

PARIS, 10th.—A number of French newspaper correspondents, who arrived to-day, are wounded. In their accounts of the battle, they testify to the wonderful bravery of the French troops and particularly the African corps, who fought for eight hours incessantly, against overpowering odds. Military spirit and enthusiasm is increasing. The utmost good order prevails. Abbe Burron was killed at Worth while helping the wounded.

Contrary to all previous reports, it is now stated that the Prince Imperial is still at Metz.

The Queen promises a searching inquiry into the Greek massacre.

After the adjournment of the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, a mob whose feelings were wrought up to a pitch of fury, went to the residence of Granier De Cassagnac and made threatening demonstrations. Cassagnac was warned of his danger and fled to a house of his own, and the mob, not finding their victim, dispersed.

Le Pays, Cassagnac's journal, to-day, denounces the republicans as allies of Prussia. Paul Del Cassagnac publishes a letter to the prefect of police, stating that Lisagary, who was condemned to twelve months imprisonment, and who fled to Brussels to escape punishment, has returned to Paris, and, last night, was at the head of the mob which attacked his father.

An official dispatch from Metz, at 1:30 this morning says that the Emperor has gone to visit the cantonments of the army and the enthusiasm of the soldiers hourly increases. Signs of battle are eagerly waited for. Changaror has been placed on the General's staff; his presence has an excellent effect.

LONDON.—A special correspondent, writing from the Prussian headquarters, at Mayence, Saturday morning, says the news of the Prussian victory over McMahon has been made known. The fight was very bloody, and there was a great loss on the Prussian side as well as on the French. The Bavarian troops behaved finely. Many Turcos were taken. Bismarck, before leaving Berlin, was asked whether, if successful, Germany ought not to insist on Napoleon's abdication? He replied: "No; Germany can only fight for German subjects and not for the French."

La Liberte reports that the Empress says the last news from headquarters are reassuring that immediate danger is passed and that all the disposals made are good.

The *Figaro* asserts that two divisions of the French infantry and eight of cavalry have not yet been engaged, making 220,000 men altogether.

A special correspondent writes from Paris, last night, that marshal Baryuay d'Hilliers' proclamation against forming groups in the streets is nearly a dead letter. There are always, day and night, large assemblies about the office of the Minister of the Interior, waiting for news and are considerably grouped about all the kiosks where newspapers are sold, reading the news.

LONDON 10, noon.—General Dumont will take command of a division of the French army. Of the 77th Regiment of the line, engaged at Saarbruck, only eighty men and four officers reported themselves after the fight.

A special dispatch from Paris at midnight, speaking of a scene in the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, says a deputy demanded the deposition of the Emperor. He was called to order by the deputies, who then abandoned the hall and scattered to the committee rooms. Outside a wild crowd assembled and refused to disperse. Bodies of cavalry and lancers were stationed in all the surrounding streets. The courtyard of the Tuilleries was thronged with soldiers. Around the hall of the Corps Legislatif the police repeatedly charged the mob, but the latter returned after each charge. Bodies of the Nationale Gaurds threw down their arms and fraternized with the populace; the other detachment remained passive.

LONDON, 10.—The Queen delivered her speech to Parliament from her throne, as follows, to-day:

"My Lords and gentlemen, we continue to receive the good will and friendship of the foreign powers. We have used our best efforts to avert the war between France and Prussia and we shall now direct our attention to the strict observance of neutrality, and endeavor to check the operations of the causes which might tend to enlarge the area of the conflict. We will continue, if the opportunity occurs, to restore an early and honorable peace. We have tendered the belligerents treaties calculated to give security to Belgium. The belligerents have since signed the treaties and the other powers have been invited to accede to the arrangement."

THE FRENCH REVERSES.

THE War news of the past day or two is of the most exciting character. The contending forces, after a long delay and preparation, have come together in deadly conflict, and the prestige which the Prussian arms acquired in their late war with Austria, has been maintained and increased. The legions of *la belle France* have been driven and routed, and dismay and consternation are pretty general in France. During the preparations for the conflict, and the march of the French troops to the seat of war, the enthusiasm of the troops and people knew no bounds, and from the accounts furnished by special correspondents to the Eastern press, the difference between the mood of the French and Prussians was similar to that related by historians of the Cavaliers and Roundheads in the time of the civil war, which resulted in the establishment of the Commonwealth in England. The Prussians were grave and serious, but full of determination and confidence; while the French were singing songs and full of merriment. The result is as might almost have been expected: Men who go to fight full of froth and effervescence are not very likely to contend successfully against a foe filled with sober resolution and determination.

But the result thus far will surprise the general public of both hemispheres; very few anticipated that either side would meet with such severe reverses as the French have met; and the general opinion inclined to the belief that at the opening of the campaign the advantage would be with France.

The present position of the French is serious, and judging from the tone of the dispatches in yesterday's paper, issued by the French authorities, it is so considered by them.

It must not be supposed, however, that a reverse like the present, severe as it is, can necessarily entail permanent defeat upon the French people; if their heart is in the war, directly the reverse may be anticipated. Reverse and defeat of a serious nature at the commencement of the struggle may arouse them to the real nature of the conflict upon which they have entered, and urge them to put forth all they are capable of doing. If such should be the case, the expectation entertained, according to to-day's dispatches, in some quarters, of a speedy termination of the war, is not very likely to be realized. France under the first Napoleon, single handed, carried on a contest for years, almost against united Europe; the same grit still exists and Prussia's triumph may be short lived if the strength and resources of the nation are put forth to the full extent in the present war.

The dispatches to-day say that the Emperor is ill. No wonder if he is. He is getting old, has long been infirm; and his position is most serious. He is at the head of a nation as fickle as brave, by whom military renown has ever been esteemed the chief of glories; and if the Emperor lead them to defeat and disgrace they will be very likely to turn him and his dynasty out of doors. Hence success to the French arms is an absolute necessity to Napoleon, and he and his ministry will be sure to make the most gigantic efforts to ensure it. If fate should decide against him his sympathizers will not be very numerous. Prussia has been forced into the conflict; and though her king and prime minister are unscrupulous and tyrannical, yet success to their arms in the present contest would be hailed with general satisfaction.

THAT FALSE DISPATCH.

It is said that a lie will run a league while truth is putting on its boots. But in these days truth, though a little slower at starting, sometimes contrives to overtake and distance its opponent. We have an illustration of this in the lying dispatch which was sent from this city a short time since, respecting an insult said to have been offered to Gen. Augur during his short stay here. We have previously alluded to this dispatch and have given the name of the person who, we were informed, was its author. In looking over our eastern exchanges this morning we find the following dispatch upon this subject among their telegraphic items:

"The insult reported to have been offered to General Augur, by the Mormons at Salt Lake, is stated to have been a pure fabrication."

It has not taken long to nail that lie to the counter and to give the public

the truth; but how must the infamous creature who fabricated the falsehood feel to have his mendacity thus quickly exposed? Such a fellow must have a hardened conscience and a brazen cheek or he would never show himself in public where he is known.

THE NEWMAN CHALLENGE.

FROM the letters which we publish in another column it will be seen that Dr. Newman has at last concluded to challenge President Young to meet him in personal and public debate to discuss the question "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" Had he done this in the beginning, instead of trying to make it appear that he was the challenged party, the correspondence might have been much more brief and simple than it is; for, as he will find, there is no unwillingness here to discuss this question in the fullest and most ample manner, so long as the Bible is accepted as the standard—the Bible as it is written, and not as it may be spiritualized and distorted by the commentaries and sophistries of men. President Young has given Dr. Newman the names of two gentlemen—Elders Orson Pratt and John Taylor—either of whom will act as his representative and in his stead in the discussion. As he says it is not notoriety that he seeks, and that neither President Young nor this system can afford him any notoriety that he desires, the appointment of a representative ought to suit him. We understand that he has selected Elder Orson Pratt as the one with whom he will discuss. But, as will be seen from the correspondence, though the challenging party, he wishes Elder Pratt to take the affirmative of the question. He has been striving to gain this point from the beginning; hence, his anxiety to make it appear that he was challenged. Rather than to have the discussion fall through, however, Elder Pratt, it seems, is willing, if Dr. Newman will not take the affirmative, to take it himself. We are pleased to see this. There has been enough crowing and flapping of wings over the supposed disinclination of the "Mormons" to discuss this question. We would suggest to the Doctor and his friends that the words of one of old are applicable in the present instance: "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

We hear that a proposition has been made by Dr. Newman's friends to have each speaker occupy about three hours each in setting forth his side, and that on this point the gentlemen who have the arrangements in hand are debating. We sincerely hope for the sake of the public and the interest of the discussion that this point will be waived. Such a method would not be discussion; it would be lecturing. We have had that already in Dr. Newman's sermons and Elder Pratt's replies to them. There was no necessity for Dr. Newman to come here to thus handle the subject; he could have done that at home, and we would have published his remarks *verbatim*, as we have done already with what he has said, and distributed them throughout our settlements. In the proposed discussion the remarks on each side should be limited, at most, to thirty minutes; we should think twenty minutes better, allowing, if necessary, a little longer time to the opening speeches. This would make the discussion interesting to the hearers, more pleasant for the reporters, and more satisfactory in every way; and we can see no objection to it, unless Doctor Newman has all his subject written out in discourses of three hours' length, which would make the allotment of twenty or thirty minutes to each of the disputants rather inconvenient for him.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

THE dispatches to-day show that the news from the seat of war has had an alarming effect in Paris. The city has been declared in a state of siege and martial law proclaimed; and so great is the anxiety of the government, that fifty thousand men, it is said, are engaged in placing its defences in a position to resist a powerful enemy. The excitement among the people is fearful. The result of the campaign, so far, has been exactly contrary to their expectations. They looked for French victories easily gained, and owing to the policy of the government they have been kept in ignorance of the result, and have been deceived with reports of victory. The true state of the case was at last made known to them by reprints of articles from English newspapers; and when the assurance of defeat burst upon

them they seem to have been seized with the frenzy of despair, and the most rigorous exertions of the authorities have scarcely been sufficient to preserve order.

As usual in times of excitement, especially in France, political adventurers have not been slow to seize the opportunity offered to make capital for their parties, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has assurances, from private parties in Paris, that the empire is about to collapse, that the Orleanists are in the ascendant, etc., etc., all of which, we have no doubt, is nothing more than sensation claptrap sent forth by these same political tricksters and adventurers.

All the world knows that the French people are mercurial—easily excited or depressed; but the present aspect of affairs gives little indication of the collapse of the empire. The reverses of the present, startling as they are, will, we have no doubt, be followed by a reaction and brilliant victories quite as startling. France seems now to be fully aware of the position. The idea of French soil being invaded, has roused the national feeling as such an event only could rouse it, and millions have responded to the patriotic appeals of the ministry and authorities to repel the advance of the invader.

This is ominous, and betokens reverses and defeat of a terrible nature to the Prussians, or it means nothing. Men when fighting for home and fire-side will do more than under any other circumstances; and we expect to hear in a very few days of the legions of Prussia being chased at a double quick beyond the French border and terribly chastised. Let this reaction once set in, and the bombardment of German cities commence, by the French ironclads, and the note of triumph now so loudly rung by Prussia will be changed to mourning. Permanent reverse and defeat to France is next to an impossibility. The day for conquering French soil by invasion is past, and it is not possible to imagine a combination of circumstances under which such an event could be accomplished.

Let the tide of fortune once turn in favor of France, and the war be prosecuted successfully by her, and the star of the "man of destiny" will be again in the ascendant and he will be the idol of the nation; and it is more than probable that the present conflict may be the means of realizing the most ambitious dreams of the Emperor, namely, the perpetuation of his dynasty.

In the mean time there is no question but the position is grave, and that excitement runs higher in the French Capital and throughout the nation than since the revolutions of '48 and '51.

MR. CULLOM SCOOPED.

THE long and bitter controversy in the Eighth Congressional District of Illinois terminated, as already reported by telegraph, in the defeat of Mr. Cullom and the nomination of Col. Merriam. This result was reached after 180 ballots, four days' session and one adjournment. Before going into a ballot the delegates passed a resolution pledging the Convention to support whomsoever should be nominated. Mr. Cullom's Utah bill was no strength to him. He was anxious that it should pass the House, thinking its passage would aid him at home. So it was passed. But he has been disappointed. It weakened him. He might have obtained the nomination had his fame as the man who introduced the bill called by his name never been achieved. It is asserted that he distributed the federal patronage very unfairly in his district and his party did not like this; but whether this was so or not, we have to record the fact that Mr. Cullom was scooped at the nominating convention.

GENTLE Anna Dickenson is exhausted. Her arduous labors during the past winter have been too severe upon her, and told sadly, so a correspondent writes, on her constitution. She has gone to Swampscott—delightful and poetical place—to recuperate so as to be ready for next winter. She tried Newport; but there were too many restraints there, and these she cannot bear. She could not lie around on the rocks at Newport, with the sunlight streaming over her and the breeze tossing her curls; she can at Swampscott, so she prefers to recuperate at the latter place. She never wears gloves, this correspondent says, will never put a hat on when she can help it and carries a white parasol, and then what a pretty picture she makes, he writes, "as she reclines on the gray rocks, her black and white draperies fluttering in the wind," etc., etc.