

FRANCE.

Severe Two Days Battle Near Amiens.

The French Under General Faidherbe Defeated.

The Germans Fortifying Their Line of Retreat.

Reinforcements Leaving Cherbourg for General Chauzy.

Further Particulars of the Battle of Nuits.

Great Excitement and Panic in Lyons.

Murder of a French General by Red Republicans.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Two Days Battle Near Amiens—The French Successful the First Day—A German Victory the Next—General Faidherbe Routed—Cannonading Heard at Lille—Rheims and Cherbourg Reinforced.

General Faidherbe, with an army of 60,000 men, was routed by Manteuffel yesterday near Amiens. Two Prussian divisions only were engaged.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS.

A despatch from Amiens, dated December 24, states that a German victory is reported at Halla (3), southeast of that city, over the Army of the North, 60,000 strong. The Germans carried several villages by storm and took 1,600 prisoners.

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

A despatch from Cherbourg, dated December 23, reports that on the day previous General Faidherbe fought victoriously with the enemy at Pont Noyelles. The battle commenced at eleven in the morning and ended at six P. M.

CANNONADING HEARD AT LILLE.

A despatch from Lille dated to-day, December 24, states that cannonading has been heard since Thursday in the direction of Noyon. The Prussians are in the vicinity of Verolain. They have blown up a bridge over the Aise.

THE GARRISONS OF RHIMS AND CHALONS REINFORCED.

A telegram from Brussels, dated December 23, states that the Echo du Nord says the German garrisons at Rheims and Chalons have been largely increased, owing to the threatening attitude of the Army of the North. Chalons refusing to pay the requisitions demanded by the invaders, leading citizens have been arrested and sent to Germany as hostages.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prussians Fortifying—Reinforcements for Chauzy—Prussians at Tours—They Refuse to Enter the City.

The Prussians are fortifying their line of retreat between Versailles and Metz.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHAUZY.

A telegram from Cherbourg dated yesterday (December 23), states that the troops in and around that port have left for the front, for the purpose of uniting with the army under De Chauzy.

TOWNS IN THE POWER OF THE PRUSSIANS.

A Cherbourg telegram says that the Germans have again entered Tours, meeting with no opposition.

NO GERMS INSIDE THE CITY.

The Nineteenth Prussian Division refused to occupy Tours, though the Mayor requested the general commanding to do so. The Prussians contented themselves with destroying the railway running through the city, and encamped in the suburbs.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Lyons in Sympathy with Garibaldi.

The correspondent of the New York Herald at Lyons writes that the Municipal Council of that city have voted the sum of five thousand francs for the relief of Garibaldi's army, and adopted resolutions in favor of proclaiming Garibaldi a member of the government of National Defense of the French Republic.

The French Seaports—Details of the Battle of Nuits—Excitement in Lyons—Murder of a French General.

London, Dec. 24, 1870. The port of Henfleur has been opened again to commerce. Dieppe and Fecamp are still under strict blockade.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF NUITS.

A telegram from Bordeaux, dated December 24, states that the official report of the battle at Nuits in the 15th shows that General Grozier was attacked by 24,000 Prussians, with a heavy force of artillery. The French had only 10,000 men, who, after fighting many hours, retreated a quarter of a mile from the town. The Germans lost more than five hundred killed and wounded, among them Duke William of Baden and several colonels. The peasants fought bravely by the side of the regular troops. Reinforcements came up the next morning and the Germans retreated in such haste that the prisoners they had taken the day before escaped. The French loss was 1,200 killed and wounded.

EXCITEMENT IN LYONS.

The execution of Nuits by the enemy caused a panic in Lyons. Meetings were held, at which the rats made frantic appeals to the multitude. The Jews were soured, the National and Mobile Guards justered and the delegations assembled. A procession of women in mourning passed through the streets.

MURDER OF A FRENCH GENERAL.

The "red" republicans gathered in large numbers before the Hotel de Ville and clamored for vengeance. General Arnaud, commander of the National Guards, refused their admission to the hall. He was assailed and his sword broken, and in self-defense he discharged his revolver at his assailants. The mob then rushed upon and overpowered him.

and after a mock trial he was condemned to death, and shot a few minutes after receiving his sentence. The troops remained passive during the disorders.

LUXEMBOURG.

Count Bismarck's Policy Towards the Duchy—An Inspired Exposition from Berlin.

London, Dec. 24, 1870. The Berlin Gazette denies that there is any parallel between the demand of Russia in regard to the Black Sea and the warning given by Prussia as to the position of Luxembourg. Count Bismarck "is true to the treaty of 1865. He simply rejects what he has ever insisted on—that the security of the independence of Luxembourg is based solely on its religious adherence to neutrality. Prussia must interfere if her troops are assailed while passing through Luxembourg."

BENEDETTI.

Explanations of His Position and the Affair at Ems.

Conferences with Bismarck—Ems—The Spanish Throne—Prince of Hohenzollern—No Responsibility of the Present War—The Meeting with the King at Ems—No Insults—Mobilization of the Prussian Army—Bismarck's Scheming.

The following is a translation of an interesting communication from M. Benedetti, late French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin:

FROM THE YEAR 1860. On the 10th of July, 1860, six days after the battle of Sadowa, I was ordered by telegram to return to the Prussian Court at Berlin, and to receive the Prussian King of Prussia to agree to an armistice. At the Prussian headquarters in Moravia I had several conferences with M. de Bismarck, and after these I went to Vienna, which place I reached on the 15th. On the 20th the plenipotentiaries of the two belligerent powers, by a unanimous vote, signed under the walls of that capital preliminary articles of peace, upon the basis of the integrity of the Austrian Empire.

SENT TO EMS. Finally, when I was sent to Ems, what were my instructions? They were to obtain the renunciation of the crown of Hohenzollern from the King of Spain, which he had accepted with the full consent of the King of Prussia. Was I successful in my representations, which on this occasion were addressed personally to the power paramount, and justly so, of his success? Yes, most assuredly. I was engaged four days in negotiating and in making arrangements, and I carried out the duty which was entrusted to me.

THE PRINCE OF HOHENZOLLERN AND THE SPANISH CROWN. Prince Antoine had intimated to the Cabinet of Madrid the renunciation of his son, and the King, in informing me of it, was desirous that I should be made aware of it. I did not, however, communicate to Paris that he had given his acquiescence as Sovereign and head of the family. Deeming these communications to be of a confidential nature, I had ascertained that it was necessary to obtain from Prussia an engagement that the Prince of the House of Hohenzollern should not be permitted to mount the throne of Spain. The question was in truth postponed; but the purport of it was made known to the Emperor, and he considered it indispensable in the excited state of the public mind to carry out the view which he had suggested, sent me to Berlin to see the Emperor.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESENT WAR. Was such a guarantee necessary? Was the agitation which pervaded all classes of the people earnest and sincere? Could not the national feeling be restrained or appeased in some other way? These are questions which must be cleared up some time or other, and then it will be seen whether the original members were justified in declining to take any share in the responsibility of the present war.

What I can affirm beyond all doubt is, that I succeeded in carrying out my first instructions, and protected peace from the danger with which it was threatened. Could not the Emperor have had the honor of a private correspondence with the Emperor, and, contrary to positive assertions, his Majesty always abstained from addressing his demands directly to me. Nevertheless, it is not to be believed, but I solemnly assure you of the truth of what I say, and my proposed publication will clearly show it.

TRUST NOT BETRAYED. In giving you this account, I do not seek to deceive myself or hope to convert prejudiced people to or disarm political opponents. It is not likely, after having read this, that they will show themselves just and true to one of its most devoted servants. I will prove to them, you will see, that in good faith or in bad into they have put error in the place of truth.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The European Congress to Assemble January 3, 1871.

The Franco-German, Eastern and Italian Roman Questions Cases for Diplomatic Consideration.

What Will Be Done With the Pope?

Queen Victoria's Congratulations to the Emperor of Germany.

The Empress Eugenie Likely to Appear at Drury Lane in a Grand Character.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The members of the European Congress or Conference are duly summoned to assemble for the purpose of deliberation in London on Tuesday, the 23rd of January, 1871.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A Roumanian Subject for the General Congress.

Prince Charles of Roumania calls the attention of the Powers to the fact that his position, as settled by the treaty of Paris, is no longer tenable.

The Prince's Danger—Russian Interests Against the English "Highway" from London to Bombay.

A communication from Bucharest, dated on the 20th of November last, throws very considerable light on the subject of the difficulties and dangers of the Roumanian Prince and the necessity which induces his appeal to the European Powers just now.

The first news of Gortchakoff's evil designs was telegraphed here to the Prince as early as the 8th inst. Some very important messages arrived and the result was the immediate departure of his representative to his post at Constantinople, to press further on the necessity of forwarding troops here, and this, though they were refused four months ago, when 60,000 were asked for; but in the present state of Roumania the fact of Turkish troops entering at any time would be a disaster to the Prince.

THE PRINCE'S DANGER—RUSSIAN INTERESTS AGAINST THE ENGLISH "HIGHWAY" FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

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THE SCHELDT AND THE ELBE.

Ice in the Rivers and Navigations Impeded.

The ports are overcrowded with shipping, and vessels are refused admission. The river is freezing.

CALIFORNIA.

Fire on Shipboard—Arrival of Invalids from the East—Luxuries in the San Francisco Markets.

The whaler John Howland caught fire this morning. The flames were extinguished after wood-work on deck was burned.

A number of invalids have arrived here from the East, seeking a restoration of health, considering the climate of the Southern counties more equable than that of Florida.

Railroad Robbers Sentenced.

The Central Pacific Railroad robbers, tried at Worcester, were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment respectively—Chipman, eighteen years; Parsons, twenty; Cook, twenty-two, and Squires, twenty-three years and six months.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Boy Murdered by a Private Watchman—Choked to Death at Dinner.

George E. Pury, aged thirteen, was shot in the temple by a private watchman named McGarrath on Dickerson wharf, this afternoon. Pury and several other boys were throwing stones at McGarrath, when the latter drew his pistol and fired, with fatal effect.

ILLINOIS.

Fire in the Chicago Court House—Decline in Real Estate Operations.

The old Court House took fire last night and was damaged to the extent of \$5,000 or \$6,000. Excitement and alarm prevailed for a time among the prisoners in the jail which is in the basement, but none were injured.

MARINE DISASTER.

Foundering of the Schooner Georgia Todd—Four Lives Lost.

By the arrival at this port of the British ship Euxine the following information is obtained concerning the loss of the American schooner Georgia Todd. The schooner belonged to Galois, Me., was commanded by Captain Hill, and was bound from St. Stephen, N. B., for Havana, with a cargo of lumber.

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WASHINGTON.

The Executive Session of the Senate.

The United States Senate is considered to be a peculiarly dignified body, and Senators the ultima ratio of all that is grave, measured and deliberate, of all that is official and official hauteur, and overburdened with the weight of responsibility.

SENATE REPORTS.

Statistics of Exports and Imports.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that the total amount of imports for the nine months ending September 30, 1870, \$35,246,947 consisted of merchandise, and \$18,608,048 of gold and silver.

The dutiable merchandise amounted to \$35,922,306, and free of duty, \$34,002,6