WAR IN EUROPE.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

The Prussians Victorious.

The French Army Driven Back.

Details of the Battles.

Details of the Taking of Staarbruck.

LONDON, August 5.—A correspondent, who is endorsed by the London *Times*, as trustworthy and neutral, gives the following interesting details of the battle of Saarbruck: The French made some prisoners, but captured no cannon. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded. The French force in battle was estimated at thirty thousand men, and the Prussians at only six thousand. The artillery won the fight. There was but little infantry and no cavalry were engaged. It was the 59th Prussian regiment, and not the 58th as before reported, which was engaged in this battle. Three companies of the 40th held their ground against the French until the latter's force had fully developed its strength. The small force of Prussians then retired.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The following despatch has been received here from Neddersttebach, (a small village on Lauter river, near Weissenberg,) dated six o'clock on Thursday evening:

"We have won a bloody but brilliant victory. The left wing was the attacking body, and consisted of the 5th and 11th Prussian corps, with the 2d Bavarian. This force could be assailed by assault, under the eyes of the Prince Royal, the Fortress of Weissenberg and the heights between Weissenberg and Geisburg. General Donay's division of Marshal McMahon's French corps was decidedly defeated, being driven from its camp. General Donay was himself killed and five hundred prisoners were taken, none of them wounded. Many of the Turcos are among the captured. The Prussian General Kirchbach was slightly wounded. The Royal Grenadiers and Fifth Regiment of the line suffered heavy losses."

Weissenberg is situated on the Lauter river, which at that point forms the boundary between France and Rhenish Bavaria, or Palatinate. The Neustadt, Landau and Weissenberg Railroad passes through the town and connects with the road to Strasbourg. Lauterbourg is also situated on the Lauter, but nearer its confluence with the Rhine by 12 miles. There is no railroad laid down on the maps as running between Strasbourg and Lauterbourg. The town is within two miles of the Rhine. Weissenberg was reported as captured by the French on the 2d inst.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The victory of the Prussian Crown Prince in capturing Weissenberg and Geisll was brilliant but bloody. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind them their Gen. Donay killed and 500 prisoners, including many Turcos. The Prussians captured one cannon. The Prussian Commander Kirchbach was slightly wounded.

Confirmation of the Prussian Victory at Weissenberg.

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The *Journal* adds, in spite of the inferiority of their numbers our regiments resisted the efforts of the enemy for several hours with admirable heroism, when they were forced to give away. The loss of the enemy was so severe that he did not dare to pursue. While at Saarbruck we have broken the Prussian line, our own remains intact.

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The loss of the Prussians in the recent engagement reached 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The French forces decisively defeated the Prussians, who were but eight or ten thousand, while the attacking party numbered fully 30,000. The enemy was so severely crippled that he could not follow the French when they retired.

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MAYENCE, Sunday morning, eight o'clock. Yesterday a brilliant victory was won at Hagenau by the Third German army, under command of the Crown Prince, Frederick William, over the united French *corps d'armee* of Marshals M'Mahon, Canrobert and Bazaine. Full now about five thousand prisoners have been brought in, over one hundred of whom are officers. Besides these six mitrailleuses, thirty old cannon and two eagles were taken.

PARIS, Aug. 7—Evening.—No further news has been received from Marshal McMahon, but it is reported that he has been attempting to retreat upon Nancy.

General Frossard, when he retreated after the late engagement near Haguenau, left in the hands of the Prussians the entire baggage in an encampment of two divisions of his command.

Further Particulars of the Recent Great Battle.

BERLIN, August 8.—General Steinmotz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between General Von Goeben and the French force under General Frossard: "The fight was opened on our side by the Fourteenth Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forbach until night. The heights of Spiecheron were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy were thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile our Fifteenth Division had advanced from Voelklingen, taken Rossell, and reached Forbach at nightfall, the broken divisions of the French army being driven upon that point. There the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions and many prisoners were taken."

LONDON, August 8.—The Prussians claim that they will have eight hundred thousand men on the theatre of war by this evening.

PARIS, August 8—Noon.—The city of this hour is tranquil. The intense excitement prevailing during the night and early this morning has quieted down.

A levy *en masse* of the inhabitants of the Department of the Seine is expected to be made.

Marshal M'Mahon has telegraphed that he has established his headquarters at Saverne, a town in the Department of Bas Rhine, on the Paris and Strasbourg railway twenty miles westward of Strasbourg, indicating that he contemplates the evacuation of Strasbourg. Marshal M'Mahon telegraphed that his losses suffered less in the battle at Weerthe than has been supposed.

The greatest agitation prevails in all the cities of France, and especially in Paris. The patriotic ardor of the population is intense.

The Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile have asked permission to join the army at the front, that they may participate in the active movements for the defense of France.

Despatches from the Emperor's Head-quarters, last evening, state that Marshal M'Mahon, commanding the First corps, is concentrating his scattered forces. He has also opened communication with Gen. Douay, commanding the Fifth corps, lately located at Bitche.

The Prussian armies, which have been closely pressing the retreating commands of Generals M'Mahon and Frossard, have ceased the pursuit, and the main body of the German forces occupied St. Avold and encamped there.

A council of French generals have discussed the question of transferring the French headquarters from Metz, to the camp of Chalons.

The third army corps, under Marshal Bazaine, remains intact at Metz, and the Fourth corps d' armee, commanded by General l'Admirault, occupies Thionville. The body corps are in splendid fighting trim.

PARIS, Aug. 8. 2 P. M. The National Guard has been assigned to the defense of Paris. The troops clamor to be sent to the war. The fortifications surrounding the city of Paris are being placed in preparation to sustain a siege or assault. Guns have been mounted upon the new fortifications and troops are garrisoned in the barracks.

All able-bodied citizens of the municipality of Paris and the department of the Seine have been enrolled. All the citizens between the ages of thirty and forty have been incorporated in the ranks of the National Guard. Those under the age of thirty have been enrolled in the Garde Mobile.

The bourse was closed to-day.

PARIS, August 8—Midnight.—A garrison of eighteen thousand troops has been placed in Strasbourg, and the city is now prepared for a siege.

The dams of Moselle river have been opened, and Metz is now surrounded with water.

If the Prussian arms should prove victorious in future engagements the Republicans of Paris will sink all political and party questions and be undivided in the defense of their country.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a proclamation from the French Ministers, which says: "Frenchmen, let there be but a single cry issue from the breasts of all. Fulfill your duty to France as true Frenchmen, and let the whole people of the nation rise as in '92, and drive the invaders from our soil. Let our reverses be to us a school for future victories."

The French *Bulletin* the Imperial organ, asserts that at the battle near Woerthe, on Saturday last, Marshal M'Mahon, with only thirty-three thousand French troops, opposed one hundred and forty thousand Prussians.

METZ, August 8—Evening.—The Prussian advance has arrived at St. Avold. The French troops are concentrating in great numbers at this point. Reinforcements from the east and detachments from Thionville and other points are constantly arriving and forming a formidable camp. The morale of the entire army is superb. A battle between the two armies, it is expected, will be fought near here to-day.

LONDON, August 8—Midnight.—Authentic information has been received here to the effect that Austria and Italy have agreed to act in concert in the present European crisis, and that both have pledged themselves to render to France armed assistance if necessary for her security.

PARIS, August 8.—The funeral of Prevost Paradol will take place to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Times* of this morning says: "The French are in a critical position. It is a momentous question whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties. The war is marked by his usual hesitation, which is attributable to a random and purposeless strategy and puzzling inaction, which have probably brought calamity to the national army. The Emperor has allowed to accept battle instantly, yet he has on hand the task of concentrating his forces and restoring *esprit* to his defeated army, and this while his enemy is concentrating in the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon exact the reappearance of England in the character of a mediator.

LONDON, July 8.—Advices from Rome state that the French disasters came as a thunder clap, and that the Pope has asked Eugenie for just one ship to defend him from the Italians now organizing for the attack on papal authority and the papal dominions.

Latest By Telegraph.

ROME, August 8 -The last of the French Army of Occupation of Civita Vecchia, left to-day in the steamers Magellan and Panama, for Marseilles.

LONDON, August 9. The following official despatch is dated at Hamburg, in the Palatinate, 9:15 a. m., August 8th:

Yesterday after the battle of Woerth, the enemy retired in the greatest disorder. The French artillery fire was powerful, and tried to make a stand at Neiderbronn, but that town was taken by the Bavarians. The enemy retired over the Bitsche. The cavalry of Wurtemburg captured the enemy's stores and four pieces of artillery at Reichshofen. Dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army. This morning we have occupied Hagenau evacuated by the enemy. The German troops hold both sides of the Saar, having occupied Saar Guemines and Forbach, after a slight resistance by the French.

LIVERPOOL, August 9—12 M.—The buoyancy in the cotton market is attributed to the Prussian successes. The general impression here is that the Prussian victories augur a speedy restoration of peace.

MUNICH, August 9.—The King of Bavaria makes the following report concerning the battle of Woerth:

Early on the morning of the 7th inst., just as our troops had left their bivouac to march on Erzcolzheim, the thunder of cannon was heard. Our movements were hastened and we soon came up to the First Corp, which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed in action at once, and participated in the assault upon the heights of Gunstmne, which were carried about 5 o'clock, the French being repulsed in disorder, and with heavy loss.—The action was severe and sanguinary. The King has issued a congratulatory order to the Second Corps, thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry.

PARIS, August 9.—There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said officially that two millions of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

New Method of Making Conquests.

There is a new mode of displaying the attractions of a lady's wardrobe. Like most great inventions, this was the result of an accident. A number of ladies and gentlemen were ascending Catskill Mountain in a stage-coach. The trunk of a young lady fell off the vehicle, and its contents were scattered by the roadside. She alighted, and proceeded to gather up the sundries. A gentleman to whom she had just previously been introduced also alighted and assisted her. He was, perhaps, less interested in the nature of the contents of the trunk than in the good nature with which its fair owner accepted the situation. At all events, she had a further opportunity for a display of her good nature about a fortnight afterward, and she again exemplified that virtue by accepting him. And in due time she was properly authorized to acquire any amount of knowledge about the trunk, its contents, and its owner. This was the beginning of the "tip system." The drivers of vehicles at watering-places are rapidly acquiring the art, and already upset a young lady's trunk to order at a convenient turn of a road with a dexterity that evinces practice.

THE NEW YORK REGATTA.

The Magic Victorious—The Dauntless Second—The America Fourth—The Cambria Disabled.

CLIFTON, Staten Island, Aug. 8.—The signal was given to make ready at 11:25 o'clock A. M. At 11:31 o'clock the second gun was given. The Dauntless was away first, the Madge next, Tarolinta, Idler, Rambler, Cambria, Phantom and others following. The Tarolinta was fouled by the Halcyon.

As the starting gun was fired, the Cambria, sailed by Capt. Comstock, and eighteen men, which had been lying close under the Staten Island shore, expecting as her captain said, a six-knot breeze from the west, was surprised by the wind coming directly from the north, placing the vessel to the leeward of the fleet. Her mainsail was first sent up and the cable slipped when the breeze sent her off on the port tack instead of starboard, thus turning her head in shore. Her foresail and both jibs were sent up but failed to pay her off for nearly two minutes. This placed her near a mile behind the leading yacht. The jib-booms of the Halcyon fouled the mainsail of the Tarolinta just in the track of the Cambria, and made another delay. At last they were all off on the starboard track, making short winds until outside the narrows, when all ran under Coney Island point, and then stretched away for the southwest Spit, the Magic leading. Outside of Sandy Hook the Breeze slackened about one-half. After rounding the light ship the Cambria sent up a fore gaff cap sail. Almost immediately a gust of wind from the southward struck her, and as the foretopmast was set very taut, it was carried away just above the cap. Still she kept on.

At the home stake boat the official time was as follows:

Magic	3h. 33m. 54s.
Dauntless	3h. 35m. 27s.
Idler	3h. 37m. 23s.
America	3h. 47m. 38s.
Phantom	3h. 50m. 38s.
Madge	3h. 53m. 7s.
Silvie	3h. 52m. 12s.
Cambria	4h. 1m. 57s.
Fleetwing	4h. 2m. 45s.
Halcyon	4h. 9m. 15s.
Tarolinta	4h. 10m. 23s.
Madeline	4h. 14m. 14s.
Calypso	4h. 15m. 29s.
Widgeon	4h. 15m. 39s.
Rambler	4h. 17m. 58s.

On the allowance for measurement, the adjusted time for the race was as follows:

Magic winning the cup	3h. 58m. 21s.
Idler	4h. 2m. 23s.
America	4h. 2m. 51s.
Madge	4h. 5m. 18s.
Halcyon	4h. 5m. 1s.
Cambria	4h. 10m. 38s.
Fleetwing	4h. 11m. 28s.
Tarolinta	4h. 17m. 28s.
Sylvie	4h. 23m. 28s.
Dauntless	4h. 29m. 23s.
Phantom	4h. 30m. 48s.
Widgeon	4h. 38m. 28s.
Calypso	4h. 40m. 57s.
Madeline	4h. 42m. 36s.
Rambler	4h. 58m. 58s.

The Magic is owned by Franklin Osgood of New York, is 57.2 tons, and has the area of 1650 square feet of canvas, against the Cambria, measuring 227.6 tons, with 210.5 area of canvas.

Excessive Punishment.

Malone, the assassin of Colonel Bud, says the St. Joe *Herald*, expressed, in dying, his regret that he had not been spared to kill "all who were concerned in the outrage which had provoked him to the murder of Colonel Bud. The *Herald*, in commenting, on the accounts of the affair which have appeared from time to time in the Leavenworth papers, takes those journals to task for suppressing all extenuating facts of the military punishment which prompted the revenge in the first instance, and so leaving the imagination of their readers "free to conjure up some other reason for the bloody deed." On the authority of a gentleman who was in Leavenworth when the crime was committed, it now asserts that a few days before the tragedy Malone, who was a private soldier at the fort, was punished for a violation of regulations, and that the mode of punishment was extraordinary and cruel.

"He was tied down on his back in the sun, his bosom covered with molasses, and compelled to lie there until the flies had eaten the molasses off; and it was because he had sworn vengeance on being released that he was arrested." But what of the responsibility, if any, was assumed by Colonel Bud at the time is not stated; and when we consider the dissipated habits and reckless temper that are attributed to Malone, it is impossible to regard his case with much sympathy, least of all to a plea of justification. Nevertheless, the story is a sad one, and suggests the possibility of a state of things to be deeply deplored by every humane mind, and to be promptly reformed by those having authority in the matter. Fantastic and degrading excesses of punishment in the police system of our army and navy cannot but constitute, wherever they may appear, an abuse of power peculiarly untrue to the spirit of the government and offensive to public opinion; they are the barbarous and insolent characteristics of despotism, and should be left to those governments which stand in servile fear of the free manhood of the citizen. That is indeed a fatal theory of the execution which puts it in the power of an officer, himself perhaps impetuous or foolish, if not positively vindictive, to broke the spirit of a soldier, and to impart an intolerable and maddening cruelty to necessary discipline by ingeniously directing it against that which should be noblest in the culprit—his sensitiveness and his self respect.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Senator Harlan's Certificate of Good Character.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, who is a clergyman as well as a politician, and came to Washington poor, but has somehow got rich enough to dwell in an elegant brown stone front and keep a carriage with servants in livery, has in a recent speech on the Saunders of Florida, given the Administration a general letter of recommendation. His certificate of character, however, contains some curious qualifying phrases. He admits that the President has rallied around him any men of great talents, but insists that this is not necessary to success, and that medium talents, supported by honesty and industry, are quite sufficient for these times and for General Grant. Coming from Harlan, this is invaluable; for who better than he can certify that men of very small caliber can succeed in reaching their aim, provided it be not too high, quite as well as statesmen of superior attainments? And who is better qualified, except it be Pecksniff himself, to discourse upon the paying qualities of honesty, or its counterfeit, than Harlan, who has been able to roll up a fortune empowering him to purchase a sumptuous mansion in Washington and sport an equipage on Pennsylvania avenue?

After all, Mr. Harlan cannot assure his friend Saunders of the cloudless future for the Administration. Personally he is satisfied with it; but he is compelled to admit that there are stirring lights in the Republican party who are doing their best to break it down; and he impliedly intimates to Saunders that the sky is overcast, that there are breakers ahead, and that every Republican send letter should cut for himself, for the d —l will be very likely to take the hindmost.

Half a dozen such letters as Senator Harlan's would ruin Gen. Grant if there were anything left of him to ruin; and the President should not hesitate a moment in shutting his mouth by accepting a small present from him, or conferring a fat office upon some of his relatives.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Terrible Railroad Accident Near White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

GREEN BRIAR, White Sulphur Springs, Va., August 7.—A terrible accident occurred on Saturday night on the mail train of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at Jerry's run, about seven miles from this city, caused by the breaking of the front truck of the sleeping car, which had unfortunately loosened and fell down an embankment one hundred feet high. The train was going on an up-grade of one hundred and sixty feet to the mile, at the rate of six miles per hour. The engineer on discovering the accident soon reversed the engine, but the coupling broke and the car followed the truck down the embankment and killed Major J. G. Paxton and son, Col. William Boulware, P. B. Minor, and N. M. Sordet, all of Virginia; M. Mitt Paxton, of Vicksburg, Mississippi; John Morrisett, of Alabama; J. Boyd Headly, of New Jersey, and S. D. Cobb, State Senator, of New Jersey.

The wounded are: B. Hance Everett, N. Early, Robert and John Ford, John Green, Thomas J. Winston, William Clement, Edward Burtt, Charles E. Hogo, and W. F. Crump, all of Virginia; J. Pollard, of Montgomery, Alabama; G. Jordan, Superintendent of the Montgomery and Mobile railroad, and George Tyree, a German. The wounded are being kindly cared for.

Outrage by the Negroes—Fears of Serious Trouble—Armed Insurrection.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—A special dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington to-day says the negroes are on the rampage in Woodward county, burning barns, oats, hay stacks, turning stock into hemp fields, &c. On Rose Hill the negroes assembled armed with muskets and pistols, and are picketing all the roads leading to Versailles. Every one going into this city is halted and turned back, the whites being ordered to return to their houses. A company of milita was ordered from Midway, and arrived about 2 o'clock. The rioters have dispersed, but threatened to give fight to-night. The citizen guard of Lexington were awaiting orders to go to the scene of the disturbance. There are general apprehensions that there will be a fight before morning.

Burning of a Propeller.

NEW HAVEN, CT., Aug. 8.—The propeller Parthenia, Captain Tryon, belonging to the Eastern Propeller Company, and running between Hartford and New York, left Saybrook at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. At 10:30 o'clock, when three miles off Falkner's Island, a fire broke out around her boiler.

The flames spread rapidly, and the steamer was at once headed for Falkner Island, and as the donkey engine and force pump forward could effect nothing to extinguish the flames, the crew were forced to abandon the vessel, and all hands, nine in number, took to the boat and reached the shore in safety. It was a beautiful still night. The Parthenia was headed for the main land, and ran herself aground a mile southeast of Guilford Point and burned up. There was no cargo worth mentioning on board.

James W. Morris, aged 15, was drowned, Sunday, whilst bathing in the Merrimac river, at Lowell, Mass.

Local Intelligence.

State of Thermometer at the Intelligencer Office.

TUESDAY, August 9.

9 A. M... 81 deg. 12 M... 85 deg. 3 P. M... 88 deg. Weather clear. Wind South.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

For some time past our citizens have been looking forward to the meeting of the State Teachers' Association with considerable interest. The expected presence of so many of those who are engaged in the great cause of education, and actively employed in the arduous duties of a teacher's life was well calculated to arouse pleasurable anticipations. The local committee of which Colonel Wm. L. Bear is Chairman were assiduous in their efforts to provide for the comfort of the many expected guests. Our citizens kindly opened their houses, and the hotels agreed to reduce their rates of fares for the occasion. A committee met the teachers arriving at the depots and gave them all required aid in finding accommodations. The Court House was granted by the Commissioners to the Association as a place for meeting, and it looks very elegant in its new coat of frescoing and all the nicety of fresh paint and fine curtains. The graining of the doors, desks, seats, &c., is admirably done, and the curtains are of fine green damask.—The teachers of the State are the first to occupy the court-room since its thorough renovation.

At ten o'clock on Tuesday, the State Teachers' Association opened its seventeenth annual session in the Court House. The attendance, never large on the first day, promises well for a larger session than even the last years' meeting at Greensburg, when that ancient village was superrowded, and some visitors were obliged to leave on account of the lack of lodgings and refreshment, and did not fully succeed at that.—Our old city being somewhat larger, will doubtless comfortably accommodate all who attend.

It is a good-looking assemblage. Though not physically robust, especially the ladies, the faces evidence a higher intellectual and moral standard than the public assemblies to which we are accustomed.

President H. S. Jones, of Erie opened in a few remarks and introduced Rev. E. C. Suessecroft, of St. John's Lutheran Church, who read from the Scriptures 1st Corinthians, xiii, and offered an appropriate prayer.

In the absence of the Secretary, A. M. Martin, of Corry, J. Morton Thomas, Philadelphia, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

The Treasurer, Amos Row, having left the State and the profession, D. M. Young, County Superintendent of Lehigh, was substituted.

A Committee on Enrollment was appointed to perfect a list of the members.

County Superintendent Evans read an address of welcome, conveying the good-will of the community, which he said was idle professions, including many Turcos. The Prussians captured one cannon. The Prussian Commander Kirchbach was slightly wounded.

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The French Government publishes an official bulletin from Metz, dated at that place at five o'clock on Sunday morning, stating that Marshal M'Mahon has made a movement with the front line to the rear. A later dispatch says that General Frossard, after desperately fighting for two hours against the whole Prussian army, retreated in good order, preserving his formation.

The following telegram was received in Paris to-day, from the Emperor Napoleon:

METZ, Sunday, 4 o'clock in the morning, 7th August.—My communication with Marshal M'Mahon being cut off, I have had no news from him up to yesterday.—Gen. Aigle announces to me that Marshal M'Mahon has lost the battle against considerable forces, but has retired in good order on the Saar. The engagement commenced at 1 o'clock, but did not appear serious until the masses of the enemy commenced accumulating in overwhelming force. The Second corps, and the regiments supporting it, retired during the night quietly.

The Emperor finally concludes with the heroic sentence: "I go to place myself at the centre of the position."

PARIS, August 7.—The Emperor has sent a despatch to Empress Eugenie, in which he states that General M'Mahon had five divisions of the French army engaged in the battle at Hagenau, but that General Defailly was unable to join him effectively with his command. During the fight the French cavalry made several bold and brilliant charges. The French made use of the mitrailleuse during the engagement with such telling precision and effect as to create considerable havoc. Our divided troops concentrated on Metz. Their moral is excellent, and their former order and condition can be soon re-established.

The agitation in Paris, consequent on the receipt of the news of the French defeat, has already ceased.

The Empress Eugenie has issued the following proclamation: "Our arms have suffered a check. Citizens, let us preserve order. Let there be among us but a single party—that of France—and but a single flag—that of the national honor."

PARIS, August 7—Evening.—No further news has been received from Marshal McMahon, but it is reported that he has been attempting to retreat upon Nancy.

General Frossard, when he retreated after the late engagement near Haguenau, left in the hands of the Prussians the entire baggage in an encampment of two divisions of his command.

Further Particulars of the Recent Great Battle.

BERLIN, August 8.—General Steinmötz telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between General Von Goeben and the French force under General Frossard: "The fight was opened on our side by the Fourteenth Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbruck and Forbach until night. The heights of Spiecheron were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy were thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile our Fifteenth Division had advanced from Voelklingen, taken Rossell, and reached Forbach at nightfall, the broken divisions of the French army being driven upon that point. There the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions and many prisoners were taken."

LONDON, August 8.—The Prussians claim that they will have eight hundred thousand men on the theatre of war by this evening.

PARIS, August 8—Noon.—The city of this hour is tranquil. The intense excitement prevailing during the night and early this morning has quieted down.

A levy *en masse* of the inhabitants of the Department of the Seine is expected to be made.

Marshal M'Mahon has telegraphed that he has established his headquarters at Saverne, a town in the Department of Bas Rhine, on the Paris and Strasbourg railway twenty miles westward of Strasbourg, indicating that he contemplates the evacuation of Strasbourg. Marshal M'Mahon telegraphed that his losses suffered less in the battle at Weerthe than has been supposed.

The greatest agitation prevails in all the cities of France, and especially in Paris. The patriotic ardor of the population is intense.

The Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile have asked permission to join the army at the front, that they may participate in the active movements for the defense of France.

Despatches from the Emperor's head-quarters, last evening, state that Marshal M'Mahon, commanding the First corps, is concentrating his scattered forces. He has also opened communication with Gen. Douay, commanding the Fifth corps, lately located at Bitche.

The Prussian armies, which have been closely pressing the retreating commands of Generals M'Mahon and Frossard, have ceased the pursuit, and the main body of the German forces occupied St. Avold and encamped there.

A council of French generals have discussed the question of transferring the French headquarters from Metz, to the camp of Chalons.

The third army corps, under Marshal Bazaine, remains intact at Metz, and the Fourth corps d' armee, commanded by General l'Admirault, occupies Thionville. The body corps are in splendid fighting trim.

PARIS, Aug. 8. 2 P. M. The National Guard has been assigned to the defense of Paris. The troops clamor to be sent to the war. The fortifications surrounding the city of Paris are being placed in preparation to sustain a siege or assault. Guns have been mounted upon the new fortifications and troops are garrisoned in the barracks.

All able-bodied citizens of the municipality of Paris and the department of the Seine have been enrolled. All the citizens between the ages of thirty and forty have been incorporated in the ranks of the National Guard. Those under the age of thirty have been enrolled in the Garde Mobile.

The bourse was closed to-day.

PARIS, August 8—Midnight.—A garrison of eighteen thousand troops has been placed in Strasbourg, and the city is now prepared for a siege.

The dams of Moselle river have been opened, and Metz is now surrounded with water.

If the Prussian arms should prove victorious in future engagements the Republicans of Paris will sink all political and party questions and be undivided in the defense of their country.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a proclamation from the French Ministers, which says: "Frenchmen, let there be but a single cry issue from the breasts of all. Fulfill your duty to France as true Frenchmen, and let the whole people of the nation rise as in '92, and drive the invaders from our soil. Let our reverses be to us a school for future victories."

The French *Bulletin* the Imperial organ, asserts that at the battle near Woerthe, on Saturday last, Marshal M'Mahon, with only thirty-three thousand French troops, opposed one hundred and forty thousand Prussians.

METZ, August 8—Evening.—The Prussian advance has arrived at St. Avold. The French troops are concentrating in great numbers at this point. Reinforcements from the east and detachments from Thionville and other points are constantly arriving and forming a formidable camp. The morale of the entire army is superb. A battle between the two armies, it is expected, will be fought near here to-day.

LONDON, August 8—Midnight.—Authentic information has been received here to the effect that Austria and Italy have agreed to act in concert in the present European crisis, and that both have pledged themselves to render to France armed assistance if necessary for her security.

PARIS, August 8.—The funeral of Prevost Paradol will take place to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The *Times* of this morning says: "The French are in a critical position. It is a momentous question whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties. The war is marked by his usual hesitation, which is attributable to a random and purposeless strategy and puzzling inaction, which have probably brought calamity to the national army. The Emperor has allowed to accept battle instantly, yet he has on hand the task of concentrating his forces and restoring *esprit* to his defeated army, and this while his enemy is concentrating in the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon exact the reappearance of England in the character of a mediator.

LONDON, July 8.—Advices from Rome state that the French disasters came as a thunder clap, and that the Pope has asked Eugenie for just one ship to defend him from the Italians now organizing for the attack on papal authority and the papal dominions.

Latest By Telegraph.

ROME, August 8 -The last of the French Army of Occupation of Civita Vecchia, left to-day in the steamers Magellan and Panama, for Marseilles.

LONDON, August 9. The following official despatch is dated at Hamburg, in the Palatinate, 9:15 a. m., August 8th:

Yesterday after the battle of Woerth, the enemy retired in the greatest disorder. The French artillery fire was powerful, and tried to make a stand at Neiderbronn, but that town was taken by the Bavarians. The enemy retired over the Bitsche. The cavalry of Wurtemburg captured the enemy's stores and four pieces of artillery at Reichshofen. Dead and wounded covered the route of the retreating army. This morning we have occupied Hagenau evacuated by the enemy. The German troops hold both sides of the Saar, having occupied Saar Guemines and Forbach, after a slight resistance by the French.

LIVERPOOL, August 9—12 M.—The buoyancy in the cotton market is attributed to the Prussian successes. The general impression here is that the Prussian victories augur a speedy restoration of peace.

MUNICH, August 9.—The King of Bavaria makes the following report concerning the battle of Woerth:

Early on the morning of the 7th inst., just as our troops had left their bivouac to march on Erzcolzheim, the thunder of cannon was heard. Our movements were hastened and we soon came up to the First Corp, which was engaged with the enemy. The Bavarian troops were placed in action at once, and participated in the assault upon the heights of Gunstmne, which were carried about 5 o'clock, the French being repulsed in disorder, and with heavy loss.—The action was severe and sanguinary. The King has issued a congratulatory order to the Second Corps, thanking them for their splendid conduct and gallantry.

PARIS, August 9.—There is an immense uprising of the people of France to repel the Prussian invasion. It is said officially that two millions of men are ready to march, and that the reserve corps will number one million. The people are clamorous for organization and leaders.

New Method of Making Conquests.

There is a new mode of displaying the attractions of a lady's wardrobe. Like most great inventions, this was the result of an accident. A number of ladies and gentlemen were ascending Catskill Mountain in a stage-coach. The trunk of a young lady fell off the vehicle, and its contents were scattered by the roadside. She alighted, and proceeded to gather up the sundries. A gentleman to whom she had just previously been introduced also alighted and assisted her. He was, perhaps, less interested in the nature of the contents of the trunk than in the good nature with which its fair owner accepted the situation. At all events, she had a further opportunity for a display of her good nature about a fortnight afterward, and she again exemplified that virtue by accepting him. And in due time she was properly authorized to acquire any amount of knowledge about the trunk, its contents, and its owner. This was the beginning of the "tip system." The drivers of vehicles at watering-places are rapidly acquiring the art, and already upset a young lady's trunk to order at a convenient turn of a road with a dexterity that evinces practice.

THE PRIZE RING—*Belt Presentation.*—The bruisers of the Second Ward held high carnival at their head-quarters in East King street last night, on the occasion of the presentation of the champion's belt to their hero, the legal lord of Duke street, who so signally vanquished the presumptuous and impecunious "Picayune," of South Queen street, on last Monday evening. The entire Radical school of feeble-minded children were present as invited guests, and a number of the ex-champions of the Second Ward graced the occasion with their presence, among whom conspicuously stalked the gallant "Jack of Clubs," first champion of the Ring. At precisely eight o'clock the new champion entered the saloon, leaning modestly on the arm of an ex-Baltimore Plug-Ugly, well known in Lancaster as "Nosey," *alias* "Cockey," *alias* "Blower." He was met by a Cotton Mill Buffer, who welcomed him and introduced him to the Ring in a speech of unsurpassed eloquence, and presented him with the champion's belt of the Second Ward, assuring him that the personal esteem, in which he had always been held, was greatly enhanced by the mar