FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The Battle of Beaumont.

Where it was Fought.

THE FIGHTING AROUND METZ.

The Battles of Sunday and Tuesday.

Important Particulars.

The Views of the Leaders.

Paris and its Perils.

Trochu, Palikao, and

BEFORE METZ.

THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 14.

Forther Details of the Engagement of August 14-Interruption of Bazaine's Retreat.

The London Standard's correspondent furnishes the following particulars of the first battle near Metz-that of Sunday, August 14-in addi-

tion to those received by cable:-At 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the French army, 180,000 men strong, was encamped all around army, 180,000 men strong, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previously a battle was considered as imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out of the woods they occupied. The Prussian army of Prince Frederick Charles, or rather the corps, now united, of Field-Marshal Steinmetz, 180,000 men strong, had taken its position on the road to Boulay, at the point intersecting that to Borny. The road from Bellenoir and Borny up to the forest of that place was occupied by the Prussians, part of their divisions being concealed by the woods. Skirmishing had been going on all the morning, but it was probable that no serious engagement would take place. At 1:30 the French troops received orders to retreat from their position, to go in the direction of Verdun, it was said. At 2 o'clock the avant-garde division were crossing the Moselle the avant-garde division were crossing the Moselle on a pontoon bridge thrown across a few hours pre-

viously, and the luggage, material, and provisions of the army were crossing the other bridges in the direction of Longueville. The equipages of the Emperor had already left, and Prince Napoleon first, and half an hour after the Emperor himself, were leaving Metz on horseback in the same direction. At 3 o'clock P. M. the 3d Corps. De Caen, the 4th Corps, Ladmirault, and la Garde Imperiale, Bourwere preparing also to leave their encamps, when suddenly the Prussians were seen to prepare for battle, some of their regiments taking position as tirailleuzs, some others preparing offensive movements in front of the woods of Borny, and in the direction of Grizy and Morcey les Metz. The intention was unmistakable. I was in it—in the very heart of it. I made up my mind to re-main; in fact, all retreat was for me impossible, and

main; in fact, all retreat was for me impossible, and it leaves to me the advantage to give you my ocular impressions; but I am so fatigued you must excuse my style of writing. The French troops, under the command of Marshal Bazaine, were composed of 3d and 4th Corps and la Garde Imperiale. They were fronting Borny, Gr.Ly, and Mercey les Metz, the Imperial Guard forming the reserve near the Fort de Quentin. At 44, the attack commenced. commenced. A heavy fire of artillery was at once heard in every direction, the soldiers of the Prussian Landwehr heading the Prussian corps d'armee. The For me, confusion all around-men falling in every direction, columns whirling around us, bullets whistling their deadly work through the ranks. It is awful to be cool in the middle of such a bloody holocaust; the cries of the wounded, the imprecations of the failing soldiers, the rage of their friends-all seem frantic and demoniacal; but no, it is not the night mare, a friend of my infancy is close by me at the head of his battalilons, the well-known Baron de Vatry, commander of the Voltigeurs de la Garde; he reminds me of the danger I am incurring withou reason; but his words sound like a murmur of the reason; but his words sound like a murmur of the wind; he himself disappears in the smoke, and I continued to look and be nearly certain that I should not come back to tell you my tale. A battery of artillery with a mitrallieuse was making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks. I heard frantic bravos announcing its new exploits. The fire was so well directed, the precision so great, that each-fire was positively mowing the Prussian army, who were fightner in desprease way their artillery realizing to the positively mowing the Prussian army, who were ngaling in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the other, and destroying French battallons right and left. At 7 o'clock P. M. the Prussians were mailing a movement of retreat. A mitraillense had been twice taken from the French, and although it is only one of the hundreds of incidents of the battle, I mention of the hundreds of incidents of the battle, I mention it as it led to an important result. For the last hour one of the greatest efforts of the French has had for object to dislodge the Frusslans from the woods of Borny, their troops being protected by that natu-ral rampart. The brave Colonel of the 44th Infantry, 2d Division, in retaking the mitrailleuse, was the

follow the same tactics as at Fornach and Freschwiller, which consists of keeping out of sight their masses, their best divisions, and when the result of the battle seems to be in favor of their opponent, to change defeat into victory by that opponent, to change defeat into victory by that powerful movement of immense bodies of troops planging suddenly on the enemy; but this time Marshal Bazaine had prepared a match for them. The Imperial Guard, commanded by Bourbaki, had been kept in reserve; their artillery, from a strong position, began the defensive, the grenadiers advanced, and from that moment till a quarter to 9 you might have thought you were in the middle of the eruption of Mount Vesuvins. Fort de Quentin sweeping with its powerful batteries the flank of the advancing columns, regiments of cavalry charging

cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging suddenly from the woods, and precipitating themselves as an infuriated torrent on the French divisions; it was only a pretext, for it was expected that the Prussians would

advancing columns, regiments of cavalry charging on the wings, at a quarter to 9 precisely the Prussians were retreating, leaving from 23,000 to 24,000 men hors de combat. The French have lost close on to 4,000 men killed or wounded. One hundred and forty thousand Prussians took part in the fight against 70,000 Frenchmen (posi-tively). Owing to the Fort Quentin slaughtering the enemy, the guard, except its artillery and a brigade of grenadiers, did not fight. They were kept in re-serve to the last. During the combat the rest of the French army was retiring on the route to Verdun, and at 9 o'clock I followed the Imperial Guard, re-

treating in the same direction, the day's work over. A French Account of the same Engagement-Napoleon's Narrow Escape from Capture. The correspondent of the Paris Figure gives the following description of the battle of Sun-

On taking command Marshal Bazaine, seeing the ountry invaded on three sides by the armies of rice Frederick Charles, Prince Frederick William, and Marshal Steinmetz, contemplated uniting the scattered French troops at Metz in order to be able to confront the enemy. One point in this movement was at Borny, a small village at the junction of the Boulsy, St. Avold, and Forbach roads. There the Boulay, St. Avold, and Forbach roads. There the enemy advanced, confident of triumph after his easy victory at Styring. While, therefore, on Sunday, Aug 14, the enemy had decided to cross the Moselle and leave Metz behind him, a great movement was taking place in the Franch camp, Seneral Ladmirault was preparing to turn Metz on the north, and thus separate himself from General De Caen, who would enter the city, when the enemy, who was well posted at Noisseville, Montoy, and Coiney, had the boldness to open freen us. The troops halted, The

soldiers of Ladmiranit, who had already left by the ravine of Valliere, returned and advanced towards the Prussians. In an instant the fire thus opened to Grigy by way of Borny, being a length of nearly six miles. The Prussians never resist such an six miles. The Prussians never resist such an attack. The cann made continued from 4 to 5 o'clock. It ceased then for an hour to allow the infantry and mitral cuses to do their work, and refantry and mitral euses to do their work, and recommenced at 6%, ceasing only when the enemy
had abandoned their positions. It was one of the
most glorious feats of the war. The enemy
left 8000 dead on the field, while our loss
was scarcely 1000. General Picard, commander
of one of the divisions of the imperial Guard, told
me next day that he had never seen anything so terrible as the battle-field of Borny. Rows of men
were lying in the order they stood; and the wounded
were in some cases under the dead. This was the
work of the French mitrailleuses. It must be said,
however, that the Prussian steel cannon did us considerable damage. It was the battle of Borny that nowever, that the Prussian steel cannon did us considerable damage. It was the battle of Borny that the Emperor spoke of in his despatch dated Longaeville, the evening of the 14th. This battle corresponded with our passage of the Moselle, which it enabled us to do, since it prevented three Prussian corps advancing together, but it occurred twelve miles from where the despatch would make it be supposed it took place.

supposed it took place.

The Emperor left Metz at 3-30 on the same Sunday as the battle, and repaired to Longueville, a small village on the road lowards Verdun and Nancy, and stongal there with Colorad Verdun and Nancy, and village on the road towards Verdun and Nancy, and stopped there with Colone! Henocque. His star encamped in the neighboring fields. Being, as usual, well informed on his movements, the Prussians designed to capture the Emperor. During the night they were hid in the small cluster of trees around the Frescaty chatean, and on the Orly and Maison Rouge farms before Longueville. On the 15th the Prussians sent a squadron of Uhlans across the railroad bridge, while they directed the lire of their guns on the village of Moulins, situated to the left of Longueville, and also on the road on the right, in order to cut of relief. But our engineers blew up the bridge, under fire, and the Uhlans, finding their line of retreat cut of, surrendered without striking a line of retreat cut off, surrendered without striking a blow. During this movement Fort St. Quentin, which commands that side, sent some balls to the Prussian batteries which suppressed their fire. It was the first act of the Garde Mobile, and it was an

King William's Account of the First Engage-ment Before Metz.

The following is a full translation of King

William's despatch to the Queen of Prussia concerning the first engagement before Metz. It was dated Heerny, Monday, Aug. 15,7:30 P. M.: "I returned from the field of battle at Metz at 3 o'clock to-day.
"The advanced guard of the 7th Army Corps at-

tacked the retreating enemy at about 5 o'clock yes-terday evening. The latter made a stand, and was reinforced gradually by troops from the fortresses. The 13th Division and a part of the 14th supported the advanced guard, as also part of the 1st Army Corps. A very bloody fight ensued along the whole line, and the enemy was thrown back at all points The pursuit was continued up to the glac's of the outworks. The nearness of the fortress allowed the enemy in many instances to secure his wounded. After our wounded had been secured the troops marched to their old bivouses at dawn. The troops have all fought with incredible and admirable ener-

"I have seen many, and have thanked them hear-tily. The rejoicing is really affecting. I have just spoken to Generals Steinmetz, Zastrow, and Man-teuffel."

THE BATTLE OF AUGUST 16.

The French News Account of the Engagement of Tuesday.

METZ, Aug. 17—Evening.—A serious encounter took place near Gravelotte yesterday. We gained a victory, but suffered great loss.

VERDUN, Aug. 17-4:50 P.M.-A telegram received VERDUN, Aug. 17—450 P.M.—A telegram received from Briey reports incessant fighting in the direction of Mars-la-Tour, adding that it appears to be a formidable battle, and that large numbers of wounded French and Prussians are being conveyed to Briey. On the other hand, it is announced that a body of about 1200 men of the Prussian artillery and cavalry is encamped upon the plateau between Briey and St. Jean, and is sending out scouts, who have entered Briey. Travellers whose accounts deserve belief, coming from Mars-la-Tour, state that a serious encounter took place between the French troops ous encounter took place between the French troops and a large number of the corps d'armee, resulting in the repulse of the latter upon the Moselle, under the vigorous attack of the cavalry of the Guards. It is rumored that Generals Bataille and Froissard

The French Official Account. VERDUN, Aug. 17-3.05 P. M.—The Marshal, Commander-in-Chief, sends the following despatch to the Minister of the Interior: -HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 16 .- This morning about ?

o'clock the corps d'armee commanded by Prince Frederick Charles directed a vigorous attack on the

right of our positions. The division of cavairy (Forlo's) and the 2d Army Corps, commanded by General Frossard, well sustained the attack. The corps echeloned to the right and left of Rezonville came up successively to take part in the action, which lasted until night fell. The enemy deployed considerable forces, and several times returned to the attack, but was vigorously repulsed. We have everywhere retained our posi-tion and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

Our losses are also serious. General Bataille is wounded. In the hottest of the fight a regiment of Uhlans charged the staff of the Marshal, and twenty men of the escort were placed hors de combat. The captain who commanded them was killed. At s o'clock in the evening the enemy was repulsed along the whole line. The number of troops engaged is

estimated at 120,000. The German Official Account. The following is the official Gemnan report:-

Poir-A-Mousson, August 17-7-10 P. M. Yesterday Lieutenant General Alversleben ad vanced with the 3d Army Corps westward of Metz, on the road to the enemy's retreat towards Verdun. A bloody fight took place between the divisions of Generals De Caen, Ladmirault, Frossard, Canrobert, and the Imperial Guard and the 10th Corps succes-sively, supported by portions of the sth and 9th Corps, under command of Prince Frederick Charles. Notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy they were driven back to Metz, after a hot fight lasting twelve hours. The loss of linautry, cavalry and artillery on both sides is very considerable; on our side Generals von Doering and Van Wedel have been killed, and Generals von Rauet and Von Greuter

His Majesty the King greeced the victoriously main-the field of battle, which they had victoriously main-Von Verdy. His Majesty the King greeted the troops to-day on

IMPERILLED PARIS.

Trochu's Reply to the Criticisms on His Pro-Eclamation-Why the "Gauche" was Sup-

In answer to the criticisms upon the alleged objectionable passages in his proclamation issued on taking command of Paris, General Trochu wrote the foliowing:-

Paris, Aug. 19 .- While appreciating, with a friendliness for which I thank you, the docu-ment by which in the night of my return from the army I put myself in communication with the people of Paris, you appear to desire explanations on the subject of the following pas-

sage in my proclamation:-"I appeal to men of all parties, belonging myself, s is well known in the army, to no party but that of the country. I appeal to their devotedness to re-strain by moral authority those ardent spirits who cannot restrain themselves, and to do justice with their own hands on those men of the party who see in the public calamity only an occasion to satisfy

their detes able appetites." I have all my life been for free discussion and to the explanations you call for I will add my profession of faith. The error of all the Governments which I have known has been to consider force as the ultima ratio of power. All, without exception, have more or less relegated to the back ground that true force, the only force which is efficacious, at all times the only decisive force when the difficult problems which agitate civilization are to be resolvedmoral force. All these Governments have been

moral force. All these Governments have been more or less personal, not perceiving that impersonal power which considers Itself but as the delegation of the nation—which thinks and acts but in the interest of the nation, and never for its own interest—which submits cheerfully to all the control which it may please the nation to require—which is loyal, sincere, ardent for the public good, and ever guided by principles of public honesty—is alone in possession of that moral force the power of which I have defined. It is in this spirit that I addressed the population of Paris: it is in this spirit that I have tion of Paris; it is in this spirit that I have lived, and that in the measure of my ability and

my position I have struggled against those errors which have brought the country to the state of mourning in which she is. I have asked for the assistance of men of all parties, offering mine gratuitously, without reserve, and as I have said, and I could not say more, with all my heart, and this is what I understand by the purely moral assistance which I ask for. The idea of maintaining order in Paris, now a prey to most legitimate anguish and consequent agitation, fills me with horror and disgust. The idea of maintaining order by the ascendancy of patriotism freely expressing itself, and by the feeling of honor amidst the manifest perils of the nation, inspires me with hope and serenity. But the problem is an arduous one. I cannot solve it alone. I can only solve it by the help of all those who have the same faith and belief that I have. This is what I mean by moral force. But a moment may come when Paris, menaced throughout the whole extent of her perimeter, and suffering from the trials of a siege, will be to a certain extent given over to that special class of scoundrels (gredius) who see in the public calamity only an occasion to satisfy their detestable appetites. These are the men who go about the alarmed city crying "we are betrayed!" break into hosses, and pillage them. It is such men only that I recommend all honest people to seize by the collar in the absence of the public force which will be on the ramparts. I meant nothing more. I beg you, Mr. Editor, to receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration. GENERAL TROCHU.

A Curlous French View of a French Victory. The following is an extract from the article signed Pierre Baragnon, in the Centre Gauche, which led to the suppression of that journal a few hours before General Trochu came into

"How absurd are the organs which boast of 'victory.' Is it victory because the Emperor just escaped being made prisoner? Is it victory because our army was not cut in two on the Mo selle? Is it victory because, after four days' fighting, we at length shook offan enemy which all that time harassed our retreat? If it is victory, where are the prisoners, the guns, and the to show for it? If the Prussians should take the Emperor prisoner let them keep him. Not a particle of our national genius or honor will go with him. Let his wife and son share with him the carefully-prepared luxuries of an opulent exile. At all events, may the hand which traced the proclamation abandoning Metz to its fate draw up no more bulletins of the Grand Armee on the banks of the Mense. May such sad comedies be spared us in the future. He is already called by his former flatterers in the Corps Legislatif his Majesty Invasion III, and it is notorious that only to avoid difficulty while the enemy is at our gates his deposition is postponed for a short time by a tacit compro-

M. Thiers on the Defense of the Capital. In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif on August 17, M. Gambetta having proposed that the Chamber should meet from day to day, M.

Thiers said:-"The proposition that has been made for our future meeting is so simple and so sincere in in-tention that it cannot create division among us. Permanence does not mean sitting for four, five, or six hours consecutively; that would neither be useful nor advisable; but that we should be present and should hold daily a patriotic meet-ing for the interchange of ideas, and to receive communications from the Government. All of us are continually receiving from all parts of France instructive letters and propositions, of which are very useful, as that which has been made for the provisionand I have already called the atten-tion of the Government to it. After visiting the great works around Paris, I am convinced that Paris can offer an unconquerable resistance to the enemy. I am convinced that before those lofty walls the now powerful and novel fortune will be arrested. When they were constructed it was not anticipated that France would be outraged, and it is not an outrage to France to say that if fortune should again betray us there will be at one point an invincible obstacle which will arrest the enemy. I am persuaded that it will be so, if we will; and that we all in our hearts rise to the level of the great events amidst which we live. With respect to the propo-sition which has been made it is deserving of adoption. It is important to make a desert around the enemy if he should, advance, and to provide abundance for ourselves. At the first danger which threatened the capital entire France would rush forth to defend it. But we must insure that all those who have a heart and a gun shall be certain to find means of subsistence in Paris. The means of doing so are simple. In 1814 and 1815 all the inhabitants of the country round retired into Paris, bringing with them their provisions and their cattle, of which they thus deprived the enemy. They will again do so now, still more readily if they have the assurance of obtaining remunerative prices, and at the same time they will aid in the defense. I therefore beg the Ministers not to consider this proposition as one which may give rise to dissension. I beg them to accept it; for there can be no more useful or proper precaution adopted. And if extensive merchants should offer their services as intermediaries, I beg they may be accepted, for there can be no more useful or prudent precaution." 'The Minister of Commerce replied:-"One word with respect to the question of provisioning Paris, which M. Thiers has so properly raised. The subject has constantly engaged the attention of the Government. I should say that on my accession to office I found that preparation had already been begun by my predecessor. I will limit my-self to two declarations. We are in a position to insure the provisioning of Paris; and among the means of obtaining that object, we shall certainly make use of that which M. Thiers has

Count de Palikao on Trochu's Appointment to the Governorship of Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif, on the 19th of August, Count de Palikao, Minister of War, spoke as follows:-"The nomination of General Trochu to the

chief command in Paris excited some surprise, but nothing is more simple. In the prevision of eventualities which might occur, but which we have no reason whatever at this moment to fear, it was necessary to concentrate in an energetic hand the forces destined for the defense of the capital. This idea was one of the first that presented itself to us since our short tenure of power. I therefore recalled General Trochu from the command of a corps d'armee, and directed him to undertake the organization of the defense of the capital. Such is the reason of the choice, and no other. (Applause.) Now, on the subject of our military operations, I have to say that the corps of General Steinmetz, which occupies the centre of the Prussian army, sustained such heavy losses that he was obliged to ask for an armistice to bury his dead, as that was to merely gain time. (Movement of adhe-sion.) The Prussian division, which had advanced as far as St. Mihlel, could not continue its march. I can announce to you as certain that the entire corps of lancers of Count Bis-marck has been annihilated. That is the word for not a man remains. (Sensation.) The best proof of the ill success of the Prussian army is telegram given in the Brussels journals announcing a combat, but does not say a word of victory. (Applause.) If there had been the slightest success, the despatch would not have failed to signalize a victory. A troop of Prussian dragoons had advanced into a village in the neighborhood of Schlestadt. The peasants armed themselves and killed ten and took some others prisoners. (Loud applause.)
The honorable Minister left the tribune and

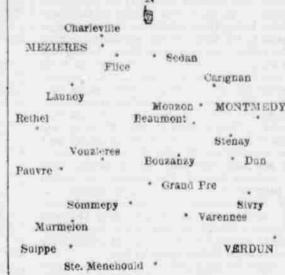
the Chamber amid general marks of appro-

THE BATTLE OF BEAUMONT.

The Great Conflict of Monday and Tuesday, and Where it was Fought.

The grand crash of arms on the Meuse has come at last, and we can gather from the reports thus far received the fact that MacMahon's prime object of effecting a junction with Bazaine has been effectually defeated. Until fuller details of the battle than are furnished by last night's despatches are received, we can only designate the locality in which it was fought.

It would seem that on Monday MacMahon made a move from the neighborhood of Rethel, midway between Rheims and Mezieres, toward Montmedy, directly east. Near Beaumont he encountered the Prusslan forces, and after a two days' conflict was driven back across the Meuse in the neighborhood of Mouzon, and finally retreated to Sedan. Below we give an outline of the battle-field and its surroundings.



The Meuse flows in a northwest direction past Sivry, Dun, Stenay, Mouzon, and Sedan, aud then passes between Mezieres and Charleville. whence it tends to the north and disappears in neutral territory. The Belgian frontier runs parallel with a line drawn from Montmedy through Carignan to Sedan, just beyond which it takes a turn to the north, forming the eastern boundary of a projecting tongue of French soil.

From Montmedy to Sedan the boundary line is distant only about five miles from the line drawn between these two points. The Aisne, in its upward course, flows past Rethel to the east for about ten miles, where it turns to the south, passing Vouzieres, beyond which its general course is southeast.

Mouzon is on the right or east bank of the Meuse, 9 miles southeast of Sedau and 8 miles northwest of Montmedy, which last-named place, it will be remembered, is 25 miles due north of Verdun. Mouzon is about 30 miles west northwest of Verdun, and is within 10 miles of the Belgian frontier, and about 4 miles from the railroad running in a southeast direction from Mezieres to Montmedy and Thionville.

Beaumont, where the battle is said to have medy, to the west of the Meuse, and in a line with Mouzon and Bouzanzy.

Mezieres is 47 miles northeast of Rheims and 50 miles northwest of Montmedy. Sedan is 11 miles E. S. E. of Mezieres. Rethel is 23 miles southwest of Mezieres and 34 miles northwest of Rheims, being situated directly on a line between these two cities, which are connected by railroad. From Rethel to Verdun the distance is about 50 miles, Vouzieres being directly on the line between the two places at a distance of 15 miles from the first named, 25 miles southwest of Ste. Menehould, and 40 miles directly south of Rethel is Chalons.

The other towns named in the above outline, which are accurately located, will probably figure in the reports of the great battle which are yet to come.

SAARBRUCK.

The Herole Daring of the Women-What General von Goeben Thought of Them. A war correspondent of an English journal gives some remarks of General von Goeben on incidents in the fight at Saarbruck .--

"The thing which struck me the most in the whole of the fight," said the General, "was the deliberate heroism displayed by the Saarbruck women. They entered the lines, bullets and grape-shot flying fast and thick, in a cart, dismounted, and carried the baskets and bottles, with which they intended to refresh the weary troops, right forward where they thought they might be wanted. If a ball or bullet struck the ground or an object close to them, they started, but immediately after walked on as if noth-ing had happened." So much to the eternal credit of these women. On one of the superior officers asking the General what effect the French artillery—not the mitrallieuses—had had on the German troops, the reply was not quite intelligible in its first half, but the following statement is as authentic as the de-scription given above:—"During the last half hour or so, the French, probably imagining that a certain part of the ground was occupied by our reserves, kept up a furious grape fire upon it, the shot con-stantly whisting in the air, and of course hitting no one," A third observation is as follows:- "The noise, gentlemen, which the present rapid way of firing, together with the mitrallieuses, creates is something deafening, and I certainly never in 1866 heard anything like it."

President Grant.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 1 .- President Grant and family and Secretary Fish left West Point this morning in the steamer Mary Powell for New York.

Obltaary. WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 1 .- A. H. Galloway (colored), State Senator and Republican politician, died this morning.

Philadelphia Trade Report. Thursday, Sept. 1.—There is a good demand for Timothy, and it seils freely at \$5.75@\$5.87% @ bushel. Prices of Cloverseed are entirely nominal,

Flaxseed is scarce and wanted at \$2.25. The Flour market continues very dull, and the inquiry both for shipment and home use is extremely limited. Prices, however, have undergone no change, but the tendency is in favor of buyers. About 700 barrels changed hands, mostly extra family at \$5-25@5-50; \$7@7-50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; \$7@7 to for Pennsylvania, and \$7@ 7-25 for Indiana and Ohio, including some fancy at \$7 to@8 to, and extras at \$5 87 1/46. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. We quote the former

at \$6, and the latter at \$5-25 @ bbl. Wheat is coming in freely, and meets an extremely limited inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels new indiana red at \$1 40; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. at \$142; and 1800 bushels Indianawhite at \$145. Rye is dull; sales of 1400 bushels Western at \$200c. Corn is small demand, and meets a limited inquiry. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 97c. Western do, at 95c.; and 1200 bushels mixed at 863 western do, at woo, and revo business mixed at sage \$70. Oats are in better request, with sales of Penn-sylvania at \$6052c.; Western at 44047c. for black, and 50052c. for white. Whisky is firmer. Sales of 50 barrels Western

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS BY CABLE.

The Battle of Beaumont.

FirstReportsConfirmed

Prussian Victory

Paris Has not Heard of It

How France Lost Austria

Go! We Fight Without You!'

Bavarian Troops Disbanding.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Victory at Beaumont Confirmed. London, Sept. 1.—The Independance Belge, of Brussels, of yesterday says MacMahon, while on the heights of Vaux on Tuesday, advancing to Montmedy, was attacked by the Germans and flung back with dreadful carnage. This region of country is now absolutely depopulated.

This corresponds with the Prussian account of the action near Beaumont reported late last

France and Austria.

Paris, Sept. 1 .- La Liberte says:-"Austria pledged herself to France to move on Prussia simultaneously if subsidized. Ollivier, being then Prime Minister, agreed. The money promised was not paid. Austria pressed the matter on France, when Ollivier replied, 'Go; we fight without you.'''
The Bavarians Return Home.

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- The Bavarians are returning home and disbanding. A mutiny has occurred among some of the regiments of the Bayarian Landwehr. Arming the Paris Home Guard. PARIS, Sept. 1.-Three hundred thousand old

have been seized and distributed to the force now collected here for the defense of this city. Vienna Not on Time. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- A Vienna telegram denies

muskets, discovered in the hands of dealers,

that Bazaine was ever caged at Metz. Another Battle is Reported at Armigny on August 30. No particulars or report of the result have been received.

Parls Has Not Heard of Beaumont. PARIS, Sept. 1 .- The Public says there has been no fighting. The Government, however. has good news. MacMahon's march has been undisturbed. The Count of Palikao warns newspapers against publishing pending important

movements of the army. Reported Successes of Bazaine. Bazaine has won several small engagements. He forbids correspondents to affix the name of the place whence they write.

Ollivier-The Removal of the Ministry.

go to Tours immediately.

Ollivier is now in Paris. Though the panic here is over the Ministers

French Accounts of the Battle of Beaumont. Paris, Sept. 1 .- No news has been received here of any decisive battle, nor is it believed one has been fought. MacMahon simply telegraphs that he has crossed the Meuse without being harassed by the enemy. Other accounts say there was fighting by detached portions of MacMahon's and Prince Charles' armies, with alternate advantages to both sides and severe losses accompanying.

The Bank of England. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- The officers of the Bank of England announce a further reduction in the minimum of discount of one-half per cent. The rate is now 314 This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 1—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for money and account. American securities steady. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, o.d., 88%; and of 1867, 86%; 10-40s, 83. Railways steady. Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great Western. 32 Western, 23, LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; uplands, 8%d.; Orleans, 9%d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 1-1 30 P. M .- Consols 92 for money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 85½; of 1865, old, 88. Railways easier.
Liverroot, Sept. 1—130 P. M.—Cotton firm.
Sales now estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Paymaster A. W. Russell, United States Navy, of Washington, is ordered to relieve Paymaster Robert Pettit, at Philadelphia, on the 1st of October.

Midshipmen Martial C. Dimock, John B. Milton, John B. Collins, Ferdinaud H. Gentoch, Charles H. Lyman, and Henry R. Pennington have been ordered to duty without delay on board the Severn, now at Norfolk. Falled to Pass.

Second Assistant Engineer Hugh L. (line, of the Severn, has failed to pass examination for promotion. The Tallapoosa

on her way North will sail so as to reach Portsmouth, N. H., on the 8th of September. The !Kansas.

The fourth-rate steamer Kansas has been reported ready for service at this yard. She will not proceed to sea under two months, when she is to go on some special expedition. The President is expected here on the 6th.

Purchase of Fuel for the Navy. In pursuance of an act of Congress regulating the purchase of fuel for the Executive Depart-

ments, Secretary Robeson has appointed R. W. Abert inspector, weigher, and measurer of fuel for the Navy Department and naval establishments of the United States,

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Relief of French Wounded. San Francisco, Aug. 31.—The French Sanitary Committee to-day remitted \$10,000 to Paris.

The total collections reach tully \$40,000. The menthly subscriptions about to about \$6000. U. S. S. Jamestown. The United States ship Jamestown was spoken

on August 5, all well.

A mail-bag has been received from the James -

Enrthquakes. Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt in Shasta county, Cal., yesterday.

Another Vega Expedition.

Late advices from Northwestern Mexico state that Placedo Vega has organized another expedition. He demands \$100,000 and complete immunity for the arrest of young Mejia, on which conditions he promises to release him.

Otherwise he threatens to kill him. European War News In Mexico. The European war creates intense excitement amongst the Germans in Mexico. The German sympathizers contribute liberally to the cani-

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Republican State Convention.
St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The Republican State
Convention assembled at Jefferson City to-day. About eight hundred delegates were present, of whom one hundred were colored. Much excitement and confusion prevailed. J. F. Benjamin was finally made temporary Chairman, and the convention adjourned until

FROM THE STATE.

Return of Bishop Shanahan from Rome.

next Thursday.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—Bishop Shanahan arrived last night from the Œcumenical Council. He was met at the depot by several hundred people and escorted to the parsonage. Mass was celebrated to-day in honor of his

Fire at Beverly, N. J. BEVERLY, N. J., Sept. 1.—A small building used for making shoemakers' wax was totally destroyed by fire this morning.

GREAT SAFE ROBBERY.

The Methodist Book Concern in Fresh Tron-ble-It is Robbed of Over \$100,000. The N. Y. Herald of this morning has the

A great deal of commotion was observable yester-day morning among the black-coated gentlemen-who occupy offices on the upper floors of No. 805 Broadway. At an early hour there was hurrying to and fro along the galleries, whispering in the rear offices and in the front ones, especially in the rooms of the Board of Missions, where varying expressions of excitement and consternation chased each other over faces usually bland and complacent. It was discovered

THE GREAT SAVES had been robbed, and property variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000 carried away. On entering the room at that time a scene of great confusion presented itself. The floor was thickly strewn with papers, large leather wallets and bill books were scattered about, and here and there a tin box, forced open and emptied of its contents, lay in the position in which it had been carelessly thrown. Among the many papers thrown about the room were found to

REGISTERED UNITED STATES BONDS, No clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the robbery seemed to present itself to any of the reverend secretaries, who, after a series of consultations, finally sent to police headquarters for detectives. On examination the safes were found to be emutted of everything of negotiable value, including a service of silver plate belonging to the Rev. Mr. Depew, and other articles of silverware, the property of clergy-men who had used the facilities offered by the two large safes as a sort of

SAFE DEPOSIT. Not only silverware was left in this place of supposed security, but money and bonds in large amounts. Some small wallets containing the savings of a lifetime of frugality and economy by humble parish preachers and others, and larger ones, were well filled with the surplus accumulations of fortunate and fashionable pre'ates. Such of the bonds as were registered were quietly thrown on the floor, and those which were payable to bearer were invariably removed. The largest single lover is one of the secretaries of the Missionary Board,

ROBBED OF \$15,000. Hopes were entertained that at least one of the safes had resisted the efforts of the burglars to open it, as it was closed and could not be opened by aid of the key; but it was subsequently found that the thieves had opened it and closed it afterwards. Workmen were summoned from Marvin's safe factory, and after considerable delay they galacted.

workmen were summoned from Marvin's safe fac-tory, and after considerable delay they gained-access to the interior only to find that every article of value had been removed. It seemed very strange to a casual observer that the robbery should have been successfully performed by any one not well acquainted with the arrangements and familiar with the place. There are TWO NIGHT WATCHMEN on the outside of the building and one on the inside, and the only persons having rooms on the floor, with the exception of an artist and perhaps one

other person, are churchmen connected with some of the many Methodist concerns.

The money of the society was deposited in a different place, and that of the Book Concern was in a safe in another part of the building. It is therefore only individuals who lose now, though that loss may be almost irreparable to them and sweep away the sayings of the best part of their lives. the savings of the best part of their lives. There is reason to suspect that the robbery was perpetrated by

EXPERT BURGLARS, as they were shrewd enough not to appropriate any of the registered United States bonds, they being, of course, difficult and dangerous to negotiate. All bonds left by them were thrown with great recklessness about the apartment, together with empty wallets and miscellaneous papers, deeds, mortgages etc. The rather strange circumstance of the depre dation, however, is that the safes were in nowise injured but were opened by keys, and, as they were litted with combination locks, to open them the thieves must have obtained the combination numbers or characters. The safes were of Marvin's make and were considered first-class of their kind. It will be undoubtedly a considerable time before any exact estimate of the loss can be made out, as some of the valuables placed on deposit were so de-posited in boxes and other receptacles by clergymen and persons who are absent as missionaries, colporteurs, special agents, and on their midsummer vacations. Many of these gentlemen are now in Europe or distant States, and it is understood that as a general rule no record was left by them with the Concern as to the value of the deposits severally

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Mother Burned Alive While Trying to Res-cue Ber Children from the Finmen. A most heartrending catastrophe occurred in Da-viess county, near Owenaboro, Mo., on Saturday last, by which a most estimable lady met with a horrible

The residence of Mr. Benjamin Cox, a farmer living near that city, by some means accidentally took fre and in a few moments was wrapped in flames. Mr. Cox was absent from home at the time and Mrs. Cox who was engaged in her domestic duties, was startled by the smell of fire, rushed out of the house, and found it nearly enveloped in flames. Her children, all of them small, were in another portion of the house, and she called to them to come out. They did not appear at the moment, and, frantic with grief and with such a devotion as only a mother can have, she rushed into the burning building to rescue them from the flames. She wildly sought for her darlings, calling each by name, until, blinded and suffocated by the smoke and heat, she fell to the floor, and before assistance could reach her she fell a prey to the devouring flames. Her body was shockingly burned and mutilated. Her little children, for whose safety she sacrificed herself, managed to escape from the rear of the burning building unburn. The building and contents were totally destroyed, The residence of Mr. Benjamin Cox, a farmer ily-