

separated yesterday, are concentrating around Metz. In a battle near Fierchweiler, Marshal McMahon had the support of five divisions of Gen. Foilly'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.

BERLIN. — General Steinmetz telegraphs to General Henemfeldt, 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 the fourteenth division, which was reinforced successively by six battalions, three batteries and some cavalry. We took by assault the heights of Spierene, 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."

"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. Roulé is among the missing. Our artillery suffered heavily. McMahon is in communication with Gen. Foilly. 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."

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 EMPRESS.

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 could be procured. The *Guard Nationale*, the *Guard Municipale* and firemen would make up a solid army of 100,000. Paris is free from danger.

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

*La Liberté* 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 1811. 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 Pius the Ninth can find a place of shelter.

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:

LONDON.—Generals Phil. Sheridan and Forsythe 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 restoring the spirits to a defeated army, and this, while the enemy is concentrating at the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon bring in the reappearance 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.

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 Staverve, and says his corps suffered less than reported.

Napoleon has his headquarters at Chalons 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 Prussians are around Metz and Stavote. 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 Forsythe, 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.

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.

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

An imperial decree has appeared convoking the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-morrow. The report of the Minister of War is approved by the Empress, and published in the *Journal*. The Minister says existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the Capital, and to garrison it with fresh troops, allowing all those which the Emperor keeps under his orders to contend in the open country against an enemy, emboldened by his first success to the point of marching on Paris; but Paris will not be taken unawares. The exterior forts received their arms some time ago, and they have commenced to arm around the city. A state of siege has been declared. The erection of the works will be commenced to-morrow, and the exterior forts are in a condition to sustain a siege, and in a few days the entire circuit of the walls will be found in a similar condition. Neither the strong arms or devotion of the inhabitants will be wanting for this task. The National Guard is to defend the ramparts, which it will have helped to render invulnerable. Forty thousand men have been taken from its ranks and added to its present garrison, which will be more than enough to make an active defense against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defense of Paris therefore, will be assured, but there is a point not less essential: it is the necessity of filling up the void in our army. With the regiments still at our disposal in France and Algeria, with a fourth battalion of each of our hundred regiments, includ-

ing those members who belong to the Garde Mobile, and with a portion of our *gens d'arme* we may easily put into the field 150,000. Besides this number, the class of 1869 will give us 60,000 men, who in a month will become real soldiers.

French dispatches to-day report that actual hostilities are momentarily suspended, but a rumor prevails that the Prussian armies are concentrated and a battle is raging before Metz. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the result of the recent battle means the triumph of the Prussians in the war. The German press, generally, consider the French loss irretrievable, but there are three French corps which have not yet been under fire. A general battle in front of Metz is considered probable to-morrow. The Prussians are moving in that direction by forced marches. The defenses of Paris are officially reported to be nearly ready to resist the heaviest assault, and one hundred and fifty thousand men are ready to fill up the ranks of the army in the field, and the arming of all adults is contemplated.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Earl Granville stated that the neutrality of Belgium was now assured, the powers at war having concurred in a pledge to support it. He recited, at great length, the cause of the negotiations undertaken by the British government, and which, he said, had been brought to this satisfactory result.

SULY, 7, a. m.—It is reported that McMahon was wounded in the battle yesterday.

BERLIN, 7.—To New York direct. The following official dispatch has been received here: "Mayence, 6th, 6:10 p.m. The French have turned tail on their entire line, and commenced to retreat towards the interior of France. The French had commenced the advance from Saarbrücken, which they had held since the famous battle of the 3d of August; but having to fall back, they burned that rich and unprotected town and in withdrawing spread the conflagration by throwing hot shot into it."

COPENHAGEN 5.—Ten French men-of-war to-day entered the Baltic; this makes 19 French war vessels now in the Baltic.

ROME, 8.—The last of the French army of occupation left Civita Vecchia to-day in steamers for Marseilles and the seat of war.

MUNICH.—The journals of Bavaria make the following report concerning Weirith:

"Early on the morning of the 7th, just as our troops had left their bivouacs to march on Ergolsheim, the thunder of cannon was heard. Our movements were hastened, and we soon came up with the first corps, which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed to make an assault upon the heights of Geremene, which were carried about five o'clock, the French being repulsed in disorder and with heavy loss. The action was severe and sanguinary. The King issued congratulatory orders to the second corps, thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry."

LONDON, 9.—A dispatch from Carlsruhe, to-day, states that Strasburg was surrounded by sixty thousand troops, mostly South Germans, and must surrender, as the garrison numbers only 7,000, although this does not include the National Garde of the city, which would increase the garrison largely should it be called out. The advance of the Prussians from Saarlouis and Treves has commenced, and it is supposed Prince Frederick Charles is in command, and that an immediate attack will be made on the French at Metz.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has assurances from private parties in Paris, that the empire is on the verge of a collapse; the Parisians are receiving arms, and they are all republicans at heart. The establishment of a provisional government is already talked of. The Orleansists, through Generals Changarnier and Wochu are in the ascendant, and eminent imperialists are leaving Paris and France.

Letters from Paris say that the citizens, in defiance of martial law, continue to assemble in the streets and discuss the war.

The following official dispatch; dated Atharburg, Aug. 8th has been received: yesterday, after a battle, the enemy retreated in the greatest disorder. The French artillery attempted to make a stand at Neiderfrun, but that town was taken by the Bavarians. The enemy retired en route to Bitsche. The cavalry of Wurtemberg captured the enemies' stores and four pieces of artillery at Reyhestafen. Dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army. This morning we have occupied

Hageman, evacuated by the enemy. The German troops hold both banks of the Saar, having occupied Saar, Seguinnes and Forbach, with slight resistance by the French.

There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said, officially, that two millions of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million.

METZ, 9.—The enemy in large force is concentrated in front of Metz. Marshal Bazaine has direction of the operations. The corps of General Fossard has retired in good order on Metz. All has been quiet during the night. The Emperor has just gone to the general headquarters of Marshal Bazaine.

*Le Temps* announces that Marshal Bazaine is appointed Commander-in-chief and General Louché Major General of the army. General Lebœuf retires. *Le Parlement* says the ministry have determined to create a national committee, with power to act under all circumstances arising from the war.

While some departments of the left were at the corps legislatif to-day a great crowd surrounded the place, and shouted for arms. It is rumored that Henri Rochefort will be released. The people are assembled in great numbers on the boulevards, and there is much agitation, but no disorder.

Americans here are receiving their passports.

The ministers have issued the following proclamation:

"Frenchmen, we have told the whole truth; it is for you to do your duty. Let a shout come from one end of France to the other! Let the people vie with each other in sustaining the great cause. Some of our regiments have fallen before overwhelming numbers; but the army has not been defeated. Sustain it to the fortunate end. Let us oppose with tenacity. Let the inhabitants of all parts of France, not subject to the burden of the war, rush to the assistance of their brethren in the East! Let France be united! Heaven bless our arms!"

PARIS.—The proclamation of martial law was rather a precautionary than an imperative measure, and its enforcement is not contemplated.

PARIS, 9.—*La Liberté* says the Emperor is in the neighborhood of Metz. The corps of General Frossard has united with that of Bazaine, who now has 100,000 men. The five journals that signed the Democratic manifesto have been warned that at the first revolutionary movement they will be suppressed. Several persons, said to be Prussian spies, have been arrested here to-day.

A correspondent of *Le Temps* describes an interview between the French minister and Cardinal Antonelli on the 27th ult. The former having read Grammont's dispatch directing the evacuation of the Roman States by the French troops, Antonelli said, "I will mention it to the Holy Father." "Then I may expect an answer in the evening?" inquired the minister. The Cardinal replied, "I will receive you with pleasure in the evening." The Marquis de Bonneville called on the Cardinal in the evening, and the following brief conversation took place:

Marquis, "What does his holiness say?"

Cardinal, "He says 'God will provide for me, may I never see French troops again!'"

Marquis, "is that all?"

Cardinal, "all."

The *Journal Officiel*, after describing the resources, patriotism and spirit of the nation, which always have been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other power would like to see Prussia making the North and Baltic seas Prussian lakes, including smaller states, and acquiring a dangerous preponderance of power. Favorable signs are already apparent that England, satisfied with the categorical assurances of France, hastens to render secure Northern France by causing Belgian neutrality to be respected. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark popular feeling is with France, and the Emperor of Russia gives proof of the best understanding with France. Austria and Italy are arming, and will cause embarrassment to Prussia. French diplomacy is not more idle than French arms, and the event will be that France will prove that she is not degenerated in 1870.

BERLIN.—All the rumors of a naval battle heretofore circulated are false. An opera house in this city has been given for the use of a ladies' sewing society, for hospital purposes. The building is now nearly filled with wounded. Bankers decline to give a Prussian war loan, but the people subscribe for it freely.

(Continued on thirteenth page.)