

GEORGE Q. CANNON.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, August 8, 1870.

## THE NEWMAN CHALLENGE.

We informed our readers in Saturday's issue that Dr. Newman, the pastor of the Metropolitan Church at Washington city, was in town, and was professing to hold a discussion upon the scripturality of the practice of plural marriage. On Saturday he opened a correspondence with President Brigham Young upon this subject, and several letters passed between them, which we have the opportunity of spreading in full before our readers in another column.

The letters of Dr. Newman are the most remarkable productions of the kind that it has ever been our fortune to peruse. His attempt to make it appear that President Young was the challenging party, because a newspaper editor in Salt Lake City chooses to say that "Dr. Newman's sermon should have been delivered in this city, with ten thousand Mormons to listen to it and then Elder Orson Pratt, or some prominent Mormon, should have had a hearing on the other side and the people be allowed to decide," will strike every person who reads the correspondence as an extraordinary and shallow trick to get notoriety. There are two points which it appears from his correspondence, he hoped to gain: First, to make it appear that he was the challenged party. Second, in the event that the newspaper article, which he construed into a challenge, was declared to be an individual editor's views and not the official utterance of the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that every sane man would readily conclude would be the case), to have the impression prevail throughout the country that he had come to Salt Lake City prepared to discuss the question, "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" but had so frightened the Latter-day Saints that they dare not meet him, and by this make for himself, on cheap terms, a national reputation for courage and ability! These points which he aims to make are entirely based on the article from which he quotes, and which was published in the Salt Lake Telegraph, a paper owned and published by a person who was not a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Dr. Newman, however, asserts that Dr. Sloan, who is a member of the Church and

## DESERT WOOLLENMILLS

we do not know who wrote the article. But if, as asserted, Dr. Sloan wrote it, he did so as an editor and not in his capacity as an Elder. It was plainly stated in the Telegraph, when it passed into the hands of Dr. Fuller, that

"The Telegraph is not the organ of any person or party; it will not be the exponent of any religious doctrine or creed, but it will speak plainly, independently and honestly, on the subjects it may discuss; and it will defend civil and religious liberty and constitutional rights at all times."

Suppose a Washington paper, the assistant editor of which was a Methodist and a member of Dr. Newman's church, were to write an article on any subject in a similar strain to the article referred to, would any sensible opponent of his accept it as a challenge, repair to Washington, and because Dr. Newman did not take his view of the article, assert that he had disclaimed and declined the discussion? Such a proceeding would excite the ridicule of every man in the country; and yet this is precisely the course which Dr. Newman has taken. Had he in good faith, been desirous to have had a discussion he would, when he saw the Telegraph article, have written to President Young or Professor Orson Pratt from Washington, and inquired whether or not that article was authorized, and if it was, stated that it was his intention to accept it and to come here to discuss the question. But this he did not do.

It will be seen by the correspondence, that Dr. Newman was offered either or both of the Tabernacles in which to speak, and no restriction was placed upon him as to what the character of his remarks should be. One of these buildings holds 13,000 persons; the other, 3,000. Had he been desirous of addressing the Latter-day Saints, he could have done so, instead of addressing an audience of a few hundred at an obscure hall, and the most of those not members of our church. It was the evident design to prevent the "Mormon" people from hearing the argument. We had a reporter at the Hall yesterday to take down his remarks, and shall probably publish them—such portions, at least, as are suitable; for we conclude, from what we have heard of his discourse, that Dr. Newman will never complain of others' vulgar talk in the pulpit. We have published his first sermon, delivered at Washington, on the subject of plural marriage, and Professor Pratt's reply. We expect, at an early date, to publish his second, and Elder Pratt's rejoinder to it. We will do for Dr. Newman what he declined to do for this people—let the Latter-day Saints and the public generally know his arguments.

## Correspondence.

BETWEEN

REV. DR. NEWMAN

Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, D. C.

AND

President BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.

To President BRIGHAM YOUNG:

Sir:—In acceptance of the challenge given in your journal, *The Salt Lake Daily Telegraph*, of the 3d of May last, to discuss the question, "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" I have hereby to inform you that I am now ready to hold a public debate with you as the head of the Mormon Church upon the above question, under such regulations as may be agreed upon for said discussion; and I suggest for our mutual convenience, that either by yourself or by two gentlemen whom you shall designate, you may meet two gentlemen whom I will select for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the debate, with as little delay as possible. May I hope for a reply at your earliest convenience, and at least not later than 3 o'clock to-day.

Respectfully, J. P. NEWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.

August 6th, 1870.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

Sir:—Yours of even date has just been received, in answer to which I have to inform you that no challenge was ever given by me to any person through the columns of the *Salt Lake Daily Telegraph*, and this is the first information I have received that any such challenge ever appeared.

You have been misinformed with regard to the *Salt Lake Daily Telegraph*; it was not my journal, but was owned and edited by Dr. Fuller, of Chicago, who was not a member of our church and I was not acquainted with its columns.

Respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.

To President BRIGHAM YOUNG:

Sir:—I confess my disappointment at the contents of your note in reply to mine of this date. In the far East it is impossible to distinguish the local relations between yourself and those papers which advocate the interests of your Church; and when the copy of the *Telegraph*, containing the article of the 3d of May last, reached Washington, the only construction put upon it by my friends was that it was a challenge to me to come to your city and discuss the Bible doctrine of Polygamy.

Had I chosen to put a different construction on that article, and to take no further notice of it, you could then have adopted the *Telegraph* as your organ and the said article as a challenge, which I either could not or dared not accept. That I am justified in this construction is clear from the following facts:

I. The article in the *Telegraph*, of May 3d contains these expressions, all to my sermon as reported in the *id.* It says: "The discourse a lengthened argument to prove the Bible does not sustain Polygamy."

The sermon should have been delivered in the New Tabernacle in this city, with ten thousand Mormons to listen to it and then Elder Orson Pratt, or some prominent Mormon, should have had a hearing on the other side and the people been allowed to decide.

Dr. Newman, by his very sermon, recognizes the religious element of the question. Let us have a fair contest of peaceful argument and let the best side win. We will publish their notices in the *Telegraph*, report their discourses as far as possible, use every influence in our power, if any is needed, to secure the best of both sides, and we are satisfied that every opportunity will be given them to conduct a campaign. We base this last remark on a statement made last Sunday week in the Tabernacle by President Geo. A. Smith, that the public halls throughout the Territory have been and would be open for clergymen of other denominations to come to Utah to preach. "Come on and convert them by the peaceful influences of the Bible instead of using the means now proposed. Convince them by reason and Scriptural argument and no Cullum Bill will be required."

II. I understand the article containing the above expressions was written by Elder Sloan, of the Mormon Church, and at that time associate editor of the *Telegraph*; and that he was and has since been in constant intercourse with yourself. The expressions of the said article as above cited, were the foundation of the impression that had been given through the columns of the *Telegraph*, and as such, I myself, had no alternative but so to regard and accept it. I may add that I am informed that an impression prevailed here in Utah, that a challenge had been given and accepted. Under this impression I have myself both spoken and seen allusions to the anticipated discussion in several prominent papers of the country.

III. It was not till after my arrival in your city last evening, in pursuance of this impression, that I learned the fact that the same Elder Sloan, in the issue of the *Salt Lake Herald*, of Aug. 3d, attempts for the first time to disabuse the public of the idea so generally prevalent as above cited, were the foundation of the impression that had been given through the columns of the *Telegraph*, and as such, I myself, had no alternative but so to regard and accept it. I may add that I am informed that an impression prevailed here in Utah, that a challenge had been given and accepted. Under this impression I have myself both spoken and seen allusions to the anticipated discussion in several prominent papers of the country.

My note this morning with your reply, will serve to put the matter before the public in its true light and dispel the impression of very many in all parts of the country, that such a challenge had been given and that such a discussion would be held.

Feeling that I have now fully discharged my share of the responsibility in the case, it only remains for me to subscribe myself as before,

Respectfully,

J. P. NEWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

Sir:—It will be a pleasure to us, if you will address our congregation to-morrow

morning, the 7th inst., in the small Tabernacle at 10 a.m., or should you prefer it, in the New Tabernacle at 2 p.m., same instant, or both morning and evening.

Respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

B. Y.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 6, 1870.

8 o'clock, P. M.

To President BRIGHAM YOUNG:

Sir:—In reply to your note just received to preach in the Tabernacle to-morrow, I have to say that after declining and declining as you have done to-day, the discussion which I came here to hold, other arrangements to speak in the city, were accepted by me, which will preclude my compliance with your invitation.

Respectfully,

J. P. NEWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Aug. 6, 1870.

REV. DR. NEWMAN:

Sir: In accordance with our usual custom of tendering clergymen of every denomination passing through our city, the opportunity of preaching in our tabernacles of worship, I sent you, this afternoon, an invitation tendering you the use of the small Tabernacle in the morning, or the New Tabernacle in the afternoon, or both, at your pleasure, which you have seen proper to decline.

You charge me with "disclaiming and declining the discussion" which you came here to hold. I ask you, sir, what right have you to charge me with declining a challenge which I never gave you, or, to assume as a challenge from me, the writing of any unauthorized newspaper editor? Admitting that you could distort the article in question to be a challenge from me (which I do not believe you conscientiously could) was it not the duty of a gentleman to ascertain whether I was responsible for the so-called challenge before your assumption of such a thing? and certainly, much more so before making your charges.

Your assertion that if you had not chosen to construe the article in question as a challenge from me, I "could then have adopted the *Telegraph* as your [my] organ and the said article as a challenge," is an insinuation, in my judgment, very discreditably to yourself and ungentlemanly in the extreme, and forces the conclusion that the author of it would not scruple to make use of such a subterfuge himself.

You say that Mr. Sloan is the author of the article, and is perfectly capable of defending it, and I have no doubt you will find him equally willing to do so; or Professor Orson Pratt, whose name, it appears, is the only one suggested in the article. I am confident he would be willing to meet you, as would hundreds of our elders, whose fitness and respectability I would consider beyond question.

In conclusion, I will ask, what must be the opinion of every candid, reflecting mind, who views the facts as they appear? Will they not conclude that this distortion of the truth in accusing me of disclaiming and declining a challenge, which I never even contemplated, is unfair and ungentlemanly in the extreme and must have been invented with some sinister motive? Will they not consider it a paltry and insignificant attempt, on your part, to gain notice, regardless of the truth? This you may succeed in obtaining; but I am free to confess, as my opinion, that you will find such notoriety more unenviable than profitable, and as disgraceful, too, as it is unworthy of your profession.

If you think you are capable of proving the doctrine of "Plurality of Wives" unscriptural, tarry here as a missionary; we will furnish you the suitable place, the congregation, and plenty of our elders, any of whom will discuss with you on that or any other scriptural doctrine.

Respectfully,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

DR. NEWMAN AT FAUST'S HALL.

Some of our citizens were doubtless disappointed, yesterday, in not hearing the Rev. Dr. Newman, in the New Tabernacle. What was the matter? It will be seen by the correspondence in another column, that the Doctor was invited to speak in both Tabernacles, thus giving him the entire day to deliver his budget on the anti-Polygamy question. Hearing by accident that the Doctor would speak at 3 p.m., in Faust's Hall, our reporter went down. He says the great sermon that was to have been delivered before "ten thousand 'Mormons'" was preached to a congregation of not over four hundred persons, two-thirds of whom were transients—ladies and gentlemen, Government officials, resident Gentiles and Jews, and apostate Mormons. So much for the audience.

Now for the sermon: there can be but one conclusion—one verdict respecting it, that it was a masterly attempt to distort the Scriptures and make them mean something foreign to the text, to prove the negative of a great truth, to misapply and pervert history, and to abuse and malign the characters of the Old Patriarchs.

Our readers will doubtless feel compelled when they learn that all polygamists are called "bulls," not of the Wall Street specie, but the real big necked, bellowing kind and all those noble women who have dared to face the traditions of many generations, and have been, and are willing to suffer the reproach and contumely of a self-righteous Christian world, and become the wives of polygamite husbands called "slaves," and their children "brats," and that they may be turned out of doors at any time by her who is fortunate enough to be married first.

But this last clause is in bad taste when coupled with the assertion that "the last wife is always most loved." What think you, Bible readers, of the roll of honor, as called over by the Rev. gentleman? "Lamech, the murderer;" "Abraham, the coward and equivocator;" "Jacob, the swindler, liar and thief;" "Gideon, the bastard and idolater;" "David, the adulterer and murderer;" and "Solomon the man who built altars to worship the God Moloch."

The speaker delivered a very beautiful eulogy on the framers of our glorious Constitution, and the flag of our country, to which every loyal heart responded. But immediately following this eulogy, he makes the assertion that Congress has the right to prescribe

limits to man's religious faith, whenever that faith is contrary to the laws of God and common decency, the Doctor constituting himself the judge as to the law of God and decency.

The sermon concluded with the sweeping declaration that polygamy must be put down. The strong arm of government will be brought to bear upon it; but he hoped the laws would be mercifully executed; and he believed that wise legislation would so control the extingling process, that the women and children would not suffer. For the men he could not say so much. We are of the opinion that the mountain has labored and groaned tremendously, but that the mouse is a small affair!

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

The State goes Democratic.

RALEIGH, 6.—The election returns received to-day, confirm the opinion that the State has gone Democratic by from five to fifteen thousand majority.

## NEW YORK.

A slight development on the Nathan affair.—Dispatch from the sent of war—Details sent by cable to the "Herald." Napoleon III, etc.

NEW YORK.—It has transpired that some members of the family of Doctor Peckham, whose house adjoins the Nathan mansion, heard scuffling at two o'clock on the morning of the murder; and a blow followed the noise.

A cable special to the *Herald*, dated Carlsruhe 6th, 6.15 p.m., says a forward movement of the right of the Prussian army, from Trieste and Saarbrück, commenced yesterday. The Prussians captured Giercke and vigorously attacked Thionville, in overwhelming numbers. After some resistance the French threw away their arms and took to flight. At the same time yesterday, the army commanded by the Crown Prince moved in the direction of Bitché, the advance guard of the French force making slight resistance. To-day there was a general advance of the whole German line. The King has joined the army. Upwards of 2,000 prisoners have been forwarded to Frankfurt. The position of the main body of the French army at present is unknown. The French forces are supposed to be concentrating at Metz. McMahon is supposed to have fallen back from Bitché to Haguenau, towards Metz and Nancy.

A cable special to the *Herald* says there are reports that Napoleon is ill. The Prussian troops are advancing on Metz.

A *Herald* special from London, 7th says serious apprehensions of disturbances are entertained in Paris, and the strictest surveillance is exercised over the telegrams sent from there. The Emperor presided at a meeting of the Council of Ministers yesterday. The guards are under arms. Street gatherings are prohibited. Information has reached London that the defeat of McMahon is complete, and that the Crown Prince has advanced to Haguenau, capturing the place and routing the French. The French loss is stated at four thousand, in addition to a great number of prisoners, thirty pieces of artillery and six mitrailleurs were also taken. A report by a dispatch from Baden says the forces of Southern Germany have crossed the Rhine and advanced on Strasbourg. The whole French army has been driven back and it is supposed they will occupy a line between Metz and Nancy.

At a meeting of German veterans, held last night, an aid society was established, in which Generals Siegel and Weber are prominent.

The immigration last week was only 3,331, showing that the war is having a great effect.

Samuel Blatchford, under indictment for drawback frauds, has been re-appointed to his position in the weigher's department in the custom house.

Theodore Coon, a young merchant of this city, was drowned while bathing at the bridge at Hampton, Long Island.

## WASHINGTON.

Not idle, nor well employed.  
WASHINGTON, 6.—Hon. Jas. M. Cavanagh, delegate from Montana, has been earnestly engaged in endeavoring to procure the pardon of O'Neil and others, recently convicted for making a raid into Canada; he has hopes of success, and to-night left Washington on that business.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

A Defaulting Treasurer.

BOSTON, 7.—W. C. Coffin, Treasurer of the New Bedford Savings Institution, has resigned, and fled with about \$40,000 in funds.

Last night, between nine and ten o'clock, in the South District, near the old colony railroad depot, there was a disturbance, which threatened to become a serious riot. Policeman Clayton arrested a young boy named Richard Burke, who was collected and attempted to rescue him. The officer fired four shots into the crowd, all of which took effect, wounding seriously Hugh McShane, only seven years old, in the back of the neck; a boy named Hayes, in the thigh; Thomas Driscoll, thirteen years old, in the leg; and a little boy, name not known, in the breast. A very large and excited crowd rushed to the scene, and brickbats and paving stones began to fly pretty freely, but a force of policemen arriving the crowd dispersed.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Railway Accident.

ALLEGANY, PA., 7.—By the accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad last evening, Mr. Pollard, a passenger on the road, and his family, and Mr. Page, of Stanton, were badly wounded. Mr. Green, a passenger from Hanover Co., was wounded and two ladies hurt.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## ITALY.

Riot at Geneva.

TURIN.—Serious riots took place in Geneva yesterday, arising out of the Proder criminal trial; two persons were killed.

## FRANCE.

Enthusiasm in Paris, etc.—Proclamation to the People of Paris—French Official Dispatches of their Great Defeat—Prussians on the way to Paris—The French People Exhorted to rise en masse.

PARIS.—The enthusiasm of the people here over the favorable reports from the frontier is indescribable. Enormous crowds are in the streets around the Bourse, so that no vehicles can pass, and they are shouting and singing patriotic songs. The cafes are filled to overflowing. Placards are posted at the Bourse, giving the particulars of the last two days' fighting. Official reports are awaited with feverish anxiety, but none have yet appeared. As the government will permit no other news from the army to be telegraphed abroad, the *Bulletin* reports cannot be used. The attacks made last night upon the shops of the money changers were occasioned by imprudent remarks made by some of their employees, who were Germans. At one shop, which bore the arms of Russia, a placard was placed, bearing the inscription "Respect for the arms of Russia." The shops menaced last night remain closed to-day. The *Gaulois* prints a dispatch from Metz, reporting that a regiment of the royal guard of Prussia was cut to pieces at Tessenburg on Thursday, and a Prussian general wounded. The French soldiers fought like lions, and the loss of the enemy was seven thousand.

*La Liberte* has the following from official sources: Frossard has only received a short distance, McMahon fought near Niederbronn, his headquarters were at Haguenau, and he has fallen back on St. Overne, thus Strasbourg is menaced.

A private dispatch is said to have been received, announcing that a corps of Baden troops have crossed the Rhine above Basle.

The Council of ministers has addressed, over the signature of all the members, the following proclamation to the people of Paris: "Inhabitants of Paris, your indignation has been naturally aroused by odious manoeuvres; the guilty ones have been arrested, and justice soon investigates their cases. The government takes the most energetic measures to prevent a recurrence of such infamy. In the name of our country, in the name of our heroic army, we ask you to be calm, patient and orderly. Disorder in Paris would be victory for the Prussians. As soon as any certain news reaches here, good or evil, it shall be communicated immediately. Let us be united, having one wish, one sentiment, the triumph of our arms."

The following official dispatch has been received:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, METZ, Aug. 7, 8.30 a.m.—That we may hold our position here, it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to great efforts of patriotism. We lose neither our coolness nor our confidence, but the trial is hard. McMahon, after the battle of Kirchhoffen, retreated, at the same time covering the road to Nancy. The corps of Gen. Frossard, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defense. The Major General is at the front."

METZ, 7, 3.30.—"My communications have been intercepted with Marshal McMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position."

NAPOLEON.

METZ, 7, 4.30 a.m.—The Major General of the army to the Minister of the Interior: "After a series of engagements in which the enemy brought a heavy force into the field, Marshal McMahon was forced to fall back from his first line; the corps of General Frossard had to fight yesterday from two p.m. with the entire army of the enemy; having held his position until six p.m. he was ordered to retreat, which he made in good order."

[Signed] LEROUX.

After the receipt of the above Paris the following proclamation was issued: "The details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of spirit. The situation is not compromised on our territory; but a serious effort necessary. A battle appears imminent. In the presence of this grave news, our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing the Capital, with all possible haste, in a state of defense, in order to facilitate the execution of military preparations. We declare the Capital in a state of siege. There must be no faint-heartedness, no divisions. Our resources are immense! Let us pursue the struggle without flinching, and the country will be saved."

PARIS, 7, via LONDON.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet on Thursday, 11th inst. A dispatch from the Emperor, announcing McMahon's defeat and separation from the main army, caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, the position will yet be retrieved. The Prussians are over the frontier and advancing on Paris. The French speak of a battle as imminent. *La Liberte* bids the people of France to rise en masse, and repel the invaders.

PARIS, 7.—At 10 p.m., by order of the Emperor, Regent, signed by M. Ollivier, Minister of Justice, Duke de Grammont, Minister of foreign affairs, M. Chauden de Valdrome, Minister of the Interior, M. Segre, Minister of finance, M. Vicomte de Isan, Minister of war, ad interim. Paris *Journal Officiel* contains the following dispatches: Metz, 6th, 6.35 p.m. No further news has been received from Marshal McMahon, on the Saar. Gen. Frossard's corps alone has been engaged; the result is still uncertain.

A dispatch from the Emperor, dated 3.30 a.m., Sunday, says: "Communication with McMahon having been cut off nothing was received from him till last evening. It has been announced that McMahon's loss was great in the battle, but his retirement was effected in good order."

Metz, 8, 11 p.m. The corps of Gen. Frossard is in retreat; details wanting.

PARIS, 7.—The *Press* of to-day says: At the Bourse yesterday, several persons were arrested. At three o'clock shouts of "a bas la Bourse" were uttered by parties exasperated by dissimulation and false news, whereupon orders were given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious, and tore up the railings around the enclosure; a force was brought to bear and the building was evacuated amid applause from the crowd on the place outside. A judicial investigation is now going on.

*La Liberte* publishes the following: At one o'clock to-day the Bourse was invaded by a crowd, maddened with joy and enthusiasm, and instantaneous windows in all the streets near

by were hung with flags on account of the great victory announced to have been gained by MacMahon. We managed to get through the crowd to the bureau of the commissary of police, who said he had not received any official news of the war. A few moments after a placard was put up by the administration, which announced that the corps of MacMahon occupied a strong position, but it made no mention of a battle.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, METZ, 7, 11 a.m.—The concentration of the troops continues without obstacle, and hostilities seem to have ceased.

Metz, 7, 6.20 a.m.—During the fighting yesterday the Prussians fired upon the ambulances at Forbach, and set fire to the town. The third corps was engaged at Forbach; supported by only two divisions from other corps. The corps of Generals Admiral and Follay were not in the fight. The combat commenced at 1 o'clock, and at first appeared of little importance; but soon large masses of troops, hidden in the woods, attempted to turn our position.

At 3 o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed and had given up the attack; but fresh troops arriving to their assistance Frossard was obliged to retire. To-day troops, which got separated yesterday, are concentrating around Metz. In a battle near Kirchweiler, Marshal McMahon had the support of five divisions of Gen. Follay's corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to join their corps.

The details of this battle are still very vague. It is said that many cavalry charges were made, but the Prussians had mitrailleurs, which did us much harm.

The *Journal Officiel*, in a second edition to-day, publishes the following proclamation: "Frenchmen, up to this hour we have always given with reserve all certain news which we have received, and we continue to do so. Last night we received the following dispatch: Metz, 6th, midnight. Marshal McMahon has lost a battle; General Frossard on the Saar, has been obliged to retreat, his retreat was effected in good order. All can be retrieved."

[Signed] NAPOLEON.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Big Prussian Victory—Prussia approves England's course.

LONDON, 6, 9.30 p.m.—The following dispatch has just been received: "Weissenburg, via Berlin, Saturday, Aug. 6. The Prussian Royal has defeated Marshal McMahon."

The following official report of the above victory was received at Berlin, Aug. 6, 6.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. "The Prussian Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle: 'A victorious battle has been fought near Worth; McMahon has been totally beaten by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitché.' Signed Frederick William, Prince Royal, Field of Battle, near Worth."

LONDON, 7.—The position taken by England in regard to Belgium is approved by Prussia.

## PRUSSIA.

French prisoners on the way to prison.— McMahon wounded.—The whole of the French force retreating.—1,000 French taken prisoners.—Saarbrück retaken by the Prussians.—Proclamation by Prince Royal.—The French retreating; their atrocity.

BERLIN, 6.—The prisoners from Weissenburg are passing through the city on their way to the fortified prison of Spandau; the police authorities have issued a notice, calling on the citizens to be dignified in their behavior toward and generous in treating the prisoners, though enemies.

The Prince Royal, Frederick William, commanding the South German army has issued the following proclamation: "Soldiers of the Third Corps, being appointed to command you by the King, I greet you! Soldiers of Prussia, Wurtemberg and Baden, united under my command, your courage, discipline and perseverance fill me with pride, joy and confidence that your true fraternity will continue to spread your flag over new victories which, God aiding us, will insure honor and peace to United Germany."

SAARBRÜCK SIXTH, 7 p.m.—The town of Saarbrück has just been retaken by the first Prussian army corps, under Gen. Steinmetz.

MAYENCE, 6, 9 p.m.—The head of the Prussian columns approached Saar on the 5th. This morning Gen. Kewenz found the army to the west of Saarbrück in a strong position in the mountains near Spherphen, and immediately he commenced to attack their positions. Barnkow and Shapangel came up, and General Goeven took command, and, after a very severe fight, the position occupied by Gen. Frossard was taken by assault. Gen. Francois and Col. Fenter are among the wounded. The enemy covered his retreat with a heavy force of artillery. Gen. Francois is dead. Loss heavy on both sides, the number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

MAYENCE, 7, 4 a.m.—The Prince Royal reports, Aug. 6th, evening, that in the battle in which we defeated McMahon, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions from the corps of Follay and Canrobert, we have taken two eagles, six mitrailleurs and at least 4,000 prisoners. The loss was great on both sides.

BERLIN, 6, via London, 1.30 a.m.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire forces and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early on Saturday morning, west of Saarbrück, near Speckhorn Hills. Kamos commanded the forces supported by Generals Burnakow and Stumpnagel. Gen. Vengbrun utilized severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during the retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet.

King William sends the following dispatch to the Queen: "Good news, a great victory has been won by our Fritz! God be praised for His mercy. We have captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards and mitrailleurs. McMahon, during the fight, was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from eleven in the morning till nine at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses are heavy."

MAYENCE, 7.—Prince