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# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)  
**By Telegraph.**  
Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

**WASHINGTON.**  
Vice-Admiral Porter promoted.  
WASHINGTON, 25.—Vice Admiral Porter has been appointed Admiral.

**NEW YORK.**  
Continuation of the battle of Gravelotte.  
—Big Rebel suit—Death of George Wood.

NEW YORK.—The following is the remainder of the Tribune's cable account of the battle of Gravelotte, which could not be telegraphed last night owing to the lateness of the hour. The correspondent adds:

But to go back now to the King and those with him at headquarters. The King's face as he stood gazing on the battle field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word, but I noticed that his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the dismal scene nearer his feet, where they were just beginning what must yet be a long task, to bury the French who fell in Tuesday's battle. On them he gazed silently and I thought sadly. Bismarck could not conceal his excitement and had it not been for the King, the Count would clearly have gone forward where the fight was. His towering form was a little in advance of the rest. When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte the horses of the headquarters were hastily called, and the entire party mounting, with the King at their head, dashed down to a position not very far from the village. Then shouts and cheers arose and followed them wherever they passed. A little after four o'clock a strange episode occurred: From the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be, a magnificent regiment of cavalry galloped out; they halted a moment where the Cossack road joins that to Metz. Then they passed up the road towards Metz. This road between Gravelotte and St. Hubert is cut through the hill, and on each side of it rise cliffs from forty to sixty feet high except at a point where it traverses the deep ravine behind the village. When it is remembered that at the time the culminating point to which that road descends was held by the French, it will not be wondered that only half that regiment lived to behold what the surprised accomplished. I do not know nor could I learn the name or number of the regiment, which seemed to me like a fate upon the eyes of the King. The squadron hardly admitted asking many questions, but their plunge into that deep cut on the hill side, where the next day I saw so many of them and their horses lying, having rushed on their fate in that brave, unhesitating, unflinching kind of a way so characteristic of German soldiers, among whom stragglers and deserters seem absolutely unknown. I must record also what seemed an applicable thing: the army of Prince Frederick Charles was fighting hard, and it was only too plain, suffering heavily. From this army, division after division had been taken and vainly sent against the centre. A portion of the Prince's numerous reserves had been diminished to an important extent in the engagement of the 14th and 16th; moreover a considerable part of his army required rest, and of the two divisions, one certainly was in need of reorganization before they could again become effective in the field. Yet at one time, as if every division, brigade and regiment was to be called into action, the horses in the centre and the massing of the great forces for a fresh attack on the French right flank, left the Verdun road, itself at one time nearly uncovered, the very road for the possession of which the Prussians were fighting. But there appeared on the road, occupying ground before held by a portion of the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, a large body of troops, they moved into position under the eyes of the King. The King, or any of his staff, could not account for their appearance; they passed the point which in the morning had been the royal headquarters; their march was begun at the time I have mentioned and their advance did not cease till dark; but the mystery that hung over them was not dispelled. Whose was this new army? Whence did it come? The staff insisted that at the point whence it moved there was, or any ray ought to be, no troops, of the armies of either Steinmetz or Frederick Charles. The rumor began to spread among a group of men who surrounded the King, that this fresh mystery was a part of the army of the Crown Prince, and that a new junction had been effected. I knew of no reason to suppose that true. Doubtless the staff soon cleared up the matter to their own satisfaction; but it happened that I was away in another part of the field before the problem was solved. That there ever could have been any doubt about the identity of so great a body of men arriving on so great a battle field, illustrates the difficulty with which even the most eminent officers follow the moves of forces over broken and wooded grounds. I no longer wonder that the same tasks is almost an impossibility; in any event it cannot be denied that the presence of that large body of men made itself felt. Its presence on the field to the French, as well as to us here, was another example of the moral effect that may be, and so often is excited in battle by masses of men whose presence is known to the enemy, but who may not fire a shot or even appear on their line of battle. It is this, the divisions were finally posted little in the rear from the rest of the Prussian center at the time when the attack so long directed against the key of the French lines had ceased, in fact had failed, for the time. It was possible that the French, having suffered far less in holding their ground than the Prussians

had in attacking, might have advanced in their turn and undertaken a vigorous offensive move; if they had any such purpose it is not unlikely they abandoned it on the sight of the Prussian reinforcement, and instead of advancing the French now contented themselves with the mere occupation of the ground to which, earlier in the day, they had been driven back. At no time did they strive to regain the foremost line of the hills which had been theirs in the morning, and at no time did they recover, by any vigorous forward movement, the junction of the roads at Gravelotte. From seven to eight the weight of the battle tended more to the decline of the road, then there was a lull, the meaning of which the French failed apparently to interpret. By seven they may have believed themselves partly victorious; they were still perhaps in a position to renew, on the morrow, the struggle that had gone on at that fated road from Metz to Verdun. If they had not gained the road or battle, they had not clearly lost the latter. Two hours later they had lost both. A little before eight a large white house on the heights beyond Gravelotte caught fire; it seemed through the gloom to be a church, its spire grown into flames, from which a black cloud of smoke arose, contrasting strongly with the white smoke of the battle. More and more picturesque grew the whole field as evening fell. The movements of troops could be followed now by the lines of fire that ran flickering along the front of a regiment, as it went into action. Tongues of flames pierced through and illuminated the smoke out of the cannons, and the fuses of the shells left long trails of fire, falling stars. No general like fighting by night in ordinary circumstances, for chance then takes the place of skill; but the flanking movement of the French right had been resolved on by daylight, and it was the necessity of moving the troops to a great distance over difficult ground which delayed its execution; and without, what seemed, a renewal of the battle after the day was gone, to leave the French in their position during the night would have been to imperil that which the Prussian commander had secured. So from 8 o'clock to 9 o'clock the decisive blow was struck, when the battle of Gravelotte had actually to be decided. We knew the Prussians held the strong heights beyond the Bois de Vaux, which command the surrounding country to the limits of artillery range from Metz; we knew that two great Prussian armies lay across the only road by which Bismarck could march to Paris for its relief, or for his own escape; we knew a victory greater than that of Sunday and more decisive than the triumph of the day, had to be won; we believed the French, who had fought as valiantly and vainly as before, were now hopelessly shut up in a fortress. I went back to the village of Geire to pass the night. I turned at the last point to look upon the field. It was a long stretch of white cloud, with two rows of burning buildings at either end. The sky had been beautiful so far as nature was concerned, and the stars now looked down in splendor supreme, on a work of death, such as no one could ever wish to see again.

A competent observer who arrived in Perolles from Paris on Monday describes the state of feeling in that city, regarding the war. He was a witness of much that occurred after the defeat of the French under McMahon and the retreat of Fossard. The French believe the Prussians deliberately, wantonly and ruthlessly insulted France, and they want to fight and mean to as long as physical power remains. In all the gatherings I saw I never heard once of Napoleon, or of a "l'Empereur," or I often heard "vive l'Empereur," and "l'Empire." At present it is "la France." The French looked upon the quarrel as a family Prussian quarrel, and were surprised at the North German consideration of making the war. A German war, it is well understood in France, that the war is not a Bonaparte war, that the European powers wish to reduce the war establishments of the different powers. The French are surprised at the Prussian propensities of English public opinion, as the alliance with England has always been most hearty on the part of France, and its cordiality has been, to a great extent, the Emperor's personal work. All shades of public opinion in France regard Prussia in the present war as a "bird of prey." This is the first war of the Empire to which the Faubourg, St. Germain, the old legitimists have sent their sons. The Orleans Princes demand success, even as volunteers. The excitement in Paris on the news of defeat, was largely due to the reaction from joy, excited by the hoax of immense success; but the crowds were not combative, and were very easily dispersed. Public opinion had also condemned the Ollivier ministry as incapable, and upon its resignation the excitement in a great measure ceased.

NEW YORK 24.—The owners of the bark Waverley, lately cut out from the Brooklyn wharf, and towed down the bay by the quarantine authorities, have sued Dr. Carochan for \$10,000 damages. The Dr. and his deputy, Kenneth Reed, gave \$5,000 dollars bail each, this afternoon.

The affairs of the Brooklyn Central Bank are turning out much worse than was anticipated. Depositors will not realize more than 75 per cent. of their claims, and stockholders will lose the stock and its full nominal value in addition. There is little probability of the bank being revived.

A cable special to the Times, dated Paris 24, says: "I saw a letter to-day from a person high in official life at St. Petersburg, stating that the Russian government is seriously alarmed at the state of affairs in Poland; there is great agitation there in favor of France, and numbers of Poles are leaving to offer their services in the French army. On the other hand a movement is on foot in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire, in favor of annexation to the German Confederation, and it is gaining ground."

NEW YORK.—The Messrs. Inman, of the Inman steamship line, to which belonged the lost City of Boston, have brought an action in the court of Common Pleas in England, against Benjamin G. Jenkins, for alleged libel. This libel was in reference to the loss of the City of Boston, and was contained in a letter, in which the defendant made various allegations highly injurious to the plaintiffs. The defence adduced much evidence for the purpose of showing that the City of Boston was out of time, and that she was loaded too deep, on these points there was the most direct and positive contradiction between witnesses for the respective parties. The case is not yet completed, and is exciting much interest.

George Wood, chief of the navigation division of the Treasury department and of the government civil service since 1818, died at Saratoga yesterday. Wood was formerly well known as an author and writer.

**ILLINOIS.**  
The French fleet preparing to attack.  
CHICAGO, 25.—The Times New York special says that private advices from an authentic source state that the French military position is better than it has been for more than a week. The very fact that the Prussians have not advanced since Saturday last shows that they have been too terribly crippled to resume the offensive. Their object now is to delay, and the French can choose their own time in fighting the next battle. It is also given out that the Orleans and Republicans have combined to take advantage of the present crisis to belittle the doings of the Imperial army, so as to throw odium on Napoleon.

The German banks, to-day, received telegrams from Hamburg, stating that the French fleet was preparing for an attack and stirring news from the North Sea and the Baltic may be received any moment. As an indication of a long war, it was noted to-day that the Germans were buying breadstuffs and shipping it to Antwerp which is now nearer the German army than the German ports. The French demand for breadstuffs continues also very strong. Holland is in a state of terrible anxiety about Prussian successes. She would like this have openly declared for France, writes a member of the Staats General to a friend in this city, were it not for the overpowering protestant feeling which hesitates to become the ally of Catholic France.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
**FRANCE.**  
More about the violation of Belgian neutrality.  
PARIS, 24.—A dispatch from Arlon, a frontier town of Belgium, eight miles from Luxembourg, says the violations of Belgian territory by Prussians are of frequent occurrence. It is reported that Prussians attack Belgian soldiers, enter Belgium and Luxembourg with provisions for the army, and transport their wounded through sections of neutral territory. These acts lead to a fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral power may be seriously compromised.

Telegraphic communication with all points in the departments of the Aube and Cote d'Or is cut off.

The Constitutionnel, answering the assertions of the London Times, that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal arrives at its conclusion by waiting for complete reports of authentic reports of events, and defies it to decide who is now in the best military position, Bismarck or King William. It adds that the hostility of the Times is accounted for by the fact that some one of its proprietors married the daughter of the Prussian ambassador at London, and some persons say that in addition to this the journal has been heavily subsidized by Bismarck. The Constitutionnel, semi-officially says that work on the fortifications of the capital is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and the plan of the population is immense. Prussian papers represent that Paris now is not the Paris of 1870 or of 1815; and they who think so will discover their mistake. The capital proves, now as ever, that she is the heart of France. She is ready to receive the enemy, and neither spies nor battalions can break down the wall of defense which her danger has cemented, and should the Prussians advance to the ramparts of Paris, they will find this out. The process of incorporating the national guard with the regular army has commenced. It is reported that a Prussian spy near Rheims, mistaking a general officer for Marshal McMahon, fired twice at him; he missed his aim but dangerously wounded a soldier standing by the side of the officer. The spy was instantly executed.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Losses of the Saxons—Excitement on Channel.—The Prussians advancing on Chalons.—The mail cut off to Metz.

LONDON.—A chartered Belgian journal explains that the Prussians, near the frontier, fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that a Prussian detachment "unintentionally trespassed unawares on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving a warning."

The loss of the Saxon troops in the battle of the 18th was 75 killed, and nearly two thousand wounded, of whom a hundred and seventy-five have since died.

There is a great deal of excitement this afternoon over a rumor in the stock exchange, that the Prussians, under the Crown Prince, have been defeated by the French under McMahon; the rumor can be traced to no reliable source.

The entire command of McMahon left Rheims on Monday.

Prussian scouting parties are near Chalons and Troyes. Advices to the 2nd Tuesday mention nothing of Bazaine's junction with McMahon. Bazaine's report finds no credit.

The following official dispatch from Berlin has just been received:  
"The government has received a dispatch, dated Bar-le-due, last evening, to the effect that Chalons had been evacuated by the French and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons and advancing rapidly."

## Z. C. M. I.

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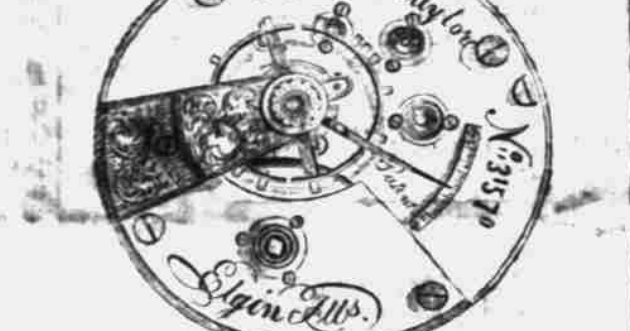
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