

hundred acres of land, just outside the southern line of Brooklyn, for which he paid two hundred thousand dollars.

The Boston *Herald* has a report that the French war steamer *Latouche* has been ordered to leave Newport by a U. S. brig; it was suspected that she was waiting the arrival of the Prussian bark *August*, bound for Fall river, loaded with scrap iron.

Mrs. Anne Granch and two children have been burned to death in a fire in a tenement house, in Williamsburg.

The robbery of the Methodist book concern safe was effected on Tuesday evening by burglars, who entered the building by means of false keys, and, after an unsuccessful attempt on the safe of the book concern, containing two hundred thousand dollars in notes, bonds and silver ware, they succeeded in opening the small safe, and finished their operations by spreading out and partaking of a sumptuous lunch, which they brought with them. The bonds taken were the property of J. C. Durbin, of Jersey City. The Methodist officers decline any assistance from the police or detectives, in ferreting out the thieves.

NEW ORLEANS.—J. W. Willis Menard, colored, who contested the seat of Bailey, from the second district, in Congress, was yesterday sent before the criminal court, charged with attempting to outrage a girl, living with his family. Menard's wife was accused as an accessory. He was held in \$500 bail, to answer the charges.

The fleet surgeon of the European squadron, in a letter to the navy department, reports that the number of cases of small-pox, on the *Franklin*, was fifty, with five deaths. Her crew numbered five hundred and ninety-seven.

Judge Humphreys, to-day, over-ruled the motion to attach Secretary Cox and the Commissioner of the Land Office for contempt, in the McGarrahan case, but ordered that the injunction of the court, restraining the New India Company from receiving the patent, be respected, till the hearing of the case in a full court can be had.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—The liquor house of J. Tunkentien & Co., has suspended. The coinage at the branch mint in August was two millions, three hundred and seventy thousand.

The business portion of Iowa Hill, Cal., was burned yesterday.

NEW YORK.—The *World's* cable special reports another tremendous battle to-day, before Sedan: McMahon with an inferior force is disputing every inch of ground with desperate valor.

Palikao said to-day that McMahon had not suffered nearly as much as the Germans and was fighting around Etienne, several days in the same region. The Parisians believe that McMahon is able to hold the Germans at bay till the army of Lyons, 150,000 strong can be brought into action.

A cable special to the *Tribune*, London, 1, says a correspondent of the *Tribune* with the first Prussian army, writes yesterday, that the second army lent the Crown Prince two and a half corps ten days ago; these have been returned, as the plan has been changed from starving out Metz, to bombardment. Heavy artillery has been mounted against the forts St. Quentin and Flapperville. Dysentery and typhus fever prevail in Metz. A white flag was sent out on the thirtieth for water for the surgeons and medicines, as the water in the Moselle is unwholesome. The same correspondent telegraphs to-day, from Saarlouis, "There is no enemy this side the Meuse. Twenty thousand Landwehr went hence yesterday. Dysentery is depopulating Saarbrück. A heavy sortie was made eastward from Metz, yesterday, and was repulsed. Heavy canonading at Metz was heard this morning.

NEW YORK 2.—The *Sun* says we have just learned, with deep regret, that Chief Justice Chase has, for some time past, been suffering from a paralytic stroke, which, without entirely destroying the use of his limbs, incapacitates him from walking without help, and seriously affects his mind; his recovery is desired rather than confidently expected: indeed it is considered doubtful whether he will ever again be able to resume the arduous labors of the Bench. He is now at the country seat of Senator Sprague, his son-in-law, on the Narragansett Bay, where he has the best medical attendance the country can afford.

NEW YORK.—A cable special to the *Herald*, dated Paris 1—Evening, says a newspaper states that on the 26th Bazaine gained a substantial victory over Prince Frederick Charles' cavalry, and that on the 30th, the Prussians obtained advantage over Failley's corps, but yesterday, McMahon gained an important victory.

A special to the Western Associated Press, dated London 2, 30, p.m., contains the following official dispatch, dated at Bouillon, Belgium, a few miles from Sedan. "The battle yesterday, was very bloody, and resulted disastrously for the French, who retreated on Messieres. The Prussians now occupy Geveurne, a few miles to the north-east of Sedan. Some ten thousand officers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgian territory, where they were required to instantly surrender their arms. Great numbers of wounded have also been admitted to Belgium for humanity's sake.

NEW YORK, 3.—A Berlin telegram announces the capitulation and surrender of the entire French army at Sedan. King William announces that the Emperor Louis Napoleon, yesterday, surrendered to himself; McMahon is wounded.

A dispatch just received at this office says that King William announces to Queen Augusta the surrender of the whole French army at Sedan, including the Emperor himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—Private advices from Mazatlan, of Aug. 21st, say that young Mejia had escaped from the power of Placido Vega, and had arrived there. One of Lozado's commandants who had been bribed to release him, hired three assassins, who murdered seven officials in charge of Mejia, among whom was the nephew of Vega.

ST. LOUIS.—A special to the *Republican* from Cheyenne, Wyoming 1st, says Messrs Brunot and Campbell, Special Indian Commissioners, leave to-morrow to meet General McCook, and about three hundred lodges of Utes, near Denver. Little Crow runners, from Red Cloud, report that the Sioux and northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes are holding a great council on Powder River. Red Cloud and Man-afraid-of-his-horse, with all the Ogalalla, Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes are on the way to meet the Commissioners, about the middle of next moon.—September 15. There will probably be from a thousand to fifteen hundred lodges. Their annuity goods are expected by the Indians at the meeting with the Commissioners, and a failure to receive them may seriously embarrass negotiations.

The first carload of grain in bulk, ever shipped from this city south, by railroad, went off yesterday consigned to Augusta, Georgia. In consideration of its pioneer character, it was taken free.

The employees of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad are on the strike at East St. Louis, demanding wages for two months past. A camp has been formed on the line of the track, between Upper Point island and the main shore, and a barricade thrown, up to six o'clock last evening. Four engines coming in had been captured. No trains are allowed to go out. The men are quiet and orderly but determined. The Toledo W. & W. Co. have lately come into possession of this line of road, and says the men have no claim upon them. A compromise is expected.

NEW YORK.—Half the bathing houses at Long Branch were swept away by a high tide last night.

A special cable dispatch says, private telegrams from Pekin announce another massacre by the Chinese there, and the British Consul is said to have been one of the victims.

A cable special to the N. Y. *Times*, dated Paris 2, evening, says Paris breathes freely to-night: the success of the French arms at Courcelles and Carignan settles the question of the abandonment of the siege of the capital. At Courcelles, Bazaine caught Prince Charles in a trap. He wrote a letter, to fall into his hands, saying the troops were starving and, if not relieved, must surrender. Prince Charles advanced confidently at the head of his cavalry, and a regiment, flying purposely before him, he was drawn into an ambush, and nearly all the five corps of cavalry were cut to pieces. At Carignan, McMahon defeated the left wing and centre of the enemy, and forced the right wing to retreat.

The Bishop of Verdun was killed on the 28th., while carrying a white flag. There is terrible vindictiveness against the Prussians for their outrages on the Catholic church. The war is degenerating into one of religion and races.

The woolen mill of Birkhead & Co., Beverly, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday; the proprietors lose two hundred thousand dollars.

Stewart Hardy and John Hill, laborers, were found dead at the bottom of a well, near Chargewater, N. J., yesterday; they were repairing the well and perished from foul air.

A *World's* special by cable, dated London 2, says a telegram from Florenville, Belgium, Luxembourg, says on

Wednesday the French, after fighting seven hours, fell back on Sedan, the Prussians holding the ground of action, but with fearful losses. Yesterday was spent in burying the dead, but this morning the French unexpectedly resumed the offensive in force, at day-break, and have been driving the Prussians all day. The Prussians are retreating towards Carignan, and the battle is raging most fiercely at Donay, with cannonading tremendous and fighting fiercer than on Wednesday.

A cable special to the *Herald*, London 2, says from German official accounts of the battle at Metz, it appears that Bazaine was evidently acting in concert with McMahon. The battle lasted a day and night. Bazaine was driven back after a display of great valor. The loss of life on both sides was terrific. The 4th Landwehr fought gallantly. The first army corps was congratulated by Prince Frederick Charles on its victories.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The marine hospital tax, of forty instead of twenty cents, took effect on the 1st inst. Collectors of customs have been instructed to collect from the crew of every vessel forty cents per month, for each and every seaman employed on any vessel since she last entered at any port of the United States.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 31.—A close examination of telegrams and letters creates an impression that McMahon's northern movement may succeed in effecting the release of Bazaine's forces from Metz. It is now known that the King and Crown Prince's headquarters were at Bar-le-Duc on the 21st. The Prussians first heard of the abandonment of Chalons on that day; cavalry scouts sent out thirty miles knew nothing of McMahon's whereabouts. He left Chalons on the 21st and Rheims on the 22d and reached Sedan on the 24th. It is believed that French troops, reported at Bethel yesterday, were reinforcements sent from Paris and that McMahon's massing force is now about 180,000 strong in the neighborhood of Montmedy, where they intend making a desperate attempt towards Metz.

A large body of Mobiles passed the Rhine near Cottainger, and cut the telegraph and retired. Precautions have been taken to prevent such incursions hereafter. It is reported that three army corps have entered France from Baden.

The *Independence Belge*, of yesterday says Marshal McMahon, while on the heights of Vaux, on Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans, and flung back with dreadful carnage. This region of country is now absolutely depopulated. This corresponds with the Prussian account of action near Beaumont, reported the last evening.

The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding, a mutiny having occurred among some of the regiments of the Bavarian landwehr.

There is an unverified rumor that McMahon is crossing the Meuse, at Stenay, and pushing for Montmedy; he has six hundred guns. A collision between him and Prince Frederick Charles is expected. The garde mobile, on the new requisition for 100,000, is hurrying to the defense of Paris. *Le public* admits the spuriousness of the telegrams, which were received lately, signed Bazaine. Should the French Emperor cross the Belgian frontier, the guards of the latter country have been ordered to demand his sword. Other severe orders have been issued for the purpose of guaranteeing the preservation of Belgian neutrality.

Le Public says there was no fighting yesterday, the government, however, has good news. McMahon's march has been undisturbed. The Duke of Palikao warns the newspapers against publishing pending important movements of the army. Bazaine has won several small engagements. Bazaine forbids correspondents to affix the name of the place whence they were writing. Ollivier is now in Paris. The ministers go to Tours immediately.

The French Minister at Washington denies the story of the German filibustering from American ports. Last night, De Chillières assured the club that the French won a victory at Courcelles, in which thirty thousand Prussians were placed *hors du combat*, and a large amount of baggage and provisions captured.

The *Journal des Debats* says that a number of wagons and fifty-nine horses, belonging to the Prussian Prince Royal were captured near Chalons recently. French officers wear overcoats like the privates to avoid the enemy's sharp-

LONDON, 1.—It is said that Marshal McMahon disobeyed the Emperor's orders to detach thirty thousand troops to protect the Prince Imperial. The Empress and the diplomatic corps remain in Paris.

The siege of Strasbourg continues; there has been great slaughter from the bombardment. The garrison made successful sorties on Tuesday night, driving the Prussians several miles.

Passengers between London and Paris hurry through by way of Dover.

The French frigate, which captured the *Julius* off Plymouth, was seen on Wednesday at dusk, pursuing a large German ship, which was making every effort to escape.

The *Figaro's* canard, about the sailing of German privateers from America, causes public indignation against the editors.

La Liberte says Austria, subsidized, pledged herself to France to move on Prussia simultaneously with payment. Ollivier, the Prime Minister, agreed. The money, however, was not paid. Austria pressed the matter on France, when Ollivier replied "Go, we fight without you."

A letter from Strasbourg continues the complaints against the Prussians, for firing on houses and not on the defenses, one quarter of the city has been destroyed. The inhabitants claim death rather than surrender. The besiegers employ prisoners in the trenches.

In the Corps Legislatif, last evening, it was declared that Strasbourg deserved well of the country, and should always be French. Deputy Keller demanded the sending of a commission to arm the people of the upper Rhine, who were ready to rise *en masse*.

The Bishop of Strasbourg has urged the commander to hold out till the last prayer is uttered, and then retire to the citadel and raise the city rather than let in the enemy. It is said that two hundred thousand Prussians have been killed or wounded since the war began.

ARLON, 1.—Serious fighting is reported between Arniguy and Doso. The Prussians entered Carignan at ten o'clock yesterday.

PARIS 1.—The commander at Strasbourg has published the determination of the people to burn the city rather than surrender. The Prussians have refused the appeal lately made by the Orleanists to spare the dwelling part of the city, on the ground that it would thus defer capitulation. The same object dictated their refusal to permit the departure of women and children.

General Malteroug, who distinguished himself in the Crimea and Italian wars, has been appointed to command the Prussian national garde, in place of General de Waumanne. There are complaints in the delay of the expulsion of the Germans. Advices from the Levant represent that the French are villified and assailed by the Germans.

A letter from Paris dated August 31st has been received here, of which the following is an extract: "The people of Paris are perfectly calm, sedate and united. This is actually the condition, morally, of the capital, and there is not the least appearance of alarm or distress. Of course, an early attack by a large Prussian army, is expected, which causes secret uneasiness and anxiety, but there is no outward expression, either in words or acts. Within the past four days there have been constant removals into the city, of furniture and other property, from the surrounding villages, likely to be occupied by the Prussians. In spite of the inconvenience and loss there is no complaining or grumbling but everybody submits readily to the pressure of the occasion, and abides calmly the return of pleasant days. The appearance of wagons and carts, conveying moveables, and the constant passage of heavy loads of hay and forage, of various kinds, look singular, otherwise there is nothing in the aspect of Paris that would impress a stranger as unusual or give any idea that a great calamity impended over the capital. Whatever is thought of the situation, it is probable that danger in the eyes of the people is at a distance. There is certainly nothing in the physiognomy of the lovely city that gives it a melancholy look. There is no great danger at hand, or fear of the foe, and everything goes on as usual. The shops are all open and gaily decked, and though the departure of thousands of strangers has given a severe check to trade, this is not apparent to the mere observer. Loungers fill the streets and frequent the cafes at night as usual; crowds throng the boulevards, sitting and talking, as in former times. True, there is less gaiety and animation, and conversation is more serious and earnest, but all talk and discuss as before.