

THE WAR.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

equipped and mounted at their own expense. They are numerous enough to form a corps d'armee.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Severe Artillery Duel Between the Besieged and Besiegers.

MUNICH, Sept. 2.—Noon. Special despatches to the New York Herald dated before Strasbourg-to-day report the siege as being still in persistent execution and progress.

The garrison made a sortie on the German forces to-day.

At four o'clock this morning the French troops serving inside the fortress opened a very fierce but not well directed fire along the whole front of the investing line.

It was replied to immediately by the Prussian siege batteries.

A vigorous artillery engagement ensued between the two forces.

It endured for a considerable time and the Prussians were handled rather severely.

The losses which have been actually sustained by the Prussians are not known just now.

It is considered, however, that they are not important when the vivacity of the fire on both sides and the noise of the cannonading are taken into account.

Further Particulars of the Sortie by the French from Strasbourg.

LONDON, September 2.—Evening. The special telegrams to the New York Herald, which were forwarded to this city to-day from before Strasbourg, state that at the moment of the spirited artillery duel, which I have already reported by cable telegram to New York, between the Prussian siege force and the garrison of Strasbourg, on Tuesday, the French made a sortie from the fortress upon the island of Woecken and towards the line of the railway station.

The French were met at once by the Germans, when a fight took place. It was severely contested.

Colonel Reuse, with the First Prussian battalion and the Baden Grenadiers, met the French and drove the "enemey" back from the railway.

Colonel Reuse pursued the French in their retreat and succeeded in driving them into the fortress.

Captain Graf, of the Grenadiers, was killed. He fell while fighting bravely with his soldiers.

There were about fifty men killed and wounded in the affair on the German side. This attack on Woecken was mainly repulsed—as the latest telegrams show—by the Thirtieth regiment of the Prussian line. One French officer and four chasseurs who took part in the sortie were made prisoners by the Prussians.

Lieutenant Von Versen, of the German Army, was wounded.

The second parallel of the Prussian siege line against Strasbourg is almost completed.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Prussian Advance—Steinmetz's Victory—The Movement on Metz—The Engagement near Colomby—French Retreat to the Left Bank of the Moselle—Vionville and Flaviigny—Strategy—The Battle of Gravelotte—Fighting and Retreating—German Reinforcements—The French Take Refuge in Metz.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, 1870.

The following is the official report of the campaign from the commencement up to the battles around Metz.

On the 6th of August the first Prussian army found itself between Saarbrücken and Sarrius, facing the second French corps, occupying Sphères Heights, near Saarbrücken. The Fourteenth division attacked, as the French were preparing to leave on the trains, and was supported by the Fifteenth division and some portions of the second army under General Steinmetz. A bloody victory was achieved and 3,000 prisoners captured. Prussia retired from Forbach to Metz, leaving his baggage, private stores of champagne, pontoon train, camp kitchen, &c.

Meanwhile the first corps moved on Metz, waiting for the second Army, which had to lay a railway track as it was moved along. On the 14th of August the first Army was placed thus:—The First corps, with the Second division, near Etang, between Metz and Boulay; with another division near Courcelles, between Metz and Avois; the Seventh corps, with the Thirteenth division, near Lange; the Fourteenth division near Donauville; the Eighth corps, in reserve, near the village of Vionville; the Third division on the left wing, near St. Barbe; its First cavalry near Frontigny; the 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 had occupied, with considerable force, the small water courses between Colomby and Dœulich. The movements of the enemy about four o'clock led to a reconnaissance. An energetic resistance was encountered. The enemy developed great strength, and General Manouff, of the First corps, and General Zostrow, of the Seventh, engaged promptly, General Goltz's brigade, of the Seventh corps, in advance. The First division advanced towards Colomby and was soon involved in a very violent combat, but maintained itself until the Oster brigade came up, fronting a force far outnumbering it. General Zostrow arrived at five o'clock to the east of Colomby, taking the command in chief and advancing the whole corps.

THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR COLOMBY.

At six o'clock all of Glimmer's division was engaged near Colomby, maintaining itself with difficulty against a superior force. At seven o'clock Kamek's division was concentrated at Marsely. At that moment six batteries were engaged, with others in reserve. To extricate and sustain Glimmer and Zostrow, at six o'clock, Wagnac's brigade was sent to attack the enemy's right, near Colomby. The brigade, with General Zostrow, drove the enemy, enabling the Oster brigade to occupy the wood on the north of Colomby. The Twenty-seventh brigade remained intact as a reserve.

At about half-past eight the enemy withdrew at all points. In the meantime the Seventh corps, with the advance of the First, advanced under the cover of cavalry near to the roads connecting Avois with Metz and Etang with Metz. The corps opened the attack with the First division near Moutbois and the Second near Noisville. The enemy, in force, attempting to advance on the latter point, was repulsed with force by the prompt service of the corps of artillery and by the reserves of infantry. Darkness closed the fight. On the extreme left the First division of horse approached Mery-le-Haut, their battery advancing with pauses to fire. The Thirty-third regiment of the Ninth, belonging to the left wing of the Second army, had advanced on the east, on the same line. At the extreme right the Third division of cavalry advanced to Oge, where its battery opened on the enemy north of Senorgy. At eight o'clock the ENEMY RECOILED AT ALL POINTS FROM THE LEFT BANK OF THE MOSELLE.

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

THE FRENCH DRIVEN INTO METZ.

General Steinmetz, who came in, was in time to give orders for the night and the following day and able to prepare for a renewal of the contact. The result was that the enemy in one quarter was driven from the wall back into the fortress; in another quarter a large body was left to retreat for Paris and fall into the hands of the second army, which was moving rapidly on the left of the Moselle, leaving the First corps and two divisions of cavalry on the east of Metz. The army next day moved to the left without resistance, passing the Moselle at Aray and Corry. On the 17th the corps was beyond Aray—near Moselle, the Eighth and Ninth corps at Gorge, while the Second corps was marching rapidly towards Metz, on the Verdun road. After

THE VICIOUS FIGHT AT VIONVILLE AND FLAVIGNY

the task of the first army was to act on 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 towards the east, thus bringing the first and second armies between Metz and Paris.

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.

On the 17th no offensive movement was made, the Prussians resting in a sheltered position near Gravelotte, the Seventh corps contenting itself with repelling a slight reconnaissance near the forest of Vaux. At this moment General Steinmetz, reconnoitering at the south of Gravelotte, in the forest of Oesch, discovered the enemy, three corps strong, encamped on the heights of Gravelotte. The farms of St. Hubert and Point du Jour were occupied about noon. General Steinmetz having a cannonade at Verniville, and having been advised that the head of the Ninth corps was engaged, gave orders to resume the attack. The Seventh corps deployed on the south and east of the heights of Gravelotte. A formidable artillery practice followed, presenting an imposing spectacle. Fifty cannon, presently augmented to eighty, opened on the enemy's batteries, while advancing steadily along the high road was a mitrailleuse, whence fire was opened on the reconnoitering party. Strong outposts, well sustained, were placed. The enemy made no serious attack that day. On the 18th the first army remained quiet, the enemy equally so, while the second army advanced to Verniville. The main object was to renew the fight up the hill. Steinmetz and staff remained by the batteries under a shower of projectiles. But hardly had an hour passed before the French batteries grew silent and the French began to retire. The infantry of the Seventh corps in the meantime rested in a woody gorge between Gravelotte and Point-du-Jour; but Goltz's brigade, posted near Ajs to guard the Moselle valley was already engaged in combat. It took the village of Vaux and the heights of Fussy, where it sustained itself. In the meantime the Seventh and Eighth corps, coming from Rezonville, opened the attack with heavy artillery practice, while the First division of cavalry took the first sheltered position behind it, and the infantry attacked the enemy in the wood of Genevaux. Again the enemy's guns were silenced, while the infantry encountered an obstinate resistance in the Genevaux woods, where the fight continued for hours. Owing to the density of the wood the hostile forces intermixed, and Germans and French frequently mixed in their own ranks. Emerging at last from the wood the Prussians carried the heights and the farm of St. Hubert with severe loss. Further advance was impossible on this side. The French artillery was withdrawn and the Prussian became silent.

About three o'clock, supposing the enemy gone, Steinmetz ordered Hartmann's cavalry to cross the defile with two horse batteries and the Fourth Uhlans and pursue. This was effected at four P. M. The pursuers found that the enemy had not retreated, but was sheltered from the cannonade by the troops which had advanced. Our men encountered a murderous fire from Chassepots, cannon and mitrailleuses. Dead and wounded instantly cumbered the road. The Prussian batteries soon reopened, sheltering the cavalry. The duel continued till dark, when, leaving a force on the field, the Prussian main body fell back. At four o'clock in the morning the Prussian artillery reopened, the French reply being silent. At the left, between Verniville and Armand-Villiers, the infantry fire alone was heard at first; but soon the artillery began, showing the approach of Prince Frederick Charles. The German infantry held firmly, awaiting the support of the artillery, and kept the enemy busy.

The French all day used the Chassepot from the trenches at 2,300 yards, inflicting dismay and severe losses; but they were nevertheless in a desperate condition, and being surrounded and attacked on all sides their only chance was to retreat to the fortress.

THE CRISIS.

At seven o'clock in the evening they made one more effort to cut through our lines to Paris. Line after line of riflemen, bring over each other's shoulders and shouting wildly, rushed from the heights to the ravine through the trees. The Prussian infantry, thinned and weakened, wavered. The moment was critical, but the artillery providentially opened and hurled back with slaughter the assailants. The Prussians then assumed the offensive. Reinforcements happily arrived—the King having approached and despatched the Pomeranian corps, that had never been under fire, to the front. His aid was decisive. Rushing forward and firing it carried the heights, winning the day.

On the 19th the enemy took refuge in Metz.

NO INTERVENTION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Germans Still for War—No Peace Party Tolerated—Addresses to King William and the King of Saxony.

LEIPZIG, Sept. 2, 1870.

A public address directed to King William, of Prussia, as chief of the North German Confederation, is being circulated actively for signatures here to-day.

It is a war document and most decided in its expression against foreign intervention for peace. Signatures of persons known to be in favor of neutral intervention are declined and in many instances peace men are prevented from signing by the very explanatory qualifications attached after their names.

The document, in its first essential, prays for his Majesty the King that foreign intervention between Germany and France may be prevented by the Executive, and that a war shall be prosecuted by the German Confederated States against any Power whatever until a permanent peace is secured by force of arms.

This address to the King is being signed by the members of the Town Council of Leipzig, the municipal authorities in general, the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the deputies of the Legislative Diet, clergymen, learned professors and the people generally. Similar addresses from the different bodies just enumerated are about to be forwarded to the King of Saxony, and these papers have already obtained hundreds of signatures also.

THE NEW YORK FRENCH AND GERMAN PRESS.

Its Views on European War Topics.

The Courrier des Etats Unis of yesterday morning had an editorial on the rumored intervention of the neutral European Powers. It said:—

We agree with the opinion of the columns which inspire these Powers to interfere between the combatants, and would much like to believe that their sole motive is the desire to stay the shedding of blood, but we are not permitted to believe that humanity is the sole consideration that guides them. We know already that there is a strong effort to be made to replace the treaty so laboriously elaborated in 1815. This treaty, indeed, already so profoundly changed by numerous vicissitudes of power has been subjected to a new and yet more profound alteration by recent events in the status of Germany; and it would absolutely cease to exist the very day that the initiation of France would cause the last guarantees of Europe against absolutism to disappear without retaining the counterpoise of an unique and essentially dominant people.

The Courrier concludes by saying that it does not believe that interventions will lead to any practical settlement of the continental embroilment.

The Messenger Franco-Americain remarks the unanimity with which the press of the United States separates the cause of France, as a nation, from that of its government, and implicitly agrees with that view of the case. It also recognizes the importance of disseminating popular instruction, and admits that great changes are impending in the political constitution of Europe. At the same time the Messenger claims undiminished victory for the French in the late battles. MacMahon's strategy has completely confounded his adversaries, and very soon the Prussians are to be annihilated and all Germany to be once more at the mercy of victorious France. Wonderful reasoning from the data presented!

The Gazette Zeitung (German), while speaking moderately of MacMahon's reported defeat and rout at Metz, the Belgian frontier, remarks that French officials find it very hard to admit the truth, but that childish persistence will not help them. The truth is there and the whole world will presently recognize it. The Zeitung then expresses the deter-

mination of the German leaders to hasten the termination of the war by hurling the whole available force of Germany upon France at once so as to force a peace.

The Staats Zeitung in another article on the subject of British neutrality says that Englishmen cannot see that their neutral frontier imposes the duty upon them of not assisting any of the belligerent parties in any shape or manner. Individually they do not acknowledge such a duty, and their government is blind enough not to see the most flagrant cases. It has declined to prosecute the pilot who for \$2,000 piloted the French men-of-war into the North Sea, and permits English vessels to provide the blockading French fleet in the Baltic with coal. Count Paliko openly stated in the Corps Legislatif that France had imported 4,000 Chassepots from England, and we are informed that several hundred thousands of guns have found their way from England into France. This is a perfidious breach of neutrality. Nobody questions that guns and ammunition are "contraband." And England has not even the excuse now which she claimed in the Alabama case. Since that time the laws in regard to the conduct of neutrals have been changed, and while it may have been difficult then for the government to bring forward direct proofs of a breach of neutrality on the part of an English subject, it is now a very easy matter, because the burden of the proof lies with the suspected party. Germany will never forget how England has acted during the present war, and should ever a complication arise between England and the United States on account of the Alabama claims the general government will have a very clear course presented for its action.

The New Yorker Journal exults at the great victories claimed for the German armies over MacMahon near the Belgian frontier and remarks that they will of course be treated as French triumphs. "The only scintilla of truth," it says "in the French accounts of an advantage may be that the Germans might have been repulsed in an attack on the well fortified city of Sedan." The Journal bitterly denounces the abuse heaped upon the Germans as a people by two or three dailies of this city printed in English, and hints that its countrymen will long remember the unprovoked assault. It quotes an influential Western German paper—the Anzeiger des Westens which charges the great bulk of the democratic press of the country with having scurrilously abused the Germans, and in the most impassioned language tells the assailants that the German race will yet repay the debt. To this the Journal adds:—We Germans need in this gigantic struggle in which our brethren are involved upon the plains of France the sympathy of all good and true men. Every victory won for the German cause upon the Moselle, in the Vosges and in the Ardennes is a victory for us here! The Germans are not disposed to hold the democratic leaders responsible for what certain parties in the press are doing, but something must be done to counteract the bad impression already made. The German democratic masses are in a feverish state of mind."

THE PRESS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE ON THE SITUATION.

In our yesterday's brief review of the ideas and feelings of the European and other foreign journals in reference to the great war we were restricted by the exigencies of space to the Central and South American, Havanaese, Spanish, Portuguese and German press. To-day we propose to rapidly notice the general tone of the newspapers in other countries, and may, with propriety, commence with what THE FRENCH PRESS SAY.

Naturally, there is but one sentiment from the English Channel to the Mediterranean throughout France concerning the war. This utterance of feeling often rises to the wildest extravagance of language, and the hottest denunciations of 1792 against the "suspects" of those days are surpassed by the violence of the phrases and invective now so freely and so completely given up to the war mania. But these spasms of passion are too fierce to last long, and, moreover, the dreadful humiliation that has so suddenly fallen upon the French people may palliate if it do not excuse them. Our readers will probably find no other material more instructive and more agreeable. The Prussian invasion and its chances of success, in a practical point of view, may here find a better place. La Presse of Paris has the following on that subject:—

"The Prussians desire, it is said, to march on Paris. The invasion is not, so easy as may be supposed. First of all, to commence the journey the Prussians must gain a fresh victory of such magnitude as to be a positive disaster for France—at that point they are turning their backs on the sea, and their march. Let us put things at their worst. Let us suppose that they have broken the French army and cut off their only line of retreat. They would be by rail for the lines would be cut. They march, then, as armies do in a campaign, an average of 25 kilometres (15 miles) per day. For one day they would require 250,000 rations. The Prussians marching continually and without stopping any distance would require more than twenty days to traverse the distance. Does any one contest the figures, twenty-two days for the march from Metz to Paris, 250,000 rations per day; how many 22's in 457? 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