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jy22 3m

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fe2 1y

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, September 5, 1870.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINÉE.

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MAMMOTH MINSTREL TROUPE

—AND—

BRASS BAND,

Re-organized and increased in numbers and talent, presenting a series of

ETHIOPIAN DELINEATIONS.

By the most prominent Minstrel Stars of the country

Doors open at seven o'clock. Performance to commence at eight.

Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. au3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE HALF OR THE WHOLE of a tract of 1700 acres heavily timbered land, within ten miles of New Orleans, together with 1500 cross-ties, 25,000 feet cypress lumber, mules, boats, stores, etc. The mill is in good running order, and profitably employed.

One half must be sold, the owner being obliged to leave the State. Apply to

SHELBY SEYMOUR,
au27 *No. 44 Carondelet street.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near Follege Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.
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FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUABLE property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18, second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. jy16 tf

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. jy9 2m

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACCOMMODATING terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,
je12 Office 50 Royal street.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, in the parish of Iberville. It is about nine miles from the Mississippi river, and that section of country has never been overflowed. The Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid process of construction in the immediate vicinity, runs between two and three miles in front of this land, while the Opelousas Railroad passes its rear some six miles distant. It is undoubtedly the most valuable tract of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, and as to soil, timber and locality it is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. au9 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. my21 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 243 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

WANTED.

WANTED.—FORTY ABLE-BODIED MEN, to take off a sugar crop on a plantation nine miles from the city.

None need apply unless competent to work on a sugar estate. Address

au28 2w 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

BOARDING.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—PARTIES DESIRING to do so, may secure pleasant rooms and satisfactory board for the approaching season or for a short period, in that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. Apply on the premises. au9 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD.

196.....Camp Street.....196

EDWARDS HOUSE.

Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms with excellent board, at very reasonable summer prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 3m.

DESCRIPTIONS OF BATTLES.

The Battle at Metz on the Fourteenth—Battle of Mars La Tour—Fight at Saarbruck—London Standard Account—Official German Account.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A correspondent of the London *Standard*, who writes from Verdun on Tuesday forenoon, thus describes the battle which took place at Metz, on Sunday, August 14:

At one o'clock Sunday afternoon, the French army, 180,000 strong, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previous a battle had been considered imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out of the woods they occupied.

The Prussian army of Prince Frederick Charles, or rather the corps now united under Field Marshal Steinmetz, had taken its position on the road to Baulay, at the point intersecting that to Borney.

The road from Delionir to Borney, up to the forest of that place, was occupied by Prussians, part of their division being concealed by woods.

Skirmishing had been going on all the morning, but it was probable no serious engagement would take place.

At half-past one the French troops received orders to retreat from their position, to go in the direction of Verdun. It was said at two o'clock the *avant garde* division were crossing the Moselle on a pontoon bridge thrown across a few hours previously, and the luggage, material and provisions of the army were crossing other bridges in the direction of Longueville.

The equipages of the Emperor had already left, the Prince Imperial first, and half an hour after the Emperor himself. We are leaving on horseback in the same direction.

At three P. M. the third corps, Decaen, the fourth corps, L'Admirault, and Garde Imperial, Bourbaki, were preparing also to leave their encampments, when suddenly the Prussians were seen to prepare for battle.

Some others were preparing offensive movements in front of the woods of Borney, and in the direction of Grisey and Mercey les Metz.

The French troops under the command of Marshal Bazaine were composed of the third and fourth corps and the Garde Imperiale. They were fronting Borney, Grisey and Mercey les Metz, the Imperial Guard forming a reserve near the Fort St. Quentin.

At a quarter past four o'clock the attack commenced. A heavy fire of artillery was at once heard in every direction. The soldiers of the Prussian landwehr headed the Prussian corps d'armee.

The mitrailleuse began their deadly work on each side. For me there was confusion all around. Men were falling in every direction. Columns were whirling around as bullets were whistling their deadly work through their ranks.

A battery of artillery, with a mitrailleuse, was making fearful havoc in Prussian ranks. I heard frantic bravos announcing its new exploits. The fire was so well directed and the precision so great that each fire was positively mowing the Prussian ranks, who were fighting in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the other and destroying French battalions right and left.

At seven o'clock in the afternoon the Prussians were making a movement of retreat. A mitrailleuse had been twice taken from the French, and, although it is only one of the hundreds of cases of the battle, I mention it, as it led to an important result.

For the last hour one of the greatest efforts of the French had for its object to dislodge the Prussians from the woods of Borney, their troops being protected by that natural rampart.

The brave Colonel of the Forty-fourth infantry, second division, in retaking the mitrailleuse was the cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging from the woods and precipitating themselves as an infuriated torrent upon the French division.

It was only a pretext, for it was expected that the Prussians would follow the same tactics as at Forbach, which consists of keeping out of sight their masses, their best divisions, and when the result of battle seems in favor of their opponents, to change defeat into victory, by the powerful movement of immense bodies of troops plunging suddenly on the enemy.

But this time Bazaine had prepared a match for them. The Imperial Guard, commanded by Bourbaki, had been kept in reserve. The artillery, from a strong position, began the defensive. The grenadiers advanced; and from that moment till a quarter to nine you would have thought you were in the middle of an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; Fort de Quenten sweeping with its powerful batteries the flank of the advancing columns, regiments of cavalry charging on the wing.

At a quarter to nine precisely, the Prussians were retreating, leaving from 23,000 to to 24,000 men *hors du combat*. The French have lost close on to 40,000 men, killed and wounded.

One hundred and forty thousand Prussians took part in the fight, against seventy thousand Frenchmen, positively.

Owing to Fort de Quentin slaughtering the enemy, the Garde, except its artillery and a brigade of grenadiers, did not fight. They were kept in reserve to the last.

During the combat the rest of the French army was retiring on the route to Verdun, and at nine o'clock I followed, the Imperial Guard retreating in the same direction.

General De Caen has been wounded in the leg; General De Castagny had an arm cut, and Marshal Bazaine himself received a slight contusion on the head.

I hear the sight of the Champs de Bataille was horrible. In the morning, in returning, they marched over the dead bodies, which were in heaps in some spots.

The following is the official German account:

BERLIN, August 19.—The *Staats Anzieger* of this morning publishes further accounts of the battle before Metz, last Sunday:

The French army, on the morning of the fourteenth stood in front of Metz, on the east side, near a point where the road from St. Avold is joined by that from Saarlouis. It was formed in great corps extending over at least six miles. The army appeared on the point of retreating toward Chalons. Marshal Bazaine must have had to contend with difficulties in carrying out this design, for he did not move.

General Steinmetz attacked the French at two P. M., with the Thirteenth division, which latter was supported by the Fourteenth. The French troops were ranged in several lines, defended by very deep rifle pits. For this reason, perhaps, they fired more quickly than in former actions.

These lines were at Ars la Guerexy, Ogy, Borney and Colombes. The woods afforded them good cover, but these and the pits were taken successively by storm by the Prussians, who fought very hard, and with very great loss.

The French losses were principally killed, because they fought in trenches. They were shot through the head, which was alone exposed. No less than 781 dead Frenchmen were counted behind one trench alone.

The battle ended at the Glacis of Metz, and the French escaped in confusion, partly into fortresses and partly around the city.

The battle of the sixteenth at Mars-la-Tour is universally regarded here as a strategical success, because as the army was driven back on Metz his line of retreat on Chalons had been cut through and a concentration of French armies prevented. A special correspondent writes from Saarbruck, August 18:

In Tuesday's action the eighth cuirassiers charged two regiments of the French infantry, cutting their way through them. They found themselves opposed to a battery of six guns, which they took. The Prussian cuirassiers now found themselves charged by two regiments of French carbineers on both flanks.

Whirling right and left, the Prussians met their new foes, and after a hand to hand fight, drove back the French cavalry and brought off the six guns, together with two eagles.

This brave eighth went into action 800 strong, 147 only survive. All the officers were killed. The survivors say now, with a terrible determination, "Wait till we get Chalons, and we will show the French what the 350s can do."

THE FIELD OF WEISSENBURG

FRENCH INFANTRY FIRE WILDLY

COOLNESS TOWARD THE EMPIRE

We copy the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette:*

NEW YORK, August 30.—Private dispatches say that two more American correspondents have been arrested in the French lines and sent to Paris. The correspondents in the Prussian army have been kindly treated wherever they could show proper credentials. A correspondent who visited the field after the battle of Weissenburg says: "There is a pitiable need of surgeons here. The few on the ground have worked like heroes; treating friend and foe alike; but much is badly done, either because the surgeons work so fast; or because many cases are attended to by those who are not surgeons. The want of surgical aid is ten times greater than before, for I verily believe there are ten thousand wounded men from the battle yesterday. The French infantry seems to have fired rather wildly. Very few Germans were shot in the body, and a large proportion of the wounds are in the feet and legs. A regiment of cavalry did not do them any good, but rather bothered them. They suffered horribly in a vineyard at Morabronn, where the horses could not move quickly, and they were mown down like straw. The Bavarians were more impetuous than the Prussians, but perhaps not so steady and enduring. There are many who carry a straight knife, in a sheath-pocket, on the leg. They say they heard the Turcos have knives, and they would not march until they were allowed to carry theirs. There was a revolt about the matter, and they gained their point."

Another letter says: "What can we think of an organization which is rash enough to send Cuirassiers against an infantry that has the needle gun? Yet this last act of madness was performed by the French. The English can boast of having done more mischief at Balaklava, but this charge of steel-clad horsemen into a vineyard full of infantry was a wild act of self-destruction. I hear that the Cuirassiers were nearly all killed or taken, and certainly the number of dead horses and men of breast plates and brass helmets, scattered about, looked like a fearful loss on their part."

A letter from Paris says: "I am surprised to see how bitterly the Emperor is talked of. Everybody agrees, 'We have had enough of the Bonapartes.' The universal cry in Paris is 'Vive l'armee!' 'Pas de Cæsar!' This cry is the more significant as the people of Paris are now armed and can give effect to this cry. There is some talk of a dozen grapeshot revolvers having been sent here, and, despite the Minister of War's assertion to the contrary, there are at least thirty thousand men of the regular army in Paris; but the rank and file are cold toward the empire, and would almost instantly join the people. The feeling seems to be: We, the people, are sure to have the government we want; we are armed, and the soldiers will not be against us. It would be injudicious to change the government just now, and create disorder at home, while the enemy is on French soil, but after the next battle we must do something."

A special correspondent writes to the New York *Tribune* from Paris:

More than fifty thousand people have moved into Paris from the suburbs alone, since Saturday night. The confusion is endless. The *octroi* duties are no longer levied, it being a sheer impossibility to do so. There are still 40,000 Germans here, of whom General Trochu's last order reaches 30,000 in the suburbs of La Villette and Belleville alone. Provisions for the siege arrive in enormous quantities. Three hundred and fifty hundred weight of flour, and 150,000 hundred weight of rice have been stored in the city; 100,000 oxen and 500,000 sheep are in the Bois de Boulogne. Sixty millions of rations of preserved meats, three months' supply of salt, spices, sugar and coffee, and six months' supply of wine and spirits have been stored. Private families supply their own stores. Grocer's and other shops are surrounded by purchasers, and their entrance is regulated by the police. The government invites farmers to bring all their supplies to Paris, promising fair prices for the same.

IMPORTANT TOBACCO REGULATIONS.

New Revenue Circular.

It is stated by the Baltimore *Gazette's* Washington correspondent that the internal revenue bureau has prepared a new circular on tobacco, which will be issued in a few days. It enumerates seven offenses, the commission of either of which will subject a tobacco manufacturer to a forfeiture of property. These are, the removal of manufactured tobacco from the manufactory or place where it is made otherwise than as provided by law; the sale of tobacco or snuff without the proper stamp denoting the tax; manufacturing tobacco or snuff without payment of the special tax as manufacturer, or without giving bond as required by law; making false or fraudulent entries of the purchase or sale of leaf tobacco, tobacco stems or other material; the fixing of any false, forged, fraudulent, spurious or counterfeit stamp, or imitation of a stamp, to any box or package containing snuff or tobacco. The circular directs that manufactured tobacco shall be put up in legal packages; the package must have printed on it, or on a securely attached label, the manufacturer's name, together with the registered number of the factory, and the district and State. If it be a wooden package it must have, in addition, the manufacturer's trade mark, the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight, all neatly printed on the package. Each package must have affixed and cancelled a proper stamp or stamps to indicate the weight and class of tobacco for which payment of tax is made; and these stamps must be affixed and cancelled in the manner prescribed by the internal revenue commissioner. The failure of a manufacturer to comply with any of these requirements will be construed a "removal otherwise than as provided by law," and subject the offender to the forfeitures specified in the law for that offense. Manufactured tobacco found outside a factory or export bonded warehouse, except when it is in transit from the factory to the warehouse, without proper revenue stamps affixed to each package, will be forfeited, and the person removing the same, or offering it for sale, or having it in his possession, will be liable to the fines and penalties imposed by law. All packages of tobacco short or insufficiently stamped, or having false, forged, fraudulent, spurious or counterfeit stamps, or imitations of stamps, or stamps previously used; and all packages that have been emptied or partly emptied and refilled, without the destruction of the stamps and the affixing of new ones; and all packages having on them the stamped portion of a package which has been previously used, are to be forfeited to the government. The wilful neglect of persons emptying stamped packages to destroy the stamped portion; or the giving away, selling or accepting a stamped package which has been once used and emptied; or the putting manufactured tobacco into such a package once before used, subjects the offender to the pains and penalties provided by law.

A colored gentleman in Texas went into a blacksmith's shop with his coat-tail full of powder. He came out through the roof.

Philadelphia boasts of the agility of its young lady swimmers. We would like to see it.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

James H. Young vs. Magazine Street Railroad Company—Magazine Street Railroad Company vs. James H. Young—Magazine Street Railroad Company vs. City of Jefferson.—The following rule has been taken in this case: On motion of counsel for John W. Hillman, and on suggesting to the Court that one John Steib, one B. Saloy and one Charles Lauer, have caused the Magazine street railroad and all its appurtenances, the property in litigation in the above entitled suits, to be seized by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, under executory process in certain suits in the Honorable Seventh District Court for this parish, entitled John Steib vs. Magazine Street Railroad Company, B. Saloy vs. Magazine Street Railroad Company and Charles Lauer vs. Magazine Street Railroad Company, Nos. 3250, 3251 and 3252; and on further suggesting to the court that the said railroads have been previously sequestered by this court, and John W. Hillman had been appointed judicial sequestrator as receiver, and that the property was legally in the possession of and under the control and jurisdiction of this court at the time the process aforesaid issued, and upon further suggesting to the court that the said Saloy had obtained a writ of injunction from the Honorable Seventh District Court for this parish, restraining and enjoining the said Hillman from receiving or taking possession of the property in litigation in the suits 12, 13 and 14, in this court, under the order of this court, all of which will appear by the record No. 3257 of the docket of the Seventh District Court aforesaid.

That all the said suits are brought with a view to harrass and defeat the action of this court and its officer, the said Hillman, and in contempt of the authority of this court.

It is ordered that John Steib, B. Saloy and Charles Lauer do show cause, on Wednesday, September 7, 1870, at ten o'clock A. M., why the said suits in the Seventh District Court should not be transferred to this court, and why they should not be enjoined from interfering with John W. Hillman as receiver herein, and from all further proceedings in said suits in said court.

State of Louisiana vs. F. R. Boehler et al. In this case the plaintiff has filed an amended and supplemental petition, as follows:

It is alleged that since the filing of the original petition, petitioner has discovered that State warrant No. 214, for $7200, issued July 27, 1870, in favor of S. A. Isaacs, one of the defendants herein, in payment of 241 coupons counterfeited by him and his confederates, Boehler and Falk, has been paid by the State Treasurer, and that said parties, E. P. Boehler, F. Falk and S. A. Isaacs, in addition to the sum demanded in the original petition, are indebted, *in solido*, to the State of Louisiana in the sum of $7200, for which petitioner prays judgment after due citation of each one of said parties, and that a supplemental writ of attachment issue, the annexed affidavit being considered, and the same be maintained, and all property attached held subject to the entire sum claimed in original and amended petition, to-wit: three thousand dollars, and that A. S. Badger, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, be made garnisher herein and ordered to answer, within the legal delay, the annexed interrogatories; and that petitioner be paid by privilege and preference out of the proceeds of the property attached—which petitioner prays be sold—or out of the property itself, if cash, and for costs and general relief.

The petition was sworn to by Governor Warmoth, and the writs of attachment and garnishment, as prayed for, were issued by order of Judge Dibble.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales, at auction, to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on St. Andrew street, between Rousseau and St. Thomas, Fourth District.

2. A lot of ground, situate on Dumaine street, between Derbigny and Roman, Second District.

3. Twelve lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate on Lafayette and Port streets, in faubourg Washington, Third District. One of said lots forms the corner of Prosper and Port streets.

4. Fifteen lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, forming the whole square bounded by Elysian Fields, Pelopidas and Marigny streets, in suburb Darcantel, Third District.

5. And a tract of land situate in the parish of Livingston, in this State.

For full particulars and terms, see advertisements.

THE JACKSON RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The readers of the REPUBLICAN must not forget the excursion trains that start from the old depot of the Jackson railroad this evening and to-morrow morning, enabling pleasure seekers to return on Monday morning in time for business. A trip to Magnolia and return costs only two dollars, and intermediate places in proportion.

These Sunday excursions have been such a beneficial recreation for large numbers of our citizens that it is to be earnestly hoped they will be continued during the winter. It is seldom so cold in this climate as to make a trip on the Jackson railroad other than pleasant.

Colonel J. E. Sickles, chief engineer, and Colonel Ryan, purchasing agent of the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad, have been in St. Louis several days. They purchased there a large amount of supplies, including several engines from the Pacific Railroad, which, together with other rolling stock, will be shipped to Unice on the Mississippi river, from which point the road runs. Nearly one hundred miles of the road is already graded, and forty miles are now in running order. From Unice it will run to Camden, Arkansas, and thence to Shreveport, and will be completed clear through in about seventy days. Within the past ten days over two thousand men have been forwarded from St. Louis to work on this road.

Gentlemen who have just arrived at Washington from Paris, via London, express the greatest astonishment at the enterprise displayed by the principal American newspapers in publishing war news. They say that any of our prominent journals print more actual news concerning the movements of the armies than all the papers in either Paris or London together. It is known to our officials at Washington that the Consuls General of several of the leading foreign powers telegraph leading points of cable dispatches to New York papers each day to their respective governments.

MONEY READY.—The school teachers will be paid their salaries for August to-day at the office of the Administrator of Finance. We take as much pleasure in making the announcement as the recipients will feel in receiving from Mr. Chadwick the greenbacks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Government Outlay for August

ENFORCING THE QUARANTINE LAWS

Engines Captured by Strikers

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

FIGHTING ALL DAY TUESDAY

Bazaine Driven Back to Metz

FRESH FRENCH TROOPS ROUTED

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH REPORTED

KING WILLIAM REPORTED INSANE

French Infantry and Cavalry Refuged

THE EFFECT OF PRUSSIAN VICTORIES

THEY STRENGTHEN LONDON STOCKS

BATTLE NEAR ARGONNE FORESTS

NOTHING OFFICIAL FROM M'MAHON

Unofficial Reports from Bazaine

BATTLES AND RUMORS OF BATTLES

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORTS

CAMPAIGN FROM AUGUST SIXTH

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Employment of Civilians in the War Department—Government Outlay for August—Quarantine Laws Can Not be Evaded—Instructions to Collectors.

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Internal revenue receipts to-day over $750,000.

An order has been issued from the War Department forbidding the employment of civilians beyond war authorization.

The government outlay for August, exclusive of interest, over $17,000,000.

It has been represented to the Treasury Department that an attempt was made to evade the quarantine laws along the coast, and the Governor and Department Commander of that State having joined in a request for the department to instruct its officers to assist in enforcing the laws, the Secretary has written all customs officers there, directing that in all cases where masters of vessels seek to evade the quarantine, or to avoid the quarantine law, to require each master, before entering his vessel at the Customhouse, to exhibit a written permit to pass the quarantine ground station, signed by the health officer.

NEW YORK

Gold Steady During the Day—Closed Dull but Firm—Governments Dull—Arrivals at and from New York.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Gold has been steady during the day, the fluctuations being small; it closed dull but firm. Governments closed generally dull: 81s, coupons, 114⅛, 64s 111¼, 65s 112, new 110, 67s 110⅝, 68s 110¼, 10-40s 106. Money 5@6. Sterling heavy at 9¾@9⅞. Gold 116½@116⅝. Governments steady; the only new feature was an advance in 62s to 114½, but closed dull: 62s 113½. Southern securities opened higher in Virginias, Louisianas and Georgias. The others remained quiet; nothing doing. Tennessees 61¾, new 60⅛; Virginias 65, new 67; Louisianas 70, new 64; Levee sixes 73½; eights 87. Alabama eights $1; fives 70. Georgia sixes 83; sevens 91½. North Carolinas 51¾; new 31½. South Carolinas 80; new 70.

Arrived: Steamship Leo.

Arrived out: Steamships Tarifa and City of Dublin.

LONDON.

Bazaine Driven Back to Metz—Heavy Loss on Both Sides—"On to Paris" Movement Checked—French Emperor's Death Reported—French Troops Reinforcing McMahon, Routed by the Prussians—French Infantry and Cavalry Refuged in Belgium—Prussian Victories Strengthen London Stocks—Seaport Town Destroyed by Fire—Battle Near the Forests of Argonne—Dispatch to the Empress—"All Goes Well—Plans All Succeeded."

LONDON, September 2.—A dispatch, received from a private source, dated Wednesday, says: After fighting all day Tuesday, Bazaine was driven to Metz. Both the combatants lost heavily.

The Emperor's death is reported. No particulars.

The journals are sadly perplexed by the late war dispatches. They say the encounter yesterday, near Sedan, seems to have favored the French, but this and nothing else prevents the Prussians from going to Paris.

William H. Russell writes that last week nothing could have prevented the Prussians going to Paris, but now an entrance there is hardly possible.

The urgency of the advance on Paris is attributed to an anxiety to get there before the new rifled cannon were mounted, and which are now concentrating from the fleet. Experts regard these guns as murderous.

The French Emperor, attended by Nelaton and other eminent surgeons, is with McMahon.

The French troops which engaged the Prussians at Attigny, were reinforcements from Paris on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth, for Marshal McMahon, and were conveyed by the railroad from Paris to Rethel, and marched thence to Montmedy. Notwithstanding these troops were fresh, they were routed by the Prussians.

The *Times* says the Prussians, finding their enemies in still stronger numbers, are obliged to remain near fortified towns to watch them.

The *Times*, in its money market article, thinks a reduction of the bank rate to three per cent would have been a safe rate in open market, and seems to sustain the idea.

A body of 2500 French infantry and 500 cavalry, with two cannon, camp equipage and other material, refuged in Belgium. Some wounded Prussians, who also fled into Belgium, have been taken to Bruges, where they are carefully attended.

Prince Frederick Charles, yesterday, thanked his troops on the battlefield for their gallantry.

The ninth army is composed of the Landwehr, and has already distinguished itself.

There are but few Carlists in the country, and there is no trouble apprehended from them.

Count De Chester and others, exiled to the Canaries, have been recalled.

The Paris papers notice angrily that Prussian victories strengthen London stocks; also, that the Crown Prince of Italy and his wife congratulate Prussia.

The seaport town of Samsonn, Asia Minor, has been destroyed by fire. Twenty-five hundred houses and six churches are in ashes. Many lives lost. There is terrible suffering.

The *Examiner* says the mad policy of 1814 toward France, the policy of partition and repression, is intended. The safety of Europe demands that France shall be guaranteed against dishonor and dismemberment. It is hoped the Czar will interfere to preserve the balance of power.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* vouches for the truth of the following: A gigantic battle has been progressing since Wednesday morning near the forests of Argonne.

The following dispatch reached the Empress from the Emperor on Thursday afternoon: "All goes wonderfully well. Our plans have all succeeded."

This obtains some color from a Bouillon telegram already sent, and is uncontradicted by the Prussian narrative, which does not reach so late a date.

correspondent of the *Standard*, at Sedan, is equally positive of French successes, and has some reason to fear that both the combatants compete in the falsification of the news.

The *Civilian*, an obscure journal of this city, asserts that sixteen boxes of property belonging to Napoleon have been received and stored in this city.

PARIS.

Strasburg Can Hold Out—Fortifications of Paris Mined with Powder—Sharpshooters Cross the Rhine and Capture Boats—Battles Resumed on a Vast Scale—Both Sides Heavily Reinforced—Report that the King of Prussia is Insane—Large French Army Entered Baden—Subterranean Passage from Strasburg—No Official News from McMahon or Bazaine—Fears that the French have been Outnumbered—Reports that McMahon has been Successful and Bazaine Supplied with Provisions—Fighting all Day Yesterday—Gunboats Going Up the Seine—Trained Gunners for the Fortifications.

PARIS, September 2.—General Ulrich, who is commanding at Strasburg, says the fortress can and will hold out.

The fortifications of Paris are mined with powder, and should matters reach the worst, they can be exploded at a moment's notice.

The Prussians lose heavily by sickness, caused by privation.

Positive news has been received that McMahon and Bazaine are in communication with each other.

The sharpshooters, with the customhouse officers, crossed the Rhine a few miles below Strasburg, and captured five large boats containing valuable property.

The journals all publish letters corroborating the French successes, but the Prussians are so numerous that the battles must be resumed on a vast scale. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements.

It is asserted that the King of Prussia is insane, and that he has been taken to Berlin.

It is reported that a large French army under General Douay has entered Baden.

It is stated that non-combatants are enabled to leave Strasburg by a recently discovered subterranean passage.

Calais and St. Pierre will be put in a state of defense.

Evening.—Uncertain and contradictory reports regarding army movements, and the recent battles, have been received here.

Count De Palikao, in the Corps Legislatif to-day, declared himself without any official news from McMahon or Bazaine, and had no communications to make.

At the Bourse, and in all circles, fears were expressed that the French had been outnumbered, but advices via Belgium represent that McMahon has been successful, and Bazaine fully supplied with provisions.

It is believed that there has been fighting between the two armies all this day.

Arlon dispatches, dated yesterday, say the fortresses of Mezieres and Sedan will occupy the attention of a large force of Prussians if an attempt is made to besiege them.

The journals call attention to the fact that the Prussians say much of the battle of the thirtieth, when General Failly was repulsed, but make little mention of the thirty-first, when McMahon repulsed them on the left and centre.

The Prince Imperial is expected at Manheange from Avernes.

A fleet of gunboats are going up the Seine. The banks of the river are covered with excited crowds, who cheer the fleet as it passes.

The *Monde* says five well trained gunners have been assigned to each of the three thousand guns which are on the fortifications of Paris, and ample ammunition has been provided for all.

BERLIN.

Official Report of the Campaign from Commencement of Battles Around Metz.

BERLIN, September 2.—The following is the official report of the campaign, from the commencement of the battles around Metz, on the sixth of August: The first Prussian army found itself between Saarbrucken and Saarlouis, facing the second French corps occupying Spichring heights, near Saarbrucken. The fourteenth division attacked as the French were preparing to leave on trains, and was supported by the fifteenth division, and some portions of the second army under General Steinmetz. A bloody victory was achieved, and 3000 prisoners captured. General Frossard retired from Forbach to Metz, leaving baggage and private stores of champagne, pontoon train, camp kitchen, etc. Meanwhile the first corps moved on Metz, waiting for the second army, which had to lay on the railway track.

On the fourteenth of August the first army was placed thus: The first corps, with the second division, near Etanges, between Metz and Boulay, with another division near Courcelles, between Metz and St. Avold. The seventh corps, with the thirteenth division, near Hange; the fourteenth division near Donnimville; the eighth corps in reserve near the village of Thionville; the third division on the left wing near Ste. Barbe; the first cavalry near Frontigny, with its advance post close to the French line, scarcely a German mile from Metz.

While the main body was encamped on the banks of the Nied, the enemy occupied with force the small water course between Colomby and Devonmilly.

The movements of the enemy about four o'clock led to a reconnoissance in which an energetic resistance was encountered.

The enemy developed in great strength, and General Manteuffel of the first corps, and General Zastrow of the seventh were engaged promptly with the enemy.

General Galtzes' brigade of the seventh corps was in advance. The first division advanced toward Colomby, and was soon enveloped in a very violent combat, but maintained itself until Osten's brigade came up, the fronting force far outnumbering.

General Zastrow arrived at five o'clock to the east of Colomby, taking the command in chief, and advancing the whole corps. At six o'clock all of Glumer's division was engaged near Colomby, maintaining itself with difficulty against a superior force. At seven o'clock Kumel's division was concentrated at Marsly. At that moment six batteries were engaged, with others in reserve to extricate and sustain Glumer and Zastrow. At six o'clock Woynac's brigade was sent to attack the enemy's right, near Colomby. The brigade, with splendid bravery, drove the enemy before them, enabling Osten's brigade to occupy the wood on the north of Colomby. The twenty-seventh brigade remained intact as a reserve.

About 8:30 P. M. the enemy withdrew at all points. In the meantime the seventh corps, with the advance brigades of the first corps, advanced under the cover of the cavalry, near the roads connecting St. Avold with Metz, and Etanges with Metz. The corps opened the attack with the first division near Montbois, and with the second division near Noisseville. The enemy in force attempting to advance on the latter point was repulsed with much force by the prompt service of the corps of artillery and the reserves of infantry. Darkness closed the fight.

On the extreme left a division of horse approached Mercy and Lehaut; their battery advancing with occasional pauses to fire. The thirty-sixth regiment of the ninth corps, belonging to the left wing of the second army, had advanced on Easton. On the same line at the extreme right the third division of cavalry advanced to Ogg, where its battery opened on the enemy north of Perigny. At eight o'clock the enemy recoiled at all points from the left bank of the Moselle under the guns of Metz.

Pursuit was stopped by the fire from the guns of the fortress. The field was covered with the dead. Only a few prisoners were taken and a few trophies, owing to the activity of the fortress, the heavy fire of which tore through the Prussian masses.

General Steinmetz, who came in, was in time to give orders for the night, and the following day to prepare for a renewal of the conflict. The result was, the enemy in one quarter was driven from the wall back into the fortress, and in another quarter a large body was left to retreat on Paris and fall into the hands of the second army, which was moving rapidly on the left bank of the Moselle, leaving the first corps and two divisions of cavalry on the east of Metz.

The army the next day moved to the left without resistance, passing the Moselle at Ary and Coinyon. The Seventeenth Corps was beyond Ars, sur-Moselle; the Eighth and Ninth Corps were at Gorza, while the second army was marching rapidly towards Metz on the Verdun road. After the victorious fights at Vionville and Flavigny, the task of the first army this day, was to act as the right of all the lines of attack, holding the left bank of the Moselle, while the second army moved so that the front would extend from the north toward the east, thus bringing the first and second armies between Metz and Paris.

On the seventeenth no offensive movement was made; the Prussians resting in a sheltered position near Gravelotte; the seventh corps contenting itself with repelling a slight reconnoissance in the rear of the forest of Vaux.

At this moment General Steinmetz, reconnoitering at the south of Gravelotte, in the forest of Ognatti, discovered the enemy, three corps strong, encamped on the heights north of Gravelotte. The farms of St. Hubert and Point-du-Jour were occupied about noon.

General Steinmetz, hearing cannonading at Vionville, and having been advised that the head of the ninth corps was engaged, gave orders to resume the attack.

General Steinmetz's corps deployed on the south and east of the heights of Gravelotte; formidable artillery practice followed. Fifty cannon, presently augm