MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

STIRRING NEWS.

THE FRENCH PLANS AND

STRATEGY.

MOVEMENTS.

SIX DAYS.

THE BRITISH LION SHAKING HIS MANE.

The French Military Policy-The Inva

ous Manner.

struction of the invading army."

sons is said to be 2000.

Latest from Paris.

Several hundred arrests have been made

among them a number of strange women, who

they could give no satisfactory account. They

along the Faubourg Montmartre and adjoin-

to be notified of these facts to-day. -

ported as perfectly satisfactory to all.

action soon near Montmedy.

ped from Liverpool to France.

thirty forbids substitutes.

Bonds steady at 914.

Bourse dull. Rentes 60f 75c.

to Antwerp.

Latest from London.

Immense quantities of meats have been ship

There is great activity in the British armie

ish artillery have been ordered from Plymouth

It is stated that J. J. Welss, who succeeded

The French law enrolling all from twenty to

THE GOLD AND BOND MARKET.

Money easy, discounts 7a9. Gold opened at

16} and advanced to 16; during the afternoon

was steady, and hearly all business was at

closing rates. Governments, no feature of in-

terest; sixty-twos 12; fours 111; fives 111; new

91; sevens 91; eights 101; fortys 81; Southerns

opened steady, but dull; during the afternoon

firm, without much business, and closed very

Consols 912. Bonds 873. Stocks dull.

THE SPRAGUE SCHEME.

the Radicals-The Post Band.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

others are innous about it, and swear largy win get an injunction to stay the Council. Wigg, the late Republican nominee for re-election to the probate judgeship of this county, voted for this measure. Apropos of Wigg, the statistics on finance that he made use of the other night in his speech were not his own, but were taken from Chamberlain's speech at Chester, and he did not even give Chamberlain.

and he did not even give Chamberlain the credit—usurped it himself. The only things original in his statements were the mis-

takes he made in his arithmetic. To steal a confrere's ideas is "the most unkindest cut of all." He said he bad the statements in figures

gentleman ventilated the doctrine thoroughly, and Wigg was compelled to use his ideas, or say nothing.

The Post Band played in the Park yesterday

Mark Twain thinks one great calamity to

Very few persons were out, how

TARA.

NEW YORK, August 26-Evening.

London, August 26-Evening.

FRANKFORT, August 26.

PARIS, August 26.

COLUMBIA, August 26.

pointed French Minister to Washington.

PARIS, August 26.

ders to be Destroyed in some Mysteri-

THE WAR IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, August 26. Cuban advices to the Evening Post state that a Spanish column had a recent engagement with the insurgents in the jurisdiction of Santa Perita. The Spanish loss was 600 killed, wounded and missing. The Voz de Cuba confesses that a detachment of forty Spaniards were surprised and twenty killed. Some accounts state that only five escaped.

The Diario says that the District of Sagna is MYSTERIOUS HINTS REGARDING invaded by the insurgents under General Ledra. The court of appeals, the office of collector of taxes and the schools at Puerto Principe have been closed. This is supposed to be a step toward the Spanish evacuation. Coast-PROFOUND SECRECY AS TO MCMAHON'S ing steamers from north and south arrive daily at Havana with sick and wounded. The yellow fever is very prevalent, and fighting is incessant throughout the island. THE PRUSSIANS TO REACH PARIS IN

AFFAIRS IN GREENVILLE.

United States Court-Effects of Moun tain Air-Personnel of the Greenville Bur-Greenville Enterprises, &c.

> [FEOM OUR OWN CORRESP. 'DENT.] GREENVILLE, S. C., August 24.

The United States Court, Judge Bryan presiding, is still in session at this place. The A special telegram from Paris to the New criminal docket will be finished to-morrow, York Times, received to-night, says : "Do not and the civil business then taken up. The expect specific intelligence from this side for court will doubtless be in session here at least several days. A great strategic movement is two weeks longer. Judge Bryan has had a in progress, the importance of which is to be laborious session, sitting nearly every day judged of by the reserve of the generals and unil four, and sometimes to five o'clock in the authorities. All communications for the army afternoon. The death of the Hon. J. P. Kennedy deeply affected the Judge, both of them having been bosom friends, and the last surviers of a circle of intimate friends and colaborers of the distinguished Whig leader, Henry Clay. One of the Judge's sons, a young man of brilliant promise, is named after the late Mr. Kennedy are stopped, and correspondents are impri-Place no faith in the lying Prussian organs in London, or in journals courting Prussian patronage in New York. The milltary prespects of France are now clearer and more certain than at any time since the comate Mr. Kennedy. The other officers of the court appear to enmencement of the campaign. The French

joy the salubrity of this mountain region, and bear the most telling evidence of the care and pear the most telling evidence of the care and good things they receive at the hands of mine host of the Mansion House, Mr. J. L. Sothern, than whom no one knows better how to keep a first-class hotel. This it is which has no doubt given rise to the report that Mr. Daniel Horibeck, clerk of court, and his assistant, strategic combinations can scarcely fail to achieve decisive results. They regard the dedoubt given rise to the report that Mr. Daniel Horibeck, clerk of court, and his assistant, Mr. J. H. Schreiner, are about to leave their present state of single blessedness, and that the near approach of this pleasant change has had a marked effect on their personal appearwere well supplied with money, for which are said to be sples paid to create trouble The bar have had a busy season in defend

The bar have had a busy season in defending the numerous parties indicted for distilling liquor without paying special tax. In most of the cases verdicts of guilty have been rendered. Greenville has quite a number of distinguished legal characters—General William K. Easley, E. P. Jones, William E. Earle, and Messrs. Arthur, Blythe, ex-Governor Perry, and others. Among the visitors are General W. D. Simpson, Hon, C. P. Sullivan, and William H. Trescot, Esq. Greenville has also being streets. The total number of arrests under Trochu's order expelling dangerous per-Le Public says that important dispatches were received to-day by the government, giving information concerning the positions, W. D. Simpson, Hon, C. P. Sullivan, and William H. Trescot, Esq. Greenville has also become quite a popular resort for health and pleasure-seekers, and also for business men having a lookout for trade on the gathering of numbers and movements of the enemy. The corps of Frederick Charles, and a portion of the King's army, are undoubtedly marching having a lookout for trace on the gathering of the cotton crop this season. Some of the more enterprising of our Charleston merchants are making the best of their time while here with their families, in forming new acquaintances among planters and engaging new customers. on Parls, while Steinmetz is left to hold Bazaine in check. The enemy may reach Paris in six days, should there be no change in their plans. The Senate and Corps Legislatif were among planters and engaging new customers.
One of the most interesting and attractive One of the most interesting and attackive places to visit is the extensive carriage and wagon establishment of Messrs. Gower, Cox & Markley. Your correspondent is under obligations to Mr. Thos. C. Markley for showing him through the various workshops. The buildings cover an area of about half an acre of ground. The Corps Legislatif held a secret session as a committee of the whole last night, when ample explanations were made by the government in regard to the defence of the capital. There was a similar session to-day. General The establishment is nearly a haif century old, and one of the most important and useful, not only to the upper part of South Carolina, but to the adjoining States of North Carolina and Trochu did not attend the sitting of last night, as the Minister of War, his superior officer, was present. The deputies of the Left inter-Georgia. The machinery of the company, which is all of the latest and most improved patterns, is worked by water power, the estabviewed Count Palikao. The interview was reishment having a fine location on Reedy River. Between seventy-five and one hundred LONDON, August 26.

workmen are employed, several of whom have been connected with it from their youth McMahon is trying to reach Bazaine via nave been connected with it from their youth, and grown gray in the service. The beautiful vehicles turned out here are in great demand; while the orders for wagons keep far in advance of the ability to supply. The factory, in addition to the beautifully finished carriages, buggles, and other lighter vehicles which it turns out makes annually about three hun-Mezieres, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun. There is fighting between Dun, Buza-In all probability there will be an important turns out, makes annually about three hun-dred large and substantial country wagons, specially adapted to the Southern country. A vast amount of the best seasoned lumber is required for the business. The reputation of the company for a perior workmanship in the manufacture of vehicles of all kinds is such and navy-yards. It is rumored that the Brit-

that their cutiners extend as far south as Alabama and Mississippi. The establishment is about to be enlarged to meet the demands hat daily pour in upon the company. Governor Scott to-day left Columbia for Wal-Paradol in the Chair Laborative of Aix, and Governor Scott to-day left Columbia for Wal-halia. On the same train were State Auditor Tomlinson, Congressman Wallace, Secretary of State Cardozo, General Worthington, Assis-tant Private Secretary W. F. Hayne, all en route for Walhaila, where a Republican mass meeting is to be held to-morrow and address-ed by the speakers above indicated. The Governor is simply on a visit to his family re-siding during the warm weather at Walhalla. founded the Journal de Paris, will be apsiding during the warm weather at Walhalla. The Governor, I learn, will not speak nor take

the stump in this campaign.

The hotel at Williamston Springs, under the The hotel at Williamston Springs, under the management of Mrs. Mays, a few miles below Greenville, is doing a very successful business this season. The property belongs to a Greenville company, who have recently put it in thorough repair. Many of the guests who went there invalids have been perfectly restored to health, and are unsparing in their praises of the medicinal properties and effects of the springs. of the springs.

STRAY SHOTS.

THE PALSE MAN OF THE PERIOD. [From the Edgefield A tvertiser.] false man is ex-Governor Orr. cold, selfish, unpatriotic, sophistical, danger-ous letter may be found on another page of this week's issue. We earnestly hope he will not get the place for which he has sold him-

> ORR'S GREAT POPULARITY. [Fr m the arlington Dem crat.]

Watering Columbia-Wigg Ear-wige But it was not our purpose to refer to these points in this connection. We only intended to repet the idea the order recusancy will influence any number of respectable men in the State. The Radicals are made glad by his declared allocations of the state. State. The kadicals are made glad by his declared allegiance—his popularity, they insist, will bring numbers into their ranks. orriving reat popularity! Where is the evidence of of it? He ran, without opposition, for Governor once, and was actually defeated. This has not been long ago, either. Only so long ago as 1866. When the votes were counted before the two houses of the Legislature, the districts were called alphabetically, and their votes counted, when Vork the last on the list was There is great indignation here on account of the contract between the City Council and Sprague. The Council have entered into an agreement with Sprague, to pay him sixteen thousand dollars a year for twenty years, he, in consideration of that modest sum, to furnish the city with water-the money to be paid ounted-when York, the last on the list, we reached, General Hampton, who was no can-didate, was three hundred and forty votes in quarterly instalments of four thousand dollars, and with a saving clause that if the in-stalments are not paid within thirty days after they become due the whole works to become the property of Sprague. Nash, Wilder and others are furious about it, and swear they will ahead of the popular (?) Orr. York saved him. The "scattering" ballots made him Governor by a plurality of votes only.

DEFEAT, THE TEST OF MERIT. [From the Sumter Watchman.]

Judge Orr has long since forfelted the confidence of the good people of this State. He discovered this clearly when he came so near being (and some say actually was) beaten to Governor by the very people whose represtives and leaders nominated him for office. The people regarded him with so much distrust, that they spontaneously gave their votes for Wade Hampton, who was no candilate, and who publicly said so. With no other candidate in the field, it became a very close

confrere's ideas is "the most unkindest cut of all." He said he had the statements in figures in his pocket, but owing to the scarcity of light was unable to read them. No one blamed him for using some of Furris's arguments, for that ROBBER ARRESTED .- On Tuesday last, Mr J. M. LeGrand took out a search warrant to search the premises of one Berry Larey, a colored man, for some watches that had been stolen from him. Upon going into the premi-ses, as ock of goods was found which would sufice to start a country store upon, and lead to an independent fortune. There were watches, fin-ger and car rings, knives, needles, pins, thread, bolts of alpaca cloth, lard, tobacco mark I with thinks one great calamity nollowing the death of Dickens is the fact that the nation is to be lectured to death and read to death all next winter by Tom, Dick and Harry, with poor, lamented Dickens for a pretext. All the vagabonds who can spell will afflict the people with "readings "from Pickwick and Connerfield &c. both chewing and smoking, hems, smoked beel, tape, braid, sweet soap, hooks and eyes, candy, &c. &c.; in all shout two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars' worth. Laney was arrested and lodged in jail. Canden Journal.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

THE PRUSSIAN COLUMNS PRESS-ING ON TO PARIS.

WHAT TROCHUIS DOING

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE MILITARY SITUATION.

POPULAR ANXIETY IN BERLIN.

THE BOMEARDMENT OF STRASBOURG.

The Uhlans near Peris-Expulsion of the Disaffected Destitut-A Shooter

LONDON, August 26. The German utilans are momentarily expected in the neighborhood of Paris.

Patrols are stationed everywhere to announce the event. The Times closes an article on the situation by stating that the French throughout avoid

fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where, perhaps, some slight additional resistance will be met. Private dispatches from Paris state that the

enemy marches slowly but surely on the city. This is undeniable. Prince Salm-Salm was killed at Gravelotte. Trochu has decreed that individuals devoid of means of subsistence, and whose presence

city. Twelve hundred have been arrested dready under this decree. The Opinion Nationale says that a new army is forming behind the Loire. The person who attempted to shoot Mc-

threatens public order, be expelled from the

Mahon was shot to-day. Another Prussian Victory-The French

Wounded Baron Darnim, Prussian Minister at Rome is created Count as a reward for keeping the

States quiet. The Standard has a special from Virton, Belglum, stating that a sharp engagement took place on Thursday at Stenay, near Montmedy,

in which the Prussians were successful.

Many French wounded are at Montmedy. Movements of the Prussian Army-The Peaszntry in Arms.

Paris, August 26. The couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne. Uhlans appeared at Langre, but soon fell back to the northward on the corps d'armee, which was marching towards Chal-The Crown Prince was reported to be at St.

Dizier on the 23d. Half the troops lately at Toul have marched

to Nancy. The garrison at Toul defends the place heroically.

The enemy is marching towards Varennes, sixteen miles west of Verdun. The people on the outskirts, between Ver-

dun and Mezieres, are defending themselves gallantly against raids, and inflict considerable damage on the enemy.

Trochu vainly demanded the displacement of Pietrie, the prefect of police. Favorable News from the French Army-

Rest ng the Raiders. The environs of Metz have been inundated

by order of the French authorities. At a council of ministers yesterday, favorable news was communicated from both armies. No fighting yesterday. The army of the Prince Royal retrograded.

Orders have been given to mount the gensdarmes to resist raids of the uhlans. Keratry's proposition adding nine deputies

to the committee of detence was defeated by s large majority.

A Cheerful Correspondent-The Decisive Battle Imminent-Some Talk of

NEW YORK, August 26. A special dispatch to the Courrier Des Etats Unis from Paris, August 24th, says:

We cannot speak of the movements of Mc-Mahon, on whom rests to-day all the hopes of the country-silence is both our security and our duty. We share these hopes, and believe that Cognor at Woerth will gain brilliant revenge.

A great battle is imminent, not because we seek it, but because the enemy is in a position making battle necessary to his success.

There is some talk of peace in diplomatic circles, but, except under crushing defeat, the French will hear nothing of it while Prussians are on their soil. Dannerguy has said this, the press unanimously approves.

A corps of the Prussian army occupies the Department of Aube.

The march on the capital continues, but with evident hesitation.

A Diplomatic Fiasco. FLORENCE, August 26.

It is certain that Prince Napoleon's mission to Italy is a failure.

The Prussians "Marching On," BERLIN, August 26. One corps still confronts Bazaine, while the remainder of the Prussians are marching to-

wards Paris. A fourth army corps, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with the third army corps in the movements on Paris. Co'onel Vardy, the bearer of a flag of truce, was fired on as he approached Metz. The

Colonel and a trumpeter were wounded. Accounts from Strasbourg state that the Faubourg National has suffered severely. The Cathedral has been slightly damaged. Kehl, on the German side of the Rhine, has been nearly razed by the French bombs.

Bombardment of Strasbourg. CARLSRUHE, August 26. The bombardment of Strasbourg continued all Wednesday night. A large part of the citadel and the arsenal has been destroyed. Many

fires have broken out in the city.

The Fight at Stenay. CARLSRUBE, August 26. Heavy fighting commenced at Stenay last night, ten miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Bonsiers. The Prussians cut the road between Clamanges and Lamorielly. The gates of Montmedy were closed, but an assault

was momentarily expected. Latest Reports from Paris. Paris, August 26. The bakeries were visited yesterday to see if they had a legal amount of flour on handnamely, forty days' supply.

the Marne that are to be destroyed when the enemy approaches. The committee of the Corps Legislatif pro-

The engineers have marked the bridges over

poses to enroll all between the ages of 20 and

35.

In the Corps to-day Montpayeux proposed the incorporation of the Garde Mobile into the

regular army. This would give the regular army at least one hundred new regiments. The proposition was sent to the committee and will doubtless be adopted.

The government has taken measures to as

CHARLESTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1870.

rest the transportation of either munitions of war or wounded Prussians through Belgium. A letter to the Univers (ultramontane organ) says: "A cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia. The magnificent cathedral at Marienthat no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by

covering it with mud."-Anxiety of the People in Berlin.

BERLIN, August 26. There was a large demonstration yesterday before the palace. The crowds demanded the news, but the Queen could give them nothing later, and they dispersed slowly, unconvinced and dissatisfied.

The Siege of Strasbourg.

MENDELHEIM, August 26. The bombardment of Strasbourg has been incessant since Tuesday. The walls are terribly battered, and several magazines have exploded in the city and forts. Fires have also occurred in different places. The Prussian loss has been trifling. Their advanced posts, with the slege train, are within 600 yards of the walls.

> The French Papal Legion. ROME, August 26.

The conduct of the French Legion on denanding their return to France was so menac- is expected here to-day. ng that the Pope dismissed them. A Big French Iron-clad Ram.

Dover, August 26. A formidable iron-clad ram, carrying two enormous guns, and salling under the French flag, steamed eastward to-day.

Later News via London LONDON, August 26.

The Times has the following: "King Wil liam has left a sufficient force before Metz. where the siege works rise like exhalations from the earth, and has joined the Crown Prince, who is marching on Paris."

McMahon's movements begin to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth and avoiding Metz, he passed through the Vosges to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Guard Mobile and recruits. His obvious aim is to check the Crown Prince in his march on

d'Affecting a disregard for McMahon, the Crown Prince passed Chalons, moving on Mc-Mahon's flank and offering him battle, which was declined by McMahon, who retreated to Rhelms, leaving Chalons to the Prusslans Since then Rheims it .. was abandoned, the obvious motive throughout being to avoid a fight. The Prussians use the rallroad from Lunneville to a point near Strasbourg for the transportation of their wounded. McMahon and Bazaine are still without communication

The Prussian cavalry occupy Doulrant, and heir cuirasseurs are encamped at Strieng. Advices from Madrid state that three Reput ican special deputies have gone to Paris to watch events, and will open communications with the French Republicans, with the view of establishing a mutual course of action in the two countries.

The conscription at Paris occurs on the 29th The call is for 140,000 mounted volunteers. The gunboats for the defence of the city

have arrived. ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

The Northern papers have the following ad-

ditional dispatches : French Accounts.

THE REIGN OF SILENCE—THE SITUATION IN TWO WORDS—A GENERAL STATEMENT. PARIS, August 23. A special dispatch to the Courrier des Etats

Unis says:

The sprightly element of Parisian people accommodates itself with difficulty to the reign of silence which the ministry imposes on us. So many blunders were committed in the opening of this war that it is feared this change in the policy of Count Palikao only conceals some new mistake. It would be easy to dissipate this impression, but it would not be right, and no one wishes to do it. I saw to-day part of a dispatch from Bazaine, which the day part of a dispatch from Bazaine, which the Minister of War communicated to the Corps Legislatii. It was couched in general terms, but could never have come from a conquered man, or one doubtful of success. Bazaine wishes to leave Metz, but he was not able. On his side, the enemy, in return, wished to seize and cut his communications with Paris, nor did he areason a part of the second control of the second control

did he succeed any better.

This is in two words the situation and explanation of the recent engagements. We have sustained severe and heavy losses, it is have sustained severe and nearly losses, it is said, but those of the enemy have been enormous and out of all proportion to the merely negative advantage which he has gained. We are sending forward reinforcements constantly, but this is done without weakening the defence of the capital. Every day 15,000 or 20,ience of the capital. Every day 10,000 or 20,000 conscripts set out for Champagne. This morning two battailons of the Garde Mobile, from Brittany and Normandy, left by railroad for Ardennes. I must admit that they are very poorly armed. Their guns were the old muzzle loaders and they were without uniforms, but they were brave and stalwart fellows. Here there is an abstance to narries. Here there is no abatement of patriot ism, while the work on the fortifications goe on. The National Guard, and even youn men from the schools and lyceums, drill in the manual of arms. Every day 15,000 men are drilled in field evolutions in the Champ de

At the Corps Legislatif there is nothing of great importance. The action of the newl created committee of defence is, however, re lewed and considerably criticised. I saw th Minister of Marine as he came from to-day's session. He is silent like the others, neverthe session. He is silent like the others, nevertheless he gave those around him to understand that he expected very soon to hear good news from the fleet. It is time. Prussian spies swarm upon us, especially in the semi-official world. It follows that redoubled caution must be exercised upon all dispatches sent here by way of England, Belgium and Switzerland. Chevreau's own signature is necessary in order to send political dispatches to the United states. It is difficult to obtain accurate news of what has taken plate at Chalons or in its neighborhood. At the War Department they peremutorily refuse to say anything on the subperemptorily refuse to say anything on the sub-ject, but some of the papers, the Patrie and Press among others, annuance that the corps of Marshal McMahon and General Failly have suc-Marshal McMahon and General Failly have succeeded in reaching Ardennes, and by a flank march from that place will effect a junction with Bazaine. I believe some of the troops lately encamped at Chalons have gone thither, but-i can affirm nothing certain. I am assured that the Prussian Prince Royal has given over his direct march on Paris, and that he waits for the Prussian army before Metz to deliver a great battle. Other dispatches say he is at Bar le Duc. Everything from that direction is confused, and I believe that these reports are put in circulation by the enemy to make Parisians believe that all immediate danger has been dispelled, and to calm their patriotic ardor to place the capital in a state of defence.

has been dispelled, and to calm their patriolic ardor to place the capital in a state of defence. The Emperor is at Rheims. He waits opportunity to victoriously break silence.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs everything is quiet. There are certain mysterious rumors among the Diplomatic Corps, but there he sheen no propositions for preliminaries of peace, as I have read in some of the English papers. I know that Count Bismarck has informed De La Tour de Auvergne that Prussla will not treat for peace until she can do it on such conditions which will make it impossible for France to take revenge hereafter. It is for France to take revenge hereafter. It is not then our abasement, but our destruction, which the Prussian Minister seeks. Our force

AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY.

Metz, I found wast oodies of cavairy—thians and hussars—crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of their speed toward Gorze. Quickening my own steps, I first heard the thunder of the cannonade, seeming from the heart of a ware seeming from the seeming from the heart of a ware seeming from the seem nest neard the thunder of the cannonade, seem-ingly coming from the heart of a range of hills

THE NATIONAL LOAN-ZEAL IN SUBSCRIEING.

PARIS, August 24.
The Journal Officiel says the amount of the national loan taken yesterday as heard from was 620,000,000 francs, and when the lists were closed last night at least 5000 persons waiting to subscribe were sent away. Returns from Marsellies, Bordeaux and several other large cities had not been received. The lists were reopened this morning, and crowds are press-ing to subscribe. The loan is quoted in open market at 60 francs 80 centimes, the same fig-

VIOLATIONS OF BELGIAN NEUTRALITY. A dispatch from Asion, a frontier town of Belgium, sixteen miles from Luxembourg, says that violations of Belgian territory by the Prussians are of frequent occurence. It is reported that the Prussians attack Belgian soldiers who enter Belgium and Luxembourg with provisions for their army, and transport their wounded through sections of neutral territory. These sets lead to the fear that the These acts lead to the fear that the position of Belgium as a neutral power may be seriously compromised.

A PRUSSIAN PARTY AT VIENNA.

The Pairle, semi-official organ, says there exists in Vienna a Prussian party, encouraged and paid by Von Bismarck. It is said the parties who played the odious role of 1866 have control of some of the Vienna journals, and since the recent successes of Prussia have en-deavored to persuade Austria to act favorably, making a handle of the well known sympathy gary for France. The Austrian Government, however, has resisted these overtures thus far, and will, no doubt, maintain a friendly neutrality.

ARRIVAL OF PRUSSIAN PRISONERS A convoy escorting a large number of Prussian prisoners has arrived at Solsson. Another

English Accounts. A GREAT POPULAR MOVEMENT ON FOOT.

A special from Berlin says a great popular movement is on foot to secure for the Liberal party an influential voice in the settlement of the terms of peace, and to convers the converse th the terms of peace, and to convene the Ger-man Parliament to give expression to the feel-ing of the people, to whose energy and patriotism everything is due.

ALL A MISTAKE-SELF-GOVERNMENT. Charlvol, a Belgian journal, explains that the Prussians, near the frontier fired on some Belgian troops, mistaking them for French soldiers. It also states that the Prussian detachment undoubtedly trespassed unawares on Belgian soil, but they left on receiving warn-

The Times recognizes the fact that the determination of the French Corps Legislatif in favor of self-government will be irresistible hereafter, should the Emperor fail. War Notes and Gossip.

King William says he has pretty much made up his mind to sign peace with the Count de The peace force of a Prussian corps d'armee

is in round numbers 25,000 men; on a war tooling, 50,000, and with the landwebr in 100, The Prussians bave in arsenal a spare bran

new Zundnadelgewehr, needle gun, for every soldier in the army of the North German Con-The Red Hussars are the dandies of the Prassian army; next are Bismarck's White

Cardinal Cullen orders, by letter from Rome that prayers be offered in the Catholic churches of Ireland for the success of the French arms. When the news reached Dublin the bands played the "Marseillaise" and "Garry

When the Ninth Cuirassiers charged at Woerth, Lieutenant Billet, the colonel's son charged four times, fifer his ja voone had been broken by a ball. His father had him curried off the field by force at the fifth charge, he

nimself being killed in the same. Changarnier's first advice, after his services were accepted, is said to have been, "Artillery !

At Reichshoffen, on the 6th of August, the station master, Mr. Kossman, saw a convoy of munitions coming up by the train which would have fullen into the hands of the Prussians. In the midst of the rain of bullets, the station-master rushed forward and signalized the coming train just in time to enable it to reverse engines. The train was saved, but poor Kossengines. The train was saved, but man fell riddled with rifle bullets.

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.

Full and Detailed Account-Vivid Description by a Tribune Correspondent of the Greatest Battles of Modern Times.

The following detailed account of the great battle of Gravelotte, on Thursday, August 18, was telegraphed via London by the correspon dent of the New York Tribune, who witnessed the battle at headquarters, and stood by the side of Bismarck and King William:

THE WOUNDED AT PONT-A-MOUSSON. The first realization we had at Pont-a-Mous-son—where I found myself on the 17th—of the extent to which fighting had been going on at

the front, on Sunday and Tuesday, was from the coming in of wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes. But on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that the work was be-coming warm. On that evening soldiers with ghastly wounds walked about the marketplace in Pont-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager place in Ponta-Amousson, survived comrades, and groups of their newly-arrived comrades, and told a story of disaster. Poor fellows! It surely was disaster to them, borne away as they had been from the field without having heard of any result. I stood among these groups, and the narratives of the men all groups, and the narratives of the men all amounted to this: That they had been sent to confront a much larger force than their own, and that their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that, though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by narrators or listeners which accused any one. They dwell rather on the fact that they had dealt a heavy blow, on the 14th, and that the Tenth Divi sion, though it had as an available organiza tion been demolished, had sold its life dearly, tion been demolished, had sold its life dearly.
On the 17th the wounded of the preceding day began to pour into Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in in long, uncovered graincarts, lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street and also commanded a view of the market-place, I counted more than inlety of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten man. It each holding on an average about ten men. It was strange to see them as they passed be-tween files of French citizens unable to con-ceal their joy, on the one hand, and Prussian addition on the other. But now came the other soldlers on the other. But now came the other side of the account. The streets began to swarm with other wagons with other wounded, wearers of red trousers. Now and then came a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length there arrived a carriage with a French general. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and for a little time it seemed as it there might be a collision between the inhab! tants and Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace. But it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the front. At midnight of the 17th, or

a little alter, all the trumpets for filles around began to sound. This was the first time we had been startled by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the bivouacs around the little city. MARCHING TO THE FRONT.

a little after, all the trumpets for miles around

The troops had been passing through almost continually for several days previously; but now the tramp through every street and byway made between midnight and dawn a perway made between mindight and david perpetual roar. Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness, and managed to get a seat on a wagon that was going in the direction of the front, now understood to be a mile or to befront, now understood to be a mile or to be-yond the village of Gorze, some twelve inles from Pont-a-Mousson. On our way we met a considerable batch of French prisoners, who were looked upon with considerable curiosity by the continuous line of German soldiers with whom we advanced, but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard. The way was so blocked with wagons that I finally concluded I could better do the six or seven miles rebetter do the six or seven miles re-maining on loot. So I got out of my wagon and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Mouvient on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found wast bodies of cavairy—uhlans

on the right. Passing through the village and ascending the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly in a battle field, strewn thickly, sen suddenly in a pattle neid, strewn tolckiy, as far as my eye could reach, with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field companies were still burying the dead, chiefly the Prussians. The French, being necessarily buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few or those that I saw were not yet

As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cav-airy came up from behind me, and when they reached the brow of the hill they all broke out with a wild hurrah and dashed ferward. A few more steps and I gained the summit, and saw the scene which had evoked their cry, and seemed to thrill even their horses.

THE BATTLE-FIELD. It would be difficult to imagine a grande battle-field. From the hill to which I had battle-field. From the fills to which I had been directed by good authority to come; the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen, and a considerable part of their wings. The spot where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses, and the air was burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battle-field of the 16th—the Prussian side thereof. On the left stratch. the Prussian side thereof. On the left stretch. to Paris, also—for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It was between the lines of poplars which stood against the horizon on my lett; and on, as far as the eye could reach, toward Metz, with military regularity, strung on this road like beads, were the pretty villages, each with its church tower, all of which are really only a handred yards apart, although they have its church tower, all of which are really only a hendred yards apart, although they have separate names—Mars-La-Tour, Flavigny, a little south of the road, Viouville, Rezonville and Gravelotte, which is divided into Great and Little Gravelotte. On my right were the thickly-wooded hills behind which lies the most important illege of the neighborhoad which I portant village of the neighborhood, which I had just left—Gorze. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which should, one would say, be called the Battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and around that devoted little town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square. SPECTATORS OF THE BATTLE.

I arrived just as the battle waxed warm. It of the King of Prussia were then at the spot which I have described. The great represenwhich I have described. The great representative men of Prussia, soldiers and statesmen, were standing on the ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, Bismarck, Gen. Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adabert and Adjutant Kranski. Lieutenant-General Sheridan, of the United States army, was also present. At the moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road—that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or the part of Graveto the which in some maps is called St. Marcel. The struggle was desperate, but unavailing, for every one man in the French army had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning waver. Soon it was plain that this wing. to waver. Soon it was plain that this wing-the French right was withdrawing to a new position. This was swiftly taken up under cover of a continuous fire of their artillery from the heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position, which was reached at 1 o'clock and thirty minutes, would, I believe, have been propourced impregnable by sine out of ten pronounced impregnable by nine out of ten military men. When once this movement had been effected, the French retreating from the ressure of the Prussian artillery fire, and the Prussians as rapidly advancing, the battle-field was no longer about Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte the junction of the two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian re-serves, and interminable lines of soldlers were steadily marching onward, disappearing into the village, and emerging on the other side of it with flaming volleys.

. THIS SECOND BATTLE-FIELD was less extensive than the first, and brought the opposing forces into fearfully close quar-ters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights, intersected by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over one hundred feet deep, and at the top some three hundred yards wide. The side of the chasm next to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascends to a great height. From their comm emineuce the French held their enemies fairly beneath them, and poured upon them scorching fire. The French guns were in position far up by the Metz road, hidden and covered among the trees. There was not an instant's cessation of the roar. Easily distinguishable amid all was the curious grunting roll of the mitrailleur. The Prussian artillery was posted to the north and south of the village, the guns on the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half vertical fire.

THE CARNAGE.

The French stood their ground and died The French stood their ground and died—
the Prussians stood their ground and died—
both by hundreds, I had almost said thousands.
This, for an hour or two that seemed ages, so
constant was the slaughter. The hill where I
stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind
the village and to the south of it. The Prussian reinforcements, coming up on their right, filed out of the Bois des Ognons; and it was at that point as they marched on to the field that point as they marched on to the field that one could perhaps get the best idea of the magnitude of this invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of men whatever for four hours in the march of men out of that wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded revived and came back and marched forth again. Birnam Wood advancing to Dunsinane Hill was not a more ominous sight to Macbeth than these men of General Goeben's army to Bazaine, shielded as they were by the woods till they were fairly within range and reach of their enemies' guns. So the French must have felt; for between 4 and 5 o'clock, they concentrated upon that spot their heaviest fire, massing all available guns, and shelling the woods unremittingly. guns, and shelling the woods unremittingly The fire reached the Prussian lines and tore brough them; and though the men were stead it was a test to which no general cares to sub-ject his troops long. They presently swerved a little from that line of advance, and there

was no longer a continuous column of infantry pouring out of those woods. THE PRUSSIANS RECEIVE A CHECK.

The attack of the Prussians in the centre was clearly checked. About 5 o'clock, how ever, a brigade of fresh infantry was again formed in the wood and emerged from its cover. Once out from under the trees, they advanced at double quick. I watched their novement. The French guns had not lost the range of the wood, nor of the ground in front. Seen at a distance, through a powerful glass. seen at a distance, through a powerful glass, the brigade was a huge serpent bending with the undulation of the field. But it left a dark track behind it, and the glass resolved the dark track into falling and dying and dead men. As the horrid significance of that path so traced, came upon me, I gazed on more in-tently. Many of those who had fallen leaped up again and ran forward a little way, striving still to go on with their comrades. Of those backward instead of forward there

who went backward instead of forward there were few, though many fell as they painfully endeavored to follow the advance.

I do not know whether, after the value effort of that brigade, another movement was attempted from within the wood. But half an hour afterward great numbers of troops began to march over the hill where I was standing. and moved forward toward the field where hard a strggle had been so long protracted. These also were, I think, a portion of General Goeben's troops, who had been directed upon a less dangerous route.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF STEINMETZ.

The battle from this point on the Prussian lett became so fierce that it was soon lost to us, or nearly lost, by reason of the smoke. Now and then the thick cloud would open a little and drift away on the wind, and then we could see the French sorely tried. To get a better view of this part of the field, I went forward about half a mile, and from this new stand-point, found myself not tar from Mal-maison. The French line on the hills was still unbroken, and to all appearances they were having the best of the battle. But this appearance was due, perhaps, to the fact that the French were more clearly visible in their broad height, and fighting with such singular obstinacy. They plainly silenced a Prussian battery now and then. But the Prussian line also was strengthened by degrees on the northern point. Infantry and artillery were brought up, and from far in the rear, away seemingly in the direction of Verneville, sho and shell began reaching the French ranks These were the men and these were the guns of Stelumetz, who there and then effected his junction with the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and completed the investment of Metz to the northwes

continually arriving on both sides of the field, the battle grew more and more obstinate. There could be no doubt that the French well understood the meaning of the new movements of the Prussians, and of the gradual development of their line to the north.

THE FRENCH OUTFLANKED.

Steinmetz was able to extend his line grad-nally further and further until the French were outflanked and began to be threatened, as it appeared, with an attack on the rear of their extreme right wing. So long as the smoke from the Prussian guns hovered only over their front, the French clung to their position. The distance from headquarters to where the Prussian flank attack stretched forward was event and to add to the difficulty of clearly great, and, to add to the difficulty of clearly seeing the battle the darkness was coming on. I know not how long the French held out, nor at what precise moment the Prussian onset became irresistible. What I saw was this: The puffs of smoke from the French guns mingled with the flashes, brightening as the darkness increased; receded gradually. The pillars of cloud and flame from the north as gradually and stadiy approached. With that advance the French fire every moment grew more slack. It was not far from 9 o'clock when the ground was yielded flaslly on the north, and the last shots fired on that terrible evening ware heart in that direction.

evening were heard in that direction. ANXIETY AT HEADQUARTERS. But to go back now to the movements of the King and those with him at headquarters. The King's face, as he stood gazing upon the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word, but I noticed that his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the dismal scene

his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the dismal scene nearer his feet, where they were just beginning what must yet be a long task—to bury the French who fell in Tuesday's battle. On them he gazed silently and, I thought, sadly. Count Bismarch could not conceal his excitement and anxiety. If it had not been for the King, the Count would clearly have gone forward where the fighting was. His towering form was always a little in advance of the rest.

When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte, the horses of the headquarters' party were hastily called, and the entire party mounting, with the King at their head, dashed down to a point not very far from the village. Then shouts and cheers arose, and followed them wherever they passed they passed.

A CAVALRY CHARGE.

A little after 4 o'clock a strange episode occurred. From the region where Steinmetz was supposed to be a magnificent regiment of cavalry galloped out. They paused a moment at the point where the Confans road joins that to Metz. Then they desided with read to to Metz. Then they dashed up the road to-ward Metz. This road between Gravelotte and St. Huberts is cut through the hill, and on each side of it rise cliffs from forty to sixty feet high, except at the point where it traverses the deep ravine behind the viliage. When it is remembered that at the time the culminais remembered that at the time the culmina-ting point to which that road ascends was held by the French, it will not be wondered at that only half that regiment survived. What the survivors accomplished I do not know, nor could I learn the name and number of that regiment which seemed to meet its fate under the eyes of the King. The situation hardly admitted asking many questions, but they plunge into that deep cut on the hillside, where next

day I saw many of them and their horses ly-ing, was of that brave, unhesitating, unfalter-ing kind which is so characteristic of German oldiers, among whom stragglers and deserters seem to be absolutely unknown. MYSTERIOUS REINFORCEMENTS I must record also what seemed an inexpli-cable thing. The army of Prince Frederick Charles was fighting hard, and suffering, it was only too plain, heavily. From this army, division after division had been taken and vainly sent against the French centre. A por-tion of the Prince's numerous reserves had been diminished to an important extent in the engagements of the 14th and 16th instants. Moreover, a considerable part of his army re-quired rest, and two divisions—one certainly— were in need of reorganization before they could again become efficient on a field of batcould again become element on a near of battle. Yet, at one time, it seemed that every division and brigade and regiment was likely to be called into action. The losses in the centre and the massing of great forces for a fresh attack on the French right flank, left the Verdun road itself at one time almost uncovered—the very road for presenting of which the Pressions. road for possession of which the Prussians were fighting. At a moment that for these reasons seemed critical, there appeared on the field, occupying ground before field by a portion of the forces of Prince Frederick Charles, a large body of troops. They moved into position under the eyes of the King, yet neither the Vine reason, of his steff could second for

the King nor any of his staff could account for their appearance. They passed the point which in the morning had been the royal headquarin the morning had been the royal headquar-ters. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and their advance did not cease till dark. But the mystery that hung over them was not dispelled. Whose was this new army? Whence did it come? The stant insisted that at the point whence it moved there were, or at any rate ought moved there were, or at any rate ought to be, no troops of the armies of either Steinmetz or of Prince Frederick Charles. The rumor began and spread among the group of men who surrounded the King that this fresh, mysterious force was a part of the army of the Crown Prince, and that a new junction had been expected. I know of no reason to suppose this true, Doubtless the staff soon cleared up the matter to their own satisfaction, but it happened that I was away in another part of the field before the riddle was solved. That there ever could have been any doubt about the identity of so great a body of men arriving on so great a battle-field, illustrates the difficulty with which even the most eminent officers follow the move-

ground. I no longer wondered that to me the same task was almost an impossibility.

In any event it cannot be doubted that the presence of that large body of men made itself felt upon the fortunes of the field. They were e to the French as well as to us. visible to the French as well as to us. Here was another example of the moral effect that may be and so often is exerted in battle by masses of men whose presence is known to the enemy, but who may not fire a shot in the actual conflict. From their line of march, it is clear that the divisions were finally posted a little in the rear and on the left of the Prus-sian centre at the time when the attacks so long directed against the key of the French lines had ceased—in fact had failed for the time. It was possible that the French, having suffered far less in holding their ground than the Prussians in attacking, might have advanced in their turn and have undertaken a vigorous offensive movement. It they had any such purpose, it is not unlikely that they abandoned it on sight of the Prussian rein-

ments of forces over broken and wooded ground. I no longer wondered that to me the

Instead of advancing, the French now con-tented themselves with the mere occupation of the ground to which earlier in the day they had been driven back. At no time did they had been driven back. At no time did they seriously strive to regain the westerumost line of hills which had been theirs in the morning. At no time did they recover or seek to recover by any vigorous forward movement to the junction of the roads at Gravelotte. From 7 to 8 the weight of the battle tended more and re to the north of the road. There was a more to the north of the road. There was a lull, the meaning of which the French failed apparently to interpret. By 7 they may have believed themselves partly victorious. They were still perhaps in condition to ranew on the morrow the struggle that had gone on all day for that fated road from Metz to Verdun. It they had not gained the road or the battle, they had not clearly lost the latter. Two hours later, they had lost both.

A BLAZING HOUSE ILLUMINES THE PINALE A little before 8 a large white house on the height beyond Gravelotte caught fire, it seemed through the gloom to be a courch. Its spire grew into firmes, and a vist black cloud of smoke arose, contrasting strangely with the white smoke of the battle. More and more picturesque grew the whole field. As evening fell the movements of the troops could be followed now by the lines of fire that ran flickering along the front of a regiment age it went into action. Longues of fire pierced through and illuminated the smoke out of the country months, and the fuseurs of the shells. inrough and illuminated the smoke out of the onn ms mouths, and the fu-ses of the shells left long trains of fire like falling stars. No general likes fighting by night in ordinary circumstances, for chance takes then the place of skill; but the flanking movement on the French right had been resolved on by daylight, and it was the necessity of moving transition. w s the necessity of moving troops to a great distance over difficult ground which delayed its execution and brought about what seemed a renewal of the battle after the day was done.

A NIGHT ATTACK. To leave the French in their positions during the night, would have been to imperil the plan [Continued on Fourth Page.]