NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE
[illegible] of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. [illegible] of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1870.

THE PRUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

When Sebastopol fell, the Emperor Napoleon magnanimously made peace with Russia upon terms which were not humiliating to that power. He claimed no territory from the Emperor Nicholas, but satisfied with having checked his ambitious designs against Turkey. The same generosity was extended to Austria when Napoleon had defeated her armies at Magenta and Solferino. He left no other alternative rankle in the hearts of the Russians and Austrians than their mere defeat in battle. The Governments of Russia and Austria are this day not unfriendly to France, and we marvel that Napoleon has decided, if indeed he has tried to attach to his side as active allies as Prussia. Were France to abandon the dangerous ally across the channel and Russia an alliance offensive and defensive, who can tell the result of such a combinement? There are utterances from St. Petersburg which seem to have considerable significance, as they do a friendly spirit to France.

At this stage of the war the enquiry is pertinent: What will be the ultimatum of Prussia now that she has won all battles from the French, penetrated into the very heart of their territory, threatens to take possession of Metz? We have reason to anticipate the demands of Prussia, were France and take possession of Paris, be extravagant in the extreme and tender to wound severely the pride of the French people. Already it is said, perhaps not by authority but as it is that she will require the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the recognition of her unity, and the dethronement of the Hohenzollerns.

These are not the terms which a monarch who had proposed to nation as France, and if not immediately rejected would certainly bear fruit in the time to come. But we believe that France would listen at the moment to terms so inadmissible; what then? Would Prussia attempt to govern France and reduce her to the condition of a conquered nation? This would be the result in the event of her armies were destroyed, her capital taken, and terms of peace could not be agreed upon, and then Prussia would realize the gravity of her undertaking. A second student of history—the celebrated geologist and writer, Hugh Miller—in one of his admirable books "that have long suspected the trade of the sword to be a bad one; but it is only now we fairly begin to learn that our greatest losses and misfortunes: his masterly indictment, *the taking of a nation*, is the greatest and most incurably calamitous."

Austria has learned this hard lesson; Russia: England learned it in 1776, and the United States of America in the way of realizing how little it gained and what a tremendous price they paid before the rebellious colonies took to hold in subjection the people of the South.

It may be premature to speculate upon events now transpiring in France, for we have not yet lost confidence that she will drive the invader from her soil and govern herself according to her will and pleasure.

Contradictory Telegrams from the Seat of War.

We publish in our telegraphic columns dispatches which were received in city yesterday forenoon and given to the public in the evening papers. It will show contradictory they are. A dispatch, Marshal Bazaine's line from Metz to Verdun intact successfully resisted every effort Prussians to break his centre. Another same author dispatch said the Prussians have decoyed Bazaine unnecessarily during the past five days; decisive battles have been fought at points of the line, since Sunday all of which the French have of the Prussians.

On the other hand, we have a telegram Berlin, August 20, said to have been King William to the Queen. It is under Beaconville, August 19, 9 P. M., about seven miles southwest of Metz. The King claims to have on that day routed the French forces, "their communications" and "cut them back upon Metz."

We know not how to reconcile these contradictory reports, and must refer our readers to later telegrams which they will find in this issue. At the hour of writing we are unable to enlighten our readers.

The French dispatches dated Paris, August 20, assert that Bazaine is not shut up in Metz, but can communicate with Verdun and receive support from Verdun at pleasure.

THE DESPATCHES, INCORRECT.—The correspondent of the New York *World* writing from Paris on August 1st, relates this incident which occurred at the table of the hotel where he had his quarters. Says he:

"Some French officers were present. There were only some seven or eight in all, and the dinner passed with very little conversation. At one time there was a talk between two or three present, a gentleman said, or perhaps quoted, a story that had been said, not altogether favorable to Napoleon III, whereupon a tall, white-haired man at the head of the table, with a red-ribbon rosette in his button-hole, thundered out:

'Long live the Emperor of France—he is Emperor. That is all we have to do—that now.'

The speaker's face flushed, and when he uttered the word 'France' his tone was so dramatic and poetical. The feeling of the speaker for France, is not simple patriotism but a religion."

LOYOLA HILL COLLEGE.—A polite invitation to attend the literary exercises at Loyola Hill College, near Mobile, on the 25th of August, the close of the session, has just reached us. We return our thanks to the Rev. Mr. Montillet, President of the college for his attention.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations, must choose between the tartaric and the muddy coloring fluids, or dirty. PARKER'S HAIRALA, or TONIC FOR THE HAIR, is the only preparation existence capable of changing (to any natural shade) its color, is fragrant, limpid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

GENERAL FELICITY.—Nothing tends to unsettled happiness, than cheerless health by indisposed children. Mrs. Winslow's Syrup is the great children's nursing remedy.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

Verdun.

Its place of no great importance in itself, but it may be made a very strong point in the art of defence. It was once the place of assumption for Russian prisoners in the Napoleonic wars, from which now and then a desperate escape was made, and where that of Sidney Smith, the hero of Acre, who made his way from the fortress of France to the shore. Verdun has a population of 10,000. It is fortified and has a citadel.

Vigneulles.

A point which the Prussian outposts are said to have reached, is only a small town, lying on railroad communications, midway between Verdun and Commercy, and not thirty miles east of the Meuse.

Chalons.

About one hundred and twenty miles from Paris, and from Chalons fifty miles, is a fortified town and has about fifteen hundred inhabitants. It was once a place of some importance, and has the remains of fortifications.

Toul, at which Marshal McMahon had his headquarters, but from which it would seem that he has fallen back, is a place of the highest importance, as the direct road to Strasbury traversed. It is one of the fortresses of Europe, due to Vauban, and followed Chaussy under the name of Vauban.

Metz is sustained, from the earliest days, a place of importance. Geoffrey, Duke of Lorraine, was killed at the siege of Metz, and devastated it in 1052. After the barbarians drove the feudal lords of the middle ages, with whom there was constant war, and lastly the bishops and the burgesses quarreled for two hundred years until the seventeenth century, when it was transferred from the County of Champagne to the French crown. In all these ages it has been considered a military post of great value, and it was finally fortified by Vauban; but latterly it has been much overshadowed by the great strength of Metz, and has lost its value as a point of defence. The cathedral, with its two towers and its magnificent grand entrance and oriel window, is one of the architectural wonders of France.

Going west from Toul and following the direct line of rail to Paris, we come to

Commercy,

a small city of 4000 inhabitants. It is not now of great interest, but it was worthy of a siege in 1544 by Charles V. Subsequently it became the residence of Stanislaus, King of Poland, who built a magnificent residence worthy of a king, and remarkable for its grand gardens and fountains.

WAR NEWS.

We clip these items from our exchanges and publish them for what they are worth:

The Battle of Pagny.

Berny, Aug. 15—Evening.—Yesterday the Prussians attacked the French outside their entrenchments at Metz with great violence. The French line was broken and their forces were driven into Metz. The French loss was four thousand.

King William.

of Prussia, yesterday made a reconnoissance for several hours. He penetrated the French outposts without encountering any demonstration on the part of the French.

Outbreak in Algeria.

London, Aug. 16.—Disturbances have broken out in Algeria. The natives have risen and are committing excesses. The Colony has been declared in a state of siege.

Squadron Broken Up.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The squadron of Cent Gardes, which has been attached to the personal service of the Emperor, has been broken up.

Two Battles on Sunday.

London, Aug. 16.—The *Telegraph* believes that two great battles were fought on Sunday. One at Pagny, within sight of Metz, and the other at Longueville. The first encounter occurred before the French had entrenched their forces across the Moselle by bridges connecting with the works of Metz.

The Prussians assailed the French fiercely and furiously, and attacking them by flank and rear, routed the French to the very gates of the works of the fortress. The French succeeded in effecting a lodgment behind the entrenchments.

Here they made a determined stand and resisted the Prussian assault. A second contest then ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the Prussians in an almost hand-to-hand encounter upon the walls of the fortress and the heights.

The Prussians, though stubbornly contesting the ground, were beaten off by the battle masses, supported by the fortifications.

Prussian Preparations.

A Paris letter says:

"All the men up to forty-five have been already called out. The reserves, first and second centuries, the landwehr and landsturm—civic guard for the defense of the strong places—have been called to arms, and it is by this measure of the nation that Prussia expects to attain the fantastic figures of 1,200,000 combatants. A complete mobilization with stealing the habitual conditions of life is already visible in Germany. The important commercial houses stop their operations. There is a general panic. Here were we have nothing of the sort: the French business men have courageously supported the shock from within and without, and are preparing to overcome this formidable crisis with unflinching energy.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes thus:

Gladstone's Policy.

We don't expect to be hugged into the war ourselves, but some dissatisfaction is felt that Mr. Gladstone did not define in clearer terms the policy of England. There is an impression abroad in foreign parts that England would hesitate about protecting Belgium, but while stating generally that the government would abide by the faith of treaties, the Premier pledged himself to nothing in particular, but treated the House last night—as he did the Lord Mayor last Saturday at the Mansion House—to a long speech, remarkable only for the absence of its part. To me and others besides me it appeared to be "*ira et praterea nihil*," and very suggestive of the witty saying ascribed to Talleyrand, that "language was given to man to enable him to conceal his thoughts." It is amusing to think—*place* first, and *patrolism* afterwards, *convenient*.

Youth Princesses.

I don't know if it has any political significance, but great pains are taking at Windsor to entertain the Crown Princess of Prussia, (our Princess Royal that was) who is coming over from a visit to her mother, the Queen. It is one disadvantage of living a lady on the throne, that her mind-reders cannot but lend a kindly ear to her wishes; and the visits she pursued towards those courts into which her children have married. And even the majority of the nation is sensitive enough to be by the private feelings of the Queen. It was whispered when the Danish war broke out, and it was proposed that England should interfere and stop it, that her Majesty said "she would abdicate rather than declare war against Prussia." There can be no question but that *little war* being permitted by Europe laid the foundation of the present great one. The winners in that quarrel brought back the spoil, and many who joined the crusade against Denmark were victims themselves afterwards, and between Prussia and Austria left dead them, *consumed perforce*.

Prussia.

Prussia now calls on Europe to bear witness to her innocence of this war. But Europe does not forget so soon—at least I don't that governments that strain at a gnat make no bones of swallowing a camel.

Russia Jealous.

St. Petersburg, August 16.—The *Russian National Press* betrays considerable anxiety regarding the recent successes of the Prussian armies in their encounter with the armies of France.

It is thought that the supremacy of Prussia upon the continent should she prove the victor in the present conflict, would be more dangerous to the interests of Russia than would the supremacy of France, if the latter should defeat her Prussian adversary.

In the latter instance the supremacy of France would not be feared as menacing.

The *Gloss*, a semi-official journal of the Russian empire, proposes that after a decisive victory has been won by either of the belligerent powers, a congress of the Powers of Europe, who have abstained from participation in the war, shall be convened, with the object of securing the establishment of guarantees for the maintenance of peace, and the protection of the equilibrium of Europe.

The Blockade.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following notification of the blockade of the coast of the German and Prussian States:

We, undersigned, Vice-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the French Empire in the North Sea, considering the state of war between France and Prussia as well as the States of the North German Confederation, in virtue of the power in us conferred, declare that from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederation extending from the island of Borkum to the north of the Eider, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads, etc., are in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed in our command; and that friendly and neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit the blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through the said blockade, according to international laws and the treaties now in force with neutral powers.

Given on our ship the French Emperor's iron-clad Magnanime, stationed between the English island of Heligoland, and the Prussian coast on the 12th day of August, 1870.

(Signed) The Vice Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, FOURICHON.

Paris, Aug. 17.—In view of the public impatience to know the result of the late battle, the *Constitutional* this morning publishes an article which embraces the following:

"Brave generals are now risking their lives in the defense of their country. The cannon, while thus engaged, know all the results achieved. Besides it were inconsiderate in view of operations so multiplied and so complicated to give details which would be premature. We engage that citizens will await the result with confidence. The government will be truthful to its promise and will communicate immediately all that comes to it and it will be more than prompt on occasion."

THE EMPEROR GROSSLY DECEIVED.—The Emperor now knows how grossly he had misled as to the war establishment of France, and how the public money had been squandered. He can also see how he has been misguided as to the anti-Prussian feeling in Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony and other supposed disaffected German States.

"Well, what have you to say in the matter" said King William to Bismarck, as the latter greeted him on his arrival in Berlin the evening that the news of the declaration of war by France appeared in the "extras." "Nothing further than that we must play a hand at 'seventy.'" replied the warrior statesman. Sixty-six is a popular game at cards in Prussia, and the campaign of '66 is the pride and boast of every Prussian.

The small island of Heligoland will probably assume a position of importance in this war. It is situated to the west of Denmark, is 5¼ square miles in extent, and has a population of about 2000. The inhabitants are mostly employed as pilots, or as fishermen and boatmen, and as lobsters, which yield an annual revenue of about $8,000. The island has been retained by Great Britain since the year 1807, at a cost of about $7600 a year.

"Bravo Malmesbury, realized to seeing Ellen Follin at her house, said she was wrong in holding the child, Sunday, from the officers. She made no reply, and seemed confused; and in a minute or two she left there Wednesday before by a white woman.

He was present with Louisa Murray in Capt. Badger's office when Louisa was brought from Mobile. Louisa denied having familiarly called the child "Camille." The child, she said, had been brought to her sister's before she went to Mobile. She made various conflicting statements, and was greatly confused. She brought the white lady over from Mobile to her sister's house.

At this stage of the examination, after an attempt to reduce the bail, which the Recorder very properly refused to allow, the accused were held under bonds of $8000 each for further examination at 9 o'clock on Monday. Ellen Follin owns about $30,000 worth of property in this city.

Fire.—After 12 o'clock Friday night, the building at the corner of Canal and Charitres streets, known as the property of the Morgan interests, and occupied by gutted by previous fires, and occupied in similar condition, caught fire or was set on fire in some unexplained way. The occupants were Dallock, printer, E. Falk, cigar vendor, and Langdon & Co., retailers of cigars, all of whom suffered nearly to the extent of their stocks and fixtures, probably worth in the aggregate about $4000—and doubtless insured for about half that sum. Of course the buildings suffered but little, and were to be rebuilt shortly.

Alleged Infanticide.—Hampton King, alias Hamilton, has been arrested, charged with having directly or indirectly caused the death of the child of Celeste West. Jamie Weber, included in the charge, has not been arrested.

The Russian Press on the War.

(From the Eastern Budget of Vienna, July 27.)

The whole of the National press of Russia has taken so decided a line against Prussia that it seems impossible for the Government here to take part in the war on the side of that power. At first the semi-official Golosa seemed to hesitate as to the tone it should adopt, and published some criticisms of the conduct of France, for which it was sharply taken to task by the Gazette. Fadeyeff's organ, the *Exchange Gazette* was short sighted and unpatriotic, while the Moscow *Gazette* obtained nothing but praise for its strong anti-Prussian opinions.

The beginning has now quite disappeared, and the *Gaulois* vies with the other papers in abuse of Prussia, and not France, as the real disturber of the peace of Europe, and that Russia's interests demand that France should be victorious in the coming struggle. At the same time it is tenable that Russia should remain neutral, even if Austria and Italy should take part in the war, as she can only gain by their humiliation of the two Powers. The few advocates of a war policy in Russia, it says, have not been supported by public opinion; and as for the Treaty of Paris, it can be disregarded by the Russian Government without drawing the sword.

Russian papers are beginning to point out and speculate upon the growing strength of Germany. This is a point which will increase in importance, in proportion to the success of the Prussian arms. If Prussia falls before the needle guns of Prussia, they may next be tried upon the forces of the Czar.

IN TOO GREAT A HURRY.—The dispatches which announced the capture of Strasburg by the Prussians. The Prussians still hold it, with a garrison of eleven thousand men, independent of the National Guard.

A Bangor policeman has a dog who follows his companion every night. The faithful animal, after spending the day in his own way, invariably makes his appearance at his master's post at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1870. 48d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,143

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The Franco-Prussian War.

Further Arrests of Suspected Persons in Paris.

Autograph Letter of Queen Victoria to King William.

Bloody Battle Between Gravelotte and Bessonville.

Prussian Losses Past Three Days Estimated at 90,000.

Position of Gen. Bazaine.

Gamle Mobile Returned to Paris from Chalons.

The Rumors of the Emperor's Ill Health Unfounded.

Statement of Count Palakao in the Corps Legislatif.

Resumé of the Last Ten Day's Operations.

Bazaine Established Line Along River Nied.

Assault on French Line on Left Bank of the Moselle.

They Were Repulsed with Enormous Loss.

Armistice Granted the Prussians to Bury the Dead.

More than 40,000 Germans Between the Rhine and Paris.

Gen. Trochu's Letter.

Rumored Engagement Between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles.

The advices from Chalons are encouraging. They show the presence there of several large and well appointed armies, the force of which combined with that of Marshal Bazaine should effect much.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The following official dispatch from Marshal Bazaine has just been made public:

Verdun, Aug. 17—8 P. M.—This morning the army of Prince Frederick Charles commenced a sharp attack on the right of our position. The cavalry division of Gen. Forton and the 3d corps, under Gen. Frossard, made a firm resistance. Divisions of another corps which were in echelon to the right and left of Resonville, came up successively and went into action, which lasted until nightfall.

The enemy deployed considerable forces and made repeated efforts to resume the offensive, which were vigorously repulsed. The first corps d'armee, under Ladmirault, turn our left, but we have everywhere held our position and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our loss is serious. Gen. Batailli was wounded.

In the heat of the action a regiment of uhland charged on the staff of Bazaine, and twenty of the Marshal's officers were placed *hors de combat*. The Captain commanding the escort was killed.

At 6 o'clock the enemy was driven back along the entire line. It is estimated that 120,000 Prussians were engaged.

Nancy, Aug. 20.—Yesterday the Crown Prince was reported to have Vitry. There is a rumor of fighting to-day at Chalons. Bazaine has been driven to Metz, and his army invested, and there can be no escape for it from capitulation.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The utmost consternation prevailed in this city this afternoon, when the first intelligence of the defeat and entrapment of Bazaine's army was made known; the scenes that followed on the Boulevards beggars description. Immense crowds of people surrounded the Chambers with loud expressions of anger.

Hopeful statements of the Ministers, especially Rouher, failed to secure a concentration of the French armies had been effected. Dispatches read purporting to be from Marshal Bazaine, were openly charged to have been concocted in Paris.

A report is being circulated of the intended abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son, with the Empress as regent. Revolutionary demonstrations are being made on the Boulevard Montmartre. All sorts of rumors are flying, one of which is to the effect that a change in the Ministry will be made, and the accession of M. Thiers and other Orleanists to power.

Pont-à-Mousson, Aug. 19, via *Berlin*.—Yesterday, the Prussians won a brilliant victory over the French corps. The French were expelled from every position they had taken from the town. Prussian losses not yet known.

London, Aug. 20.—The following is the Pope's letter to King William proposing mediation:

VOTRE MAJESTY—In the present grave circumstances it may appear to be unusual thing to receive a letter from me, but as the vicar on earth of God and pastor of all Christian princes, I ask mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations—to stop the effusion of blood—to avert the calamities. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small dominion, excites no jealousy and who inspires confidence by the moral and religious influence he has over the people. God lend an ear to my wishes and listen also to those I form, also for your Majesty to whom I would be united in bonds of charity.

PIUS.

Given at the Vatican, July 22d, 1870.

London, Aug. 20.—Poscript to the Pope's letter:

I have written identically to the Emperor.

King William's reply is as follows:

MOST AUGUST PONTIFF—I am not surprised but profoundly moved by the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God witness that I neither desire nor provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes on me, Sovereigns and nations we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country. I feel it to be in accordance with your wishes to lay down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who unexpectedly declared war, assurances of sincerity pacific dispositions and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the peace and tranquility of Europe, I certainly would be ready to listen and to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in the bonds of christian charity and sincere friendship.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

London, Aug. 20.—Another dispatch from King William to the Queen, says:

"We have defeated the French under Bazaine, after a battle which lasted ten hours. Our losses are 40,000 killed and wounded. The garrison of Metz, 100,000 men, I commanded in person. The defeat of the French was complete.

"Signed, WILLIAM."

London, Aug. 20.—There is universal indignation manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Turcos. It is said that negotiations have been opened by the neutral powers for a stipulation against the employment of such miscreants.

Paris was very quiet last night, though there was considerable excitement and anxiety over the war news.

The *Pays* of Paris, thinks the Prussians are unwise in insisting on the dethronement of the French Emperor. This is the surest way the *Reviere* thinks of restoring the popular dynasty.

The *Spectator*, judging from the news received from Germany, regards the case of Bazaine as desperate. Marshal Bazaine is surrounded. Carnobert is too prudent to risk battle. Paris is indefensible, and the Empire is extinguished from France—dead.

London, Aug. 20.—The Prussian reserves in readiness at various points amount to 200,000 men.

The story that the Crown Prince was wounded is untrue.

London, Aug. 20.—There was a somewhat better feeling at the stock exchange to-day owing to the anxious readiness of neutral powers to interpose between France and Prussia. Peace discussions will, therefore, soon be possible.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The *Gaulois* says that Pilliard, ex-Minister of the Interior, was with difficulty dissuaded from interpolating the Trochu proclamation, because the Emperor and Empress are not named.

Paris, Aug. 20.—M. Thiers, with Gen. Trochu, La Tour and others, visited the fortifications to-day, after which they held a long consultation.

Various manufacturers of arms throughout France are working diligently, and certain parties are taking large quantities of arms to equip all who wish to go to the front.

Paris, Aug. 20—Evening.—The grave rumors which were circulated here yesterday, relative to the health of the Emperor, were confirmed by the "best assurance of this." (Signed) Paris agent of the New York Associated Press.

Sarcrue, Aug. 20.—The Garde Mobile has returned to Chalons.

They are encamped at St. Maur Vincent.

Two Councils of the Ministers were held to-day.

General Trochu was present at both.

The French loan of one thousand millions of francs has been announced.

The town of Rorbach, near Bitache, has a garrison of 70,000 men.

Paris, Aug. 20.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, Count Palakao made the following statement: The Prussians attempt to have victorious on the 18th. I affirm to the contrary. I have communicated by dispatch to several Europe Powers, showing that three Prussian corps united attacked Marshal Bazaine, were repulsed and driven into the same fortified intrenchment. My reports about this dispatch will be understood. I need not mention the small added that we gained near Ste-Duc. We are actively completing the fortifications of Paris, and in a few days all will be secure.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The *Presse*, has the following resume of the last few days operations:

On Sunday, 14th, Marshal Bazaine, commanding the French army, established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle, between Fanlequemont and Les Etangs, along the River Nied.

After Metz was fully garrisoned and provisioned, which the Prussians retired, to the left bank of the Moselle, where we were attacked by Frederick Charles, who, with the Prussian army, outflanked Bazaine's rear, commanded by Gens. DeClisn and L'Admirault.

The Prussians were unable to break the French line, and were forced to retreat for some hours, and were at length repulsed with enormous loss. Part of the Prussian army came within range of Fort St. Quentin, commanded by General Changarnier, and were moved down mercilessly by the French artillery. After this battle, the Prussians sent a flag of truce and asked an armistice in order to bury the dead and succor the wounded. The request was granted. The Prussian commander, at the decomposition of human bodies in the field would have rendered his position untenable.

On Monday, the 5th, Bazaine passed the Moselle with his army undisturbed. The French established Prince Frederick Charles having sent his cavalry, with his principal force, attacked the French right at Gravelotte and Thionville. At the same time the Prussian Guard, under Gen. Steinmetz, advanced obliquely from north-east to south-west toward the French centre, and left at Dancourt. A severe battle ensued, in which the Prussians endeavoring to envelop the French on the north-east and drive them back on the St Privat, the French, under commander of the Prince Royal, which was then advancing from Ste-le-Duc.

French heroism alone baffled this plan, which, if successfully carried out, would have left France without other defenders than raw levies in Chalons. Marshal Bazaine's first attack failed, or rather was modified, the attempts of the Prussian army, which had been badly punished.

Paris, Aug. 20—Noon.—Nothing yet from the front. Some exaggerations of an engagement between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles; also that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitry-le-Francois, 19 miles south-west of coast of Chalons, and had an engagement with the forces under Marshal McMahon.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Malortie, a Hanoverian, urges the Hanoverians in France to form a legion of skirmishers. He says he is not against Germany, but is against Prussian tyranny, and that his wish is to compel Hohenzollern, who tried to efface from the map of Europe the name of Hanover. Malortie is said to be a nephew of Bismarck.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The official organ of to-day says, although Germany is losing her noblest sons, she has the comfort to know the war is not in vain.

That it is one against a race known to our forefathers as full of arrogance and insolence, and which has robbed us of our finest provinces. God will enable our King to establish a durable peace in mid-Europe in the shape of united Germany, the key-stone of true freedom and morality.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The expenses for the reconstruction of the State of Mississippi, $875,000, and of Arkansas, $380,000, have been carried.

The steamer Ashuelot has left Hong Kong for the scene of the recent Chinese massacre.

The steamship Golding Star will leave New York for Havre next Tuesday, carrying the French mails.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Aug. 20.—Jno. Ward, formerly of Kentucky, was killed by Dr. Knable at Hot Springs, Thursday. Ward had threatened to kill Knable. The latter seeing Ward pass his office fired with a shot gun, killing Ward instantly.

Alderman Glancy, familiarly known as honest John Glancy, died yesterday.

Atlanta, Aug. 20.—The Mouse refused to reconsider the resolution purchasing Kimball's Opera House. The price paid was $300,000.

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Judge Brooks is looked upon as the savior of the State in bent times, and has his fearless, firm, independent, averted civil strife.

The grand reception to Hon. Joseph Turner and other prisoners, is postponed till Thursday.

Indianapolis, Aug. 20.—At a meeting at Rochester, Ind., on the line of the Colina, Huntington and Chicago Railroad Company was organized, and thirteen directors were selected.

This is an extension of the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Continental Railroad. The road will be built in the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, securing a Chicago connection.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havana, Aug. 19.—Sterling 9¾; Federal 60 days' sight for currency 7% discount, short 6. Gold 60 days' 5%, short 9%.

Frankfort, Aug. 20.—5-20s of 1862 heavy at 85a 85¼.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 20—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer, Sales 40-day 1300 bales as low; middling uplands 10¾c; Orleans 10¾c. Flour dull and 10c lower; superfine State and Western $5 25@5 40, extra heavy, 10c lower; winter red and amber Western $5 90@6 10, extra $6 15@6 40. Pork $26 50. Lard dull; kettle 13½c. Groceries dull. Naval Stores a shade firmer. Freights lower.

New York, Aug. 20.—Evening.—Money closed easy at 4@5. Gold closed at 14⅝@15. Sterling dull, 109½@109¾.

Governments closed dull and lower; 6s, 1881, 111; 65s, 111¼; new, 109¾; 10s, 104; 68s, 104¾.

Bank statement: Loans decreased $4,920,000; specie decreased $2,370,000; deposits decrease $6,540,000; legal tenders decrease $1,620,000.

Galveston, Aug. 20.—Cotton dull; prices nominal; good ordinary 15c. Sales to-day 50 bales; receipts 18; stock 1200.

Savannah, Aug. 20.—Cotton in good demand; low middling 17@17½c. Sales to-day 225 bales; receipts 118; stock 1230.

Charleston, Aug. 20.—Cotton steady—middling 17½c. Sales to-day 50 bales; receipts 282; stock 1988.

Mobile, Aug. 20.—Cotton firm—middling 17½@17¾c; receipts 13 bales; exports coastwise 8; stock 9853.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The Queen has the following information by telegraph from King William, dated near Rezonville, Aug. 19, 9 P. M.:

"The French army was attacked to-day, west of Metz. The position was very strong. My command, after continuing nine hours, totally routed the French army, interrupted their communication with Paris and shut them back upon Metz."

London, Aug. 20.—A rumor is current on the subject of the death of Napoleon of apoplexy, and though positively asserted by some, should be accepted with distrust.

Strasbourg was bombarded on Friday, from morning until noon. The return fire was almost harmless.

Paris, Aug. 20.—A council of war has ordered a partial destruction of the Bois de Boulogne.

London, Aug. 20.—The Dublin *Nation* accuses the British Ministry and press of hypocrisy.

The Irishman says: "If ever the sun of victory should shine again on the drooping standard of the Emperor after this Sedan, he will be hailed by Europe as sacred the pay England for her bitter abuse and her malignity for which he is now paying."

London, Aug. 20.—The Rose of Don won the channel yacht race to-day.

"There has been a dreadful military explosion at Ste-Ste-Duc, in which thirty persons were instantly killed and many others injured.

"Queen Victoria is at Balmoral.

London, Aug. 20.—A serious disturbance has occurred in the Department of Vendee. The bigoted peasantry believe that the Prussians are the Lutherans against the Catholic Church. The Protestants have been relentlessly assailed.

London, Aug. 20.—It is stated that there are more than 300,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

The French have succeeded in victualing the garrison at Strasbourg.

It is admitted that the corps of Frederick Charles suffered severely.

It is stated that Bazaine had to weaken his forces, while under fire, to send a regiment to defend the person of the Emperor.

Part of the Prussian army have reentered the city of Nancy and have appointed a Mayor.

Invasion from Luxemburg is considered imminent.

Gladstone has returned. The Cabinet has been summoned to consider the question of intervention for a speedy peace.

The Queen has gained near Ste-Duc. We are actively completing the fortifications of Paris, and in a few days all will be secure.

Paris, Aug. 20.—The *Presse*, has the following resume of the last few days operations:

On Sunday, 14th, Marshal Bazaine, commanding the French army, established a temporary line of defense on the right bank of the Moselle, between Fanlequemont and Les Etangs, along the River Nied.

After Metz was fully garrisoned and provisioned, which the Prussians retired, to the left bank of the Moselle, where we were attacked by Frederick Charles, who, with the Prussian army, outflanked Bazaine's rear, commanded by Gens. DeClisn and L'Admirault.

The Prussians were unable to break the French line, and were forced to retreat for some hours, and were at length repulsed with enormous loss. Part of the Prussian army came within range of Fort St. Quentin, commanded by General Changarnier, and were moved down mercilessly by the French artillery. After this battle, the Prussians sent a flag of truce and asked an armistice in order to bury the dead and succor the wounded. The request was granted. The Prussian commander, at the decomposition of human bodies in the field would have rendered his position untenable.

On Monday, the 5th, Bazaine passed the Moselle with his army undisturbed. The French established Prince Frederick Charles having sent his cavalry, with his principal force, attacked the French right at Gravelotte and Thionville. At the same time the Prussian Guard, under Gen. Steinmetz, advanced obliquely from north-east to south-west toward the French centre, and left at Dancourt. A severe battle ensued, in which the Prussians endeavoring to envelop the French on the north-east and drive them back on the St Privat, the French, under commander of the Prince Royal, which was then advancing from Ste-le-Duc.

French heroism alone baffled this plan, which, if successfully carried out, would have left France without other defenders than raw levies in Chalons. Marshal Bazaine's first attack failed, or rather was modified, the attempts of the Prussian army, which had been badly punished.

Paris, Aug. 20—Noon.—Nothing yet from the front. Some exaggerations of an engagement between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles; also that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitry-le-Francois, 19 miles south-west of coast of Chalons, and had an engagement with the forces under Marshal McMahon.

Paris, Aug. 20.—Malortie, a Hanoverian, urges the Hanoverians in France to form a legion of skirmishers. He says he is not against Germany, but is against Prussian tyranny, and that his wish is to compel Hohenzollern, who tried to efface from the map of Europe the name of Hanover.

Malortie is said to be a nephew of Bismarck.

Berlin, Aug. 20.—The official organ of to-day says, although Germany is losing her noblest sons, she has the comfort to know the war is not in vain.

That it is one against a race known to our forefathers as full of arrogance and insolence, and which has robbed us of our finest provinces. God will enable our King to establish a durable peace in mid-Europe in the shape of united Germany, the key-stone of true freedom and morality.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 20.—The expenses for the reconstruction of the States of Mississippi, $875,000, and of Arkansas, $380,000, have been carried.

The steamer Ashuelot has left Hong Kong for the scene of the recent Chinese massacre.

The steamship Golding Star will leave New York for Havre next Tuesday, carrying the French mails.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Aug. 20.—Jno. Ward, formerly of Kentucky, was killed by Dr. Knable at Hot Springs, Thursday. Ward had threatened to kill Knable. The latter seeing Ward pass his office fired with a shot gun, killing Ward instantly.

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