince Napoleon is with the army at Chalons.

Men arrive here from the provinces daily by thousands; they are fine men, and need only a few days' drilling to make good soldiers.

The following official dispatch from Marshal Bazaine has been made public:

"VERDUN, Aug. 17.—At three o'clock, this, Wednesday morning, the army of Prince Frederick Charles commenced a sharp attack on the right of our position; the cavalry division of Gen. Fortun, and the second corps under Gen. Frossard, made a firm resistance; the divisions of another corps, which were on the right and left of Resonville came up successively, and went into action, which lasted till night. The enemy displayed considerable force and made repeated efforts to resume the offensive, but were vigorously repulsed. A fresh corps endeavored to turn our left; but we have everywhere held our positions, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our loss is serious. Gen. Balaille was wounded in the heat of the action. A regiment of Uplars charged on the staff of Bazaine, and twenty of the Marshal's escort were placed hors du combat. The Captain commanding the escort was killed. At eight o'clock the enemy was driven back along his entire lines. It is estimated that 120,000 Prussians were engaged."

The Cardinal Antonelli has addressed a letter to the Papal Nuncio at Belgium, saying that the Holy See has heard that some bishops think that the apostolic constitution, including the dogma of infallibility proclaimed by the Ecumenical Council, on July the 18th, is not obligatory upon the church, so long as it is not published solemnly and officially by the Pope. The Cardinal says every one should understand that this view is an error. The constitution was duly promulgated, and the Pontiff confirmed it and it was advertised in the usual manner and is binding upon the whole Catholic world without further notice.

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La Liberte publishes a leader urging reprisals. It says the Prussians, without pity, shoot peasants and heavily tax the population; they war like savages. Without imitating them, let us do what the laws of war permit. Let our ships at Bremen, Hamburg, Lubeck, Dantzic, Koenigsberg and along the whole coast make requisitions of all kinds; let no time be lost. We must treat the enemy as we are treated.

The journals refute the accusation of the Prussians that the French troops fire upon their ambulances in violation of the convention of Geneva.

The authorities have taken 15,000 more horses from the omnibus company, which has lost most of its conductors, who have gone into the Garde Mobile.

The Gaulois says the most important members of the Left have held a meeting, and have decided that the government be advised that it must make no mention of peace so long as a single Prussian is on French territory, and not then even can the war cease at once. The Prussians driven away France must combine with all Europe to obtain such a guarantee as will insure the future.

The Paris journals are bitterly hostile to the London Times.

The Gaulois says the following particulars were communicated by an eye-

witness, belonging to a regiment of chasseurs: "The Emperor left Metz, with the advance guard, on Sunday last, for Verdun. On that day there was a bloody and protracted fight, the Prussian army being repulsed by our troops and losing from 16,000 to 18,000 men. Nearly all their cannon fell into our hands. The guns of Fort San Quentin played an important part in this battle, and with terrible effect."

LONDON 19.—The German and Hungarian Monthly gives further revelations of French policy toward Prussia and the North German Confederation, viz: In certain propositions made at Pfalsbourg, in 1867, by Napoleon to Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister the Emperor offered to sustain Austria in demanding a literal fulfillment of the treaty of Prague, and insisting that any alliance of Prussia with the South German states should be considered a violation of the compact. The Prussians were to be required to evacuate Mayence and Hesse, and the country north of the river Marns was to go with that south of it. A Zollverein of the South German States was to be established, and war to be declared if necessary to compel Prussia to do justice to Denmark in the matter of Schleswig Holstein.

English ships in the Baltic are to be obliged to show their flags and papers at the summons of French cruisers.

The following letter has been addressed by the Pope to the King of Prussia:

"Your Majesty:—In the present grave circumstances, it may appear an unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as a vicar of the earth for God and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparation and stop the evils which are the inevitable consequences of war. My meditation is that of a sovereign whose small domain excites no jealousy, but who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to these I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity! Given at the Vatican, July 22nd, 1870."

(Signed) PIUS."

The postscript adds: "I have written identically to the Emperor."

The King's reply is as follows:

"Most August Pontiff, I am not surprised, but profoundly moved at the touching words traced by your hand; it is your cause that the voice of God and peace be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal! God witnesses that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war, but obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on sovereigns and nations, we took up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down when those treasures are secured. If your Holiness could offer me, from him who so unexpectedly declared war, assurances of a sincerely pacific disposition, and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, it certainly will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands. I am with you in bonds of united friendship,

(Signed) WILLIAM."

There is great joy at Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfurt, over the recent Prussian victory; illuminations and processions are the features of the occasion. At Frankfurt the American Consul was enthusiastically cheered.

LONDON, 20.—The following is an official dispatch from King William, dated Thursday eve: "We have defeated the French under Bazaine, after a battle lasting ten hours. There were 40,000 killed and wounded. The garrison was taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French was complete. The French army was west of Metz. Their position was very strong; their communications with Paris and with the forces at Metz were interrupted."

(Signed) WILLIAM.

The bombardment of Strasbourg from a point near Klehl, begun on Friday morning, continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours; the return fire from the garrison was almost harmless.

The French war office forbids the publication of war dispatches unless signed by Bazaine; the prohibition extends even to the Emperor's dispatches.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows. Silence has settled on the name of Napoleon, since the receipt of three, more astonishing than ever, Prussian victories; he is dead civilly and imperially. Where will he drag his despised, worn-out carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chamber and he is as much disregarded in Paris as the Pope.

Universal indignation is manifested at the outrage perpetrated by the Turcos. It is said that negotiations have been entered into by the Powers for stipulations against the employment of such miscreants.

The Saturday Review thinks the Prussians are unwise in insisting on the dethronement of the French Emperor; this is the surest way the Review thinks of restoring his popularity. The Speculator, judging from the news received from Germany, regards the case of France as hopeless. Marshal Bazaine is surrounded and Canrobert is too weak to risk a battle. Paris is indefensible and the Empire, as distinguished from France, is dead.

PARIS.—L'Opinion Nationale, announcing the appointment, by the Prussian king, of Governors of the provinces of Lorraine and Alsace, says, "Woe to the conquered should Prussia succeed France; they will be treated with unexampled cruelty, they will be dismembered, robbed and crushed."

PARIS, 19.—Letters from Rome report that General Charette, commander of the Papal forces at Viterbo, having learned that the Italian army would attack him, has demanded that the passages of the Tiber be immediately fortified, especially at the point in which the railroad from Florence enters Papal territory. The police authorities of Rome announce that all strangers living in the city, and within four miles of it, must obtain permits of residence, and that without such papers they be liable to expulsion. This precaution is taken to prevent the emissaries of the enemy entering the city.

The Gaulois publishes a letter from Longueville, relating the extortionate requisitions on the French, by the army of the Prince Royal: his demands, beyond the power of the inhabitants to meet, are harshly insisted upon, and many needless acts are committed, and such as the people will take deadly revenge for, should the Prussians be forced to retreat. It is now assured that the forests of Bologne and Vincennes will only be cut down in case of the loss of a battle in Champagne, which renders the march on Paris possible by the enemy. Palikao decided on this in the council of ministers, to-day.

The Paris journals notice, as significant, that while Berlin was illuminated for what the King called the victories of the 14th and 16th, the bourse at Berlin fell two francs. There is bitter comment here upon the action of the Prussians in firing upon the surgeons while attending the wounded on the fields.

The Prussians also captured and sent away the French ambulances. Fifteen hundred horses, belonging to the Paris omnibus company, have been seized and are now employed on the fortifications of the city.

Twenty clergymen, all attached to Prussian divisions, as an instance of Prussian discipline, have stated that a Prussian regiment recently captured some Turcos when, almost instantly, the whole group was photographed, and copies handed to the soldiers to identify the prisoners in case of escape.

The Figaro, quoting the superb tribute, in the Moniteur Universel to the courage, enterprise and self devotion of the newspaper correspondents says: "The public keeps an account of the administrative insults and outrages to which they have been subjected."

Nothing as yet from the front. Rumors are afloat of an engagement between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles, also that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitry-le-Francoise, nineteen miles southeast of Chalons, and has had an engagement with the forces under McMahon. Advices from Chalons are encouraging; they show the presence there of a large well appointed force, which, combining with that of Bazaine, must effect much. Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is, on the contrary, in a position to enable him to support the French, either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements profoundly secret.

OTTAWA.—There has been no rain in this region for more than two months; the country is as dry as tinder. There was a terrific gale last night. The destruction of life and property was very great. Several wealthy farmers were burned out recently, losing from eight to ten thousand dollars each. Gilmour's piling ground for lumber, was burned with six million feet of lumber; loss \$40,000. The destruction of property by fire within twenty miles of the city, is above \$800,000; the city is in considerable danger.

OTTAWA, 20.—A strong east wind and the flooding of the city from the canal has saved Ottawa from fire.