NEW NORTH-WEST.

Jas. H. Mills, - - - Editor
AND PUBLISHER.

DEER LODGE CITY, FRIDAY, AUG. 19.

HARD TO PLEASE, STILL.

We republish to-day articles from the Helena *Herald* and Toledo *Blade*, the one edited by the brothers of Jas. L. Fisk, whom Jas. M. Ashley appointed Auditor of Montana, and the other to whose friends Ashley gave the Tenth Ohio District Postoffices, after he was "yanked" out of Congress by a majority of 2,300 "apostate" Republicans, who did not relish his smooth style of speculating in "town sights," doing the dirty work in the Surratt trial, and securing "unanimous nominations." Perhaps it would be as well to add here,

1st. That four-fifths of the NEW NORTH-WEST is not, never was, owned by Democrats.

2d. Democrats owned much more of the NEW NORTH-WEST "in the outset" than they do now. They do not usually take stock in Republican papers, and it is reasonable to infer that it did not then profess allegiance to the Republican party. It proclaimed independence of party in its first issue, and, although "independence" in a local paper is only a kind of armed neutrality, it has not at any time been partizan.

3d. Never having claimed to be, or being considered, a partizan paper, it is not likely it would "suggest the propriety of running a Republican ticket."

4th. Gov. Potts did not need to "make an effort" to secure the championship of the NEW NORTH-WEST. It is not for sale. Ask Ashley? We recognize Governor Potts as a good man, and his authorization to speak for him was sufficient. Probably the *Herald* would have made its bargian for the Auditorship before giving him the service of its columns.

5th. That we ever by word, or thought, or action—by that done or undone, manifested to any living creature a friendship for Jas. M. Ashley is a crime against Montana that we are not guilty of. He had three offices to bestow, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The latter he proferred us, and we declined. After that he still made the appointment. As evidence thereof, and that it was unsought, the following:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, TA. CITY, August 28th, 1869.

DEAR SIR:
The inclosed Commission speaks for itself. I need not say that I hope you will accept the office. The fact that I send you the Commission *without solicitation on your part* is the best evidence I can offer that I desire you to accept it. The opportunities and responsibilities of the position cannot be over-estimated.

* * * * *

Respectfully, yours,
J. M. ASHLEY.

To Jas. H. Mills.

The commission was returned. In regard to "failing to get the appointment of Territorial Treasurer" we offer the brief remark that any one who says we ever sought or aspired to, or in any way endeavored to obtain that or any other office from Mr. Ashley, is a liar. We trust this is plain enough language. Poor enough, we were, and are, but not poor enough, thank God, to sell for office and emolument our freedom to speak as we thought of a Governor sent here when pronounced unworthy to represent his old district—appointed against the judgment of the President—confirmed at the fitting hour of midnight, by one majority, and he hauled in from an anti-room, half asleep—coming here against the wishes of all Montana, and his record evidencing that scheme, intrigue, favoritism, in short Ashleyism, would characterize and disgrace his administration. Mr. Ashley is now removed. We have no wish to further discuss him. In reply to the *Blade* we have only to say, that our mention of his virtues was voluntary, not compelled. It assumes these conceded were all that are required in an official. For it, they are. But we did not concede him *honesty of purpose or record*, nor do we believe he was entitled to it. That is a virtue the *Blade* does not consider essential, else it would not have overlooked it.

The *Herald* is a most exemplary sheet, and as the organ of Governor Ashley and John Beckney's Hurdies, has been a marked success. It never had a foe it would not sell out to or a friend it would not betray. Assailing and adulating in turn, ridiculously inconsistent, and utterly unprincipled, its fawning and fusillade is alike held in contempt and derision by all Montana. It is now hot because Gov. Potts has not offered to its editors the disposition of the Territorial offices, and asked them upon what terms of black mail he may be Governor of Montana without being assaulted. Such, and as an evasion of the NORTH-WEST's challenge to it to name two Deer Lodge Ashleyites, is the incentive to the blatant screed, to which we have devoted this reply.

THE WAR

The war situation is disastrous to France. Napoleon is out generaled; his army outnumbered. He has abandoned Metz, Nancy and the line of the Mozelle and is retreating to Chalons. His attempt to withdraw was discovered. A heavy force attacked his rear guard, and delayed the retreat while the Crown Prince swung north of Metz and assailed his left flank, near Verdun. He is trying to reach Chalons, and it is a fighting race to see which army will get there first. The retreat is little less disastrous than that from Moscow. Demoralization is in the army, and revolt in the cities. Another defeat would transfer the battle ground to Paris, and with the overwhelming Prussian armies, their enthusiasm, equipment and splendid handling any other sequence seems improbable. The world stands utterly amazed at the unvarying success of the Prussians. If Napoleon does not achieve victory at Verdun, he will scarce halt at Chalons, for Reims will be occupied by the Prussians, flanking that position, and then, if it has not already begun, will begin a race for Paris, like Grant and Lee's from the Rapidan to Manassas. It will not be long now until the campaign is decided.

The Elko *Independent* says the NEW NORTH-WEST "is one of the best papers published anywhere in the interior."

THE next general battle decides the fate of the Napoleonic dynasty.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

Dates to August 18.

FROM PARIS.

A FORCED BATTLE.

Strength of the Prussian Armies.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The London Times on the Situation.

A French Victory Reported--The Public Feeling.

The Carolina Troubles.

London, August 15th—A special from Chalons on Friday, says all except the military railway trains are stopped. Canrobert is back from Paris and has gone to Metz, following his corps.

Public feeling is more and more hostile to the Emperor. It is openly said that the Emperor will never again be seen in Paris. People express this opinion with energy, but "but no surrender," is the general cry among all classes. They call the Emperor an imbecile and his generals courtiers and traitors, but the strongest anti-imperialists say, of course, the enemy must be driven out of France, and are under the impression the nation can and will conquer.

The *Opinione Nationale* ventures to say if there is a change of government that the Corps Legislatif is virtually a committee of public safety, and that the power is transferred from the Tuilleries to the Palais De Bourbon.

London, August 16th—The *Herald* special says there is growing a bitter feeling of hostility to Napoleon and the Empress. Cries of "Viva la Republique!" are heard from all classes. The Emperor is reported as very dejected.

Chicago, August 16th—Miner, the Jacksonville, Ills., policeman, who shot young Newman, a few days since, has been indicted for murder and will be tried soon. The case excites great interest.

Cincinnati, August 16th—In the labor convention yesterday, the President, R. T. Trevillick, delivered his annual address, in which he reviews at length the progress of the various Labor Unions throughout the country; recommends the adoption of measures further extending the system, and also recommends the calling of a national convention for the purpose of selecting a labor candidate for President. He takes strong ground, against the land subsidy policy, and denounces the system of coolie importation.

The printing of all the papers in the State Department bearing on the Alabama claims, called for by the resolution of the Senate last winter, has just been completed. It makes five volumes of 150 pages each.

All the German shipping, sea-bound from or to the port of Baltimore at the breaking out of the war, has arrived safely at its destination, with the exception of one ship now due on this side.

Madrid, August 15th—The Republican cause gains strength hourly. It is said Captain-General DeRodas has tendered his resignation, and it has been declined.

Hamburg, August 15th.—The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is appointed commander of the 10th corps, with headquarters here.

New York, August 16th—A special dispatch from Newport, Pa., announces the renomination of R. J. Haldeman for Congress by the Democrats.

London, August 16th—A Paris correspondent writes that the French Chambers are unworthy public respect. Were they not elected by fraud and corruption they might be trusted as a committee of public safety.

A document, ascribed to Bismarck, is circulating in Prussia, declaring territorial agrandizement as a result of the war.

The Bavarians have been supplied with needle guns.

The French deny the capture of Bitsche.

It is feared in Paris that McMahon's corps and the troops around Strasburg are entirely cut off. The Prussians are not in any great force around Strasburg. The town of Bitsche still holds out against the enemy.

The railroad bridge at Tulgusheim, on the line between Strasburg and Basle, was destroyed by the Prussians.

The *Times* says a French victory is necessary to predispose the Emperor to treat for peace.

The stories of the arrival of Empress and Prince Imperial on English soil, are repeated to-day. They are untrue. The Prince is now in Paris.

Experiments at Shoeburyness indicate the matrailleurs are destructive at close quarters; but troops dependent on it may be annihilated before the matrailleur can be brought into position.

The *Times* rejoices at the Prussian success.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 16th—Extraordinary preparations are being made for the funeral of Admiral Farragut. The marines here, at Boston and Portland, the Manchester guards, and the Grand Army of the Republic, are to be the escort.

Paris, August 16th—The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree declaring Cherbourg, Brest, La Rient and Rochefort in a state of siege.

Vienna, August 16th—Von Beust publicly denies any attempt to mediate between France and Prussia.

Paris, August 16th—An unofficial dispatch from the Prefect of Meuse to the Minister of the Interior, says a body of German Uhlans were seen in the neighborhood of Commercy marching towards Bar Le Duc. He has therefore cut the railways in that direction to impede the advance of the enemy.

Washington, D. C., August 16th—The French are abandoning the Meuse, and also falling back on the line of the Main. This is believed, in military circles here, where the information is that the Meuse does not afford an obtainable line of defence.

There is official information from Paris to-day that gold is rising and all securities falling rapidly.

Paris, August 15th, Evening—The newspapers explain that Stiring was given up to the Prussians because the French troops retired to Toul, which, being a fortified place, gave them a better chance to resist the Prussian advance.

Le Temps says the purpose of the last movement of the French forces is evident. The Prussians are numerically superior and wanted to interpose between our troops and their supplies. This was defeated by the movements of the French, who repulsed the attack intended to prevent their crossing of the Moselle. Our forces will now take up a strong position and prepare for a great battle, which is ardently awaited by the entire army. Public confidence here as to the result of a pitched battle is very great.

London, August 16th—The British army is rapidly recruiting. The feeling is hourly gaining ground that Europe is in danger from the military preponderance of Germany, and that England must be prepared to maintain her traditional policy of keeping the North sea out of the control of any preponderating military power whatever.

New York, August 16th—The *World's* London special correspondent telegraphs that the position of the French is most critical, and it is doubted if they can retrieve themselves. The Prussian army is believed to be a million strong. I learn the health of the Empress as well as the Emperor is bad. There is much popular excitement in Paris, and great difficulty in controlling the population, who are impressed with the belief the Government is responsible for the disastrous condition of affairs. I have it on the best authority from the Prussians that the whole of the Belgian army is moving to the frontiers of Holland and the Duchy of Luxemburg. It is supposed the neutrality of both of these states is threatened by Prussia. The Belgians have voted an appropriation of 20 millions of francs to fortify Antwerp immediately.

Key West, Aug. 16—Gen. (W. A. C.) Ryan arrived here from Cuba via Nassau. He says his is an important commission. He hoped to go to Cuba again in 25 days. The war continues with undiminished fury. The Spaniards were defeated 22 times during July. He attacked 300 Spanish soldiers with 60 men and killed 60 and wounded 120. The Cubans are confident of independence and a speedy end of the struggle. Ryan goes to New York.

Atlanta, Aug. 16—The Democratic Convention meets to-morrow.

Charleston, Aug. 16—Hon. James L. Orr announces his adhesion to the Republican party in South Carolina. He says: "For thirty years he (Orr) has been the most conspicuous member of the State, and opposition to it will only subvert and permanently embitter existing ills."

Providence, August 16—R. C. Wright, member and author of the memorial, died yesterday in Providence, aged 70, of apoplexy.

London, August 16th—Advertising commissioners continue to engage in the British naval service to volunteer relief for Prussian wounded.

Advices from Paris state the central guards in disbanded and the members distributed among the various cavalry regiments. It is generally thought the Corps Legislatif are willing to create a provisional government.

Berlin, August 16—The following is sent to the Queen:

Henry, August 16, 7:30 p. m. I have just returned from the battle field near Metz. The advance of the 7th corps attacked the enemy who were instantly reinforced from the Fort. The 12th division and part of the 14th 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 cared for. At daybreak the troops returned to the attack with incredible and admirable energy. I have gone among them. I have spoken to General Steinmetz, Montefelt and Goldben.

[Signed] WILLIAM.

The following official dispatch, dated 15th at about 4 o'clock p. m., is just made public:

"Our advance finding themselves before Metz, and believing the enemy, who were camped under the walls, about to retreat, General Goltz's brigade was ordered to attack the rear guard of Marshal Bazaine's corps. A violent combat ensued. A brigade then advanced under Ousterhouse, and immediately the divisions of Kamecke and Wrangle participated, driving the enemy at all points. Meanwhile, the French Gen. L'Adinvault, who endeavored to flank the first corps, was attacked by the reserves, which advanced with drums beating, under Gen. Martifelts. The enemy was splendidly repulsed and drived to the fort. Many men captured. Our troops advanced to Belle Croix and are barely within range of the French posts this morning. The King made a reconnoissance on the field of battle.

Paris, August 16th—The *Moniteur de Soir* published yesterday an article full of confidence and resolution. The following extract 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 the prolongation of the war exhausts his force 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 yesterday under the guns of Metz, is the first of a new drama. The first operations of the invaders will have given way to discouragement and exhaustion. Our fortified towns all hold out. Bitsche, Phalsburg and Verdun are 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 his country. So, your National Guard, Guard Mobile and volunteers are on their 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."

The *Constitutionnel* says the plan of conquest of Prussia 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. The departments which the chances of war have given to the enemy, the King of Prussia commands at present as territorial sovereign.

Paris, August 16th—The sub-Prefect of Verdun telegraphs to the Minister of the Interior.—

Verdun, August 16th, 6 a. m.—No news from Metz. Yesterday, cannon was heard between Metz and Verdun. Persons who reached here from that direction say a great battle was fought, which began at day break, and that the Prussians lost more than 40,000 men in the combat and were completely defeated. During yesterday morning, 23 millinetres from the fortifications of Verdun, the enemy had been seen direating his retreat to the South."

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

Paris, August 16th, Evening—Official confirmation of the news of a great victory over the Prussians are impatiently awaited. Dispatches received from Strasburg to-day, say the Prussians in that vicinity seem inclined to leave. Shots were exchanged. The people of Strasburg are determined to defend the place to the last extremity.

Paris August 16th—The *Press* gives the following explanation of the movements of the Prussians. After the battle of Forbach, 6th inst., the army of Prince Charles advanced and established its quarters at Stavoli. After the battle of Weissenburg the army of the Prince Royal went by way of Saverne to Nancy while this army, having no opposition in front, advanced on its route as far as Baledin, Frederick Charles, making a bold curve to turn the French troops, and thus cut the communication between McMahon and Bazaine. To avoid this, Bazaine left Metz, going towards Verdun and Chalons. Before reaching Longueville, the corps of General Ladmanrait and Decsen encountered the army of Frederick Charles, and thus began the battle of Sunday last, which, according to appearance, was followed by the great battle now going on.

Paris, August 16th—Napoleon suppressed Bazain's name in the official dispatch of the battle of Longueville.

Seventy-five arrests were made in the Villette affair.

About correspondent of the *Loire*, is heard from, alive and well, and will soon return to Paris.

Berlin, 16th.—The North German *Gazette* advised yesterday the general celebration of the last Napoleon *fete*.

Berlin, August 15th—The little post of Henry capitulated yesterday after a short bombardment to the 2d Bavarian army corps. A great quantity of provisions and six guns were captured.

Burlington, Vt., August 16th—Dr. Seward Marsh, for 15 year Professor of the University of Vermont, died this morning.

A decree has been issued by the King of Prussia, abolishing the conscription in all French territory held by Prussian troops.

Fortress Monroe, August 16th—Rear-Admiral Porter this morning relieved Rear-Admiral Farragut of the command of the North Atlantic fleet.

London, Aug. 17—Last evening the Strasburg garrison made a sortie toward Orgard, but was driven back with a heavy loss of men and three guns.

It is fully confirmed that the Empress Eugenie had applied to Belgium for permission to traverse that country in going to England.

The journals of Paris call upon the citizens to await with confidence the war news. The growing unpopularity of the Emperor is due to his interference in the army instead of leaving it to experts. The *Pays* says the telegraphs have been cut by the Prussians near Metz. The fighting seems to be good for a week with a decisive result. The French are ready to fight to the end. If the Prussians approach Paris, a revolution there is inevitable.

The *Times* says the Emperor now sees how greatly he has been misled as to the war establishment and how public money has been squandered. He can also see how he was misguided as to the anti Prussian feeling in Hanover, Bavaria, Saxony, etc. It is said a box containing Napoleon's property, has arrived at Madrid. Similar stories come from Belgium.

Paris 17th.—OFFICIAL.—The Minister of War has received news from the army which continues to carry out the movement determined upon after the contest of Sunday night. Two divisions of Prussians sought to interrupt the march, and were repulsed. The Emperor is at Chalons, where a large force is being organized.

London, August 17—Advices from Paris say the main body of the French army is concentrated at Etch, about 12 miles east of Verdun, and 70 kilometers from Chalons. The troops now in Algeria are not to be recalled.

Paris, August 15—The following order of the day was issued by Marshall McMahon:

SOLDIERS! In the battle of the 6th of August fortune betrayed your bravery, but you yielded your position only after a heroic struggle, which lasted more than nine hours. You were 35,000 against 120,000, and were overwhelmed by floods of numbers. Under these conditions defeat is glorious, and history will say that in the battle of Frosdwiller the French showed the greatest valor. You have suffered a heavy loss, but that of the enemy is more greater.

New York, Aug. 17—The *Tribune's* dispatch, dated London, 16th, says a correspondent writes from Paris, Sunday night that Bazaine's name was only a tissue of erasures, of a character of concern. The Garrison service, left of all external communication with Metz, Bazaine continued to extend among the Germans, and proposed to provide the enemy with provisions, and to leave Verdun. When had the time, was ripe for the plan, he meant to surrender and proclaim the Emperor of the French, hoping thus to save his army from the revolution. The Prussians were aware of this project, and were prepared to frustrate it. Bazaine was found in great force in the neighborhood of Metz, and the Prussian manœuvres were directed to retire, and convert his retreat. All parties seem to concur that every consideration must give way to the necessities of the hour. Within a few days enormous reinforcements have been sent to the front. Munitions of war of all kinds, and provisions, are dispatched as fast as trains can carry them.

New York, Aug 17—A *Tribune* correspondent writes: As we near Werth there is a constant stream of wagons bringing down wounded men, Prussians and Bravarians, Turcos and Frenchmen. They bore the misery of the ride in equanimity. It was rare to hear a cry, though the poor fellow's faces showed much pain. They were a sickly sight in their blood-stained bandages than the men who lay grimly on the hill-side of Werth itself. All the inhabitants were either nursing the wounded or burying the dead. It was an evil fate for the picturesque little place, that more than one hundred thousand on one side and the other should have settled their quarrel so near at hand. Of coming movements, I must not say a word. The events of yesterday was the capture of a little fortress of Leuschtenburg, where a large amount of military stores are reported to have been captured. The assailants fired heavily into the place, and we heard their guns booming all yesterday forenoon. The French loss was 10,000 killed and wounded and 7,000 prisoners. German loss 7,000.

The *Tribune's* correspondent from Weissenburg says fresh regiments are constantly passing through, and the Germans boast they have a million men on French soil.

London, Aug. 17—A North German steamer has been seized by a French war steamer.

The *Times* says the French army received its finishing blow at Metz. The decisive battle will be fought at Chalons, after which.—English intervention.

New York, August 16—The *Herald* cable dispatch gives a letter from General Bouhes, in command of the zouaves of McMahon's corps. He did not receive a scratch, but of his sixty-five officers 47 were killed, wounded and missing.

London, Aug. 16—The following is published today: 600,000 Germans soldiers are now in France carrying the needle gun. After them come the reserve, the entire male population of able bodied Germans. This mass is distributed in three portions: The Army of the Saar, the Army of the Rhine, and the Army of the South. Prince Frederick Charles commands the Army of the Rhine, as leader of the center; on his right, advancing southeast of Luxemburg is the first army, or that of the Saar, under Gen. Steinmetz. On the Prince's left is the second or Southern Armies, led by Prince Frederick William, the Crown Prince. Under the latter are 250,000 men: under Prince Frederick Charles, 250,000, and under General Steinmetz 70,000. Total 570,000 men. Steinmetz has nearly 700 guns; the Crown Prince 600, and Frederick Charles 650. The total is over 1500 guns. In other words, Steinmetz has 50 battalions of infantry, 48 squadrons of horse and 52 battalions of artillery; Frederick Charles 197 of infantry, 53 squadrons of horse, and 119 batteries, and Frederick William 192 battalions of infantry, 164 squadrons and 121 batteries.

Corinne, August 16th—General Sanders, Secretary of Montana, arrived here last night and will leave for Helena to-morrow morning.

Chicago, August 16th—The *Post* this evening says Frelinghuysen having finally declined the Ministry to England, the President tendered the appointment to Senator Trumbull, who, however, declined, preferring to remain in the Senate.

New York, August 17th—The *World's* London special says: We have no account of a French victory at the crossing of the Moselle but the Emperor's official dispatch. There are rumors though, to-night, that the Prussians have suffered a most serious defeat, with enormous loss of men, and have been driven back to the river. They do not come from the French government which manifests a singular indifference to public opinion, probably in consequence of the military restrictions imposed upon it by Count Pallikao. The disturbances of Paris have not been renewed, but there are continual rumors, traceable to the Stock Exchange, of Republican demonstrations.

From Madrid there are more authentic indications of Republican outbreaks, and there is no doubt that Italy is threatened with immediate trouble. The Prefects of the Seine, Ariege and Ancona have telegraphed to Florence for troops. It is denied that Mazzini has been arrested in Palermo.

Berlin, August 19th—The newspapers loudly assert their belief that if the Prussians defeat the French and reach Paris no serious defense of the city can be made.

New York, August 17th—Last evening resolutions passed the Fenian meeting, requesting John Mitchell, Charles O'Conor, Richard O'Gorman, Wm. E. Robinson, Charles P. Daley, Gen. Martin McMahon, John McKeon, Ryan, Lawrence, Dennis Quinn and Michael Phelan to act as directors for the government of the Irish fund in America, in case complications arising out of the present European war should enable Irishmen in every clime to unite in striking a blow for their motherland.

Chicago, August 17th—Perry Jordan, an old and well-known actor, died in this city yesterday, aged 58 years.

Proceedings were instituted in the Circuit Court of this county, yesterday, by Mrs. Jeanette Sikes, against her husband, Wm. Wirt Sikes, the well-known writer and President of the Authors' Union of New York, the decree being asked upon the ground of desertion and failure to support his family.

A singular case was commenced in the same court yesterday by one Edward Woolfsback, praying for the nullification of his marriage on the ground that he was married while ill and temporarily deranged, without his knowledge or consent.

Paris, August 17th, 5 a. m.—The *Gaulois* says important and satisfactory dispatches were received here yesterday. Bazaine insists upon secrecy, yet. It is reported Prince Frederick Charles demanded an armistice to bury his dead, which was refused. There is no doubt fighting has been going on since Saturday. The French being engaged in a great strategic movement, involving a series of engagements, are operating in a place where communication is difficult. The telegraph wires are cut, and news necessarily sent slowly.

Quebec, August 17th—Thos. Hughes, Member of Parliament, and author of "Tom Brown's School Days," is here from England.

Philadelphia, August 16th—All reports of the presence of Yellow fever here have been false.

Havana, August 16th—Francis Campredon, the eminent Spaniard and poet, died here to-day.

New York, August 17th—The German vessels in this port hoisted their flags yesterday, and the Bremen steamer fired a salute at sun rise, on account of the news from the German army.

Bangor, Me., August 16th—The Maine Democratic State Convention, to-day, nominated Gen. Chas. W. Roberts, of Bangor, for Governor, receiving all but 8 of 675 votes.

London, August 16th—According to the last reliable advices, the evacuation of Metz was stayed by the advance guard of the Crown Prince. Reports from Verdun state a great battle is to be going on, but the silence of the French authorities confirms the rumors received here of a Prussian victory. Great consternation was produced in Paris by the declaration of a state of siege in Algeria.

Berlin, August 17th—The Federal Council voted to return each native of Germany expelled from France, the cost of his passage home.

Metz, Aug. 17, 9 a. m.—OFFICIAL.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily—Noyer, Gravelotte is a small village six miles south of Metz and two miles west of the Moselle.

The Paris journals confess inability to explain the drift of the recent military events in consequence of the confusion of dates and lack of authentic advices.

Three nephews of Bernadotte have joined the French army.

Count Gambard, Countess Montalbert and other French Legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

Paris gossip has it that Le Bœuf's wife is a Prussian and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

The French government has issued a bulletin that all peaceably disposed natives of Germany desirous of leaving Paris may do so on conditions of taking passports at prefecture.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 17th—The funeral of Farragut, to-day, was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever assembled before in this State on a similar occasion. The escort for the navy yard at Kittery, consisted of the marine guard of the station, and a battalion of seamen. The Garrison service, left of all external communication with Metz, Bazaine continued to extend among the Germans, and proposed to provide the enemy with provisions, and to leave Verdun. When had the time, was ripe for the plan, he meant to surrender and proclaim the Emperor of the French, hoping thus to save his army from the revolution. The Prussians were aware of this project, and were prepared to frustrate it. Bazaine was found in great force in the neighborhood of Metz, and the Prussian manœuvres were directed to retire, and convert his retreat. All parties seem to concur that every consideration must give way to the necessities of the hour. Within a few days enormous reinforcements have been sent to the front. Munitions of war of all kinds, and provisions, are dispatched as fast as trains can carry them.

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A singular case was commenced in the same court yesterday by one Edward Woolfsback, praying for the nullification of his marriage on the ground that he was married while ill and temporarily deranged, without his knowledge or consent.

Paris, August 17th, 5 a. m.—The *Gaulois* says important and satisfactory dispatches were received here yesterday. Bazaine insists upon secrecy, yet. It is reported Prince Frederick Charles demanded an armistice to bury his dead, which was refused. There is no doubt fighting has been going on since Saturday. The French being engaged in a great strategic movement, involving a series of engagements, are operating in a place where communication is difficult. The telegraph wires are cut, and news necessarily sent slowly.

Quebec, August 17th—Thos. Hughes, Member of Parliament, and author of "Tom Brown's School Days," is here from England.

Philadelphia, August 16th—All reports of the presence of Yellow fever here have been false.

Havana, August 16th—Francis Campredon, the eminent Spaniard and poet, died here to-day.

New York, August 17th—The German vessels in this port hoisted their flags yesterday, and the Bremen steamer fired a salute at sun rise, on account of the news from the German army.

Bangor, Me., August 16th—The Maine Democratic State Convention, to-day, nominated Gen. Chas. W. Roberts, of Bangor, for Governor, receiving all but 8 of 675 votes.

London, August 16th—According to the last reliable advices, the evacuation of Metz was stayed by the advance guard of the Crown Prince. Reports from Verdun state a great battle is to be going on, but the silence of the French authorities confirms the rumors received here of a Prussian victory. Great consternation was produced in Paris by the declaration of a state of siege in Algeria.

Berlin, August 17th—The Federal Council voted to return each native of Germany expelled from France, the cost of his passage home.

Metz, Aug. 17, 9 a. m.—OFFICIAL.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily—(Noyer, Gravelotte is a small village six miles south of Metz and two miles west of the Moselle).

The Paris journals confess inability to explain the drift of the recent military events in consequence of the confusion of dates and lack of authentic advices.

Three nephews of Bernadotte have joined the French army.

Count Gambard, Countess Montalbert and other French Legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

Paris gossip has it that Le Bœuf's wife is a Prussian and that the General is confined in the prison of Vincennes.

The French government has issued a bulletin that all peaceably disposed natives of Germany desirous of leaving Paris may do so on conditions of taking passports at prefecture.

Portsmouth, N. H., August 17th—The funeral of Farragut, to-day, was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever assembled before in this State on a similar occasion. The escort for the navy yard at Kittery, consisted of the marine guard of the station, and a battalion of seamen. The Garrison service, left of all external communication with Metz, Bazaine continued to extend among the Germans, and proposed to provide the enemy with provisions, and to leave Verdun. When had the time, was ripe for the plan, he meant to surrender and proclaim the Emperor of the French, hoping thus to save his army from the revolution. The Prussians were aware of this project, and were prepared to frustrate it. Bazaine was found in great force in the neighborhood of Metz, and the Prussian manœuvres were directed to retire, and convert his retreat. All parties seem to concur that every consideration must give way to the necessities of the hour. Within a few days enormous reinforcements have been sent to the front. Munitions of war of all kinds, and provisions, are dispatched as fast as trains can carry them.

New York, Aug 17—A *Tribune* correspondent writes: As we near Werth there is a constant stream of wagons bringing down wounded men, Prussians and Bravarians, Turcos and Frenchmen. They bore the misery of the ride in equanimity. It was rare to hear a cry, though the poor fellow's faces showed much pain. They were a sickly sight in their blood-stained bandages than the men who lay grimly on the hill-side of Werth itself. All the inhabitants were either nursing the wounded or burying the dead. It was an evil fate for the picturesque little place, that more than one hundred thousand on one side and the other should have settled their quarrel so near at hand. Of coming movements, I must not say a word. The events of yesterday was the capture of a little fortress of Leuschtenburg, where a large amount of military stores are reported to have been captured. The assailants fired heavily into the place, and we heard their guns booming all yesterday forenoon. The French loss was 10,000 killed and wounded and 7,000 prisoners. German loss 7,000.

The *Tribune's* correspondent from Weissenburg says fresh regiments are constantly passing through, and the Germans boast they have a million men on French soil.

London, Aug. 17—A North German steamer has been seized by a French war steamer.

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