THE DALLY SVENDAR TELIARDARD FURNADER PHY. THURSDAY, AUGUST

THE EVENING TELEGRAP PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870. VOL. XIV-NO. 47. DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS at both , and , and the bas this is false, and that if a ball struck the building it was purely by accident. prone to believe what their men tell them, and at once rushed to the conclusion that they had been fired upon by the people of Woerth. Upon the bare assertion of these men several of the most respec-table persons in the town were arrested and carried to the rear. FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION | army General Trochu went to Paris to orga-THE BATTLE OF WEISSENBURG. A TERRIELE MASSACRE. A TERMITIC MASSACRE. The fight on the high road appears to have been a requiar mass are, hundreds and hundreds of men-falling either dead or mortally wounded, on either side. After three hours' uninterrupted tighting the French were forced to beat a second retreat, which was accomplished in the greatest disorder. They, however, made a short sinned at Forbach, and did heir utmost to hold it against the advancing enemy, but valor was of no avail, for, although every tach of ground was obstinately contested, there was no disguising the fact that the Pressians advanced surely, though slowly. French Account of the Engagement-The Conflict an Unequal One-Desperation of the to the rear. Presently the battle began to rage hotter and hotter in the upper part of the town. Knowing as I did the position of the French army, I felt certain that MacMahon had drawn on the enemy in order to give them battle in the position be had himser chosen. For a time the Prassian infantry continued to pour into the town by the little bridge just before the inn. By companies, by battallons, by regiments, by brigades, and by divisions, they passed, all in ex-cellent order, all looking wonderfully clean after having passed the night under heavy rains in the open fields. CABLE WAR NEWS THE WAR IN EUROPE. Turcos-How the Germans Fight. The correspondent of the Courrier du Bas-Rhin gives the following description of the battle of Weissenburg, writing from Haguenau, Bazaine's Escape Canard. under date of August 5:-Latest Situation. <text><text> The Siege of Metz. COMPLETE ROUT OF THE FRENCH. open fields. I never as winner, stouter, better dressed or better drilled men. But what astonished me was their number. They must have taken at least an hour and a balf to pass at a smart pace, the drummer of each company beating a *pas de charge* in front of his company. I saw at once that it would take\_to use a vulgar expression—"all that MacMahon knew" to beat these men, if only from their number and their freshness from fatgue. Half an hour later, long before the greater part of these troops would have reached the French position on the rising ground, the sound of cannon waxed fainter and farther off. Probabilities and Doubts. The French Evacuate Chalons. The Advance on Paris The Advance on Paris. long before the greater part of these troops would have reached the French position on the rising ground, the sound of cannon waxed fainter and farther off. The start is the sound of cannon waxed fainter and the star off. The start is the start of the sound of the sound that the sound of the sound that the sound that the sound that the sound that the sound the sound that the sound the sound that the sound the sound the sound that the sound th Affairs Around Metz. The Bombardment of Strasburg. The Latest Advices by Mail. Movements of MacMahon. Weissenburg, Forbach and Woerth. Belgium's Violated Neutrality. Further R fails of the Battles. send. France and Beigtum. French Prisoners at Berlin. PARIS, Aug. 25 .- The journals of last night lemand to know what action will be taken by the French Government, now that Belreach Puttelange.

## THE SITUATION.

Affairs Around Metz-No Satisfactory Advices, and the Exact Condition of Things Still in Doubt-Bazaine Still Near Metz.

The despatches which] we published in our later editions yesterday, and those which were received last night, afford no definite and satisfactory clue to the actual positions of the belligerent armies between the Moselle and the Meuse. It would still appear that Marshal Bazaine has succeeded in reopening his communications with the capital, but that would seem he has not succeeded in effecting the withdrawal of any considerable portion of his army from the neighborhood of Metz. A report from Rheims, dated as far back as Monday, states that Bazaine, with part of his army, was retreating by way of Vonzieres, on the Aisue, but it was thought that this force was that portion of the main army near Metz which is supposed to have escaped to the west of Gravelotte before the road was seized by the Prussians in the battle of the 18th. The latest reports from Paris lay no more stress upon Bazaine's alleged escape to the northwest, but generally acknowledge that he is still hemmed in by the Prussians at Metz. One report even states that Metz is completely isolated, and that the Prussians have cut off all inications between that point and Thionville and Montmedy, and then, in the face of this acknowledgment, insists that Bazaine and MacMahon are in daily communication. The Minister of the Interior claims to have favorable advices from the armies in the field. which he withholds because some of the journals indiscreetly make public details which should be kept back. If there were any truth in this statement, the ministry could easily furnish the public with such details as would not benefit the enemy, and withhold from the indiscreet journals the rest; and if favorable news had been received, they would not be slow to adopt this course. The despatches received this morning up to the time at which we write state that the Paris papers are persuading themselves that Bazaise is realizing some deep-laid strategical plan. Advices from Montmedy, by way of which place Bazaine was said to have effected his escape, dated Tuesday, the 28d, mention nothing whatever of his alleged movements in that direction. Affairs Near Paris-The Prussians Still Ad-

Rhin gives the following description of the bai-lie of Weissenburg, writing from Haguenau, under date of August 5:--The runors current sesterday in Strasburg, and pronhearing which 1 instantly sent out for Haguenau, and were unfortunately but too well founded. Let me hasten to say, our soldlers were overwheimed by instant, sold or ingen too well on the sold of the men their sold or food Regments of infantry, the the Regment of Foot Riffmene, one regiment of through and one regiment of mounted riffmene en-oury. Skirmiakers and patrols, sent on recommol-sences towards the frontier, reported no energy visiole, and our mein were far foot supporting an angement imminent. This morning at daybreak a vigorous cannonade was heard, and an immene German any-scillery, esvaly, and infantry-appeared on the Bagen and and infantry-appeared on the sole and infantry was making the morning soup when the balls began to fail in the camp. General Douay, which one-march ther soldners quitted all their accourtements infantry in the order artillery, which three worse be-printing to buckle, and darted forward. The French division had only three guns, the energy had shells into our ranks. Our soldlers where soon disclusion had only three guns, the onergy and shells into our ranks. Our soldlers where soon disclusion band deneral de Montmarie was wounded. The Germans, which momentarily in-reased. The Turco Sugit like like inst, they charged the momber of Germans, which momentarily in-reased the distressing locese. Our soldlers were soon distributed by a toring sugition of that which her number of Germans, wh

## THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

Further Particulars by Mall of MacMahon's Great Defeat-The Forces Unequal, of

Great Defeat - The Forces Unequal, of Course. The following is from a French account of the battle of Woerth by an eye-witness:-. General Donay's division of the ist Corps had been surprised and decimated by the Frussian army under the Crown Prince, and had effected its retreat upon Bitche by the Col du Pigeonnier. Marshal Mac-Mahoo, learning what had occurred, pushed forward rapidly to a point between the Vosges and Haguenan, with three divisions of infantry and two brigades of cavalry. During the interval the Crown Prince had descended the Valley of the Rhine in order to in-vade our territory on that side. Between the foot of the Vosges Mountains and the course of the Rhine, the valley is broken and hilly. MacMahon, not being able to prevent the enemy entering the valley, desired to rally and collect his 2d Division, and at the same time to cover the Vosges and Saverne. He advanced, consequently, from Haguenan towards Weissenburg, believing that he was in a position where he could be supported by the corps of De Fally and L'Admirault. He suddenly found himself engaged with the entire forces of the Crown Prince on the road from Bitche to Haguenan. The field of bat-tie was inclosed on the east b, the forest, and on the west by the lower spur of the Vosges Mountains. The country near the mountains is broken and woody. MacMahon commenced the action with vigor, and his cavalry, attempting to turn the jeft mank of the Prussians, advanced us far as Frosch-willer. But his force, notwithstanding heroic de-votion and produgies of valor, could only inflict on the enemy agreater loss than itself sustained. It was at last compelled to give way before an over-

# THE FRENCH AT BERLIN.

They Arrive Before the 15th of August, but not as Conquerers - Their Reception. A correspondent writing from Berlin, August

8, says:--"They have come, and such a scene of excitement has never been witnessed in Berlin. From an early hour this morning people have been waiting at the Anhalt station to see them arrive. All through the day fresh people moved in the same direction, until at 6 o'clock the Ascan Platz, at the corner of the Anhalt and Kœniggratzen strassen, was blocked with human beings and vehicles of every descrip-tion. The quiet Berliners were beside themselves with joy. A tall young fellow beside me, after shouting till he was hoarse, said to me. They said they would be here on the 15th, and they are here in good time.' At 6 o'clock the train moved out of the Anhalt station to shout on to the line to take the prisoners to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, about two hours by rall from here. In Berlin the junctions between the different railways are in the open streets instead of being outside the town. The train containing the Frenchmen therefore moved slowly out of the sta-tion into the Kœniggratzen Platz, across the Ascan Flatz, and through the dense crowd. He was then met by the Frankfort engine, and taken about two miles and a half to the Frankfort station. The scene was indescribable. There were twenty-two car-inges filed with Frenchmen, each carriage guarded by Prussian soldiers with fixed bayoners. The prisoners so ment and the before to the Soft Recorder 8. says:risges filled with Frenchmen, each carriage guarded by Prussian soldiers with fixed bayonets. The prisoners seemed all to belong to the 50th Regiment of the line, mixed with Turcos. The people cheered the Prussian soldiers vociferously, but there were no insults to the Frenchmen, who took matters very coolly. One tall infantry man smoking a cigarette smiled and bowed, and a powerful, grave-looking Turce calmly but ironically appropriated some of the cheers, and lifted his cap to the crowd. "The majority of the prisoners were cheerial enough, but there were some bandaged heads and arms among them, and some sad faces. One or two were mere boys, but they all looked as if they would have liked to have another try for superiority; but have liked to have another try for superiority; but being beaten and captured there was an end of it, and they had to put the best face on the matter. The train passed very slowly along the orowded streets, with the clanging bell of the engine warning the foot passengers out of the way; and so the first invasion of Berlin by the 1870 Army of the Rhine passed off. The crowd slowly separated, but the accumulation was so great that twenty mounted police could not, for a quarter of an hour, clear the way for the post office van, which became blocked up in the Platz." up in the Platz."

gium has permitted a violation of her neutrality by the Prussians.

The Slege of Metz. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Preparations for the siege of Metz seem formidable, and the entrenchments proceed with great activity.

Bazaine's Strategy. The Paris papers are persuading them-selves that Bazaine is realizing some deeplaid strategy. The Parls Council.

PARIS, Aug. 25, -At the council of ministers held yesterday, General Wimpfen, who has recently been operating against the rebels in Algeria, was appointed to the command of the corps formerly commanded by General Failly. The council is now composed of the ministers and Rouher, Schneider, Persigny, Baroche, and Trochu.

The Prussians between Chalous and Paris. LONDON, Aug. 25 .- The following official despatch from Berlin has just been received. The Government has received a despatch dated Bar-le-Duc, last evening, to the effect that Chalons has been evactuated by the French, and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly.

PARIS, Aug. 24-Midnight.-It is reported

hize and create another new army. Summary of MacMakon's Movements. After having rallied with considerable loss the last detachments of the corps beaten in the battle of August 6, MacMahon arrived at Ohalons, and has been placed at the head of the army raised by Trochu. His first care was to secure his communications with Bazaine, who had been almost hemmed in around Metz by the Prussians.

He succeeded, I am assured, and his advanced post extends as far as Mezieres and Montmedy, and cover the Ardennes Railway and a line parallel with the frontier. A fact which proves that communications with Metz are intact in the arrival yesterday at Soisson of a great number of Prussians made prisoners at Gravelotte, another convoy being also on its way. This fact proves that this | day, so fiercely disputed, was not without glory for us, since we have leisure to make and guard prisopers.

As for the plans of MacMahon nothing is publicly known here, but I will take care that you shall be promptly informed. The Ministry is inflexible on the point, and you would not receive a despatch which I should

Paris Ready for the Prince Royal. The Prince Royal of Prussia seems to realize the risks which he was running and will try eventually to go the aid of his confederates in the campaign, for it is affirmed here that he has retraced his steps and retreated on St. Michael. It may be true, however, according to another report, that he continues his march on Paris by the Valley of the Aube. In any case we are ready to receive him.

Work on the Fortifications is almost finished, and yesterday the erection of drawbridges at the crossings of the principal roads was completed. Bastions have been constructed at each entrance, and posterns whose batteries will deliver an effective cross-fire. The armament of St. Denis and of Mont Valerian is really formidable.

Another Battle at Metz Reported. Another battle occurred at Metz on Sunday, and ended in our favor. Something decisive is preparing in that quarter.

The Sembardment of Strasburg. LONDON, Aug. 25.—Strasburg is well de-fended, according to the Telegraph's correspondent. The defensive fire has destroyed all property within range of the guns.

The French Armies Well Supplied. The French armies are now well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

What the Parislans

Concerning the position and movements of MacMahon and the Crown Prince, the reports of last night were as unsatisfactory as those from the valley of the Moselle. According to them, however, the Crown Prince would appear to have progressed as far as St. Dizier, 35 miles southeast of Chalons, and 115 miles east-southeast of Paris. There were reports that he had halted here to reinforce the Prussian right and centre, under Prince Frederick Charles and General Von Stein metz.

The despatches which we have received this morning, however, lead to the belief that the Crown Prince is steadily advancing on the capital. An official despatch from Prussian sources states that Chalons has been evacuated by the French, and that a Prussian column is west of that point, advancing rapidly on Paris; while a Paris despatch, dated midnight, gives a report that the Prussian advance had reached Sezanne, a town about 30 miles S. W. of Chalons and but 65 miles E. S. E. from Paris. Prussian detachments are also reported at Brienne, on the Aube, 40 miles S. E. of Sezanne, and at Chaumont, near the Marne, 30 miles further to the S. E. These reports indicate that the Crown Prince's army is advancing on the capital by way of the Valley of the Aube. as stated a day or two ago, avoiding the army of MacMahon in the neighborhood of Chalons.

As to MacMahon, according to some of last night's reports he was still at Chalons, while others insisted that the camp there had been abandoned, the army being posted on the plains immediately east, with the advance as far as Ste. Menchould, on the Aisne, twenty-five miles to the northeast. The official Prussian report of the evacuation of Chalons, and the movement of the Prussians to the west of that point, tend to strengthen the credit of these reports.

The Naval Reconnoissance of the 17th. The unimportant naval encounter which took place on the 17th, and of which the details have just been received, is of little significance. The Bay of Ruegen, from which the German despatch-boat Grille started out on its reconnoitring expedition, divides the island of Rnegen from the mainland, and is situated almost directly north of Berlin. On the narrow portion of it the strong sea-fortress of Stralsund is situated, at a distance of 120 miles from the Prussian capital. The Danish island of Moen, near which the French squadron was encountered, is located northwest of the Bay of Ruegen, the arm of the Baltic which interposes being here about 40 miles in width. The French fleet in the Baltic is apparently inactive, and manifested on this occasion no disposition to do anything more than repel the andacity of the Prussians.

the incidents of the battle as I have above rated the incidents of the battle as I have above given them to you. Some wounded soldiers came up, leaning on their muskets. A Turco showed us his arm traversed by a bayonet. Another Turco brought us his captain's sword; the officer had been killed by his side; ne kissed the weapon of his un-happy leader. All these things were mournful, and in the silence of the night produced an extraordinary effect. At 11 P. M., two vehicles filled with wounded soldiers came up: they were carried to the supereffect, At 11 P. M., two vehicles filled with wounded soldiers came up; they were carried to the ambu-lances. At 12 P. M., I could see Sisters of Charity running in every direction, seeking medicines, and as-sistance, and discarging their duties with exem-plary zeal. At 1 A. M., the drums beat in the streets of Haguenau to bring the local firemen together. They were sent down the road towards Weissen-burg to bring in the wounded and to help bury the dead. Another remark to the honor of our regidead. Another remark to the honor of our regi-ments should be made, namely-they lost neither a first nor a cannon. I write under a vivid impression inced by the events told by me and by the witness.

# THE BATTLE OF FORBACH.

Another American Account-Terrible Scenes of Mossacre-The Complete Rout of the French.

The correspondent of the New York Times. writing from Metz under date of August 7, gives the following description of the battle of Forbach:-

The following is an account of the battle at For-bach, which I heard from the officer who brought the news to the Emperor and his staff, and who reached Metz in a railway tender after General Frossard's flight from the scene of action. To those of my readers who remember what took place at Saarbruck, it will be easy to form an idea of the position held by the French troops after the advance of the 2d Au-gust. On Friday evening a report was spread in the French camp to the effect that the Prussians were advancing upon Sarreguemines, a French frontier town of nearly seven thousand inhabi-tants, situated at a distance of about ten miles, as the crow files, south of Saarbruck, and at the same distance southeast of Forbach. General Frossame distance southeast of Foreach. General Fros-sard, on learning this, abandoned his position on the hill which masks the town of Saarbruck, as well as that which he held upon the hill of Arneval, and withdrew the whole of his forces to the heights of Spikeren and to the Auberge de la Breme d'Or, which is a roadside inn, standing in the valley to the west of Spikeren, and built half on French and half on Prussian soil. I believe that I have mentioned in a previous letter that Saarbruck is protected on the way by a range of hills, and in order to nderstand thoroughly the Prussian advance, t will be necessary to state that these had never been reconnoitred by the French hills army. They extend from Saarbruck as far as Merlebach, which is a small village about two miles from Fo bach, on the road to Metz, and are covered as far as Stiring Wendel, a large fron foundry, less than a mile across the frontier, by immense woods into which the French have never penetrated. This Buct is very important, as in the opinion of French military men it is almost solely on account of the woods not having been properly reconnoitred that the troops under General Frossard's command ex-perienced such a disastrous defeat on the 6th of August.

### OPENING OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

OPENING OF THE ENGAGEMENT. Early on Saturday morning a reconnoitring party was sent out by General Frossard in the di-rection of Saarbrack but I am told by the person from whom I got my finformation that not a single man ever returned to the French camp. At 11 o'clock the Prussians, leaving their position on the heights behind Saarbrack, quietly took possession of the hill of Arneval, and of that which masks the town of Saarbrack. A large body of Prussian artil-lery then descended into the valley and commenced sheling the French position on the heights of Spikeren, from which the French were forced to retire, after a brilliant resist-ance, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The French artiliery retreated behind the Hill, leaving a number of guns, among which were several mitrail-ioned at the Auberge de la Breme d'Or, commenced an orderly retreat along the high road in the direc-tion of Forbach. They had, however, only just reach there and which lies in the valley at the loot of spikeren, when a large number of Prussian sud-and britter their mitrailleurs to hear more the reof Spikeren, when a large number of Prussians sud-deniy came out of the woods on the hill to the west, and bringing their mitrailleuses to bear upon the re-treating regiments, kept up a murderous fire upon them as they advanced along the high road. At a short distance past Stiring Wendel, the point where the woods finish, the French were joined by reinforcements from SL Avoid, at between joined by reinforcements from SL Avoid, at between By and 4 o'clock. In the meanwhile a large body of Prossians had descended to the road from the hills on either side, and attacked the French in the rear. The French army, encouraged by fresh troops, Prossians had descended to the foad from the fulls on either side, and attacked the French in the rear. The French army, encouraged by fresh troops, turned upon the enemy, and during three hours a most bloody battle was fought on the high road be-tween the Iron foundry of String Wendel and the entrance to Forbach. It has been reported by the French Government that the Prinssians had fired upon the hospitals at Forbach, but I am told that

the enemy a greater loss than itself sustained. It was at last compelled to give way before an over-whelming superiority of numbers. Where we had a battalion, the Prussians sent forward ten; we had sixteen squadrons of cavalry, the Prussians brought sixty into line; and their artillery bore the same sixty into line; and their artillery bore the same proportion to ours. The greater part of our pleces were dismounted by the concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries; it became inevitable that a retreat should be effected; and we fell back, leaving the field covered with the slain. The enemy was too much exhausted by the struggle to pursue; and MacMahon, with the remains of his corps, fell back upon Saverne. upon Saverne. Marshal MacMahon had not more than 40,000 mer

Marshal MacMahon had not more than 40,000 men to resist forces four times that number and con-tinually reinforced. All went well till midday. The Prussians were losing ground. Preischwiller had been retaken; the Turcos charged with the bayonet and carried all before them. But fresh masses of the enemy now debouched upon us in compact order from the woods; the Prussian artil-lery took up a position on the edge of the woods, and poured their fire upon us without intermission, and their shells set fire to the village. About 2 o'clock some regiments began to waver; our losses became very heavy; and a rumor spread about that our artillery was short of ammunition, and that our soldiers had exhausted their cartridges. The cav-alry made a last effort, but were repulsed, and then began the rout. Night began to fail as the retreat commenced, adding darkness to the other causes of the disorder, and the Haguenau road was covered of the disorder, and the Haguenau road was covered with fugitives.

An American Account-The Ferocity of the Prussian Onset-Tribulations and Terror of a New York Correspondent.

From the account of the battle of Woerth by the New York Herald's correspondent we take the following vivid extracts. He writes from Woerth under date of August 6:-

I am far from being a rich man, nor am I a person I am far from being a rich man, nor am I a person of very sensitive feelings, and I believe, without boasting, that without being a hero I have a fair amount of animal courage. But I would not go through again what I have since I wrote the fore-going parograph—I would not have my very soul disgusted with the sight (and the deadly sickening smell) of human carnage and butchery which I have witnessed since I put down my pen last, not to be made the wealthlest man in New York. How to relate what I have seen—how to depict in language which shall bring facts home to your read-ers, as if they themselves saw what I have seen—lis

language which shall bring facts home to your read-ers, as if they themselves saw what I have seen\_is my great difficulty. About eleven A. M. yesterday the whole nature of the battle seemed to change. The Prussians became the attacking party, and, much to the surprise of every one, the French gave way and retired to the rising ground behind Woerth. For three long hours the village was the scene of the hardest struggle of the day. A Prussian division occupied it and the French tried hard to dislodge them, but without effect, by firing from above with shells, and by repeated advances of the French out-posts. The house in which I was, the hotel of the Cheval Blanc, was in the very centre of the town. shells, and by repeated advances of the French out-posts. The house in which I was, the hotel of the Cheval Blanc, was in the very centre of the town, and, of course, was very soon riddled with balls. At first the host and his family tried to keep out the unwelcome missiles by shutting all the doors and windows, but the Prussian light infantry with the ends of their muskets smashed all the Venetians and glass so as to prevent any one firing at them from the inside of the houses. A party of about twenty, drunk with excitement of the fight, rushed at the house, broke open the door, and prepared to fire a voltey into the room. I am not ashamed to say that with the family of my host—the latter being infinitely more afraid than

am not ashamed to say that with the family of my host-the latter being infinitely more afraid than either his wife or sister, mother or daughter.-I fied to an inner room, a kind of cellar, a little below the ground floor, where we all remained for about two hours until the worst of the danger was past. Dur-ing that time it seemed as if hell had been let loose among us. Right and left, front and rear, the street firing ed inforty and the mitrailleuses of the French firing of infantry and ten, nont and real, the street firing of infantry and the mitrailleuses of the Frenci artillery continued to vomit forth destruction and death. The cries of the wounded were fearful, bu no one dared go to help them, for even to show you face at the window was to receive a well-aimed bul The Prussians had got into their heads that so

The Prussians had got into their heads that some one had fired at them from the houses of Woerth, an idea which was without any foundation whatever. But the balls from the French Chassepois on the rising ground carried so far that the Prussians posi-tively believed they had been fired at from the town, and were furious in consequence. The mis-take was one which cost several innocent persons, gentlemen who had gone to the top of the tower of the hospital, in order to see the battle better than from where we were. Fortunately for myself I did not accompany them, although much pressed to do so. I am quite certain that they had no arms with them. One of them had a revolver, but he left it at the hotel; the other had no arms whatever. Morsover iney were both far too prindent and indicuous ever to commit so wicked a folly as firing upon troops ad-

### NOTES OF THE WAR.

The Disadvantages of Prussia on the Ocean. A correspondent of the New York Tribune in describing the navy of Prussia, says: -

in describing the havy of Prussia, says:--To sum up the whole Prussian strength in a brief paragraph, we find:--First, That her gunboats are so slow as to be practically useless except for police duty. Second. That her sailing-sloops and frigates are worthless as a means of offense or defense Third. That her iron-clads are too lightly armored and armed to enable her to measure strength with France, Fourth. That her mailed champion ship, the King William, would be pretty sure to be rammed and captured with a half hour in a general engage-ment; that she is so long as to be unhandy; has but one screw, and hence cannot be easily turned ment; that she is so long as to be unhandy; has but one screw, and hence cannot be easily turned and maneuvred, and mounts too many guns of too small a calibre, too high above the water-line. In a fight between this ship and the Rochambeau (Dun-derberg) there would be advantages on both sides. The French ship has one gun—the 15-inch—that if properly handled ought to crash the other's plating; both ships are at the great disadvantage of having but one screw; the plating on the Frenchman bein only about five inches (on the angle), as compare with the Prussian's eight inches, the latter would with the Frussian's eight inches, the latter would have a decided advantage in this respect. The bat-tle would be a tolerably even one between them, provided that both are equally well manœuvred; but, after all, there is this important item to be taken into the calculation of chances, viz. :--That, whereas the French ship has but one gun that will, m all muchability, be able to penetrate her antagen in all probability, be able to penetrate her antago-nist's shield, the Prussian can count on every gun in her battery piercing the five-inch skin that is the sole protection of the men and guns of the much-vaunted Rochambean. And yet, the King William must after all be counted

And yet, the King William must after all be counted rather as a great bugbear than as the impregnable floating castle that the governments of our times have a right to demand from their naval archi-tects. Her heaviest gun is a Krupp 10-inch, the ball of which weighs something like 300 pounds—not enough to penetrate a 10-inch cuirass; and it is even doubtful if in a heavy seaway she could open her prote free them at all although she is built of for ports to fire them at all, although she is built 60 fe in beam to give her the requisits steadiness. H casemate, bulkheads, and battery are so far abo the centre of oscillation that the natural roll of the ship, which ought not to be more than 14 degrees, i sincreased to something like 22 or 24 degrees, is for one would not like to be around when a broad-side of 10-inch Krupp guns was cast loose for action, with such a roll as that in the ship.

## An Official Prayer for Peace.

The Bishop of London, as provincial dean of Canterbury, has forwarded to the bishops of the province of Canterbury a form of prayer which he and the Archbishop of Canterbury have agreed to recommend as a help to private devotion during the continuance of the present war. The Archbishop, in a letter to the Bishop of London, states that he found that precedents were against the issuing of a public form of prayer while his own country is not engaged in the war. The form recommended is as follows: -

"O Almighty God, King of all kings, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongeth justly to punish sinners, and to be merciful to them justly to punish sinners, and to be mercifal to them that truly repent; assnage, we beseech Thee, the horrors of this war, which Thou hast permitted to break forth in Europe; restrain the passions of the combatants; inspire the conquerers with mercy, and the vanquished with submission to Thy will; give patience to all who suffer; prepare for the summons those who are called to die; and set to this warfare bounds which it may not pass. We pray Thee, O God, speedily grant peace to the malions, and so overrule, in Thy good providence, the course of all events, that our grant peace to the nations, and so overrule, in Thy good providence, the course of all events, that our present anxieties may end in the spread of rightcous-ness, enlightenment, and true liberty, and thus Thy kingdom may at last be established on earth. And this we pray through the merits and mediation of Jeans Christ, our Lord and Saviour, Prince of Feace. Amen."

that the Prussians are at Sezanne to-day. (NorE-Sezanne is a town of 5000 people. 25 miles southwest of Epernay, and about 65 miles east from Paris.) The Prince Royal

of Prussia is reported at Nancy. Nothing has been received from Metz or from the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine to-day. MacMahon's Movements.

LONDON, Aug. 25-Noon. -The entire command of Marshal MacMahon left Rheims on Monday, hoping to protect Paris.

Prussian scouting parries are near Chalons and Troves. Montmedy Advices

to August 23, Tuesday, mention nothing whatever of Bazaine's junction with Mac-

Mahon. Bazaine's reports find no credit.

Prussian detachments are reported at Chaumont and Brienne.

Laying Waste the Country Around Paris.

The Paris Committee of Defense has given an order for the destruction of the crops and food in the Departments of Marne and Seine as the Prussians approach.

The above probably is intended for the De-partments of Marne and Seine-et-Marne. The former is the one in which Chalons is situated, and extends east to Ste. Menehould, north to Rheims and south to St. Dizier; the latter is situated immediately west, between the Seine and the Marne.-ED. EVE. TEL.

The Empress Hopeless. The Empress is still at the Taileries, hopeless and dejected. It is said she has become very unpopular on account of her bigotry.

Change in the Militury Situation. Special to the Courrier des Etats-Unis.

PARIS, Aug. 24 .- A decided change is apparent in our military situation within the last forty-eight hours. We look back upon ourselves after three months of disappoint ment and defeat, and to-morrow perhaps we shall take the offensive. Such at least is the opinion which prevails at the War Department and throughout official circles.

The Retreat on Chalons. This is the intelligence which I have obtained after the defeat of Froschweifer:-The debris of the corps engaged retreated in pretty good order upon Saverne and Nancy, whence they were transported to Chalons by the Strasburg Railway as rapidly as the disorganized service of that line would permit. Other Coocentrations at Chalons.

On the other hand, part of the troops encamped in Centerbad, south of Alsace, as well as the large garrison of Belfort, were sent forward to Chalons by the Paris and Muhlhouse Railway. At the same time an expeditionary force concentrated at Cherbourg, in order to operate on the shores of the Bal. tic, and nearly forty thousand troops of the line were also despatched to Chalons, where they arrived in five days. The Total Forces.

These forces, added to fifteen thousand regulars from Paris and the frontier towns near Belgium, made up an effective army of one hundred thousand mon. Thirty-five thousand of the Garde Mobile were also added to them, and under the able direction of General Trochu these forces, lately entirely distinct, have not been slow to consolidate into an army homogeneous and inured to war, and provided with all necessary material for a campaign.

Another Army at Paris. After completing the formation of this

Paris letters say the great fear of the Parisians is that some success of the French arms may enable the Emperor to regain Paris.

When France will Treat for Peace. Correspondents of London newspapers concur that the French authorities will only treat for peace beyond the Rhine.

Dense fogs still cover the battle-fields. Bazaine and the Main Army, It is believed in Strasburg that Bazaine has been severed from the main French army

and his power completely paralyzed. The Advance on Paris. Chalons has been abandoned. It is said

that the forces of the Crown Prince will to-day enter that city as well as Rheims, meeting with no resistance, while Prince Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct. A Mege Improbable.

La Liberte of to-day, referring to information received from private sources, says that a siege of Paris is altogether improbable now. The Battle on Sunday.

The Patrie repeats formally that the Prussians were defeated in the battle of Sunday.

A Cheerful French View. PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Journal Officiel today publishes an article, of which the following is an extract: - "Our ports are free. Our fleet will strike boldly in the North and Baltic Seas. Our commerce and industry are active. Our credit is good. There can be no comparison of our finances with those of the enemy. Prussia looked for treachery and discouragement here, and uneasily wonders at the promptitude of the nation in arming and organizing, and understands by this time the more the struggle is prolonged the better is our situation. Our resources in men and money are inexhaustible.

"Though invaded, France arms the entire nation. Neutral powers remain friendly, but comprehend that there cannot now be any question of mediation."

A bus PEmpereur ! The Siecle this morning, commenting on the item of news that the Imperial headquarters are at Rheims, says:-""Who cares? Mac-Mahon can only have one headquarters-the centre of operations. The Imperial headquarters can only be a superfluity, an embarrassment, a pretext for losing battles. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of Imperial headquarters anywhere near those of the Commander-in-Chief."

English Discount Rate Again Reduced. LONDON, Aug. 25-1'30 P. M.-The Bank

of England has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent.

MacMahon's Army. It is reported here that the whole of Mac-Mahon's army left Rheims on Monday.

Prussian Concentration. It is believed that the Crown Prince will join the armies in front of Metz. There are strong detachments of Prussians at Chaumont and Brienne.

Sortie at Toul.

The garrison of Toul made a sortie yesterday, and seven hundred Prussians were killed and wounded in the action that followed.

This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Aug. 25-11'30 A. M.-Consols opened at 91% for money and account. American securities fat. United States 5-30s of 1562, 863; of 1865, oid, 56; and of 1867, 85; 10-40s, 82. Railways heavy; Brie, 17; Illinois Central, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 22%. LIVERPOOL Aug. 25-11:30 A. M.-Cotton

LIVERFOOL, Aug. 25-11-30 A. M.-Cotton opened dull; uplands, 90,91, d.; Orleans, 91,691, d. Sales to-day estimated at 5000 bales.