VOLUME X .- NUMBER 1454.

CHARLESTON, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1870.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

BAZAINE'S STRATEGY.

HIS JUNCTION WITH M'MAHON AND TROCHU AT CHALONS.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.THE FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

King William's Account of his Captures at Pont-a-Mousson.

THE SPOILS OF WAR-THE INTENTIONS OF PRUSSIA.

The Latest French Reports. PARIS, August 18.

The French hold their ground, but lost heavily in Tuesday's battle near Gravelotte. The Gaulois says encouraging dispatches were received from Bazaine, but they must be kept

The French Government represent previous reverses as fully checked, and the efforts of the Prussians to prevent the concentration of the corps at Chalons as completely repulsed.

La Patrie has the following from the scene of action, dated Tuesday: "Bazaine's army, resting upon Metz, was enabled to check the enemy and gain precious time. The Prussians decided to turn Metz. Bazaine knowing their intention, crossed the Moselle at several places, retreating upon Chalons. The Prussians endeavored to cut the French line, and attacked four times, but were repulsed with great loss. Bazaine continned his march, and it is now considered certain he will make a junction with McMahon and Trochu. This changes the situation. Bazaine will have superior numbers, and may assume the offensive at pleasure.

Ollivier has gone to Italy. Palikao stated in the Corps Legislatif that the Prussians lost fifteen hundred in the repulse at Pfalsburg.

General Millinet will command the Guarde Mobile --

Bazaine has again stopped private telegraphing, as by that means news reaches Berlin. The Chateau Chambord has been placed at

the disposal of the government for a hospital. It has four hundred rooms. M. About describes the entrance of the Prus-

slans into Saverne. They don't maltreat the people, but exact money,-bread, tobacco, wine and forage. Where the people resist, the Prussians are very cruel. Many peasants kill their horses to prevent Prussians taking them. Prince Napoleon sent his valuables and children away to Ilaly, against the wishes of the

The coincidence of the time of the outbreak at Paris and the South of France suggests to the police a combination to proclaim a Re

BERLIN, August 18. A provincial correspondent says, in resuming possession of former German provinces, Prussia means to reimburse her plundered subjects expelled from France.

Prussian Gains at Pont-a-Mousson. BERLIN, August 18. A dispatch from King William, dated Pont a-Mousson, August 17, says : "In the fight here yesterday we took 2000 prisoners, seven-

teen guns and two eagles." Another Obstinate Fight.

LONDON, August 18. A telegram from Brievr says that an obstinate struggle took place near Mars la Tour yesterday. The wounded of both armles were arriving at Brieyr. Travellers report a vast body of Prussians thrown back upon the Moselfe by the Imperial Guard.

Naval Operations. BERLIN, August 18. The Prussian fleet, consisting of the war steamers Dorsey, Bitz and Stamander, encountered four French frigates off Rugen Island. The Prussians soon retired without loss. The French fleet is now off Dorusfusch.

PARIS, August 18. The French have captured eleven German vessels since the war.

THE RULE OF THE RING, IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 18. Judge Brooks, district judge, ordered Kirk to make a return of writs and prisoners before him to-day at Salisbury. Twenty-three had arrived. Holden sent for Chief Justice labors of the day. Pearson, who arrived here last night. Gov. Holden proposed to obey the writ to-day, issued by the judge heretofore, and deliver the prisoners before him in chambers. Sizteen or eighteen arrived here this afternoon. After the writs issued by Judge Pearson falled because Governor Holden refused to deliver the prisoners Judge Brooks was applied to, and issued the writs under the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States for the delivery of all prisoners, and ordered the return to be made to him at Salisbury to-day. Other arrests have been made by Kirk recently, and much indignation is felt as to the treatment of the prisoners. The editor of the Sentinel is put in a dungeon in a cell in the jail at Graham, with a negro who was condemned to

be hung for rape. A later dispatch from Salisbury says: "Mr. Turner, editor of the Sentinel, and twentythree others, have arrived. They all appear in good spirits. The prisoners were brought before Judge Brooks. Kirk was allowed until to-morrow to make a return. The prisoners were released on their own recognizances in a thousand dollars. It is thought they will all be discharged. Writs have been granted for thirty more parties still under arrest."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 18. The drift of the proclamation of neutrality between France and Prussia is prepared, and and will be submitted to the President. Joseph A. Ware has been appointed specia

The President will be absent from the city for the remainder of the present month.

counsel in cotton cases.

The Esperance of Nancy states that after all the French soldiers had left the city, the Prussians took possession on Friday evening Prussians took possession on Friday evening at 4 o'clock, when the Mayor was ordered to present himself before the commander of the Prussian forces. The town was made to pay 50,000 francs. Requisitions were also issued for large quantities of rations and forage. The Prussians have torn up the railroad and cut down the telegraph. THE COTTON CROP OF 1870 IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA.

Its Prospects and Probable Amount.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

ALLENDALE, S. C., August 15. I have been requested by several prominent planters to give, through THE NEWS, my opinion of the present crop, and as all classes in our country are more or less interested in the production of the great staple of the South, it may be proper for those who are experienced in the production of cotton, and have made extensive observation, to state the condition and prospect of the growing crop.

Any experienced and practical planter can about ascertain, by this time, what his crop will make. I have never known, for more then twenty years' experience, such an effort and determination on the part of planters. both small and large, to make every acre of cotton do its best. To this end, the vast stock of fertilizers of every brand have been exhausted. Some, ambitious to excel, applied it extravagantly, from \$15 to \$25 per acre, but generally from \$8 to \$12. The crops of cotton looked well, as a general thing, and in most instances were quite flattering, until about the 20th of July, when, on account of adverse seasons, the plant was brought to a sudden check, causing it to cast off its top or immature fruit; a little later the rust made its appearance, and now our fields present the aspect of late fall.

It is too late in the season for cotton to add anything by commencing a second growth now. Two-thirds of what we hoped to make the middle of July is the ultimatum of what will be realized, and I seriously think one-half will come nearer the reality. I control several plantations in South Carolina and Georgia, and my visits to and fro, and in various other cotton regions in these two States, afford me extensive observations, and I give it as my opinion that this must be a disastrous year toto the cotton planters of the country unless cotton should rule as high as last winter. This crop cannot clear the expense of making it under twenty cents. Twenty cents may save the producer, but will not remunerate him this year. So confident are the planters that the crop will be short, that they will hold back the bulk of it for a better market. I have conversed with many of our most practical planters, and they concur with me in the opinion that the crop will be short, and that the planter should, by all means, keep his cotton until next spring, after selling enough to relieve his factor for Respectfully, advances.

B. L. WILLINGHAM. REFORM IN COLUMBIA.

Good Effects of the Mass Meeting-

Handsome Speeches by DePass, Bacon and Kennedy.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, August 17.

A significant fact and important result of the Reform mass meeting in Sidney Park yesterbia Hotel last night. It grew out of the interest excited by the Reform speeches. It was uncalled, and consisted of persons of both races and both parties.

Captain W. L. DePass, of Camden, delivered a capital speech of near an hour's length, which kept the crowd and increased it.

Next came Mr. John E. Bacon, of Edgefield, of the day. He challenged questions, and answered them, as Carpenter had done by day, with telling effect. Scores of taunts, questions and huzzas were dashed back into the who delivered one of the most telling speeches | extre teeth of the would-be-witty fellows in the crowd. Near his conclusion, Mr. B. poured bot shot into General Elliott's defences in a whites and blacks of Edgefield. hot shot into General Elliott's defences in a style original, bold and sharp.

General John D. Kennedy, of Camden, followed Mr. Bacon, and the spirit of Bacon's direct and pungent style pervaded all that fol-

lowed. They were two telling speeches. All three were of marked ability and decided effect. The Radicals were there in large numbers, and put in a rapid volley of questions, libes and cries, but they did not venture to take the stand, although they were earnestly invited to do so. They evidently shrank from so trying an ordeal. Purvis was there, as were also several of their more ambitious and usually declamatory orators, but not a man of them ven-

tured to reply to DePass, Bacon or Kennedy. At the close of the evening-about midnight Judge Carpenter, in response to vociferous calls for him, rose to return thanks for the compliment, but declined to make another address, as he was already wearled with the

GOOD FOR GREENVILLE.

What Carpenter and Butler have Done -The Feeling of the Colored People-The County Sure for Reform.

> FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT. GREENVILLE, S. C., August 13.

Thinking a short report of political matters from our mountain country would interest your readers, we have concluded to occupy a small space in your able paper.

Carpenter and Butler did good work here. not only in convincing the white people of the earnestness and honesty of their efforts against Scott and his Ring, but they also gained wonderful influence over the colored people, which was manifested upon the day of their speeches, and also since by the fearless way in which they are beginning to break ground with the carpet-baggers in this section. The days of Radicalism are numbered in this county, and at the election this fall, Greenville County will

do her full duty for Carpenter and Butler. The White Radicals are doing their best to inflame the public mind against the Reform party, but the colored people are beginning to

in the courthouse square by E. F. Stokes, Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District. A small crowd rathered, consisting mostly of Radicals, to hear the aforesaid gentleman couse the Reform movement. He announced to the audience that he ment. He amounced to the abulence that no was an independent candidate, and it he only one who could save them; that the Democratic party was an old party, and a party which he desired to act with in Congress; he believed the colored people would support him before they would a Reform candidate; that he was a pative of South Carolina, would live and die bere, and urged his fellow-citizens to treat the Raform powement with the contempt it deserve. Reform movement with the contempt it deserved. He stated that are enter and Butler were wolves in sheep's clothing, unworthy the support of any honest man. After abusing everything connected with the Reform movement army of the Centre, under Prince Frederick in a disconnected manner, the young man paid has respects to the Radical party for some time, announcing the important fact that the Legislature was corrupt with the exceptions of one man lumino mikrown at the Comprising the fifth corps, the guards and the Comprising the fifth corps, the guards and the thing connected with the Reform movemen 1102 of one man, (name unknown.) At the South Germans.

conclusion of this remarkable wrangle. Wilson Cook, a Radical member of the Legislature from this county, replied to the Democratic candidate in very severe terms, saying that "any mnn who said he sold his vote was a liar." &c. Wilson Cook also had the courage and honesty to defend General Butler from the ettecks of the preceding speaker, said he

attacks of the preceding speaker, said he should be ashamed to compare himself to General Butler, before people who knew them both. At the conclusion of Cook's speech, the

crowd peaceably retired.

The Radical party held a meeting on Saturday and nominated their candidates, two negroes and two white men. One of the candidates is a low white man, Leaderman by name, but more familiarly known here as General Butlers Jackass. There is great dissatisfac-tion among the negroes as to the nomination. tion among the negroes as to the nomination. They say they won't vote for a low white man or a carpet-bagger. This fall you may expect a Conservative delegation from Greenville in the Legislature, and a large majority for Carpenter and Butler. Many colored men will cast their votes for the candidates of the Reform party, because they are tired of voting for rogues.

RIFLE LAW IN EDGEFIELD.

Most Infamous and Brutal Conduct. The "Whites Must Prepare for Their

[From the Edgefield Advertiser.] On Tuesday morning last our public square was the scene of most infamous and lawless conduct on the part of the negro militia who guard the jail. Nor is this the first time by

many.

The dastardly habit these black militiamen indulge themselves in, of darting out in full force upon white men, pell mell, with guns, raging, flerce, profane, blaspheming, insulting, bloodthirsty, must be put a stop to. If the authorities who are put here to command them cannot do so more effectually, then the witten stitutes of this community must citizens of this community mus white citizens of this community must prepare for their defence. These militiamen wait not to be called upon, they seem to be amenable to no orders. They have not the remotest idea of the conduct and duties of a soldier. And yet they are soldiers, and we are paying them for soldiering it over us. Each one of them makes any little quibble that may come under the notice of the town marshal his own pri-vate and personal affair. If the marshal is revate and personal anar. If the marshal is resisted or cursed, each one seems to fancy himself personally insulted. The offending white man is selzed, dragged, pushed, kicked into the jail, by a crowd of fierce, tumultuous, unrestrained negroes. Each one raves and rants on his own responsibility. Each one brand. on his own responsibility. Each one brand-ishes a weapon of some sort. Each one rends the air with unbeard-of blasphemy. Each and all of the friends of the offending white man are gratuitously dared to come forward and be shot like dogs.

and be shot like dogs.

Why are not these negroes better instructed in their duty as soldiers? Why is it not impressed upon their minds that they should do their duty, and no more? Do their duty, acting under orders, with their mouths shut, and without making the affair in hand a personal matter?

We do not say that the town marshal should we do not say that the town marshal should not do his duty. And we do not, in the slight-est degree, uphold citizens who have violated the municipal ordinances, in resisting, striking or cutting the said marshal when he goes to

But in the affair of Monday morning the But in the anair of Modesy mothing the marshal, colored, transcended his authority by attempting to arrest a citizen without a warrant. He was cut in the cheek with a pocket knife. He attempted to disable the gentleman, who resisted him with a club. The club being selzed by bystanders, he drew a revolver and shot at the gentleman. Hereupon the militia rushed out in wild tumult, and the scene which ensued was lawless, bloodthirsty

and insulting beyond any description.

These negroes must be taught better. The Reform mass meeting in Sidney Park yesterday, where Judge Carpenter, General Kershaw, General Easley and Rev. Jonas Byrd and wantonly insulted. And when these misspoke, was the meeting in front of the Columples of the later. not know their fate? Blind are they do not! We repeat it, these negroes

must be taught better. Our white citizens must lose not a sin ... day in forming a company, getting into com-plete organization, and holding themselves in constant readiness to defend themselves against these lawless and unrestrained ne-

But in the end let us exhort our people to

But be ready, and if these black so-called soldiers do bring on a fray, as it would seem they are determined to do, let them not pass rough the ordeal lightly,

THE STOLEN CHILD.

The Story of its Recovery-The Mystery of its Abduction a Mystery Still.

The excitement that has prevailed in Nev Orleans, La., for the last two months, in refer ence to the stolen child of Mr. Thomas Digby, has at last been partially quieted.

Early in the morning, on August 9, the parents were aroused by the vient of an elderly gentleman, who informed them that he had the missing child at his house. Mr. Digby and his wife immediately dressed and set of with the stranger to the house indicated, where the messing child was delivered up to them. In the excitement of finding the child, them. In the excitement of finding the child. Mr. Digby had torgotten to ask the name of the gentleman or to mark the specific house. After a search, however, under the direction of the police, the house was discovered and asthe police, the house was discovered and ascertained to be the residence of a Captain James Broadwell. Here great difficulty was experienced in obtaining any clue, and after a long parley Mrs. Broadwell stated that she had received the child from a light mulatto woman, named Ellen Angelo, living in Jefferson City, or the Sixth District of New Orleans. On repairing to this house, Ellen Angelo stated son City, or the Sixth District of New Orleans. On repairing to this house, Ellen Angelo stated that the child had been left at her gate on the evening of Angust 3, by a closely veiled lady, that she had kept the child till Angust 8, expecting the return of the veiled lady, and had then handed it over to Mr. and Mrs. Broadwell. On the separate examination of the inmates, contradictory statements were made as to the length of time the child had been with Ellen Angelo one witness stating.

been with Ellen Angelo, one witness stating that it had been with her over a month. The investigation resulted in the arrest of Ellen Aug-lo and her son, a boy of fifteen, as accessories to the kidnapping of Mr. Dugoy's child.

The real facts relating to the body child. The real facts relating to this kidoapping are craftily covered up by the perpetrators of the crime, and to make the affair more mysterious, the house of Mrs. Ellen Angelo had three days before the discovery been thoroughly searched by the police, and no child found. The little girl, who was unusually attractive and beautiful, had on June 9 been stolen by two mulatto womso, and the hunt after her was pursued with unusual vigor, both in the City of New Orleans and through the South-west. What added to the excitement was the alleged celebration of the grand mystery of Voodouism, June 24, and the fear that the child had been stolen for the sacrifice in the fetish rites. Over ten thousand dollars were see the falsity of their promises.

Last Friday night a public meeting was held in the courthouse square by E. F. Stokes, and the police and citizens of New Orleans were incessant in their researches. Letters came from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Baton Rouge, and other western sities, announcing post-tively that the child had been recovered in the respective vicinities, and the poor father after ravelling from one city to another, only to be disappointed, at last gave up his daughter as lost altogether. At list, however, when least expecting it, he received back the little girl

> been treated well. It will help the reader to understand military operations in France, to remember that the Prussian forces consist of an army of the No.th, under General Steinmetz, comprising the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth co army of the Centre, under Prince Frederick Charles, comprising the second, third, fourth

unburt, and showing every sign of having

BLOODY WORK.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE DES PERATE FIGHTING AROUND METZ.

A TWELVE HOURS' BATTLE-ENOR-MOUS LOSSES.

THE PRUSSIAN PRINCE ROYAL AND TWO FRENCH GENERALS WOUNDED.

Bazaine Claims a Great Victory

A TRUCE FOR THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD ASKED AND DENIED.

A Pitched Battle at Last.

LONDON, August 18.

Information received from Verdun this Thursday) morning, states that a great battle s progressing near Mars la Tour. Generals Froissard and Bataille are reported wounded The Battles Around Metz-Prussian Official Accounts.

BERLIN, August 18. The following is official:

"PONT-A-MOUSSON, Wednesday Evening. "The third corps moved yesterday to the east side of Metz, on the line of the enemy's retreat toward Verdun. Severe fighting with four French divisions and the Imperial quards. The first corps, sustained by the tenth and de tachments of the eighth and ninth, command, ed by Frederick Charles, were engaged. The enemy was driven upon Metz, in spite of his superior numbers, after a twelve hours' com-

oat. Losses on both sides very heavy." It is pretty certain the Prince Royal was younded in one of the battles around Metz. Details of the Pont-à-Mousson battle say hat General Bazaine, in attempting to fal back from Metz to Verdun, was attacked by the fifth corps and compelled to face about The Prussians were firm under the attack of four army corps. Among them were the National Guard. Reinforcements arriving, the French found it impossible to prolong the contest, and retired upon Metz, losing two thousand prisoners, two eagles and seven cannon.

French Accounts. Paris, August 18-Morning. An official dispatch from Marshal Bazaine has been received. He claims a great victor over Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz, between Dancourt and Bronville La Presse praises Bazaine for refusing an armistice demanded by the Prussians to bury the dead. The peasants must bury the dead, while the army continues its work of annihilating the enemy, until the hour of complete vic-

Many thousands of men are at work on the defences of Paris.

LATER.-The Prussians loss around Metz was orty thousand-that of the French being comparatively small, as they were protected by the fortress.

The French troops have reinforced Strasbourg. The Prussians had no siege trains, and the tone of the French press: have abandoned the idea of besieging it. The Prussians have retired to Drusenhelm to secure their communications. Apprehending that the enemy intended to cut

an important railroad, which would thwart the present French movement, a strong column was dispatched to Chalons, which ar rived in time to prevent the mischlef.

Pierre Bonaparte has gone to Corsica. The journals are bitter on Austria's neutrality, when, with barely one hundred thousand men, she might have avenged Sadowa.

An English vessel, loaded with contraband of war for Prussia, was captured in the Channel. The captain said he knew a revolution would occur in Paris, and he took the risk. LONDON, August 16.

French telegrams give the following resume of events since Sunday: On that day the French engaged the Prussians before Metz, inflicting neavy losses. The French then retired on Verdun. On Monday, the Emperor was at Gravelotte with sixty thousand men. That place was subsequently occupied by the Prussians. Fighting at Longueville; the French constantly fighting and retreating, contesting every step. On Tuesday the Emperor passed through Verdun and reached Rheims, where he remains.

ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS.

The following special cable telegrams, which we find in the Northern papers, though not so late as the above, are interesting : ANNIHILATION OF M'MAHON'S ZOUAVES.

LONDON, August 10. The following letter from General Bocher, commanding the Zouaves of Marshal McMa hon's divison, tells the story of the demoli-

SAVERNE, August 8.

tion of those fine soldiers:

Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of slangers it is a soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle I am still alive without a scratch and in perfect health, but my heart is broken. I am over-whelmed with grief at the fate of my poor offiwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor offi-cers, my poor soldlers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost; it would grieve you too much. Later, I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see you again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of sixty-five officers, forty-seven were killed, wounded and missing. At 7 o'clock in the morning they were full of life and ardor—now, all are killed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate Lieutenant-Colonel Deshorties was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was dis-charved but a few yards distant. He was A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off the field, but he has probably died before this in a Prussian ambulance. Two chefs de battallion were shot dead, and a cheis de battailloir were such third one is either dead or a prisoner. Saint Sauvenux was wounded badly; but very little hope is entertained for his recovery. I had him taken from the field in an ambulance. A bullaken from the field in the behave of the behaved splen. laken from the field in an ambulance. A bullet went through his chest. He behaved spiendidly. Pierron was shot dead. I have but five captains here out of the thirty; the others are in Heaven. All of my adjutants, and nearly all of my sergeant-majors, shared the fate of the pioneers. Better or more gallant men never breathed. But five are left. Two who er preathed. But hive are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners. My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under General Saureur, to whom I lent him, his horse having head again in the care. horse having been killed early in the action.

GENERAL M'MAHON'S ORDER, The following is the order of the day issued y Marshal McMahon: Soldiers-In the battle of the 6th of Augus

suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are much greater.

Although you have not been successful, you see cause in your misfortune, which makes the Emperor satisfied with you, and the entire country recognize that you have worthily sustained the honor of the flag. Let us show that, though subjected to the severest tests, the First Corps, forgetting these, closes up its ranks, and God aiding us, let us seize a great and brilliant revenge. and brilliant revenge.

FRENCH VIEW OF PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS. The Presse gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians:

After the battle of Forbach on the 6th lnst., the army of Prince Charles advanced and established its quarters at St. Arold. After the battle of Weissenburg the Army of the Prince Royal went by way of Saverne to Nancy. While this army, having no opposition in its front, advanced on its route to Paris as far as Bas Ledue, Frederick Charles, making a bold curve, endeavored to turn the French troops at Metz, thus cutting the communication between McMahon and Bazaine. To avoid this, McMahon leit Metz, going toward Verdun and Chalons. Before reaching Longueville the corps of Generals L'Admirault and De Caen encountered the army of Frederick Charles. After the battle of Forbach on the 6th last. countered the army of Frederick Charles. Thus begun the battle on Sunday, which, ac-cording to appearances, was followed by the great battle now going on.

A MASKED BATTERY. The Moniteur to-day says: "During the bat-tle on Sunday, Marshal Bazaine had in posi-tion a masked battery of mitrailleurs. Four regiments of Prussian Rofal Guards approach-ing, the batteries were unmasked, and two of the regiments were completely annihilated. SURRENDER OF HERNY.

BERLIN, August 16. The following official news was made public

BERLIN, August 15—9:30 P. M.

The little fortress of Herny capitulated yesterday, after a short bombardment, to the second Bavarian Army Corps. A great quantity of provisions and six guns were captured. DISPATCH FROM KING WILLIAM.

The following dispatch is from King William to the Queen: HERNY, August 15-7:30 P. M.

I have just returned from the battle-field near Metz. The advance of the seventh corps attacked the enemy, who were instantly reinforced from the fortress.

The thirteenth division and part of the four-teenth, sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line. The enemy was repulsed at all points and pursued to a glacis of detached works near the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded.

Our wounded.
Our wounded were instantly cared for. By daybreak our troops returned to their first bivouacs. All fought with incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul. I have spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Zostrow, Mansays and Cochen. their wounded.

Our wounded were instantly cared for.

teuffel and Goeben. DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT METZ. The following official dispatch, dated the 15th, about four o'clock in the afternoon, is

just made public: Our advance finding themselves before Metz. and believing the enemy, who were encamped under the walls, about to retreat. General Galtz's brigade was ordered to attack the rear Galtz's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's corps. A violent combat ensued. The second brigade then advanced under Ostersacken, and limediately the divisions of Generals Kamencke and Wrongel participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile the French General L'Admirault endeavored to flank the First Corps, but was attacked by the reserves, which advanced with drums beating under General.Manteuffel. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fortress. Many were captured. Our troops advanced to Belluroix and Borney, within range of the fort. This morning the King made a reconnoissance.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Paris, August 16. The Moniteur du Soir published yesterday an article full of confidence and resolution. The following is an extract, and is a fair exhibit of

Everything progresses well. The enemy makes haste to finish his work. He knows full forces and augments ours. ow that we have only to gain time to divert snow that we have only to gain time to divert the Prussian from his base of operations, while defending our ground inch by inch. The pas-sage at arms which took place yesterday un-der the guns of Metz is the first act of the new

drama.

Eight days hence the energy that has marked the first operations of the invaders will have given way to discouragement and exhaustion. Our fortified towns all hold out. exhaustion. Our fortined towns all hold out. Bitche, Pialsburg and Verdun are all defended by the army, and their inhabitants answer with their guns to the arregant summons of the enemy. The national delence commences the enemy. The national delence commences it, but just commences, and every Frenchman is ready to answer the call of his country. See your National Guards, Guards Mobile and vol-

Is ready to answer the call of his country. See your National Guards, Guards Mobile and volunteers, who are on their way to the Vosges mountains. There shall the Prus-ians find their graves. They have asked for a war of races, and such they shall have."

The Constitutionnel says the plan of conquest of the Prussians cannot any ionger be a matter of doubt. The German Empire takes advantage of the Hohenzollern dynasty to inaugurate its policy of spollation of French territory in the departments which the chances of war have given to the enemy. The King of Prussia commands at present as territorial sovereign. A decree has been issued by his Majesty the King of Prussia, and dated at St. Avold, abolishing conscription in all French territory occupied by German troops. The Prussian Government, which pretends to be so well informed about men and things in Parls, does not seem to be very strong in the towns of Alsace, which well know how to find means which well know how to find m to rejoin the national flag. In place of conscripts, all men from sixteen to flity years of age will rush to arms. The Prussian journals age will rush to arms. The Frussian journals continue to pour forth their insults against the French nation. We underline these two words, because Berlin newspapers formally declare the war is made not only against the government, but against the entire French

ANXIETY REGARDING PRUSSIAN SUPREMACY.

St. Petersburg, August 16.
The Russian National Press betrays considrable anxiety regarding the recent successes of the Prussian armies in their encounter with the army of France. It thinks that the supremacy of Prussia upon the continent, should she be victorious in the present conflict, would be more dangerous to the interests of Russia than would the supremacy of France, if the latter should defeat the Prussians. It advocates in the latter instance the supremacy of France, as it would not be feared as menacing.

PROPOSED PEACE CONFERENCE. The Goloss, 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 Eu-rope who have abstained from participation in he war shall be convened, with the object on the war shall be convened, with the object of guarantees for securing the establishment of guarantees for the maintenance of peace and protection of the equilibrium of Europe.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

Saarbrucken-Reception of the Emperor at Metz-The French Delay Ex-

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writing on the 3d instant, farnishes a number of interesting statements in relation to the battle of Saarbrücken, the movements of the French Emperor, &c., already briefly mentioned by telegraph. We make the following

THE BATTLE OF SAARBRUCKEN.

The Emperor, Prince Imperial and General roissard left Metz at about 8 o'clock yesterday norning, took command of the troops on the and led them against Saarbrücken, a

conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Froschweiler the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are much greater.

Although you have not been successful, you

NAPOLEON AND HIS SON.

Emperor directed the manœuvres of the The Emperor directed the maneuvres of the troops in person, accompanied everywhere by the Prince Imperial. The first impulse of the Emperor in taking his son with him to the war was regarded as a most heroic one, and made a most favorable impression upon the public, but the coolness and intrepldity evinced by one so young has aroused enthusiastic admiration for him.

The Emperor did not lead his son to battle that he might prepare to be a great military.

that he might prepare to be a great military leader, but to teach him the great lesson of self-command and coolness necessary in all conditions of life, and still more so in that of conditions of life, and still more so in that of sovereign of a great nation. The Empress, who has been almost inconsolable since the departure of the Empreor and the Prince, was greatly effected by the receipt of the telegram announcing the victory. She has been with difficulty persuaded to take any exercise, but last evening she walked in the reserved portion of the Park of St. Cloud, accompanied by

ARRIVAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AT METZ.

ARRIVAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AT METZ.

The Imperial train arrived precisely at threequarters past 6. The Emperor was received
on the platform by the Prefect of the Department of the Moselle, and a number of officers
and gentlemen. The Emperor at once stepped into the open barouche which was waiting for him at the station, and the procession
left the court-yard. It was led by four Cent
Gardes, after which came three outriders in
buckskin breeches and green and gold liveries,
followed by seventeen Cent Gardes, looking
superb with their sky-blue uniforms, goldlace facings, magenta and gold saddle coversupero with their sky-blue uniforms, gold-lace facings, magenta and gold saddle coverings, and powerful dark bay horses. They were followed by a grand outrider who preceded the Imperial carriage, while the Emperor and Marshal LeBearf, attired as generals of division. were seated on the back seat facing General Vaubert de Genlis and General Bourbukh, commander-in-chief of the Imperial Gaz-d, which constitues the of the Imperial Guard, which constitues the eighth corps of the Army of the Rhine. The second carriage contained the Prince Impe-rial, wearing the uniform of a lieutenant in the Voltigeurs of the Guard, having on his left Prince Jerome Napoleon, and in front Generals Lasaale and Decain. In the third carriage was Marshal Bazaine; in the fourth, Genera De la Franconniere, the Prince Napoleon's add-de-camp, and M. Corvisart, the Emperor's medical attendant, and in the fifth were the prefect, and other gentlemen. A body of seventy-five Cent Gardes followed the Prince

PASSAGE THROUGH THE TOWN. Contrary to all reports which has lately been spread respecting the Emperor's health, his Majesty looked remarkably well, and were it not that he is somewhat stouter than when he left Paris in 1859 to join the French army. the ordinary spectator would not have detected a great difference in his general appearance—and yet there was a difference, for ance—and yet there was a difference, for, eleven years ago, when he passed along the Boulevards on his way to the railway station, he was seated erect in his carriage, bowing every minute in recognition of the cries of "Vive l'Empereur." which "greeted him at every step. Now, however, he leaned back in his carriage, and the mere lifting of his kepi from his head seemed to fatigue him.

Imperial's carriage.

from his head seemed to latigue nim.

The Prince Imperial made ample amends for his father's apparent lassitude, for he continued bowing to the people, without intermission, all through the town. The young Prince, who bears a striking likeness to his mother, looks very delicate and ill able to support the fatigue of a campaign. The reception which he received was even more enthusiastic than that of a campaign. The reception which he re-ceived was even more enthusiastic than that of his father. All along the road the Prince Im-perial's carriage was followed by an immense crowd, singing the "Marseillaise." From the balconles and open windows of the houses, bouquets and garlands and loose flowers were thrown into the carriage of the young

THE FRENCH NOT READY. Army stores, both in food for the men and forage for the horses, are yet entirely insufficient in the Army of the Rhine. A long period of time is required, in a year of almost threatened famine like the present one, to get together from the four winds of heaven the necessary subsistence for \$350,000 men, such being the figure of the Army of the Rhine, which should be more properly designated, according to its geographical position and its historical souvenirs of the first revolution, the Army of the Rhine and Moselle. For the past ten days, an extraordinary impulse has been given to all the accessory services of Army stores, both in food for the men and been given to all the accessory services of the army—to those services upon which, as I just remarked, depend the vitality of the

General Bourbaki, the Illustrious commander of the Imperial Guard, in a conversation held in my presence, some years ago, gave, in a sententious phrase, a very grave opinion, which has a direct bearing upon the subject we are now treating together. In a discussion of the relative value of various armies, the of the relative value of various armles, the General was asked to express his opinion. "Do you know," said he, "who is the best solder? It is the one who has good officers at his back and warm soup in his stomach." This is the key of the situation; it will explain to you why we are engaged at Metz, night and day, in getting together provisions and forage of every description. Enormous and innumerable boxes of biscuit have already been sent to the extreme frontier for the sixth een sent to the extreme frontier for the sixth army corps.

CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

I can corroborate the testimony in what re-I can corroborate the testimony in what relates to the terrible character this campaign is taking. It is a struggle without quarters or remission, a hatred of race to race which demands to be appeased by an ocean of blood and of tears; the ruin of two flourishing countries, perhaps, consummated, and the world and civilization in Europe retarded for half a century. I was returning from Germany three days after the declaration of war made by the Duc de Grammont to the French Parliament, and it would be impossible to describe to you and it would be impossible to describe to you the state of fury in which the population on the borders of the Rhine were lashed. I feit, myself, the long-tried affections of old and dear myself, the long-tried affections of old and dear friends diminish with a strange rapidity. I was no longer the friend, the loved companion, but a Frenchman, that is to say, the bugbear, the abhorred creature above all, by all the Germanic nations. This hatred has broken out in most significant fashion in this sudden union most significant fashion in this sudden union of nations only resterday enemies, and among whom the wounds inseparable from a recent struggle were not yet cicatrised. Bivaria, Wurtemburr, Hesse, countries conquered by Prussia in 1866, and only a short time since filled with a profound aversion to the Bismarck as one man to the magic appeal "Let us save Germany against France."

NEWS BY WAY OF WASHINGTON.

The Expulsion of Germans from France -Confirmation of Prusslan Successes-The French Falling Back upon Cha-

WASHINGTON, August 14.

Since yesterday, at noon, Baron (Gerolt and he attaches of the Prussian Legation have been in much excitement on account of the been in much excitement on account of the final order issued yesterday by Napoleon, expelling all Germans owing allegiance to Prussia from the French territory within three days from the receipt of the order. Minister Washburne telegraphed the fact to the State Department yesterday, and stated that the carrying out of the order would entail untold loss and suffering on the North German population in France, and asking for instructions. Minister Washburne has charge of the North German interest in France in this way: It is always customary when a legation is leaving a German interest in France in this way: It is always customary when a legation is leaving a country with which its government is about to commence war, that the consulates, archives and people in the country being left, is placed under the charge and protection of a neutral legation. The Prussian Minister, when he left Paris, transferred his charge to the American Minister, Mr. Washburne. The Example (Congrupant consented to the transfer. French Government consented to the transfer, and the American Consuls throughout France were notified of the fact and instructed to take charge of the Prussian Consulates in their respective districts. All matters pertaining to Prussian interests and her people are, there-fore, at once communicated by the French Prime Minister to the American Minister, and hence it is that Minister Washburne was ad-Soldiers—In the batter of the American Minister, and led them against Saarbrücken, a Prime Minister to the American Minister, and ted them against Saarbrücken, a Prime Minister Washburne was adyour position only after heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 140,000, and were overswhelmed by force of numbers. Under these o'clock and lasted only two hours. The effects o'clock and lasted only two hours. The effects

premises. It is well-known here in diplomatic circles that this government has made all the representations in her power to the French Government to prevent this order being made, but it has not prevailed, and there is nothing that can now be done, as the French Government has a perfect right to ex-pel all the North German subjects from the soil of France, and confiscate all their proper-ty, if there is no treaty between France and Prussia to prevent such action. Baron Gerolt bitterly denounced this arbritary measure, and says that it is done just to grafify the mob of Paris who are anxious to get rid of the Ger-man tailors, shoemakers and other mechanics. He says there are over 200,000 Germans in Paris alone, and possibly 2,000,000 in France. The larger portion of these are mechanics, and to drive them off with their families at such short notice will certainly entail much suffer-ng upon them. He denounces it as barbar-ous, and says the First Napoleon did not resort to such arbitrary measures. Baron Gerolt visited the State Department several times yesterday, and held conference with the Hon. J. C. B. Davis, assistant and acting secretary, He protests against the action of France, and expresses much anxiety to know what course our government can or will take in the pre-mises, now that our minister has the North German people in France under his protection. As stated above, all that can be done has been done. Baron Gerolt says that his government will not retailate. The members of the French legation contend that the action of their government is perfectly justifiable; that in Paris there are over 30,000 North Germans banded together as trade unions and other associations, and these are known to be the leaders of all the revolutionary demonstrations in Paris, and that it is well known to the French Government that these men have money distributed among them

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Confederation from France. The dispatches

on the subject have been transmitted to Sec-retary Fish for his action and instruction in the

Baron Gerolt does not credit the statement that his government has threatened to destroy all the French towns in their possession in case of the bombardment of Prussian ports.

ustifiable, and according to all the usages of

to sustain and urge them to incite revolution;

enrolled in the French service, they are too claim exemption on the ground that they are subjects of North Germany, although many of them have been residing in France since their boyhood, and receiving all the benefits of her protection, &c. They claim that the order expelling all such from the French territory is justifiable, and eccording to all the pages of

War Notes-By Mail and Cable. The Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in Paris, is daily crowded by the wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts of the soldiers gone to the war, praying for the success of the men

The pupils in the various French colleges have nearly everywhere given up the books which they would receive as prizes, in order that the money may be subscribed to the fund for belief the the resulted. for helping the wounded.

A betting office in Brussels having announced in the betting office in Brussels having announced in the betting ed that a list was opened for or against the first battle between France and Prussia, the indig-nation of the public was so great that the police was compelled to interiere and put an

end to the affair. A special correspondent writes from Man-helm, Thursday, that not withstanding the Germans numerical superiority, preparations continue without cessation. Military trains are pushing steadily onward, and regiments pass through here daily. The Baden soldiers are as enthusiastic as the Prussians.

The Courrier des Etats Unis gives the fol-owing account of an invulnerable culrass: It is a cloth culrus of a tissue extremely supple, and tight, the stitches of which are exceedingly close and absolutely impermeable. The process of making and preparing it is a mystery, but what appears to be claimed is that bullets will not penetrate it. They glance off or fall harmless. The inventor himself is said to have stood the test of this. Clothed in a sort of fiannel vest, very light, he received the

charge of a gun without experiencing so much as a bruise. This belongs to the class "impor-tant, if true."

It is reported that many of the vessels of the French navy are to be fitted up with an apparatus intended to illuminate the line of the horizon or of the land at night and in cloudy weather. The apparatus consists of powerful Fresnel lenses, transmitting the light produ-ced by the combustion of two cones of charced by the combustion of two cones of char-coal, forming the poles of a large magneto-electric machine, driven by a donkey engine. The ray of light, it is claimed, will illuminate points on the sea coast so as to he visible at a distance of two miles. The same apparatus is several, it is reported, have been ordered by the Russian Government. In the account of light, instances are cited where movements of stile fleets could have been detected by the nosting neets could have been detected by the use of such powerful lenses, and the ignorance of the enemy's manœuvres caused an entirely different result from that anticipated.

different result from that anticipated.

Advices from Berlin announce that all the Prussian Landwehr is called out, as well as the soldiers of the Landsturm for the years '1854-55. The Prussian plan appears to be to throw one vast army into France, and the troops, with that object, are being concentrated in one part of the frontier. The soldiers who pass through Berlin are so numerous that, on the 27th, the authorities announced that the troops must be forcibly quartered on the (inhabitants. The iPrussian authorities in Schleswig have thought fit to remind the Danish population of article 61 of the Criminal Code, which punishes with death any one killing the King of Prussia or making him priskilling the King of Prussia or making him priskilling the King of Prussia or making nim pris-oner. Are they afraid for his Majesty's safety? We regret to hear from that province that the posts are intercepted, and the Danish journals examined and obliterated. The other day one of them appeared with a whole page blank. The suppressed article managed, however, to reach the Copenhagen Dagblad, and it turned extra correlan a letter from Berlin, according out to contain a letter frow Berlin, according to which the inhabitants of Prussia were not by any means unanimous as to war. At Alsen a state of siege has been proclaimed, and men are employed night and day on the fortresses

at Duppel.

A special correspondent from Ludwigsha-haven writes Friday: "When the advanced guard of the Southern army arrived near Hag-enau, two lieutenants, with a handful of cav-alry, entered the town and rode through the streets. Reaching the barracks, they summoned the French to surrender. The men instantly threw their Chassepots out of the windows, and in this manner a few cavalry and in this manner a few cavalry windows, and in this manner a few cavalry soldiers captured 200 prisoners, 130 horses and 16 wagons filled with supplies. Since the battle at Weissenburg numbers of prisoners have been captured daily, many also have fied to the woods and villages, and are compelled from hunger to surrender. The country is exhausted and the population almost famished. Even the German soldiers lacked bread for one day the German soldiers lacked bread for one day. The people are bitterly hostile and cruel. Twenty peasants have been shot by court-martial for maltreating and murdering the wound-

ed. A member of the court gives me some particulars. A Protestant Sister of Charity

testified that one peasant near her hacked a wounded Bavarian to pieces with a scythe, and his son cut another wounded man's throat. Even the members of the Sanitary corps, distinguished by a red cross on white ground, were killed by whate from the houses." were killed by shots from the houses. were killed by shots from the houses."

The first engagement at Saarbrücken revived in the French bosom the memories of Austerlitz, Marengo and Solferino. Here is the style in which a Paris journalist speaks of the affair: "We left Forbach at 9 A. M. At 10 the last soldiers of Froissard's corps d'armée, passed through the town. We followed and waited for the Imperial train. France, we colt was about to give Prussia a first lesson in felt, was about to give Prussia a first lesson in arms. We saw deserted houses and villages. The Emperor and Prince Imperial reached Forbach at half-past 10. At twenty minutes past 11 we entered Prussia, the column deploying by divisions. We heard firing in the dising by divisions. We heard firing in the distance. The Emperor passed and was cheered. Sire, said a soldier, 'nous sommes ici chee nous !' The Emperor was radiant and the Prince Imperial answered, 'Oui!' Marshal LeBouf unstifiened a little. The arrival of the Emperor and Prince produced an immense effect on the troops. The Prince had his handkerchief protecting the back of his neck, just like an old soldier of Africa. Charming child, of whose bravery the whole army have had such striking proofs. The roar of cannon is heard. The Prussians have oc-

army have had such striking proofs. The Post of cannon is heard. The Prussians have occupied the strong plateau which protects the town. The Emperor and Prince go to the front. March! A battery passes by. Hurrah! At 12:32 the mitrailleurs arrive. Their passage creates enthusiasm in the army, which saiutes them as strangers whose repulation is made. hem as strangers whose reputation is made Vhole battalions fall before them, struck down as by lightning. The Prussians fly. We burn Saarbrücken. We burn the wood. At 1 o'clock the plateau of Belleville is ours. Saarbrücken is taken," &c., &c.