THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

The Sun.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

The Rear of the [illegible]'s Corps Whipped and Penned up in Metz.

THE WHOLE PRUSSIAN LINE ENGAGED.

King William Officially Announces a Glorious Success.

Details of the Great Battles on Sunday and Monday.

Bazaine's Army Surprised and Defeated.

Total Annihilation of McMahon's Algerine Division.

Sixty Cannon Captured by the Bavarians.

A REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED AT LYONS.

Particulars of the Republican Emeute in Paris.

A REVOLT IN ALGIERS.

Russia Becomes Jealous and Wants a European Congress.

The following are the latest despatches received in THE SUN *office down to 3 o'clock this morning. Later despatches, if any, will be printed in a postscript.*

A Great Battle between Metz and Verdun—The French Declare that the Prussians Lost 40,000 Men—The Rear Guard of the French Army Cut Off and Driven into Metz—The Prussians across the Moselle.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Sub-Prefect of Verdun telegraphs as follows to the Minister of the Interior:

VERDUN, Aug. 16—6 A. M.—All day yesterday the roar of cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Persons who have reached here from that direction say that a great battle was fought, opening at daybreak, and that the Prussians had lost more than forty thousand men in the combat, and been completely defeated. During yesterday morning, at the extremity of my arrondirsement, 28 kilometres from the fortifications of Verdun, the enemy had been seen directing his retreat to the south.

Though this intelligence was transmitted by authority, the Government has not as yet been able to verify it, and it is given to the public under reserve by the Minister of the Interior.

STRASBOURG STILL HOLDS OUT.

Evening.—Official confirmation of the news of the great victory over the Prussians is imostiently awaited. Great crowds of people have collected at the Bourse, at the Ministry of the Interior, and in the streets. Important news has been received from Strasbourg to-day. The Prussians in that vicinity seem inclined to retire. Some shots have been exchanged. The people of Strasbourg are determined to defend the place to the last extremity.

MORE MITRAILLEUR STORIES.

The *Moniteur* to-day says:

During the battle on Sunday, Marshal Bazaine had in position a masked battery of mitrailleurs. Four regiments of the Prussian Royal Guard approaching, the batteries were unmasked, and two of the regiments were completely annihilated.

COUNT PALIKAO DON'T CLAIM A VICTORY.

The proceedings in the Corps Législatif to-day were exciting and important. Deputy Keller said that for three days now the troops had been fighting, and no news had been received as to what had been accomplished. In such a situation of affairs the Chamber could not think of any other matters. The meeting of the Corps must be permanent to await communications from the Minister of the Interior. The Minister of War, Count Palikao, said he was not prepared to speak of a defeat the Prussians were said to have sustained, but of a serious check, forcing them to retire and forego their attempt to disturb the retreat of the French army. He had no official despatches touching the events of yesterday, but he had received news from reliable sources, and might state that the Prussians had been checked several times, and were retiring toward Commercy. He was full of confidence, but could not at present enter upon details. In a few days much greater force would be under the command of Marshal Bazaine, the only and the true Commander-in-Chief. The Minister then retired, and Deputy J. Ferry took the floor. In his remarks he referred to the Emperor's proclamation to the inhabitants of Metz as having created an unpleasant effect upon the public. The speaker was here interrupted by expressions of disapproval. The tumult became too great for him to be heard, and he took his seat.

The Chamber then voted several laws for the prosecution of the war. Deputy Forcade announced to the Corps that a certain religious society had placed at the disposal of the French authorities their houses of worship for hospital purposes.

THE PRUSSIANS FIFTEEN MILES WEST OF TOUL.

Despatches received here state that detached bodies of Prussian cavalry are scouring the country west of Nancy. Yesterday a battalion of German Uhlans were seen by some citizens of Commercy near that place. [Commercy is a town on the Strasbourg and Paris Railroad, fifteen miles west of Toul, and twenty-seven miles west of Nancy.—ED.] The Prefect of the Meuse has ordered the rails of the connecting lines within his Department to be torn up to impede the march of the Prussians.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following is an order of the day issued by Marshal MacMahon:

SOLDIERS: In the battle of the 6th of August fortune betrayed your courage, but you yielded your positions only after a heroic resistance, which lasted not less than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 140,000, and were overwhelmed by force of numbers. Under these conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Froschweiler the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered heavy losses, but those of the enemy are much greater. Although you have not been successful, you see cause in your misfortune which makes the Emperor satisfied with you, and the entire country recognizes that you have worthily sustained the honor of the flag. Let us show that though subjected to the severest tests, the First Corps, forgetting these, closes up its ranks, and, God aiding us, let us seize a great and brilliant revenge.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

An official despatch from the Prefect of Meuse to the Minister of the interior is published here to-day. He says a body of German Uhlans has been seen in the neighborhood of Commercy, marching toward Bar le Duc. He has therefore cut the railways in that section to impede the advance of the enemy.

THE CAUSE OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

The *Presse* gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians:

After the battle of Forbach, on the 6th inst., the army of Prince Charles advanced, and established its quarters at St. Avold. After the battle of Wissembourg, the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Saverne to Nancy, while this army, having no opposition on its front, advanced on its route to Paris as far as Bar le Duc. Frederick Charles, making a bold curve, endeavored to turn the French troops at Metz, thus cutting the communications between MacMahon and Bazaine.

To avoid this, Bazaine left Metz, going toward Verdun and Chalons. Before reaching Longueville, the corps of Gens. L'Admirault and De Cissey encountered the army of Frederick Charles. Thus began the battle on Sunday, which, according to appearances, was followed by the great battle now going on.

THE PRUSSIANS CLAIM A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The following additional particulars of the second battle near Metz were received late last night:

Late on the afternoon of Monday, the First and Seventh Prussian Army Corps vigorously attacked the French forces under the walls at Metz. A sanguinary conflict ensued. The French were at length driven within the city with a loss of four thousand men. On the same day a grand reconnoissance, under King William in person, maintained itself some hours within two lines of French defences without any effort on the part of the French to dislodge it. The fact shows the utter demoralization of the French.

CONFIRMATION OF THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

HERNY, Aug. 15—Evening.—Yesterday, the Prussians attacked the French outside their intrenchments at Metz with great violence. The French line was broken, and their forces were driven into Metz. The French loss was 4,000. King William of Prussia yesterday made a reconnoissance for several hours. He penetrated the French outposts without encountering any demonstrations upon the part of the French.

THE BAVARIANS CAPTURE SIXTY CANNON.

Fortress Marsal, a small town a little northeast of Nancy, and formerly fortified, has been captured by a body of Bavarian troops, after a short bombardment. Sixty cannon were captured.

KING WILLIAM'S OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE GREAT VICTORY.

The following official news has been made public to-day:

The little fortress of Herny capitulated on Saturday, after a short bombardment, to the Second Bavarian Army Corps. A great quantity of provisions and six guns were captured.

The following despatch is from King William to the Queen:

HERNY, Aug. 15—7:30 P. M.—I have just returned from the battle field near Metz. The advance of the Seventh Corps attacked the enemy, who were instantly reinforced from the fortress. The Thirteenth Division, and part of the Fourteenth, sustained the advance. The conflict was desperate, involving the entire line.

The enemy was repulsed at all points, and pursued to the glacis of the detached works near the fortress, which enabled the enemy to give shelter to their wounded. Our wounded were instantly cared for.

By daybreak the troops returned to their first bivouacs. All fought with incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them and congratulated them with all my soul. I have spoken to Gens. Steinmetz, Bastron, Manteuffel and Goeben.

THE BOTTLING OF BAZAINE'S REAR.

The official despatch, dated on the 15th at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, is just made public:

Our advance, finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy who were encamped under the walls about to retreat, Gen. Gaitz's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's corps. A violent combat ensued.

The Second Brigade then advanced under Ostenasacken, and immediately the divisions of Gens. Kameckc and Wrangel participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile the French General L'Admirault endeavored to flank the First Corps, but was attacked by the reserves, which advanced with drums beating under Gen. Manteuffel. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and driven into the fortress. Many were captured.

Our troops advanced to Bellecroix and Borney within range of the forts. This morning the King made a reconnoissance on the field of battle, visiting the advance posts to insure transportation of the wounded French and Prussians alike, to a point above Kouke on the right of the Mosello. From this point the enemy was invisible in the clouds of dust. We infer, therefore, that the main body has departed.

HOW A WHIPPED MAN ACTS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Trustworthy information received here reports the Emperor as being in a very dejected state. His melancholy now appears deep seated, and he is constantly overheard repeating to himself, "On me coupe!" [which being translated in plain English is, "They have given me a sock dollager!"]

A FRENCH VICTORY THAT LACKS CONFIRMATION.

Noon.—The *Daily News*, in its issue of this morning, contains a telegraphic despatch from its correspondent in the neutral city of Luxembourg, which says: "A great battle was fought yesterday. The whole line of the German army was defeated." The correspondent adds, however, that though this information had been received at Luxembourg through a somewhat credible source, it lacks confirmation. No later advices had been telegraphed relating to the affair.

MORE ABOUT THE TWO GREAT BATTLES.

The *Telegraph* believes that two great battles were fought on Sunday—one at Pagny, twelve miles east of Metz, and the other at Longueville. The first encounter occurred before the French had drawn off their forces to cross the Moselle by the bridges connecting with the works of Metz. The Prussians assailed the French rear guard furiously, and attacking them by the flank and rear, pushed the French to the very verge of the works of the fortress.

The French succeeded in effecting a lodgment behind the intrenchments. Here the French made a determined stand, and resisted the Prussian assault. The second contest then ensued, which resulted in the repulse of the Prussians, in an almost hand-to-hand encounter upon the walls of the outer line of works. The Prussians, though stubbornly contesting their ground, were beaten off by hostile masse s supported by the fortifications.

A PART OF MACMAHON'S CORPS CUT OFF.

The Bavarians have not yet been supplied with the needle gun. They still use the old percussion-lock muzzle-loader. The French deny the story of the capture of Bitche. It is feared in Paris that Marshal MacMahon's corps at and around Strasbourg is entirely cut off from the main body of the French army.

BITCHE STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE FRENCH.

The following items are extracted from the French official bulletins:

The Prussians are not in any great force before Strasbourg. The town of Bitche still holds out against the enemy. A railway bridge at Fergesheim, on the line between Strasbourg and Basel, has been destroyed by the enemy.

THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Luxembourg, says the result of Monday's battle was to force the Germans back to the Moselle.

A despatch has been received from Paris stating that the Sub-Prefect of Verdun has telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior, that a great battle raged on Monday, on the road to Metz, that the Prussians lost 40,000 men, and are retiring.

THE FRENCH ZOUAVES' PITIFUL STORY.

The following letter from Gen. Bocher, commanding the Zouaves, of Marshal MacMahon's divisions, tells the story of the demolition of those fine soldiers:

SAVERNE, Aug. 8.—Let us thank God, who has preserved me from the most terrible of the dangers it is the soldier's fate to encounter. It is a miracle that I am still alive, without a scratch and in perfect health.

But my heart is broken and I am overwhelmed with grief at the fate of my poor officers, my poor soldiers. I dare not tell you how many I have lost; it would grieve you too much. Later I shall know the names of those you knew and loved, but will never see again. The gallant fellows fought like lions and heroes. Out of sixty-five officers, forty-seven were killed, wounded, and missing. At 7 o'clock in the morning they were full of life and ardor; now

ALL ARE KILLED.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon my unfortunate Lieutenant-Colonel (Desbortes) was wounded by my side. A bullet entered his abdomen, which was discharged but a few yards distant. He was able to squeeze my hand as he was carried off. He was able to [illegible] he has probably died before [illegible] carried off the field; but [illegible] balance, Five Chefs [illegible] this in a Prussian [illegible] and a third one is [illegible] Bataillon [illegible] were shot dead, little hope is [illegible] was [illegible] or a prisoner. [illegible] wounded badly, and but very [illegible] him taken [illegible] ertained for his recovery. I had went [illegible] on the field in an ambulance. A bullet [illegible] through his chest. He behaved splendidly. Pierron was shot stone dead. I have but five captains here out of thirty.

THE OTHERS ARE IN HEAVEN.

All my adjutants and most all my sergeant-majors shared the same fate of the Pioneers; better or more gallant men never breathed; but five are left. Two who were left with the baggage were either sabred or taken prisoners.

My horses were also captured. My poor black charger was killed under Gen. Saureur, to whom I lent him, his horse having been killed early in the action. Out of all that I had, all that remains is the clothes I wear and 75 francs in my pocket. My baggage, with that of the Marshal, has been taken. I do not care for that.

I CANNOT HELP CRYING

inwardly when I think of all those I have lost. We fought like lions—85,000 against 100,000. The enemy surrounded us on all sides. Gen. Calom was killed. Robert de Vogue was killed. Alfred de Gramont, the Duke's brother, lost an arm.

The other corps suffered almost as much as our own. MacMahon behaved splendidly, and did all that any man could do, but he had not men enough. He was unable to cope with 100,000 men, with three times more artillery than he had.

Nevertheless, we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, and that, doubtless, was the reason we were not more vigorously pursued. Had such been the case, the disaster would have been fearful—it is bad enough as it is. The battle began at half-past 7 o'clock. After night there was a pouring rain, in which we had to stand,

WITHOUT TENTS OR FIRE,

or lie down in the mud. During the previous day we had marched seventy kilometres, from the battlefield to Saverne. The last thirty-six kilometres were got over during the night, pell-mell, and without stopping or sleeping. War is a fearful scourge. We are doomed to a forced inaction.

We have but 500 or 600 Zouaves, without knapsacks, tents, clothes, or food. But we have arms, and do not complain. We are without officers and non-commissioned officers, and cannot be sent into action. It is probable that we will be sent to Strasbourg to reform. Our regimental chests, from all accounts, have been taken.

SUNDAY'S BATTLE.

Our special correspondent writes from Paris, Monday night:

Sunday's battle was only the semblance of success, or mitigation of disaster. The Germans having cut off all railroad communication whatever with Metz, Marshal Bazaine commenced to retreat across the Moselle, and proposed to follow the ordinary high road toward Verdun, whither the Emperor and Prince Imperial, leaving Metz to its fate, had preceded him. When half the army only had got over the river, the Generalissimo, upon whose presumed skill the hopes of France now fixed, was surprised, just like other French commanders. Reconnoissances had found no inkling of a German corps in the neighborhood, but nevertheless when one-half the army had got across the river it was attacked by a great force. We have the Emperor's word that after four hours' fighting the enemy was repulsed with great loss, but it is not asserted that the half of the army which wanted to get across succeeded.

THE FRENCH BADLY WHIPPED.

Taking the view most favorable to the French, it is obvious that a movement, thought to be of capital importance, must have been to a considerable extent thwarted and impeded by an attack for which it was not prepared. The Emperors tells the Empress of the great losses of the enemy, but says nothing of his own which, however, after a four hours struggle with the soldiers of Weissenburg, Forbach, and Froschweiler are not likely to have been small. What is the exact meaning of the repulse in the respective positions of the two armies?

If the Germans had attacked Metz from their own side of the Moselle and been driven back, the repulse would have been intelligible enough; but on the showing of the Emperor's despatch, they unexpectedly got round in great force to that side of the river by which Marshal Bazaine means to retire, and

CHECKED HIS RETREAT.

The further they were repulsed in that direction the further they were pushed upon Verdein, and the more likely were if reinforcements should come from Thionville to prevent Marshal Barzaine from joining the Emperor, and from going on to Chalons to protect him and the Prince Imperial.

Some French papers call this the combat of Longueville, but they have no other ground for this denomination than that the Emperor's despatch is dated from Longeville.

The Emperor does not say he was at the fight, and probably he was not. The official despatch from the Prefect of the Moselle states that the Emperor left Metz at 2 o'clock yesterday for Verdun.

This despatch is dated Metz, 8:10 evening. The Emperor's telegram from Longeville is dated only two hours later. Longeville is a village only four kilometres from the left bank of the Moselle.

WHERE WAS NAPOLEON?

La France assumes, but I should think incorrectly, that the Emperor hearing the sound of cannon came back and took part in the battle. All this has to be cleared up, but according to present appearances the Prussians have once more outgeneralled the French.

If it were otherwise, and if a really important advantage had been obtained, the details promised by M. Chevreau would not fail to be published; but up to this hour (7 o'clock) we are told nothing more than that the corps d'armée of Gens. Ladmirault and Caer, two of the most eminent Generals in the service, and Marshal Bazaine in person, took part in the engagement. This shows that the affair was very important, but throws no light upon the strategical result.

THE FRENCH TROOPS WORN OUT.

Our special writes from Metz Friday evening:

For nine days there has been nothing but marching and counter marching. The troops are utterly weary. Nearly the whole of Canrobert's corps has arrived, and the remaining regiments are coming this evening.

By to-morrow 200,000 men will be in line between Montigny les Sabious, Grigny, and Berney. The soldiers, though complaining of useless fatigue, are full of ardor, and impatient of the prohibition to fire on Prussian scouts. The Prussians occupy the whole country in front, and use the French railways to bring up troops. The whole country has been abandoned to them.

They occupy the villages and towns in parties of a hundred and even twenty. It is believed here there is a comparatively small force opposite Metz, and that the main army is getting in the rear of the French. Gen. Frossard is reported to be under arrest. The soldiers are kept constantly in readiness, and are ordered not to take off their shoes.

Thirty Prussian prisoners were brought in from Pont-a-Mousson last night. The railway was cut at that point, but is now repaired. Four spies were taken to-day. The Dragoons of the Sixth Corps have just returned from a serious reconnoisance.

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND PRUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

The following recapitulations are published here to-day:

Six hundred thousand German soldiers are now in France, carrying the needle gun. After them come the reserves, the entire male population of able-bodied Germany.

This mass is distributed in three portions, the army of the Saar, the army of the Rhine, and the army of the South. Frederick Charles commands the army of the Rhine, as the leader of the centre. On his right, advancing southeast of Luxembourg, is the first army, or that of the Saar, under Gen. Steinmetz.

On the Prince's left is the third, or Southern army, led by Prince Frederick William, the heir to the crown. Under the latter are 250,000 men, under Frederick Charles 250,000, and under Gen. Steinmetz 70,000; total, 570,000 men. Steinmetz has nearly 200 guns, the Crown Prince 660, and Frederick Charles 660; total, over fifteen hundred guns. In other words, Steinmetz has 50 battalions of infantry, 48 squadrons of horse, 32 batteries of artillery; Prince Charles, 197 battalions of infantry, 62 squadrons of horse, 110 batteries; and the Crown Prince, 192 battalions of infantry, 164 squadrons of cavalry, and 114 batteries.

FEARFUL CONSTERNATION IN PARIS.

Midnight.—According to the most reliable advices received here, the evacuation of Metz was stayed by the advance guard of the Crown Prince.

Reports from Verdun state that a great battle was going on, but the silence of the French authorities confirms the rumors received here of a Prussian victory. Great consternation has been produced in Paris by the declaration of a state of seige in Algeria.

The Situation in Paris—Everybody in the Dark—A Republican Uprising in Lyons—Cries of "Vive la Republique!" in Paris—The French Journals on the Situation.

LYONS, Aug. 16.—The *Courrier* of this city has a long statement to-day of the popular demonstration which recently occurred here. Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock a popular commotion, arising from bad news from the army, took place in the Place Croixrousse, which ended in a desperate conflict between the police and the people. The particulars of the affair have been much exaggerated. The originator of the trouble was an old notary, Lentillon by name, well known for his political eccentricities. This person clambered upon the pedestal of the cross in the centre of the Place Croixrousse to make a speech to a group of laborers. His hearers were few at the start, but in a short time a large crowd assembled. Cries of

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE

were heard on all sides. Though called upon to stop by the police, Lentillon persisted in his seditious declamation, calling upon the audience to defend him. The latter attempted to defend him by the aid of stones. The authorities seized the orator, notwithstanding the violence offered, but one of them having allowed one of the rioters to draw his sword from the scabbard, was struck by one of these infuriated people in the abdomen, from which wound he died in a few moments. Five or six policemen were wounded.

Lentillon and other principal rioters were arrested and taken to prison between two files of soldiers. The mass of the population of the Place Croixrousse took no part in these violent proceedings. It was all caused by a few turbulent characters. These demonstrations are generally denounced.

THE PEOPLE OF LYONS WARNED.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Gen. Causade, the Commander at Lyons, has issued a proclamation, warning the people against future disturbances, and announcing the readiness of the authorities to suppress them.

THE PARISIAN UPRISING.

Seventy-five arrests have been made in the Villette affair. It is supposed, however, that many of these were vagabonds, who were not actually concerned in the disorders. The Council of War to act on the cases of the Villette rioters assembles here to-day.

Edmond About, the correspondent of the *Moniteur du Soir*, has been heard from. He is alive and well, and will soon return to Paris.

SOMEBODY BLUNDERED AGAIN.

The *Gaulois* says the public is astonished to find the despatch announcing an engagement at Longueville signed only by Napoleon. That journal adds that it was counterseigned "Bazaine," but the latter name was suppressed in the publication of the despatch, which was regular in every other respect.

The Bishop of Luxembourg and several clergymen have gone to Metz to administer consolation to the dying. The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 64 francs 10 centimes.

BAZAINE KEEPING THE SECRET OF HIS DEFEAT.

The *Patrie*, referring to the fact that Paris is without official news from the front, says that Marshal Bazaine is evidently determined on strict secrecy, so far as his movements are concerned. He is in communication with the camp at Chalons.

News received from the various departments shows that the people are determinedly warlike. The public depression occasioned by the recent reverses is giving way to a fierce desire to drive the Prussians from French soil.

FALSE REPORTS.

The *Patrie* to-day publishes an article saying that false reports have been circulated to the effect that no arms were to be obtained for the troops. The *Patrie* affirms that there is a complete provision of arms of all kinds, and quotes a statement made in the Chambers that the supply of arms is large and the quality excellent.

WHISTLING AT A FUNERAL.

The *Moniteur du Soir* published yesterday an article full of confidence and resolution. The following is an extract, and is a fair exhibit of the tone of the French press:

"Everything progresses well. The enemy makes haste to finish his work. He knows full well that prolongation of the war exhausts his forces and augments ours. His tactics alone show that we have only to gain time to divert the Prussian from his base of operations while defending our ground inch by inch.

"The passage at arms which took place yesterday under the guns of Metz is the first act in the new drama. Eight days hence the energy that has marked the first operations of the invaders will have given way to discouragement and exhaustion. Our fortified towns all hold out; Bitche, Phalsbourg, Verdun, all defended by the army and their inhabitants, answer with their guns to the arrogant summons of the enemy.

"The national defence commences. It but just commences, and every Frenchman is ready to answer the call of the country. See your National Guards, Guards Mobile, and volunteers who are on the way to the Vosges Mountains. There shall the Prussians find their graves. They have asked for a war of races, and such they shall have."

A HOHENZOLLERN KING OF FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* says the plan of conquest of the Prussians cannot any longer be a matter of doubt. The German Empire takes advantage of the Hohenzollern dynasty to inaugurate its policy of spoliation of French territory. In the departments which the chances of war have given to the enemy, the King of Prussia commands at present as territorial sovereign.

A decree has been issued by His Majesty the King of Prussia, and dated at St. Avold, abolishing conscription in all the French territory occupied by the German troops. The Prussian Government, which pretends to be so well informed about men and things in Paris, does not seem to be very strong in the towns of Alsace, which will know how to find the means to rejoin the national flag.

In place of conscripts, all men from 16 to 50 years will rush to arms. The Prussian journals continue to pour forth their insults against the *French nation*. We underline these two words, because Berlin newspapers formally declare that war is made not only against the Government, but against the entire French people.

The officers of the Bank of France to-day announce an arrangement of a special service for distributing coin to certain establishments throughout France where employees are to be paid.

A JUST COMPLAINT.

The French journals complain of the brevity of the despatches from the seat of war. Even the *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official organ, says the despatches do not give a very precise idea of the position of either of the armies.

NAVAL STATIONS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day contains a decree declaring the cities of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort in a state of siege. The French left two despatch boats in the Tiber on evacuating Rome.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF WANT A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, August 16.—The Admiralty has refused permission to surgeons in the British naval service to volunteer for the relief of the Prussian wounded. The London *Times* sympathizes strongly with the Prussians, and rejoices at their recent successes.

Advices from Paris state that the Cent Garde has been disbanded. The members have been distributed among the various cavalry regiments. It is generally thought the Corps Législatif is willing to create a provisional government.

DEEP REPUBLICAN FEELING IN PARIS.

There is a growing and bitter feeling of hostility to Napoleon in Paris. This feeling is now evinced toward the Emperor, from recent ministerial appointments. Cries of "Vive la Republique!" are now constantly heard from all parts of the city, and from all classes of citizens.

THE EMPEROR WANTS WHAT HE WON'T GET.

The *Times*, in its money article, says a French victory is necessary to predispose the Emperor to treat for peace. The stories of the arrival of the Empress and Prince Imperial on English soil are repeated to-day. They are, however, untrue. It is certain that the Prince is now in Paris. He is at the Tuileries.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS UNWORTHY OF RESPECT.

The *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent writes that the French Chambers are unworthy of public respect.

"Were the members not elected by fraud and coercion they might be trusted as a committee of public safety."

A REVOLT IN ALGERIA.

Disturbances have broken out in Algeria. The natives have risen, and are committing excesses. The colony has been declared in a state of siege.

THE RIOT IN PARIS.

Our special correspondent from Paris writes Monday:

"For the first time for years the 15th of August has not been celebrated. The good sense of the people protested, by anticipation, against the usual demonstrations, though holding themselves ready in the event of a victory to be enthusiastic. Moreover, yesterday afternoon, in a remote quarter of La Villette a sanguinary onslaught was made upon a post occupied by a company of firemen, and an unmerciful fire opened upon the place. About 4 o'clock some forty individuals armed with revolvers and poignards concealed, having marched down the Rue de Aubervelliers, suddenly drew up in front of 156 Boulevard de la Villette and summoned the man on duty to surrender his post. The sentry seeing them about to make a dash through the open door, placed himself across. One of the group drew a revolver and

SHOT HIM DEAD.

The Sergeant-de-Ville hearing the report rushed to ascertain the cause, and received a bullet in the breast, above the heart, and fell dead. The occupants of the post rushed to the windows, but the assailants were drawn up in double line, and sent a volley, and *en masse* rushed into the house, and seized four Chassepots asp two cartridge boxes.

Having accomplished this murderous feat, the band made a precipitate retreat, shouting "Treason," and "*Vive la Republique!*" A lieutenant named Colbez was inside when the group came up. Soon as he saw the men he demanded their business. The reply was a shout,

"VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE."

The Lieutenant then ordered his men to go inside and shut the door, and load their guns. Seeking to gain time, he asked the groups what was the object of their demonstration. The leader, a small man, very well dressed, answered:

"We are going to proclaim the Republic, give us your guns and come with us to the Corps Législatif."

"Come, come," said the lieutenant, still aiming to gain time, "are we soldiers? You know we don't fire upon the people. But it is not our duty to march off with you. If you want to proclaim a republic just go on a little further."

The leader of the band answered, "We know a trick worth two of that. Hand us over your guns."

"Never," exclaimed the Lieutenant.

"Then we shall take them," was the rejoinder.

At this moment the whole group drew out their evolvers and discharged them.

A SENTINEL FELL DEAD.

A corporal named Babon received three wounds—two bullets and a stab. The Lieutenant was not injured. The report of the firearms brought out the people from their houses, who rushed upon the band. These wretches then began to use their revolvers right and left, and to stab everyone within reach. The Sergeants-de-Ville now appeared on the scene, sword in hand, and endeavored to surround the madmen. One of them received a bullet, and having fallen, was trampled to death by the band. A girl, six years old, was killed in her mother's arms.

The fight now became general. Men were falling right and left, others were flinging away, while others went in pursuit. The Commissary of the Police of the Rue Tanger now exclaimed, "who will follow me? Come on, citizens!"

Upon this we rushed upon the rioters, who, having no more ammunition, and seeing themselves likely to be overpowered, immediately fled, followed by the people exclaiming, "They are Prussians!"

KILL THEM! KILL THEM!

Besides two men killed, three police agents received several wounds. It is feared that many inhabitants of the neighborhood were injured. The leader of the band was almost immediately apprehended.

A tall, well-dressed man was also arrested at night. He called himself an Englishman, but spoke with power and with a strong German accent. He had a number of sovereigns and gold Frederick pieces, upward of fifty. Arrests have been made, including the originator of the plot.

Paris being in a state of siege, this act comes under the head of offences to be tried by military law. A military tribunal will sit this evening. It is next to certain that the men who have been taken redhanded will have short shrift for their cowardly, wanton, and purposeless attack. It is certain that the Republican party has nothing to do with these atrocious ruffians.

THE PRUSSIANS CONFIDENT OF A SHORT WAR.

Despatches from the Prussian Government to the Prussian Ambassador here are full of triumph, and express the greatest confidence as to the early result of the war. A document ascribed to Count von Bismark is in circulation in Prussia, declining territorial aggrandizement as a result of the war.

ADRITISH MITRALLEUSE.

Experiments recently made with the *Mitrailleurs* at Shoeburyness, indicate that the instrument is a destructive one in close quarters, but that the troops dependent on it may be annihilated before the *Mitrailleurs* can be gotton in range.

Russia Grows Jealous of Prussia—She Wants a European Congress.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Austrian Ambassador to St. Petersburg left for Vienna yesterday.

The Russian *National Press* betrays considerable anxiety regarding the recent successes of the Prussian armies in their encounters with the arms of France. It is thought that the supremacy of Prussia upon the Continent (should she prove the victor in the present conflict) would be more dangerous to the interests of Russia than would the supremacy of France, if the latter should defeat her Prussian adversary. In the latter instance the supremacy of France would not be feared as menacing.

A EUROPEAN CONGRESS DEMANDED.

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

Baron Von Buest's Denial.

VIENNA, August 16.—Baron Von Buest has publicly denied any attempt on his part to mediate in the questions at issue between France and Prussia.

A Prussian Joke.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The *North German Gazette* yesteday urged a general celebration of the last Napoleon *fete*.

Prussia Not Seeking a Spanish Alliance.

MADRID, Aug 16.—The report recently circulated that Prussia was seeking an alliance with Spain is untrue.

Labor demonstrations continue here and in other cities of Spain.

Switzerland Satisfied.

BERNE, Aug. 16.—The Swiss Corps of Observation has been disbanded.

THE IRISH-ITALIAN WAR.

Lanahan's Mistake at the White Plains Court House—What it Cost.

Yesterday afternoon considerable excitement was created in front of the Court House, White Plains by a brutal outrage perpetrated by Wm. Lanahan, of Melrose, upon a peaceable, defenceless citizen, Mr. Adam Fischer, a German, living at Verplanck's Point. Lanahan, who has been recognized as one of the Mamaroneck rioters, mistook Fischer for one of the Italians with whom he had been engaged on Saturday afternoon, and, coolly walking up to him, knocked him down, and proceeded to beat him unmercifully. When Sheriff Bussing attempted to arrest the ruffian, he started to run, but the sheriff, drawing his revolver, threatened to shoot. This brought the fugitive to a halt. With great difficulty he was taken by Messrs. S. Mills and Benjamin S. Dick before Justice Romer, who gave him three months in the county jail.

THE GREEN FLAG OF ERIN.

The St. Patrick Legion—Programme of the Parade this Morning.

St. Patrick Legion will turn out this morning, armed and equipped, to attend the grand Fenian picnic in Jones's Wood. The several battalions of the Legion have received orders to take their positions on the Washington Parade Ground, so as to be ready to march at 10 o'clock. The line of march is through Fourth street to Broadway, through Astor place and Stuyvesant street to Second avenue, and along Second avenue to the Wood. At Washington square the First battalion will take its position on the right, with its right resting on University place, and the line extending along Fourth street. The second batalion will take position on the left of the First, and the Third on the left of the Second. The Staff will assemble in Col. Green's riding school in Thirteenth street, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The band will report to the commanding general (Gen. Burke) at 9 o'clock A. M., at Fourth street and University place. The Drum Major will assemble the entire drum corps of the Legion, and take a position at the head of the brigade. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. John Savage the only visible head of the Fenians, will review the Legion and deliver an oration.

PERSONAL.

Thurlow Weed is in Montreal.

Chief Justice Chase will be at Gettysburg Springs about the beginning of next week.

President Grant visited the Normal School Association in Cleveland yesterday.

The Hon. James L. Orr announces his adhesion to the Republican party in South Carolina.

Dr. Leonard Marsh, a Professor in the University of Vermont, died in Burlington, Vt., yesterday.

Rear Admiral S. P. Lee arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and released Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, who has been retired.

Judge John H. McCunn of New York was assaulted by Orangemen in Lisbon, Columbiana county, on the raising of the siege of Londonderry.

Mr. Frelinghuysen having concluded to decline the mission to England, President Grant has offered the place to Senator Trumbull; but he will not accept.

The Hon. Max Moses, the genial clerk of the Second District Civil Court, has returned from Long Branch, after creating sad havoc with the hearts of the ladies.

Bishop Conroy of Albany arrived yesterday in the Abyssinia from the Ecumenical Council, and went to the Astor House. A big reception in Albany awaits him.

Mr. John Lennon, an old and much esteemed employee of H. B. Claflin & Co., whose departure was noticed in this paper at the time, appears among us today after a two months' sojourn in the Emerald Isle. He returns hearty and much invigorated, ready to purchase his accustomed wholesale.

A SUNDAY LIQUOR STORE MURDER.

The Quarrel that Followed John Real's Funeral—Rum making Work for the Grave Digger—A Poke in the Eye with a Broom Handle.

Among those who followed the remains of John Real to the grave on the 7th of August was Michael McAloon, alias Munday, a stonecutter, employed by Thomas & James Garretty in Thirty-sixth street, near Second avenue. After he and his friends had drunk to excess, the circumstances of the execution were freely canvassed, and this led to a slight altercation between McAloon and Ned Brady, a laboring man, which was settled without any serious difficulty. Brady then retired to bed, as he had been informed that

M'ALOON HAD MADE THREATS

to do him some bodily harm. The others of the party adjourned to the back room of the saloon kept by Thomas Lussier, Forty-third street and Second avenue.

At about 9 o'clock Owen Garretty joined the party, and, as he was very much intoxicated, his friends tried to persuade him to go home, but he refused to do so, and at half past 10 the barkeeper, Thomas Shea, ejected him. Meantime McAloon had returned to his room, which was over the saloon, and, hearing the uproar, seized a broom, broke off the handle, and, running down stairs, saw a man whom he supposed to be Ned Brady scuffling with his cousin Owen Garretty.

Whereupon he rammed the jagged end of the stick into Shea's right eye, and then as hastily returned to his room on the upper floor. Shea staggered back, and almost fainted as he exclaimed, "McAloon has put my eye out."

Nothing was thought of the fight, and no complaint was made to the police. On Monday morning Shea, having entirely lost the use of his eye, presented himself as an out-door patient at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Thirteenth street and Second avenue. He was told by the surgeon in charge that it would be necessary for him to take up temporary quarters at the Infirmary. This he did on Wednesday morning, and on last Monday Dr. Watts performed an operation, making an incision over the eye and extracting two splinters over two inches in length, whose points had evidently entered the brain.

The man gradually sank, became unconscious, and died yesterday, in his last words accusing Michael McAloon as his murderer.

The murderer has disappeared, and with him his wife and family.

MRS. MARSHALL'S HUSBAND.

What an English Girl has Borne With from a Dissolute Wretch that Deserves to be Punished—Where is Mr. Marshall?

Yesterday a young, intelligent, and rather pretty-looking English woman, with a sick babe 15 months old in her arms, presented herself before Col. Peckwell, and said that her name was Ellen Marshall and that her husband's name was Thomas Marshall, and that she has a temporary home in Bleecker street, New York. She added that her husband is a dissolute, lazy fellow, who will not work or support his family; that some moths ago he urged her to lead a disreputable life that he might be provided with money without laboring himself. Shortly afterward he conducted some men equally as depraved as himself to his house, and together they grossly insulted her, and her husband beat her in a most fearful manner. For this he was sent to the Tombs Mr. Rollock, Superintendent of Out-door Poor (from whom she has a letter to the Newark authorities), effected a reconciliation between them, and on condition that he would support his family, no further legal action was ta