NEW NORTH-WEST.

DEER LODGE CITY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

Dates to August 30.

The War in Europe.

Wurtemburg's Troubles.

London, August 29th.—There is a now a key to the present Wurtemburg mission to England. The court and people of Wurtemburg are both dissatisfied with the course of the Prussian Government. The contingent of Wurtemburg in the Crown Prince's army is massed with that of Baden and put under command, not of any Wurtemburg officer, but of a Prussian—Gen. Von Weldich. This gives great offence at Stuttgart; the more so, that the Bavarian corps are commanded by Bavarian Generals. The King of Prussia has also announced his intention of bestowing Alsace and Lorraine on his son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, whose dominions are contiguous to Wurtemburg. Against all this Wurtemburg claims, and is preparing to resist the projects of the Prussian crown.

In Search of a Royal Puppet.

A *World's* special says an envoy from Madrid has arrived in Florence to re-open negotiations for offering the Spanish throne to Prince Thomas of Genoa, son of the Duchess of Genoa, and brother-in-law of the Prince Royal of Italy. The Papal Government no longer opposes the plan, and the Marquis of Rapallo, step-father of the Prince, favors it. The Prince is sixteen years old.

Clearing the Decks.

Paris, August 25th, Evening.—Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has decreed that all individuals without means of subsistence, and whose presence contributes to the danger, order or security of persons or property, or whose acts tend to impede the measures of the the authorities for defense or general safety, are to be expelled from Paris. All infractions of the above order must be defended before a military tribunal.

Paris, August 26th—Many arrests were made last night. Over 1,200 were occasioned by the order of Gen. Trochu. 200 persons were arrested in the Faubourg Montmartre.

The bakeries of Paris were all inspected by order of the authorities, yesterday, to ascertain whether they had forty days' supply of flour.

London, August 26th—The German Uhlers are objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival there is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the event this morning.

War Items in General.

A London dispatch to the *Tribune* says the arrival of King William at Bar le Duc, is the best comment on the French stories assiduously spread in Paris that the Prussians were caught in a trap at Metz. McMahon's moves are known to the Prussians, and they do not think them enough consequence to delay the advance of the Crown Prince or prevent the detachment of a part of Steinmetz and Frederick Charles' force to strengthen the column moving on Paris. The Prussian front now stretches 30 or 40 miles. The main column is apparently marching by Bar le Duc and Vitry, while the left wing has enveloped Chaumont and Brienne, from 25 to 40 miles southward of the line of march of the main column. The French war office privately assert, nevertheless, that McMahon and Bazaine are in full communication and pursuing the Prussians, which anybody may believe who likes.

Paris, Aug. 26—Couriers of the enemy have been seen at Brienne and Uhlers and are in the arrondissement of Laugre. The Prince Rend was at St. Dizier on Tuesday. The garrison of Toul is making a heroic defense. Only 15 were put hors du combat, while many of the besiegers were killed or wounded. The garde mobile fight with great courage. The enemy are marching toward Varennes.

Trochu has demanded the displacement of Pietri, Prefect of Paris.

Jules Favre in the Corps Legislatif yesterday declared the French misfortune due to the leaders. He "wanted to know whether it was for the dynasty or the Nation we are fighting."

A sharp engagement, in which the Prussians were successful, occurred on Thursday. Many French were wounded. The fight occurred near Montmedy.

Strasburg has been incessantly bombarded by the Prussians since Tuesday. The citadel is very badly damaged and the walls terribly battered. The Prussian advance, with a siege train, is within 350 yards of the city. Several magazines have been exploded in the city and at the fort. Fires have also broken out in many places. Prussian losses trifling.

London, Aug. 26—McMahon and Bazaine are out of communication with Paris.

Washington, Aug. 26—Commodore Jenkine will be appointed Rear Admiral.

London, Aug. 26, 3 p. m.—A strong detachment of Prussian cavalry occupy Dontunant.

Paris, 25th—A letter to the *Universe* says a cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia. Our magnificent cathedral no longer exists. The enemy buried it after destroying the statue of the Virgin, covering it with mud and breaking it in pieces.

Paris, 26th—Engineers were engaged yesterday in mining the bridges over the Marne, which will be destroyed on the approach of the enemy.

London, Aug. 26—The department of Marne from Chalons is under the control of Prussia.

Heavy fighting commenced last night at Chenace, 10 miles from Montmedy, in the direction of Boulegueu. The Prussians cut the railroad between Chauvangee and Leonville. The wounded were brought into Montmedy. The gates of the city have been closed, and an assault is expected soon.

General News.

London, August 26th—The *Times*, *News* and other London papers, are almost maudlin in their expressions of sudden affection for Prussia, but they have misrepresented the average of England's people.

The *Standard* thinks it sees signs on the part of the *Times* of preparations to change sides.

Ole Bull has sailed for America, and Marie Zeback, the Tragedienne leaves to-morrow.

New York, August 26th—Gen. Ryan, Cuban leader, was arrested just as he leaving Long Branch, this afternoon, on an old charge of having resisted the United States officers when previously in custody. He was bailed in $15,000.

W. A. Woods' resin and oil factory, Brooklyn, was burned this afternoon. Loss, $20,00.

Bill Gurney and Jack Bush, counterfeiters, were held in heavy bail for the action of the Grand Jury.

A stroke of lightning at Roundout, on Thursday evening, killed four colored persons, knocked down fifty in Bailey's circus tent, and tore off the hats and shoes of a large number of others.

Arlon, August 25th—The Brussels railroad, from Montmedy to Sedan, has been destroyed at Margut, near Belgium. The Prussians now are at Longuen. A reliable person coming from Metz, says the Prussians attacked Fort St. Quentin on the afternoon of the 24th. He saw Bazaine's army, after the battle of the 18th inst. entering Metz in a frightful state.

Vienna, August 26th—Austria has asked the other great powers to give notice of any individual attempt at mediation between France and Prussia, and promises herself to act in accordance with the suggestion.

Paris, August 26th—The last company of French troops embarked at Civita Vecchi, on Sunday. Twenty-one Jesuits still urge the Pope to withdraw from Rome and establish himself at Malta.

The *Opinione Nationel* asks why England, whom no one menaces, is in such feverish haste—England who never spends a penny for any cause not her own, yet is now spending millions in arming. The *Opinione* wants to know the object of this unwonted activity.

The town of Avold, having failed, on account of the total exhaustion, to furnish the rations, forage and money demanded by the Prussians, was given up to pillage for one hour, and the inhabitants terribly treated.

The subscriptions for the wounded deposited in boxes hung up in the streets of Paris, amount to 40,000 francs daily.

Yesterday, 4,030 oxen, 202 cows, 26,643 sheep, and 1,012 pigs were taken into Paris.

The loss to German commerce by the French blockade, is about one million dollars daily.

A corps, called the Mounted Volunteers of Paris, is forming. The Empress has offered the use of the Imperial hunting establishment, and several wealthy persons have followed her example.

Advices from Paris report eight departments in possession of the Prussians, viz., the Lower and the Upper Rhine, Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges, Marne Haute-Marne. They contain 3,361,000 inhabitants. Great suffering prevails in consequence of the Prussian requisitions.

Sixty thousand dollars is received from French residents in the United States, for the wounded.

All strangers who can't give satisfactory accounts of themselves, or obtain respectable references, are to be required to leave Paris in case of siege. Prefects and mayors of numbers of towns occupied by the Prussians in small forces, will be dismissed by the Government for showing too little dignity and too much readiness in receiving the invaders.

La Liberte quotes from the law of 1832 to show that foreigners remaining in Paris may, in case of siege, be called upon to serve with the National Home Guard.

A Plucky Town.

Paris, August 26th.—Pfalsburg continues its heroic defence. A church and twenty houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shells, and the garrison has repulsed two assaults, in which the enemy lost 1,500. The town is well supplied with provisions and munitions of war. It has been summoned repeatedly to capitulate, but its commander replies that he will blow up the place first.

Accounts from Paris.

Paris, 26th, via Brussels.—In spite of the reports made there in communication with Bazaine, the victory between Verdun and Chalons, reported by *Figaro*, proves a hoax.

Pietri has denied to General Trochu the right of reviving the four papers which were lately suppressed. There is great agitation among the classes, who begin to perceive but too late they have been deceived by the government.

The soldiers, after 2 days fasting, plundered a train of supplies which had been stopped at Irbelaus in order to make way for the train bearing the Prince Imperial.

Every married man between 20 and 35 is to be mustered into service. Every officer under 70 years is to be recalled to duty in the army.

Prussian Accounts.

Sedan, France, August 25—McMahon is trying to reach Bazaine, by way of Mezieres, Montmedy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varennes and Dun. Fighting is going on between Dun Beaumont and Mouzon. An important action is anticipated before long, not far from Montmedy.

Berlin, August 25—A fourth army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming to co-operate with the third army in the movement on Paris.

Accounts from Strasburg represent the Faubourg National suffered severely from the fire of the besiegers. It is reported the cathedral is slightly damaged, but this is doubtful. The town of Kiehl, on the German side of the Rhine, has been nearly razed to the ground by shells thrown by the French from Strasburg.

London, Aug. 26th—The French Chambers have adopted a law providing that all able-bodied men between 20 and 35 years be enrolled for military duty without liberty to procure substitutes.

There is great activity in the British armories and navy yards. It is rumored British artillery is ordered from Plymouth to Antwerp.

A dispatch from Berlin states General Falkenstein is reported moving with a great part of his army to relieve King William and join the Crown Prince. Among the killed by the unmasking of a battery of mitrailleurs at Mars La Tour, were Counts Westorp and Wordsmilen, Barons Kleist, Witzeltung, Thegrim, Prince Reuss and other noblemen of high rank.

A correspondent writing from King William's head quarters at Gravellotte, 20th, says French columns were seen by the Prussian vedettes the day after the battle on the road to Thionville, and were supposed to be endeavoring to escape, but are nevertheless cut off from McMahon. We are all on short rations, the First Army having now occupied the same region for some days and the country all about being eaten out. But supplies are hourly expected and the men are cheerful. Have just returned from a visit to the outposts of the army, which are under the guns of Fort St. Quentin. In the valley in which Metz lies, a large French force may be seen.

London, Aug. 26, 10 p. m.—The Prussian cavalry is reported at Doulevant, St. Remy, Brienne, Sandreas, and Chateau Thierry. The latter is within 50 miles of Paris. The papers earnestly recommend the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Louvre and books from the imperial library.

A letter from Berlin says the French in their actions began to fire so soon that they committed great slaughter before the Germans came within charging distance. It is admitted the French fought bravely, but asserts the positions they have held would be retained under the same circumstances if occupied by Prussians. King William left the battle field at Resonville at 3 p. m. As he passed through Gorze he was attended by Moltke, Throchuverdi, Frederick Charles, Duke Mecklinburg and Count Kakesoff. Count Bismarck, who was exploring the field of battle in his carriage with General Sheridan, was not to be found when asked for by the King, and did not come in until after dusk.

There are now 20,000 French prisoners of war in Germany.

New York, August 26th—The fund in aid of the German wounded now reaches $80,000.

A political association—"Boys in Blue"—was organized to night, with Gen. Pleasanton as President.

London, August 26th—A special correspondent at Bar-le Duc writes that Bazaine is surrounded in Metz by the Prussians. It is expected he will be compelled to capitulate, his troops being short of provisions.

Chicago, August 26th—W. Leonor, wholesale merchant of this city, died to-day in a physician's office from the effects of cholroform, while undergoing an operation for a removal of a tumor from his eye.

St. Louis, August 26th—A United States Express car on the Missouri Pacific Railway was entered early this morning by two disguised men, who bound, bound and gagged the messenger, robbed his safe of nearly $11,000 cash, leaped from the train and escaped.

Nashville, August 26th—A. M. Sulwilder, agent of the Northern Express Co. at Columbia, was dangerously stabbed last night, while lying in bed near a window.

London, August 26th—The best information about Bazaine's army, which are the German official telegrams, now proves he is shut up in Metz. His strength is about 60,000. McMahon's army can not exceed 100,000 really good troops, the remainder being raw. The Prussian force left at Metz, or within supporting distance, is computed at 250,000, after deducting the 40,000 sent to reinforce the Crown Prince.

Field-Marshal Sir Alex. Woodford, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, died this evening, aged 88 years.

Items from Saturday Night's Dispatches.

There is authority for saying the fortifications of Paris, manned mainly by at least three hundred thousand men, are worthless.

Bismarck's son is dangerously wounded.

The pictures of the Louvre are being removed.

Bazaine and McMahon are reported to have purposely retired to Montmedy to avoid a fight until the Crown Prince gets in the clutches of Trochu when they will fall upon his rear and crush him.

The Empress shows the most noble devotion to the wounded, visiting the hospitals daily.

New York, August 26th—The workmen of the Central Union of this city nominated Horace Greeley for Governor.

The Hessians, according to French accounts, again distinguish themselves by their traditional pillage and brutality.

It is predicted that terms for peace between France and Prussia will embrace the following points: The Vosges to be the future boundary; Bar le-Duc to remain French Territory. The province of Alsace to be partitioned between Bavaria and Baden. Wurtemburg, Letting anti-Prussian, to get nothing.

The Prince Royal of Prussia has issued a proclamation to the people of France wherein he says Prussia makes war against the Emperor, not against the people of France.

The army of Bazaine is fighting on old historical ground—in the woods of Ardennes.

General Ledrand, killed at Gravellotte, left eleven daughters, for whom a national subscription has been started.

Paris, August 26th, midnight—The Prussians are passing through Nancy towards Chalons. The siege of Toul has been abandoned.

Salt Lake, August 27th—The police broke up Paul Engelbrecht's Danite gang this morning. He pretended to take out license and sign bonds. This is the second time he has been broken up for the same thing. Amount of stock destroyed, $15,000.

A dispatch from Berlin says the army of the King and of Prince Frederick Charles has been reinforced by over 130,000 men, and by next Sunday over 200,000 additional reserves will be at the front. King William telegraphed on Monday last that every man must be forwarded to the front with the utmost dispatch possible, and it is stated in official circles that on Wednesday he telegraphed to the Queen and Von Weit, that the war would be over in twenty days. Sixty thousand of these reserves under the Duke of Saxony will form the reserves of the Crown Prince's army, and have already united with him, making a total force of 200,000.

Sunday's Dispatches.

Washington, August 27th—Balance in Treasury, coin, $1,628,545.53; currency, $34,291,704. Internal Revenue receipts for the fiscal year up to date, $37,034,328.

New York, August 27th—It is reported Gage & Co., and H. D. Cordows & Co., grain dealers, failed to-day.

Heyman's furniture warehouse, on Hudson street, was damaged $200,000 by fire this morning.

Considerable importance is attached to the letter of Hiram Walbridge, published to-day, in favor of the renomination of Grant for President, and the nomination of Horace Greeley for Governor, from the strong probability of his entering the Cabinet.

London, August 27th—A private letter is received in this city from Paris in which the writer expresses the belief that a committee of public safety has been established, which will seize the Government, undertake the defence of the capital and formally depose the Emperor.

15,000 to 20,000 French soldiers are disabled by hospital and typhus fevers.

The London *Times*, to-day, says England is acquitted of every obligation to France.

Boston, August 27th—L. L. Childs died at Kingsham last evening.

Paris, August 27th—OFFICIAL—A force of Prussian cavalry were seen at Arcis-sur-Aube, yesterday. A detachment of Uhlers attacked the railway at Epernay, while others of the main body entered the town. The National Guard attacked and repulsed them, killing 17. A strong column of Prussian artillery has entered Chalons. The garrison at Strasburg yesterday, made a successful sortie and captured a convoy of cattle and some munitions of war. The city still makes vigorous resistance. A large body of German troops, supposed the Landwehr, lately passed through Nancy on the way to Chalons.

An open quarrel between Trochu and the Empress is reported.

Ex-Queen Isabella has given her palace for use.

Typhus fever is raging in the Prussian army.

Berlin, August 27th—The Prussian general headquarters are temporarily at St. Dizer.

At eight o'clock this morning Metz was completely invested. Marshal Bazaine, who is in command there, makes no effort to force a passage. Deserters report extreme demoralization of the garrison. The Prussians are strongly entrenched before the place.

Of the three new armies just organized in Germany, one will march on Paris with the Prince Royal and the others remain to protect the rear.

New York, August 27th—Prussia has addressed a note to all her envoys, reciting the French insults to the flag of truce and declaring its resolve to offer no diplomatic negotiations to the French people until the Empire is declared at an end.

Large reinforcements have been sent to McMahon, whose tactics appear to be to gather up and recruit his army, and with the new levies sweep along the Belgian border, avoiding battle, and effect a junction with Bazaine north of Metz. If successful, this movement of McMahon will strike the Prussian line at Stavold. This believed to be the strategy at which Palikao hinted in the Corps Legislatif.

The Crown Prince near Paris.

London, August 27th—It is reported a battle occurred yesterday near Rheims. Heavy cannonading was heard, but nothing is received. The engagement was probably between McMahon and Prince Frederick Charles. The army of the Crown Prince is at Bar-le-Duc, where his has been joined by King William. The united army is moving rapidly and will probably be before Paris on Tuesday or Wednesday. The object of the King is to conclude the campaign as speedily as possible.

Surrender of Vitry-le-Francoise to the Prussians.

London, August 28th.—The following dispatch is dated Bar-le-Duc, Friday night: The garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Two battalions of the French garde mobile were annihilated by the Prussian cavalry. Seventeen French officers and 600 men were captured. Two Prussians killed one Major severely and three troopers slightly wounded.

Verdun Assaulted—The Prussians Repulsed—French Official Reports.

Paris, August 27th, Midnight—The following official intelligence has been made public: On the 25th, at 9 a. m., Verdun has attacked by the Prussians 10,000 strong commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony. After an ardent combat, which lasted three hours, during which time 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians, much injured by artillery, were repulsed with considerable loss. The garde national served our guns. We have five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on an ambulance train which was struck seventeen times. Two persons belonging to it were killed. The citizens made a vigorous defence.

The movement of the Prussians along the Aube, seems to be arrested. They are falling back on St. Dezere. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Luneville and Bayeuse.

War News from French Sources.

Paris, Aug. 28—Marshal McMahon's main army is at Steenay, the Emperor at Resonville, and the Prince Imperial at Rethel.

The Prussians are pushing their scouting parties as far as Montmedy.

The *Journal of France* says: We learn from a certain source that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris, the King held at Pont-a-Mousseon a council of war composed of the Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces. The advice of all was to remain in the Territory conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris. Frederick William slept night before last at Chalons.

The *Constitutionel* says the army of Frederick William, reinforced by a part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The enemy must know how adventurous will be such an attempt, and aware of the peril to which they are leaving their main army. McMahon may cut off their communication and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts. They three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming force, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy then despaired of being able to conquer him and decided to keep Bazaine in check and march on Paris. From Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier is more than 100 leagues. This line the Prussians must defend against our armies. To be able to subsist on our territory, the 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign. "Our revenge" says the *Constitutionel*, in conclusion, "is near."

The people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed and the Prussians harrassed in flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire any importance, which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days; otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach us in seven days. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday.

The second section of the Prussian landwehr, called on for service outside Prussian territory, has not occurred since the campaigns of 1815. Prussia, therefore, says the *Opinion National* is making her great efforts.

Over 250,000 beeves, sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

Toulon, August 28—The original Orangue frigate, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, has left for Civita Vecchia, to cruise on the Roman coast as a precaution against Garibaldians.

London, August 28—Thiers is appointed on the committee of defense by special decree.

Paris journals say the advance of the Crown Prince is fatal to the Prussian cause.

The *Opinion National* says battles were fought on the 23d and 24th, which resulted in the wholesale slaughter of Prussians. The same paper says Steinmetz was beaten on the former date, and Frederick Charles on the latter. The Forts around Paris have been armed, garrisoned and provisioned. The removal of the seat of government to Lyons is suggested.

On Thursday, at Epernay, the national guard repulsed a Prussian force. The attack on Verdun was also repelled by the mobile guards. The enemy's scouts are at Arcis Sur Aube and near Dijon.

Paris, 28th—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Pilakio announced 10,000 Prussians had attacked Verdun and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Paris, 28th—A train of American ambulances, under the direction of Dr. Marion Simms, left the city today for Metz. Dr. Pratt and many other members of the U. S. Sanitary Commission accompanied the party. The daughters of Dr. Simms marched at the head of the procession bearing the banners of France and the United States. A great sensation was created. The ambulance service will be strictly impartial in its ministration to both armies.

London Advices.

London, Aug. 28—The statement of the *Nationale* that Steinmetz was badly defeated on the 23d and Frederick Charles on the 24th, is not confirmed. Private telegrams from Baden says the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of the railroad ready to move across the Rhine and reinforce either army in case of defeat. The corps cannot be moved to the front yet, owing to the difficulty of feeding such reserves.

The King and Frederick William advance rapidly on Paris.

The Prussians attacked Epernay, but were repulsed. 11,000 Germans attacked Verdun yesterday, and the garde mobile drove them back with serious loss.

The German movements are regarded as feints. We have no tidings of Bazaine at Metz. There will be heavy fighting very soon. Prussia can't afford a long campaign. The French can. To-day there was great rejoicing at Berlin. A public procession carrying four mitrailleurs, 23 cannon and one eagle captured from the French, passed through the streets. The Queen came out on the balcony of the palace and received the congratulations of the people.

Domestic Intelligence.

Nashville, Aug. 27—Mrs. Barbara Lea, a widow living in Brady county, Tennessee, was murdered on Tuesday night in bed, the assassin cutting her throat from ear to ear.

Memphis, 27th—The funeral of Hamlin, killed in a duel yesterday, took place at Grace Church this afternoon.

Washington, 28th—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has issued orders for the purchase of bonds and sale of gold for September. The purchase is one million of bonds Thursday, the 1st, and each alternate Thursday, and 2 millions on Thursday, the 8th, and each alternate Thursday—7 millions in all. The sale of one million of gold on each Wednesday.

A fire in Calias, Maine, on Saturday afternoon, destroyed a large number of houses and thirteen vessels lying at the wharves. The loss is very heavy.

Robt Mitchell, from McMahon's army, writes he is certain of ultimate success. The Emperor and the army are in excellent spirits.

A New Democratic Thunderer.

Chicago, August 29—The *Tribune* special says John Morrissey, Sheriff O'Brien and Congressman Fox, the leaders of the Young Democracy, have raised a fund of $100,000 to start a newspaper organ. It is to be called the *Free Press*, and will make its first appearance on Wednesday next as an evening paper. Its policy will be deadly hostility to Gov. Hoffman. It will devote itself energetically to exposing the corruption of Tammany. There is much alarm among the Tammany Democrats and their Republican allies. All the leading New York papers of both parties are subsidized by Tammany. Over $2,000,000 per annum in the shape of advertising is bestowed upon the city press to insure silence about Tammany frauds, the most of the Republican papers being in the ring.

General News.

San Francisco, 28—The English gunboat Chanticleer sailed last night, carrying over a million treasure for England via Panama.

Work on the Kentuck mine is suspended. An assessment of $5 per share is levied.

New York, Aug. 28—It is stated the German loss in killed and wounded at Weissenburg was 7,000; at Werth, 15,000 to 16,000 and at Saarbuck nearly 9,000.

Bishop Baley of Newark, preached at the Cathedral in New York yesterday.

Prussian Forces and Disposition.

Berlin, August 29th—The strength of the different German forces is as follows: There are ten corps d'armee containing 40,000 each. The first army under Steinmetz has the 1st, 7th and 8th corps at Metz; the second, under Prince Frederick Charles, the 2d, 3d, 9th and 10th corps, at Metz; the third army, under the Crown Prince, the 5th, 6th, and 11th corps, and 3d Bavarian corps, marching on Paris; the fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, has the 4th and 12th corps and the Saxon and Prussian guards; the 5th army, under General Werther, has the Wurtemburg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasbourg; the 6th army, under the Grand Duke of Mecklinburg-Schwerin is on the Rhine, and the seventh army, under Gens. Von Constein and Lowenfeldt, is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

Opinion—Markets.

New, York, August 29th—Breadstuffs are firm and advancing.

Everything points to a long war. The exasperation of the belligerents is deepening, and in France it is at fever heat. As soon as the impending battles have been fought, and, whether the French lose Paris, or the Germans are driven from it, the French will have a settlement with Napoleon. The fall of his dynasty is certain to be followed by efforts for seating an Orleans Prince on the throne by foreign bayonets, the expulsion of the Pope, revolutionary troubles in Italy, and eventually in Germany. All these convulsions will involve time, and perhaps render the continent a vast battle field in which all the people will participate. The United States and Russia must feed Central and Western Europe. It is upon this theory that most of the leading New York operatives in breadstuffs base their calculation on high prices this fall and winter.

Revolting Intolerance.

Paris, Sunday evening.—The intolerance of certain journals is revolting. The *Gaulois* proposes that all those not wearing mourning in the streets should be insulted.

The *Figaro* complains there have been only 2,000 arrests. The Prefect of police says, "There is room for no more in prison." The *Figaro* replies, "If you can't lodge all Prussian spies, shoot them and you will have more room."

The same journal proposes to supply the Prussians with poisoned provisions and spirits.

A Great Battle in Progress.

Anton, Luxemburg, August 29th, Evening—There has been fighting all day at the village of Dun, between Stenay and Verdun. Firing was steady from morning till night. No particulars yet received.

London, August 29th, 11 a. m.—It is reported that McMahon was defeated in a great battle with the Crown France, which began on the eve of Sunday last. The dispatches represent the contest not yet decided, and fighting is now going on between Charleville and Ardennes. 60,000 troops have left Paris to join McMahon. All the palaces in France are to be appropriated as hospitals for the wounded.

The Protectors of Paris.

London, August 29th—A letter from Paris describes the preparations for siege as follows: 200,000 good troops are now in Paris, and fresh thousands well armed arrive hourly. A new corps, organized at Lyons has arrived. The gendarmes, policemen, foresters and custom house servants are coming from all departments. 14,000 gunners from the fleet are stationed in the fortifications. The city swarms with troops. There is a strong conviction that the enemy is checked.

The *Siecle* says: "The sole object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence is to preserve the safety of the dynasty, while France is forgotten. Are we to forget France and think only of the Bonapartes, who think only of themselves? True, Italy, Austria and Russia may yield to such importunities as Bonapartes may offer, England will not. The Prince, who is now with Cavour, has already transferred his ample wealth to Italy.

Change of Front—The Prussians Concentrating against McMahon—Heavy Battle Expected.

Anton, Aug. 29th, via Brussels.—The Prussians are making a flank movement on McMahon the same as they did on Bazaine. This is the situation of both armies: McMahon, as before stated, occupies a line from Rethel to Stenay leading on Mezieres, Sedan and Monezy, with the Belgian boundary behind. The Prussians who were marching on Paris deployed from Stenay to Troges, and have changed their direction. Instead of going west they are going north. Their troops around Troges have marched in the direction of Rosilly; those around Chalons in that of Suippes, and those which were between Stenay and Varrenes in the direction of Rethel, by Grandpre and Vouziers; while a strong force is at Dun, observing the left of McMahon at Stenay. Meanwhile, strong Prussian columns are advancing from Luneville and Joinville to St. Mzier, where the headquarters of the King were reported to be yesterday. The manifest intention of the Prussians is to destroy McMahon as they destroyed Bazaine, and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will be fought before many days between Rethel and Montmedy. Do not believe in a dispatch from Rethel this a. m. saying McMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

Brussels, August 29—Marshal Bazaine is certainly under the walls of Metz. The Prussians report typhus fever raging dreadfully among the troops at Metz.

The Emperor is now at Besthemeville, about twenty-five miles north of Chalons. McMahon is near Stenay. The Uhlers occupy Montmedy. It was reported that Gen. Steinmetz had been displaced because of the great losses incurred, and that his forces have been incorporated with those of the Crown Prince. It now seems these reports were false.

The Prussians have appeared at Suippe, 14 miles north of Chalons. The Prussians are now in the valley of the Aube, and are concentrating at Sommepy.

French Official Dispatches.

Paris, Aug. 29, OFFICIAL.—The Prussians under Frederick William have been seen going toward Suippes. The German forces in the department of the Aube, have abandoned their encampment and are marching on Sommepy. 250 000 Germans have recently passed Joinville, going in the direction of Nancy and Mouterender. 20,000 German cavalry have passed through Chalons going towards Epernay. Phalsburg and Strasburg still hold out.

Later—The German army continues its movement on Rethel and Vouziers.

Trochu has issued a proclamation ordering all strangers, natives of countries now at war with France and not naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the Department of the Seine within three days. They must quit France, or retire to the other side of the Saire. All violations of this order to be disposed by a military tribunal, unless special permission to remain is received from Government.

Domestic Intelligence.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 29—By an accident on the Camden & Amboy railroad, Lewis Lockboosh was killed; Pauline Rhinehardt of Egg Harbor, Jas Harring, Susan E Barker and a child, of Newark, and George W. Burke, fireman, were seriously injured and several others slightly.

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 29—President Grant is expected at the State Fair, commencing at Burlington on the 13th of September.

Hallyville, Pa., Aug. 29—A terrible accident occurred about 7 this morning at Preston, by which 6 men were killed and one fatally wounded. The following were killed: Geo. Taylor, John Taylor, Thos Robbins, Michael P. Farley and Thos Bourke. William Taylor lost one foot. The three Taylors were brothers. All the men with one exception had large families.

New York, Aug 30—Marshal O. Roberts publishes a card this morning in which he positively declines to become a candidate for Governor.

General War News.

London, August 29th—Advices from the seat of war report the Emperor's headquarters at Vouziers.

It is thought the Crown Prince is moving north, and will encounter McMahon west of Rheims and Epernay. It is said the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Aisgiancy, a few miles north-west of Vouziers.

McMahon is reported in the Ardennes forest, and Bazaine between Metz, Charoy and Etaine.

A later dispatch states that General Steinmetz has marched northward from Metz, pursuing McMahon to prevent his disturbing the Prussian force investing Metz.

Russia and England are strongly opposed to the dismemberment of France.

Steinmetz is reported to have been removed from command.

A Republican conspiracy has been discovered in the South of Germany.

A *coup d etat* at Madrid is looked for.

It was Bismarck who ordered the immediate advance on Paris. The King acquiesced, though his generals strongly opposed till McMahon had been disposed of.

The London *Times* says Paris must and will be saved, but the removal of the seat of government is indispensable.

Thiers says the Prussians will never reach Paris without a complete victory over the French army, and even then their stay will be short.

The Irish war fever is intense. Funds in aid of the French wounded are rapidly accommulating.

A number of Irish field band suddenly left Lancashire for Ireland just at the beginning of harvest. The circumstance excites fears that mischief is again brewing in Ireland.

There are 10,000 peasants and 15,000 soldiers shut in Metz.

The Prussian Landwehr is investing Thionville.

The Prussians hold all southern Alsace.

A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times* says the Prussians are advancing on Paris 230,000 strong. They have cut the railroad at Graville.

The Bois de Boulogne is filled with cattle to be used in case of seige.

London, August 29th—A dispatch from St. Menehould says 100,000 Prussians are between Epernay and Rheims. booty were captured here by the Prussians.

A dispatch from Paris says upwards of 100,000 Prussians are between Epernay and Rheims. 12,000 Prussians occupy the heights near Rheims. Vigorous preparations are being made to defend the place.

Paris, August 29th—The *Moniteur* of this morning says: "As the attacks of McMahon and Bazaine on the Prussians near Metz may be delayed for a day or two, and the road to Paris is open, the arrival here of the Prussians must be calculated upon according to daily marches. About six days will be needed—perhaps they will arrive sooner.

The Carlists are swarming in the North provinces of Spain. All reports from the frontier indicate formidable disturbances in Spain.

Berlin, August 29th.—The prisoners taken in the late battles who are arriving here are already so numerous that the fortresses are full to overflowing, and camps are formed at Wittenburg and elsewhere, to receive them.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a note from the Prefect of the Seine, advising all citizens to provide themselves with such food as may be most easily preserved, and advising all persons incapable of performing military duty to leave Paris.

Much depends on the impending battle at Rethel.

Rethel, Friday—Ten thousand or more fresh troops arrived from Paris via Rheims last evening. They are pouring through here all this morning. The Emperor left this morning. He was cheered in the streets. We start to-morrow for Mezieres. The rigor against correspondents increases.

At 2 this afternoon troops were still filing out. Part are ordered out to Attigny and others to Rancourt. The main body is still moving on Mezieres.

London, August 29th—It is reported that a column of 25,000 Prussians cavalry and artillery were yesterday marching on Epernay. An American newspaper correspondent at St. Alvold, had an interview with Bismarck, and was most cordially treated. The King was very kind also, and sent word to the American that in case he found difficulty in procuring food he must come to the Royal headquarters. The treatment of American journalists and travelers by Germans as well as by French has been most flattering when compared with that bestowed upon the people of other nations, and testifies to the popularity of our country in all parts of Europe.

London, Aug. 29, Midnight—Generals Frossard and Bourbaki have been wounded.

A dispatch dated at the headquarters of King William, Sunday evening, says: "Yesterday there was an action between the third regiment of Saxony (horse) supported by a squadron of the 16th Hussars and six squadrons of French Chasseurs, near Selrk. Our troops were victorious. The French commander was wounded and taken prisoner."

Paris, 29th—The wife of Bazaine received yesterday a dispatch from the Marshal, in which he says, "Don't leave Versailles. There will be no danger. All goes here better and better."

The *Journal Officiel*, announcing the department of war will commence removal to Tours, says Count Palikao will probably remain in Paris for the present.

Paris, Aug. 29, Midnight.—There have been scenes of extraordinary animation in the faubourgs to-night. All the workmen, moved by one patriotic impulse, have decided to cease work and join in the defense of their country. They are enrolling themselves to fight Prussians inside or outside the walls.

It is believed here to-night that a tremendous battle has been going on all day, as according to all accounts McMahon must have reached the troops of Frederick Charles to-day.

Le Public says important military events were expected near Montmedy—events which must exercise an influence on the situation. It is positively known all the Prussian forces have been concentrating for days upon Rethel, Vouziers and Montmedy. Prude-William appears undecided. He has arrested his course at Chalons owing to his ignorance of McMahon's intentions. The same want of information has led to the movements of Steinmetz and Frederick Charles, who first marched toward Montmedy. The leaders of the 3 armies of the enemy lost all one day, according to all accounts, in deliberating what course to pursue.

McMahon has gained such advantages through this delay that the army of the Crown Prince can't reach him before he has fought with Prince Frederick Charles. When the Crown Prince arrives Bazaine will have time to leave, as he is not surrounded, but free to move anywhere from his entrenched camp at Metz.

A council of the Ministers was held to-day. Paris is entirely prepared for siege.

London, August 29th—A rumor comes to Bar-le-Duc from Prussian sources that Napoleon is shut up in Metz, and in the absence of positive knowledge of the Emperor's whereabouts, the statement is believed by the Germans.

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