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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

A GREAT PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

Particulars Promised.

LONDON, August 20-11, A. M. A great Prussian victory is announced. Particulars will be forwarded soon.

A Bloody Battle Friday.

The French once more beaten and driven in on Metz.

Communication with Metz and Paris Destroyed.

Metz, Aug. 19-8 P. M. A bloody battle occurred to-day between Gravelotte and Ronville. The French were repulsed and driven back on Metz.

Thursday's Battle near Metz.

King William's Report of It. The French routed and thrown back upon Metz.

The Communication with Paris Cut Off.

Berlin, August 20. The Queen has received the following dispatch from King William.

Paris Resonville, Aug. 18-9 P. M.

The French army was attacked to-day west of Metz. Its position was very strong. My command after a combat of 9 hours duration, totally routed the French forces, interrupted their communications with Paris, and threw them back upon Metz.

A Second Bulletin--40,000 Killed and Wounded--The Garrison Captured--French Defeat Complete.

LONDON, August 20. The following is an official dispatch of King William:

RESONVILLE, THURSDAY EVENING.

We have defeated the French under Bazaine, after a battle which lasted 10 hours. There were 40,000 killed and wounded. The garrison was taken prisoner. The French is complete. WILLIAM.

The French Cut Off Both from Paris and Metz.

LONDON, August 20. All private dispatches to the bankers, except precisely in the terms regarding the victory of the Prussians. Dispatches from King William, say: "The French army were west of Metz. Their position was very strong. My command after a combat of nine hours, we totally defeated the French army, and intercepted their communication with Paris and with the forces at Metz."

Rumored Death of Napoleon.

Bombardment of Strasburg.

Movements of McMahon.

Rejoicings in the German Cities.

Sudden Death of Napoleon.

LONDON, August 20. A rumor is current here of the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon. It is asserted confidently by some, but the rumor is to be accepted with distrust. Apoplexy is named as the cause of his death.

Reports of his Illness.

BRUSSELS, August 19. The Ettoile Belge announces that the Emperor was extremely ill on Wednesday morning at Chalons. It intimates that he contemplates abdication.

New York, August 20.

A special to the Telegram says, Napoleon is still seriously and alarmingly sick. The German advance as seen by a Correspondent.

New York, August 20.

A special correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Crown Prince, "that France is not properly fortified for war with an United Germany. The movement of troops is incessant, though no one can tell whether they are going; and with each advance the Prussians bring forward their field posts, and their military telegraph, and more perfect organizations. It is difficult to imagine. Trains of provisions, creep like great serpents over the country; detachments of telegraph men push on, while field post offices bring letters to different divisions.

London Reports and Comments.

LONDON, August 20. There is universal indignation manifested at the outrages perpetrated by the Prussians. It is said negotiations have been entered into by neutral powers to stipulate against the employment of such misanthropes.

Paris was very quiet last night, though there was considerable excitement and anxiety over the war news.

The Saturday Review thinks the Prussians are unwise in insisting on the depositions of the French Emperor; this is the surest way the Review thinks, of restoring his popularity.

The Spectator, judging from the news received from Germany, regards the case of France as hopeless. Marshal Bazaine is surrounded, and Carrobert is too weak to risk battle. Paris is indefensible and the Empire, as distinguished from France, is lost.

Fifteen days grace in respect to the blockade applies only to the departure of vessels. The re-establishment of German control of the Elbe and Lorraine is thought probable by the Examiner.

It is thought the Duke of Baden will be the Sovereign, and the Capital will be removed from Carlsruhe to Strasburg.

Advices from private sources state that M. Emile Ollivier is still in Paris. He is keeping out of sight. Our informant dined with him on Thursday.

Paris, August 20.

Notes of the Bank of France, are now at five per cent discount. A corps of fencibles is organizing in this city, which is to be some 18,000 strong.

KOLBERG, PRUSSIA, August 20.

Three French frigates and an aviso, are off this port.

PARIS, August 20.

The bulletin of the bank has decreased 130,000 francs, during the past week, occasioned by the banks purchasing treasury bonds for the payment of the army, which requires 54,000,000 per month.

A Religious Outbreak in One of the French Departments.

LONDON, August 20. Serious disturbances have recently broken out in the department of Vendee, growing out of the belief of the bigoted peasantry, encouraged by their teachers,

The French have succeeded in virtualizing Strasburg.

Visitors Expected at Chalons.

PARIS, Aug. 20. The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within 24 hours.

Luxemburg Neutralized Menaced by the Prussians.

A Prussian invasion of Luxemburg is considered imminent, from orders lately given for the subsistence of their troops.

The Prussian Losses before Metz.

The Press says the most trustworthy advices state that the Prussian losses have not been less than ninety thousand in the battles of the last three days.

It is admitted that the corps of Prince Frederick Charles has suffered severely.

Taking Care of the Emperor.

It is stated that Marshal Bazaine had to weaken his force while under fire in order to send regiments to defend the Emperor's person.

English Efforts at Mediation.

A Russian Ambassador on route for Paris.

The Crown Prince Pressing McMahon.

NEW YORK, August 20. A special to the Telegram says Gladstone has returned to London. A Cabinet Council has been summoned to consider the question of the intervention of England, for specially peace. The Queen of England has addressed a telegraphic letter to the King of Prussia, urging upon him the desirability of accepting peace proposals from France.

St. Petersburg, August 20.

Orloff, the Russian ambassador to Vienna, has gone to Paris on a special mission.

The Czar has congratulated the Silesian regiment of which he is Colonel on its gallantry in the battle of Wissemburg on the 4th inst. He has also sent several surgeons to the Prussian camp.

Paris, August 20-2 P. M.

Paris official journals publish no war news this morning. It was rumored last night that a battle was imminent between the Crown Prince and McMahon.

Demand for Surrender of Strasburg--A Resolute Answer.

PARIS, August 20. A Prussian officer with a flag of truce, on Friday, demanded the surrender of Strasburg. He was received with shouts by the populace of "We shall never surrender." The commander of Strasburg then dismissed the Prussians with the words, "The people have given you my reply."

Paris Anxious for News.

Nothing has yet been received from the front. The public is very anxious and great crowds of people surround the office of the Minister of War.

Official Restrictions on French News--Napoleon Ignored.

LONDON, August 20. The French War Office forbids the publication of any war dispatches unless signed by Marshal Bazaine. The prohibition extends even to the Emperor's dispatches.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows: "Silence has settled on the name of Napoleon III more astounding than even the Prussian victories. He is dead, clearly and imperially. Where will his flag lie despoiled, worn-out carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chambers and he is as much disregarded as the Pope."

French Towns on the Upper Rhine Taken by Baden Troops.

CARLSRUHE, August 19. The following dispatch is official: The Baden division has occupied the French town of Schultzeim, a mile north of Strasburg, Koeningstein on the west and Ruprechtshausen on the east. One division continues to harass the retreating French.

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A Religious Outbreak in One of the French Departments.

LONDON, August 20. Serious disturbances have recently broken out in the department of Vendee, growing out of the belief of the bigoted peasantry, encouraged by their teachers,

that the present war is one of Lutheranism against the Catholic Church. Protestants have been assailed relentlessly.

Another Colliery explosion occurred a day or two ago at Wigan, in Lancashire. Thirty persons were killed and many wounded.

Rumored Engagement between Prince Charles and Canrobert.

Another Between the Crown Prince and McMahon.

A Large and Well Appointed Army at Chalons.

No News in Paris from Bazaine.

PARIS, August 20--Noon. There is nothing yet from the front. Rumors of an engagement, between Canrobert and Prince Frederick Charles are circulated; also that the Prince Royal has penetrated France as far as Vitry le Francois, 10 miles south southeast of Chalons, and that an engagement with the forces under McMahon.

The advices from Chalons are encouraging. They show the presence there of a large, well-appointed force, which, combining with that of Bazaine, must effect much. Bazaine, whose retreat the Prussians say they have stopped, is, on the contrary, in position, enabling him to support the French either at Metz or Verdun, according to circumstances. He still keeps his plans and movements a profound secret.

The Gaulois publishes a letter from Luneville to-day, censuring the excessive requisitions on the French by the Prince Royal, whose demands beyond the power of the inhabitants, are harshly insisted upon, and the many needless acts committed, such as the people will take deadly revenge for should the forests of Boulogne and Vincennes will only be cut down in case of the loss of a battle in the campaign which will render a march on Paris possible by the enemy. Pallkas decided on this in a Council of Ministers to-day.

Violent Debate in the Italian Chambers.

FLORENCE, August 20. There was a violent debate in the Italian Chambers yesterday. Deputy Melaluce accused the Minister of violating the neutrality of Italy, by sending Italian troops to defend the Pope. One of the Ministers in reply to a question said Mazzini the noted agitator was arrested travelling in Sicily under a false name and the Government was determined to defeat his plans, and was determined to defeat them. Mazzini would be regularly tried. He stated further that Sicily was especially inflammable. Deputy Bertram denounced the arrest as illegal.

Paris Agitated Over the Absence of News from Bazaine.

Great Anxiety for News--Two Days Without any.

Bazaine Has Decided not to Leave Metz.

The Crown Prince Advancing on Paris.

Trochu Makes an Appeal to the People to Defend the City.

A Forced French Loan of 750,000,000.

Prussians Reported West of Chalons and Marching on Paris.

Paris Prepared for a Six Months Siege.

Trochu in Uncontrolled Command.

PARIS, August 21. The excitement of the people of Paris last night, at not receiving news from the army was extreme. Wherever the journals appeared crowds fought for the first numbers. Their reports of the statement made in the Corps Legislatif, was read aloud to eager crowds and wildly cheered. Compact masses of people remained under the windows of the different Ministers, awaiting official communications, none having appeared for two days.

Gen. Trochu has issued another proclamation, the meaning of which is that Paris will have to stand a siege. The following is the text: "To the National Guard, to the Garde Mobile, to the Troops and Seamen in the Army of Paris, to all Defenders of the Capital: "In the midst of events of the highest importance, I have been appointed Governor. The honor is great, the peril also is great. I have a feeling of honor in depend on your patriotic ardor. Now is the time to show a more magnificent opportunity to prove to the world that long prosperity has not effeminized the country. You have before you the example of an army which has fought one to three. Their heroic struggle compels the admiration of all. You show by your conduct that you have a feeling of responsibility resting upon you."

The statement of Count Pallkas that the French won a victory on the 18th, and drew the Prussians into the Quarries of Joument reported from other sources.

PARIS, August 21--Noon.

Prince Frederick William is reported at Joument.

The Bourse fell to-day, in anticipation of the pressed issue of a loan of 750,000,000 francs to-morrow. Marshal Bazaine has decided not to leave Metz. Another seizure of arms was made here last night, and there are indications that a great conspiracy against the Empire has been discovered.

Bismarck is at Pont a Mousson, with the King of Prussia. The Prussian dispatches claiming a victory in the battle of the 16th are false. Gen. L'Amiralik came up at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with fresh troops and crushed the Prussians, and a corps of 30,000 of the enemy was withdrawn from the road from Epinal to Metz.

PARIS, August 21.

Strong bodies of troops belonging to McMahon's army are being pushed into the Voeges.

A deputy in the Corps Legislatif to-day announced to persons collected near the Chamber, that the Prussians has entered

Chailion Sur Marne. This movement would indicate that the Prussians are marching on Paris by way of Soissons.

The capital has been supplied with an immense quantity of provisions and munitions of war, and could now stand a siege of months. The rapidly with which the Government has accumulated stores is wonderful, nor does the activity diminish. The stock of ammunition and food is hourly increasing.

The Gaulois relates that when the Emperor offered to Trochu the governorship of Paris and command of the forces here, the latter stipulated that he must be free to act as he thought proper: he must be absolutely uncontrolled. "General," replied the Emperor, "I confide to you the safety of the Capital. Assume command."

Republican and Democratic journals praise Trochu for his independence and firmness.

Bazaine retires within the Fortifications of Metz.

BERLIN, August 21--Noon. It is officially stated that the only important news received since the actual cessation of hostilities, is that the French have withdrawn all their forces into the fortifications of Metz.

Latest From Prussian Headquarters.

Sheridan Witnesses the Battle of Thursday.

French Prisoners Coming in.

A Visit From "Our Fritz."

Rumors of Peace Intervention.

NEW YORK, August 21. A special to the World dated Pont-a-Mousson, August 20th, via Luxembourg, says: "I witnessed the battle. The Prussians won at a fearful cost, the mitrailleuse doing terrible work. Four villages and battle fields are still strewn with the dead." From the front I can see the French on Mont St. Quentin, overlooking Metz from the east. Metz is surrounded, and it looks as if preparations were being made by the Prussians for a siege."

General Sheridan from the King's headquarters, witnessed the battle. The King returned here last night, and the Crown Prince visited him to-day, coming from a direction which indicates his forces are not near Metz.

The Prussians are building a railroad from Remilly to this point.

The French Gen. La Tour was wounded and taken prisoner in the last battle. While passing through this place the citizens crowded around him with tears and kisses his hands.

There are rumors of peace negotiations, caused, perhaps, by the English Queen's message appearing at headquarters.

POST-A-MOISSON, Aug. 21--via London. Prisoners still come in. 2000 privates and 30 officers arrived last night. To-day more soldiers, 40 officers were brought in, among them, Gen. Plombiers. The loss of the French during the week cannot be less than 50,000 killed, wounded and missing. At Caumont, Vionville and Gravelotte, they are known to have lost 15,000, in each battle, including at the latter 4,000 prisoners.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21--Noon. It is believed that England and Italy have determined to intervene jointly to save Paris. Austria's concurrence is momentarily expected.

It is reported that Emperor Napoleon is about to return to Paris.

Another Secret Treaty.

PROPOSALS FROM NAPOLEON TO AUSTRIA. LONDON, Friday, Aug. 19. The German-Hungarian Monthly gives further revelations of the French policy toward Prussia and the North German Confederation, namely: "Gen. Napoleon made at Sedan in 1870, by Napoleon to Count Von Beust, Austrian Prime Minister. The Emperor offered to sustain Austria in demanding the literal fulfillment of the treaty of Prague, and insisting that any alliance of Prussia with the South German States should be considered a violation of the compact."

The Prussians were required to evacuate Mayence, and Hesse north of the River Main was to go with that south of it. A Zollverein of the South German States was to be established and war was to be declared if Prussia hesitated to yield to Austria's demands. Prussia was to be compelled to do justice to Denmark in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein, provided, if necessary, into the arrangement. English ships in the Baltic were to be obliged to show their flags and papers at the summons of French cruisers.

WHY TELEGRAPHING IS INTERDICTED IN FRANCE.

THE COURIER DES ETATS UNIS OF Friday contained a dispatch, dated Aug. 18, from its Paris correspondent, stating: "In a brief interview with M. Chevreux, Minister of the Interior, he assured me that the Chief of Berlin Police had permitted the Prussians to receive, the moment they were published, dispatches sent from France to Luxembourg, Belgium, Switzerland, and America--which dispatches he immediately forwarded to the Prussian headquarters. These dispatches have made the enemy acquainted with projected movements on our part, and informed them as to the strength of our forces at certain points. It consequently follows that Bazaine feels compelled to interdict the publishing of all army news, except such as emanate from his headquarters. He, the Minister of Interior, will furnish such dispatches as are suitable. The Minister added that Bazaine had said he feared the telegraphic indiscretions which made known strategic movements to the enemy less than the demoralizing effect that would be produced upon the people by making known to their families the names of the killed in the battles. Though our army has suffered severely, the concentration upon Chalons is being accomplished. If nothing unexpected happens, our forces will be there in three days."

There is very much confusion in the dispatches from the army. While advantages are announced as having been gained at various points, no mention is made of a decided victory having been achieved over the enemy. Manifestly, Bazaine is attempting to state of a battle which reached Chalons, which can be joined by reinforcements. In the dispatches that our forces are retreating in three columns; that as often as one is attacked the others go to its assistance,

and, having repulsed the enemy, they move on again. Five battles have been fought since the 14th, and five times we have repulsed the enemy. The advantages we gained over the foe at Gravelotte, Mars la Tour, and Doncourt, recalled the brilliant feats in the French campaigns of 1814. Frossard and Bataille are wounded, the latter grievously. The armies of Frederick Charles and Von Steinmetz have been completely routed. McMahon with a part of his advance guard has arrived at Vitry le Francois. [This is a village about 12 miles a little east of Chalons.] Two divisions have not been dispatched to protect his retreat to Chalons. We securely hold our fortresses. Metz has been repulsed at Strasburg, Phalsbourg and Thionville. The French are organizing the forces at Chalons, Gen. Trochu has been appointed commander of the forces and fortifications in and about Paris. He arrived this morning, and immediately issued a proclamation urging the people to lay aside their political differences and unite in the defense of the city. His arrival was opportunely. It has occasioned confidence and restrained the revolutionary feeling. "Our modern Carnot is now the most popular man in France without exception."

An Offer of Mediation From the Pope.

KING WILLIAM'S REPLY--HE DEMANDS GUARANTEES FROM FRANCE. LONDON, Friday, August 19. The following is the letter from the Pope to King William proposing mediation:

"YOUR MAJESTY--In the present grave emergency it has appeared an unusual thing to receive a letter from me; but as the Vicar on Earth of God and peace, I cannot do less than offer my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations, and to stop the evils, their inevitable consequences. My mediation is that of a sovereign whose small empire excites no jealousy, and who is not influenced by the moral and religious influence he personifies. May God lend an ear to my wishes, and listen also to those I form for your Majesty, to whom I would be united in the bonds of charity. Given at the Vatican, July 22, 1870. A postscript added reads: "I have written identically to the Emperor."

"NOT ABOUT POINT?--I am not surprised, but profoundly moved, at the touching words traced by your hand. They cause the voice of God and peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal. God desires that neither I nor my people desired or provoked war. Obeying the sacred duties which God imposes upon kings and nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and honor of our country, ready to lay it down the moment those treasures are secure. If your Holiness could offer me from him who so unexpectedly declared war assurances of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against a similar attempt upon the part of France, I would, I think, cordially will not be I who will refuse to receive them from your venerable hands, united as I am with you in bonds of Christian charity and sincere friendship. WILLIAM."

Paris Prepared for a Siege.

THE FORTIFICATIONS COMPLETELY ARMED--IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF PROVISIONS STORED IN THE CITY. PARIS, Friday, August 19, 1870. The Constitutionnel, to-day, publishes an article stating that Paris is prepared for a siege. The Admiral has equipped the forts, which have been armed completely. Enormous quantities of provisions have been stored in the city, and much more is reaching here daily. Mills have lately been erected there capable of furnishing more flour than the resident population could use. Some of the best millers in grain have engaged to furnish all that is needed, without any reference to the price, leaving that matter altogether to the discretion of the Government. The journals compliment such evidences of sincere patriotism.

Sunday's Battle at Metz.

A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT--SUCCEEDING THE ENEMY--A SUCCESSFUL TACTIC. THE ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES--THE FRENCH ESCAPED--RETRAIT OF THE FRENCH. LONDON, Friday, August 19, 1870. The special correspondent of the Tribune at Metz writes on Monday (18th): "Yesterday we thought ourselves shut up here, and all chance of sending letters gone; for we got nothing, even from Paris. But this morning I hear that a post will start for the capital, and I take my chance of your getting what I am able to tell you from the front. I am sure that you are surrounded by enemies--whether French or Prussian does not much matter so far as news is concerned. "At 11 o'clock on Sunday Bazaine effected a grand reconnaissance with one division of L'Amiral's corps. At 2 a battle commenced on the right at Borny. Till 4 o'clock it was of no great importance. Then the Fourth Army Corps, forming the first line of battle, accomplished a maneuver intended to deceive the Prussians into the belief that it was retreating. This was accomplished by 4:15. The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed forward and attacked with surprising vigor. The Fourth Corps, retired to the left was a mere feint, fell on the enemy's flank, while McMahon on the right attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack meantime had been developed in great force on the French center. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision, and the whole spectacle was like a review at Chalons. The Prussian advance in close column against the French line, which their artillery, splendidly served as it was, had vainly attempted to shake. The French officers consider that the Prussian infantry was relatively inferior to the Prussian artillery. The needle-gun is heavy and appears to incommode the Prussians greatly when climbing a high or moving rapidly over broken ground. The soldiers themselves are active. They are firing flat on the ground, seeking cover from every irregularity; but do not use their knapsacks as the French do to make little ramparts in front of them and rest for their guns. It is true of this, as has been said of the other battles of Warth and Forbach, that the Prussians fired with great deliberation, while the French rushed away as fast as they could discharge their chapeaux. "The regiments most closely engaged were the 90th, 90th, 44th, 60th, 50th, 33d, 54th, 65th, and 85th of the line; the 11th and 15th foot chapeaux; and the 8th, 9th, and 10th batteries of the first regiment of artillery. Those which suffered most were the 44th and 90th of the line and the 15th foot chapeaux. The 44th especially was shattered, while the 85th, though in the thickest of the action, lost but 35 men killed and wounded. The Colonel of the 44th was killed; the Colonel of the 3d horse chapeaux and Gens. Duplessis and Gasterme were wounded. "As it was impossible to leave the town, and this action was fought, or at any rate begun, at some distance outside the fortifications, I cannot pretend to give you the account of an eye-witness, nor a complete account at all. The above details are chiefly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over. At the beginning I followed a troop of Hussars as far as permitted, and what I saw of the fight was from a hillock close by the walls. Previously, I was seated in a cafe with some officers of the Hussar regiment. A staff officer came to summon the regi-

The Defeat of McMahon.

MENT IN FIVE MINUTES IT WAS IN MOTION. It went at first at the double above-mentioned. On a sudden the signal went tearing away to the front. In a moment more the artillery on both sides had covered the entire valley of the river, as well as the whole visible works in front and the ground beyond, with a thick cloud of smoke. There was nothing to do but to return to town. "At 8 o'clock in the evening a bulletin was placarded in the streets saying: 'The firing is nearly over. The Prussian lines extended three leagues. Ground is gained in every direction.' It does not say by whom the ground was gained. Officers who came back later from the field maintained that the victory rested with the French. The Prussians had been out-generaled and lost heavily, while the French was comparatively little exposed. But a Prussian officer who had been taken prisoner and who came into a cafe on parole with a French officer, told a different story. Said he, 'You might better surrender at discretion. We are more than 100,00