

VOL. XIV—NO. 43.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Latest Situation.

Bazaine's Grand "Strategy."

Its Complete Defeat.

The Battle of Thursday.

Now for Chalons and Paris.

General Trochu as Dictator.

A Sketch of the Rising Man.

Slaughter and Science

Military Institutions of France.

England's Peculiar Neutrality

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE SITUATION.

The Latest Advice from the Scene of Slaughter—The Great Battle of Thursday at Rezonville—Bazaine's Grand Strategy and Its Complete Defeat.

The ground between Metz and Verdun... The Paris despatch of last night... This is the sum and substance of the voluminous despatches from the seat of war which have been published during the last few days.

The Battle of Wednesday... No tidings have as yet been received of an encounter yesterday... The latest intelligence in the night's despatches from the neighborhood of the scene of operations was dated at Verdun on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th.

The Battle of Thursday—Great Defeat of the French... But, whatever may have been the result of Wednesday's encounter, the despatch published under our Second Edition head concerning the battle of Thursday, coming from King William in person and bearing upon its face evidence of its reliability, lends credence to the statement contained in the London Times of yesterday morning that the French army has been cut in two and the bulk of it driven in upon Metz.

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army over both of these to make a stand in the valley of the Marne, and by repeating the mistake of Kellerman and Bazaine, re-enters the Prussian campaign of 1870 a disaster, in the end as was that of 1793. The distance from Metz to Chalons, in the neighborhood of which the grand stand of Bazaine was to have been taken, is 80 miles in a straight line, probably about 100 miles by the most direct route. Five days, at the outside, should be sufficient for Bazaine's army to have effected its change of base, if, as has all along been reported from French sources, every recent encounter has been a French victory. But at the end of the five days Bazaine is hurled back on his starting point, and his communications with Chalons and Paris completely severed! Unless King William is the most unimpetuous liar on the face of the earth, the French army has indeed been cut in two; and the Crown Prince, whose march on Chalons at the head of three army corps was announced yesterday, will find no material obstruction in his path. Before many hours elapse we may anticipate tidings of his descent into the valley of the Marne, and then will be enacted the scene which fairly promises to be the closing one in the great Corsican tragedy. Europe and the world will breathe freer than at any time since the opening of the nineteenth century when the curtain has fallen upon it for the last time.

TROCHU AS DICTATOR.

The New Commander of Paris—He is Victor Dictator of the Capital—A Sketch of his Career.

Louis Jules Trochu, Major-General, or chief of staff of the French army, is now in a position, as governor of Paris, that will enable him to play a great part in the revolution that will follow in the event of the downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty. One of the recent despatches states that the people already regard him as the virtual Dictator, and that he is talked of as a prospective consul of the republic. Still more definite than this is the information that in his proclamation to the people of Paris both the Emperor and Empress were ignored, for which ex-Minister of the Interior Pinard, wished to call him to account in the Chambers, and was with difficulty restrained from doing so. It is also rumored that Trochu, when recently urged to take the Ministry of War, refused to do so, except at the bidding of the Corps Legislatif, which was rather significant for an officer of "the personal government," but is not altogether inexplicable if it be true that he is an Orleanist in his proclivities. If he is really disaffected towards the Emperor, he probably sees plainly enough that changes are at hand which, if he takes a proper advantage of the rapidly advancing waves of revolution, will bear him off to fortune. As there are indications that General Trochu is one of the coming men, if not the coming man, in France, a sketch of his career will not be uninteresting.

Louis Jules Trochu was born in 1815 and he is now in the full vigor of his faculties. He entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1835, and took part in the war for the conquest of Algeria, and had attained the rank of captain in 1843, when he took part in the battle of Sidi Yusef, in which he had his uniform pierced in four places by rifle balls. He distinguished himself at the battle of Isly by the bravery he displayed, and was on that occasion selected by the successful and able commander, Marshal Bugeaud, as his aid-de-camp. He became colonel in 1853; was placed on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud, and served during the Crimean war. His brilliant conduct at the assault on Sebastopol secured him a decoration. Kinglake represents him as the master mind of the French army during the Crimean war, and calls attention to the fact that in all the conferences with Lord Raglan, Trochu, rather than St. Arnaud or Canrobert, was the spokesman. In 1859 he was made general of division, and served with distinction in the Italian war, and in 1866, after the success of Prussia at Sadowa, he was charged with the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the French army, and in 1867 he produced an essay upon organization entitled "L'Armee Francaise," which ran through ten editions. He was one of the first to foresee the inevitable contest between France and Prussia, and in a recent pamphlet he gave the results of an intense study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field. By many of the French military men General Trochu is esteemed to be the most brilliant strategist in their army, and it has been claimed that he is the equal, if not the superior, of the Prussian veteran Von Moltke. In personal appearance he is described as being of middle size, elegant in figure, but strong and sinewy. He has a pleasing countenance, full of intelligence, and his address is quick, almost warm. He has a broad, thoughtful forehead, slightly bald; small eyes, but so brilliant and sparkling that they constitute a remarkable feature. His hand is nervous though small, and while his whole aspect is that of a soldier, there is such absence of pretension that one is not obliged to address him always as M. le General. His army predilections have not hardened his heart, though they may have given him stronger views of duty. His brother having died and left nine children unprovided for, Trochu took charge of them all, and for their sakes he has remained a single man. He is not a man of extended popularity, but his merits are known to the judicious few, and by them set at an exceedingly high value.

SCIENTIFIC SLAUGHTER.

The New Weapons and Military Surgery. The London Lancet, the standard medical authority of Great Britain, writing on the merits of the French and Prussian rifles, says:—

The relative merits of the Chassepot and needle-gun have yet to be tested in a general action. The arms themselves, their mechanism and the character of their projectiles, are well known; but it appears to be the opinion of military surgeons that the statements as to the gravity and great size of the wounds, especially of the exit wound of the Chassepot as compared with those of the needle gun, have been exaggerated. It will be remembered that the trials with this bullet on horses were some time ago described as causing very large, tearing wounds; but one of our correspondents at Rome who saw the wounded after the battle of Mentana did not corroborate these statements. We understand that at an experimental trial with a Montigny mitrailleuse in this country, charged with Chassepot bullets, on a number of dummy soldiers to represent infantry, the effect was not considered very satisfactory in a military sense, for only thirty or forty shots took effect out of the 500 or 600 fired. The relative merits of Bismarck and Henry-Martini weapons there can be no doubt. The latter is vastly superior to the former in respect of trajectory and consequent accuracy at long ranges. The exit wound of the Bismarck is often very jagged, owing to the hollow nature of the projectile causing it to flatten when coming in contact with the more solid structures of the body, and being light in weight and rounded in form, it is apt to go round rather than penetrate a bone. The Henry-Martini has a small solid bullet, and it consequently undergoes little or no flattening, striking with much greater momentum and possesses more penetrating power; it is said to go right through bone, pulverizing it, and passing out of the body with a relatively small exit opening. Such at least we are informed have been the results obtained from experiments on the bodies of dead horses.

FRANCE. Her Military Institutions Reviewed by one of the Orleans Princes—The American and Prussian-Austrian Wars. Early in 1859 the Duc d'Aumale published a treatise on the Military Institutions of France, in which he traced their history through the various stages of progressive improvement from the time of Louis until the present. From the opening and closing chapters of this work we take the following interesting extracts:—

About a hundred years ago Europe was somewhat surprised to learn that she possessed an additional military power, and that this power had crept into it from the East. It was not in the days of Gustavus Adolphus, a dazzling meteor flashing across a universal chaos only to disappear after having filled the world with its brilliancy; it was the smallest, poorest, youngest of monarchies, fighting in succession the celebrated armies. Not only did she gain victories, and know how to profit by them, but she was able, without entirely succumbing, to lose occasionally several points in the terrible game of war; she could stand up against reverses, renew the struggle after defeat, and finally call back victory to her colors. In the eighteenth century, when the solution of the most difficult problems was freely sought after, a phenomenon so remarkable could not appear without giving rise to the most diverse comments. In addition to those who simply paid homage to the genius and tenacity of Frederick, or who recognized in him a crowned philosopher, there were advocates for all the details of Prussian organization and tactics; some praised the "obligatory promotion," others the iron ramrod while some found minds decided that if we used the cane to our soldiers, we need never again fear the humiliation of Rossbach. All these were, to a certain extent, right; and wrong; severe discipline, scientific drill, the large and regular army; but these were merely the elements, the component parts of a great whole, and it was this whole which it was necessary to grasp and study. The large and regular army of Frederick had found a powerful instrument, in the system of military institutions merely sketched out by his predecessors, and which he developed, completed, and adapted to his age and country.

In the present day, according to some critics, success is only obtained by the practice of wheeling movements, by the electric telegraph, and by railroads; according to others it is the needle-gun which has done all. "No more standing armies" is repeated by a numerous chorus; "we are only a landwehr." Now, as it was a hundred years ago, our judgments err from being too exclusive, and if we take only one side of a question, we see it imperfectly. It is simply requisite to start from too narrow a point of view to arrive at a just conclusion, and in the present case the error might carry us very far. It is unreasonable to attribute the recent victories of the Prussians to any particular branch of their military organization, and to neglect the large and regular army, which need not now be dilated upon. What it concerns us to observe, and what we believe to be true, is that if Prussia was able to bring, almost instantaneously, a considerable army into the field, well equipped, and completely provided, and, in default of experience, animated with the liveliest sentiment of honor, if she could operate simultaneously on the Elbe, on the Main, and in Thuringia, and while despising the aid of the Germanic Confederation, could invade Bohemia with troops superior in number and organization to the valiant and trained legions which Austria opposed to her, she owes this great result to the military institutions, which she retained, reorganized, and developed during peace.

It only remains for us to indicate summarily the modifications carried out since 1848 in our military institutions. The republican period, being able only to stick out its neck, need not delay us. We have, however, arrived at more positive results since 1852. The initiative taken by the head of the State has led to the introduction of great improvements in artillery, which had hitherto been not yet completed. When we shall have attained to the combination of light guns of a long range and great precision with the use of pieces calculated to produce crushing effects, the importance of artillery, always increasing, will become still more considerable, and the proportion of this arm of the service will doubtless be augmented. The infantry, that queen of battles, has been increased in the number of its battalions, of Chassepots a pied, regiments of Zouaves and Algerian tirailleurs. The delicate transformation in its armament seems to point to necessary changes in its ordonnance, and will necessitate new methods of transport to keep up the supply of ammunition.

The attention paid to the subject of reserve forces will also bear strongly upon infantry organization. Individual instruction and cavalry remnants have been the objects of special care. Many writers of the present day depreciate the value of cavalry, and look upon it as doomed by rifle cannon and the needle-gun. The utmost they will accord it is but to play a secondary part. While allowing here that many changes are possible, we do not share this opinion. The war in America, which advocates of improvised armaments quote too often in support of their thesis (for the United States was not entirely without military institutions, and the struggle, colossal though it were, was a civil war sustained on both sides by troops which, as the outset, had the same faith in their own arms—the war in America shows some interesting examples of the new employment of large bodies of cavalry. The movements of Stuart, and above all of Sheridan, deserve to be studied. In this respect also the campaign of 1862, which was not without its lesson. On the evening of Sadowa, the attitude of the Austrian cavalry diminished the extent of the disaster; and in the encounter of regiment or brigades where courage was equal, the weight of man and horse decided the success. We were, therefore, gratified on reading a recent decree, which, while augmenting cavalry regiments of reserve, reassured us as to the fate of our Hussar cuirassiers, more ill-used lately by the press than even on the battle-fields of Eylau or Borodino. In spite of the novelty of "cyclarats," which led to the creation of a troop on account of the existence of its officers, those who still believe in the *Furia Franca* have applauded the result.

inspired by the spirit of the former Legislatures, did not indicate a retrograde movement. During sixteen years there has not existed in France any legal mode of convoking or organizing the "Garde Nationale Mobile." Citizens, now, during this period, satisfied the constitutional law, and who at the present time have passed the age of twenty, may consider themselves free from the obligations imposed upon them by the law of 1831. A new combination is talked of, destined to supply this constitutional want. Doubtless it will be stamped in some sort with a retrospective character, for it professes to legislate as much for present as future wants. All the measures taken at the present time on the subject of recruiting, or of the reserve, cannot fully take effect under several years; and if we may always calculate, in case of danger, on the enthusiasm of the nation, experience has proved the utility of being able to direct this movement, and of being in a position to perfect its result.

THE FRENCH SERVICE.

The French Officer—His Social Position and Life in and Out of Camp. A letter written from Paris in June to a German military journal says:—

The social position of the French officer is based upon the principle of the mess in the widest sense of the word. The officers always live together and eat in common in their pension (the *Garde in the house*), at which all unmarried officers are required to appear. Immediately upon entering into a new garrison, an agreement is made with some landlord, who furnishes the necessary apartments. Even at the tables the officers are placed in separate rooms according to rank, and each of these rooms has a table for each separate battalion, so that the lieutenants of the first battalion find place at one table, those of the second at another, etc. This separation according to grade was made in the desire to afford the officers opportunity to express themselves freely and unembarrassed, even on subjects relating to the service. It was hoped also to prevent still worse circumstances, since very hurtful prejudices, or even still more dangerous dislikes, might be excited. After dinner all the officers assemble in the billiard-room to take coffee and read the papers. But here also they conduct themselves with what seems to German ideas very great freedom. All subjects are free; even the Emperor himself is not exempt, he being looked upon by the majority of the officers as the head of the State only—not, however, as the military prince or hero. Still they are content—in accordance with the national character—with light, witty allusions, and occasional remarks, and seldom or never enter into serious discussions. In the same way, the judgment upon comrades is not severe, and on the whole the impression made is that of good fellowship, such as can exist and grow only in a great army. A proof of this may be found in the fact that duels between comrades occur only very seldom.

AT HER OLD TRICKS.

England's Peculiar Neutrality—The "Nation of Shopkeepers" Welcoming Both Belligerents for Cash. From the London Telegraph.

Many of our manufacturers are already beginning to reap a rich harvest from the war. At Leeds several of the mills have begun to work five days a week, and they will soon, no doubt, have to work six, in order to supply the requisite military stores. Birmingham is enjoying a still greater share of good fortune, the gunmakers having received more orders for small arms than they can execute. Of course, the orders do not come directly from the belligerents; they are forwarded, in most cases, by neutral powers desirous to guard themselves against the contingencies of the conflict; but in some cases, no doubt, they are sent by agents, who carefully conceal the name of the party for whom they act. Prussia, at least, seems to have been active for months before the war, for, according to a well-informed provincial contemporary, a Birmingham firm recently supplied her with 30,000 chassapots. During the war each of the belligerents is likely, under whatever circumstances, to secure a share of Birmingham. It is not comforting to think that we should thus be taking even an indirect part in the present war; but the belligerent character of Birmingham has at least one assuring element. It is a native power of strength to England. By means of the official as well as the private factories, this country, should the Government but choose—as it does not—to avail itself in time of the gunmaking services of more than one nation, we are more than equal to any other nation. We are at war the gun factories of Birmingham could, of course, if prior orders were got out of hand, be virtually made Government works; and in the present perilous state of affairs that fact affords a certain amount of security. On the other hand, our supply of rifles seems so deplorably short that the sooner the War Office turns its eyes to the resources of Birmingham the better it may be, not only for the security of England, but for the peace of Europe.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Expulsion of Germans from Paris. The following is the order of the Prefect of Police expelling Germans from Paris:—

PARIS, Aug. 4, 1870.—We, Prefect of Police, considering Article 5 of the decree of 12th Messidor, Year VIII, and considering that several foreigners belonging to countries at war with France, and in violation of the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police, give themselves to practices against the internal and external safety of the State, order as follows:—Article 1. Every foreigner, a native of Prussia, of the countries of the Confederation of the North, of Bavaria, of Wurtemberg, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and residing in Paris, or within the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police, shall, within the space of three days, present himself at the Commissariat of Police, or at the quarter of his domicile to ask a permit to remain.

Article 2. Every foreigner, native of the countries above-named, who shall not have submitted to the naturalization of his nationality of birth; nor to those who have been admitted by authorization of the Government, to establish his domicile in France. The Prefect of Police, J. M. PASTRI. The Prussian Army Corps. The following is the latest and most authentic account of the organization of the Prussian army:—

SECOND EDITION

Another Great Battle.

Near Rezonville.

The French Routed.

Driven into Metz.

Isolated from Paris.

Bombardment of Strasburg

Surrender Refused.

IS NAPOLEON ALIVE?

His Death Again Reported.

FROM EUROPE.

Total Rout of the French Army—Despatch from King William.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The Queen has received the following despatch from King William:—NEAR REZONVILLE, 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 nine hours duration, totally routed the French forces, intercepted their communications with Paris, and threw them back on Metz.

The French Defeat—Another Account. MUNICH, Aug. 19—8 P. M.—A bloody battle occurred to-day (yesterday?) between Gravelotte and Rezonville. The French were repulsed and driven back on Metz. All communication between Metz and Paris has been destroyed.

An English Account. LONDON, Aug. 20—11 A. M.—A great Prussian victory is announced. Particulars will be forwarded soon.

Confirmations of the French Defeat. LONDON, Aug. 20.—(From a private source.)—The following is an official despatch from King William, dated Rezonville, Thursday evening:—"We have defeated the French under Bazaine, after a battle which lasted ten hours. There were 40,000 killed and wounded. The garrison were taken prisoners. I commanded. The defeat of the French was complete."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—All private despatches agree precisely in terms regarding the victory of the Prussians. The following is the despatch from King William:—"The French army were west of Metz. Their position was very strong. My command, after a combat of nine hours, totally defeated the French army, and intercepted their communication with Paris and with the forces at Metz."

Rejoicings Over the Prussian Successes. LONDON, Aug. 20.—There is great joy at Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfurt over the recent Prussian victories. Illuminations and processions are the features of the occasion. At Frankfurt the American Consul was enthusiastically cheered.

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

Napoleon Dead Civilly and Imperially. A Paris correspondent writes as follows:—"Silence has settled on the name of Napoleon the Third more astounding than even the Prussian victories. He is dead civilly and imperially; where will he drag his deposed worn-out carcass? For a fortnight his name has been unpronounced in the Chamber, and he is as much disregarded as the Pope."

MacMahon Retiring on Paris. BRUSSELS, Aug. 20.—A Paris letter to the *Independence Belge* says Marshal MacMahon is retreating on Paris, and will avoid an engagement unless he can form a junction with Marshal Bazaine.

Destruction of the Bois de Bologne Ordered. PARIS, Aug. 20.—The council of war at Paris, as a defensive measure, have ordered the partial destruction of the Bois de Bologne.

Paris Anxious for War News. Nothing has yet been received from the front, and the public is very anxious. Great crowds of people are around the offices of the Ministers of War and of the Interior.

M. Ollivier Still in Paris. LONDON, Aug. 20.—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.

Prussian Vessels Captured. ATHENS, Aug. 18.—Two Prussian vessels laden with oil have been captured recently in these waters by French gunboats.

The German Force in the Field. LONDON, Aug. 20.—It is stated that there are now more than 400,000 Germans between the Rhine and Paris.

Victualing of Strasburg. The French have succeeded in victualing Strasburg.

Bombardment of Strasburg. LONDON, Aug. 20.—The bombardment of the city of Strasburg from a point near Kehl begun on Friday morning and continued till noon, when it was suspended for two hours. The return fire from the garrison was almost harmless.

The Town of Schiltzheim Occupied by the Prussians. CARLSRUHE, Aug. 19.—The following despatch is official:—

A Baden division has occupied the French town of Schiltzheim, a mile north of Strasburg, and Konigshafen on the west and Rapprechtzin on the northeast. One division continues to harass the retreating French.

Demands for the Surrender of the City. PARIS, Aug. 20.—A Prussian officer, with flag of truce, on Friday demanded the surrender of Strasburg. He was received with shouts of the populace, "We shall never surrender." The commander of Strasburg then dismissed the Prussian with the words, "The people have given you my reply."

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

Bazaine and 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.

Moving Out of Chalons. PARIS, Aug. 20.—The inhabitants of Chalons have received orders to get their grain away within twenty-four hours.

The Prussians at Nancy. Part of the Prussian army have re-entered Nancy and named a Mayor for the city.

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

Prussian Losses in Three Days. La Presse says:—Trustworthy advices state that the Prussian losses have not been less than ninety thousand in the battles of the last three days.

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

The Defeat of MacMahon. LONDON, Aug. 19.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at the headquarters of the Crown Prince writes on the 19th inst.:—"The more I gather of the details of the battle of Woerth, the more clearly does it appear that there was no miracle about the affair—no sudden surprise as though a new weapon had been discovered. From the villages in the rear of the field I gather far more of the French movements than can be learned from the prisoners of the villagers on the field itself."

"It would seem that the Imperial commanders in this quarter were altogether outmaneuvered by the Crown Prince, and that whatever the merits of the respective small-arms, the tactics of the two armies will not bear comparison. Some say even now that the Chassepot is a better rifle than the needle-gun; but to be so placed as to have required no common amount of fighting to be then at all. First, we hear of their blind confidence in the 'Bertha,' while they were really in desperate danger. Then came the news of the surprise at Gravelotte and of the death of General Bugeaud. He was posted in a corner of the French territory, with a mass of German troops collected on both his flanks, and was much further from his supports than prudence warranted in the face of such an enemy. It can never be known whether the French commander would have extricated his men with less loss than they actually sustained, had he tried to direct them, for he fell by one of the first discharges of artillery."

"The result was a step gained by the Germans. They had gallantly stormed the position at Weissenburg and had begun to shatter the enemy in detail. MacMahon and De Failly were now collected. The latter marched against the Crown Prince with his whole corps of arms, and as was believed among the French soldiers, expected De Failly to support his left in case of check. Here again was the unpardonable over-confidence which Frenchmen are apt to show. The second opportunity of meeting them in detail was lost to the Germans, and a bloody battle was the result."

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"The Prussians and Bavarians together far outnumbered the corps of MacMahon. We may estimate that the Crown Prince had at least half as many again of disposable troops on Aug. 6 as his opponents. I have heard twice to seven accounts of the aid in the face of the Crown Prince. MacMahon had been long engaged, he was sending aides-de-camp to beg help from De Failly. The distance was not great to Bitch, and the messages must have arrived in time to bring the aid, if only everything had been in readiness. But here again over-confidence had prevailed. One French corps was destroyed before the other came to its support. I have heard that on Sunday, the day following the battle, a large force was about in the rear of where MacMahon had fought. People who saw it tell with wonder of the rush of the beaten army westward, and the advance of angry and almost incredulous troops towards the front. It was too late to renew the battle, too late to save the regiments which lay strewn over the fields at Woerth. The more desperate resistance, the more they had been slaughtered; and at the last there had been a sort of panic."

"Frenchmen are bad hands at retreating after a defeat. It seems certain that the fugitives from Woerth were in great disorder, even when passing through villages ten miles in the rear. The corps of De Failly could only have sacrificed itself uselessly once MacMahon had been completely demoralized. To have fought a second battle of Woerth would have been to play into the hands of the Crown Prince, who would have liked nothing better than to engage the whole French army in detail and beat them consecutively. He is the better general who has the force present in the nick of time."

Despatch to N. Y. Times. General Trochu's Headquarters. LONDON, Aug. 19.—I have just heard that General Trochu, the new military Governor of Paris, has taken up his headquarters at the Palace of the Elgise.

The Spanish Republicans. A despatch from your correspondent at Madrid, dated this morning, states that General Pin, Serrano Rivero, and another member of the Ministry are again in negotiation with the Republicans. The latter will have nothing to do with their proceeding to abide their chance, if the French Government said but the word, Spain would be repaid to Morocco.

The Spanish Loans and the War. The Bank of Paris has announced to the Spanish Government that they will not pay the instalment of 18,500,000 francs contracted for next week, under the contract, they have a right to withhold it.