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The War.

A Dictatorship Proposed in France.

EXIT PRINCE IMPERIAL.

POOR NAPOLEON.

Paris, Aug. 10, via London.

A Dictatorship is anticipated, with Gen. Trochu acting as supreme head.

The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the reconstruction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

Blois, Aug. 9.

The High Court of Justice has pronounced judgment on the conspirators. Megy sentenced to 20 years imprisonment at hard labor; Beury 20 years confinement; Motier, Godeut and Pelous 5 years each imprisonment; Grassie and Greffin 15 years confinement; Heloise and Herrand 5 years.

London, Aug. 9.

Letters from Metz speak in a most undisguised way of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor. Marshal Lebeouf and all military dandies comprising the military staff of the army have utterly lost the confidence of the army and a change in command was an absolute necessity to prevent mutiny. All this while there was no official news whatever of the whereabouts of the Prussian army.

It is stated that Gen. McMahon wanted some days before the battle to fire the forests in his front, through which the Germans came down unexpectedly on the French, but the Emperor declined to authorise the step. It is rumored in Paris to-day that the Emperor is expected at St Cloud incognito.

A special correspondent at Berlin writes on Saturday, the 5th inst., that the whole coast is in a perfect defence. The iron clad Arminas, which left for the North Sea in the teeth of the French squadron, has reached port without seeing or being seen by the French, though she passed them while at Fredericks Haven. The yacht Grille, the swiftest vessel of the Prussian navy, is out on the Baltic with orders to keep close to the French and watch their movements. A French corvette near Bernholm attempted to chase her, but gave it up after half an hour.

Count Bismarck, before leaving, was asked whether if successful Germany ought not to insist on Napoleon's abdication. He replied, "No, Germany can only fight for German objects, not for French."

Paris, Aug. 10.

La Liberte mentions a number of arrests by the government, including that of Gaillard Pere.

London, Aug. 10.

The result of Saturday's fighting is generally attributed to the Emperor's military incapacity.

The Prussian advance is obstructed by a village filled with French wounded.

There is rumor here that the Prince Imperial will be at the French Embassy in London to-day. The Duc d'Aumale has offered his services to the Emperor.

The Prussian officers and soldiers think very little of the effectiveness of the Mitrailleuse or that the Chassepot is a better weapon than the needle gun.

Paris, Aug. 10.

This morning all the correspondents of the Paris journals for whose safety fears had been entertained, arrived in this city from the frontier safe and sound, excepting M. DeKaton, of the Gaulois, who is still missing.

M. M. Flogres, Fridon, and others, condemned for contumacy, have been sentenced to be banished from France.

Paris, Aug. 10.

M. Emile Ollivier has lived at his private residence during the last three days, instead of occupying the official Palace.

Princess Clothilde and her children have returned from Meudon to Paris.

London, Aug. 10.

Prussia is organizing a volunteer naval force.

The French continue concentrating on the road to Paris. All that region is in a state of siege.

Hamburg, Aug. 8.

The river Elbe is closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet, but a small passage is still left open for steamer traffic.

London, Aug. 9.

The French fleet of nine iron-clads bound east passed Dover to-day.

Berlin, Aug. 9.

Prussian Cross Gazette protests against the attacks on England, whose just neutrality it approves. The North German Gazette is grateful for the action of South Germany, and says the Federal Government will study to reward it.

Paris, Aug. 9.

La Liberte says the Emperor is in the neighborhood of Metz. The corps of Gen. Frossard has united with that of Bazaine, who now has 150,000 men.

The five journals that signed the democratic manifesto have been warned that at the first revolutionary movement they will be suppressed.

The Corps Legislatif met to-day. An order of the day directed against the Ministry was proposed by Deputy C. Duvernois and adopted by a large majority. M. Ollivier asked for a suspension of the sitting for a few minutes. The proclamation of martial law was rather a precautionary than an imperative measure, and its vigorous enforcement is not contemplated.

Paris, August 10.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the project for calling under arms all unmarried men of the classes of 1859 to 1864 inclusive was extended to embrace all men from the age of 25 to 35 who are not married and not already members of the Garde Mobile. Projects for armament were presented by the government and adopted with the addition of the proposition above named, as previously amended, and with a further special article voting the thanks of the Corps to the army, which merits much from the nation.

The credit of four millions of francs for families of the Mobile Garde is increased to twenty-five millions.

The projecet of law for national defence was adopted unanimously.

General Count Palikao announced the formation of the new ministry as ready. The list of names is as follows:—Count Palikao, Minister of War; De La Tour D'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Henri Chevreau, Minister of the Interior; Grand Pearet, Minister of Justice; De Genouilly, Minister of Marine; Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance; Jerome David, Minister of Public Works; Brome, Minister of Public Instruction; Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce; Busson Billault, President of the Council of State.

Stratsbourg, Aug. 10, 9.30 p.m.

All quiet here, but defensive measures are continued.

London, Aug. 10.

A special despatch says the latest official despatch, dated Metz, Aug. 9, evening, states that the Emperor that morning went to the headquarters of Marshal Bazaine, who resumed command of the troops concentrated at Metz. This is an indirect way of contradicting the rumor that Marshal Bazaine was to be made generalissimo of the whole army of the Rhine.

The Emperor is blind to his own incompetency; and disregarding the universal outcry against it, will cling to the chief command of the army until another defeat exhausts the national patience. He gives out that he never will return to Paris alive unless as a conqueror.

McMahon has rallied the bulk of his army, and is falling back upon Nancy, in good order.

The wounded, both Germans and French, are still arriving in Wenheim in hundreds from the front.

The second line are moving forward, and the reserves are taking its place.

The movements are impeded by the weather. It has been raining in torrents.

London, Aug. 11.

Advices from the Prussian frontier up to ten o'clock on Wednesday night state the French are falling back to the line of the Moselle harassed by Prussian cavalry which had already passed Sarrunion, Faiquemont and Lestanges.

Stores of all kinds and railway trains had fallen into the hands of the Prussians.

They had also taken the small fortress of Hatzestein in the Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving their guns and provisions.

Paris, Aug. 11.

The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Metz to 4.30 yesterday p.m. The details of the battle of Froschweiler are meagre. Marshal Macmahon had a horse killed under him. A brigade of cavalry reserve and one division of the corps of General Failly arrived in the field at the close of the day, and covered the retreat. The pursuit of the enemy was vigorous at first, but soon became a mere reconnoissance.

It is the conviction here in the clubs and among the people that the rule of the Bonapaste dynasty is over. The restoration of the House of Orleans is anticipated.

Paris Aug. 10.—via London—American bonds and bills are in great demand.

London, August 11.

In the Corps Legislatif on Tuesday when the vote was taken on position of sustaining the Ministry only six voices were with Ollivier.

The Austrian Minister is authorized to deny the report that Italy and Austria are sending troops to save Napoleon.

The Bank of England has reduced the discount to 5½.

PRINCE IMPERIAL IN LONDON.

Proclamation of the King of Prussia.

THE BATTLE OF WOERTH.

REVOLUTION AT MARSEILLES

SCENE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

London, August 11.

The King of Prussia has issued the following proclamation:—

We, William, King of Prussia, make known to all inhabitants of French territory occupied by German forces, that the Emperor Napoleon, having by sea and land attacked the German nation, eager to live in peace with the French people, have taken command of the German armies to repel aggressors; and by military events have been led to pass the French frontier. We war against soldiers, not citizens; therefore the latter may continue secure in person and property so long as they abstain from hostile acts, and we grant them protection as a matter of right.

Generals commanding Corps will decide what measures are necessary toward individual communities violating the laws of war. They will also regulate the requisitions necessary to sustain their troops, and fix the difference of exchange between German and French currencies in order to facilitate dealings between soldiers and citizens.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

Given at Saarbruck on the 11th day of August, 1870.

The Pall Mall Gazette re-affirms the presence of the Prince Imperial and the imperial jewels in London.

Paris, August 11.

Bodies of the Garde Mobile from the provinces have commenced pouring in on the way to the front. People crowd the streets and cheer them enthusiastically.

La Liberte says the Orleans Princes have addressed letters to the Minister of War asking for service in the French army.

London, August 11.

Earl Derby yesterday delivered an address before the Association of Agriculturists at Blackpool, in which he alluded to the war, and strongly urged that England should maintain her policy of non-intervention.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander in chief of the army, reviewed the troops at Aldershot yesterday. The concentration of the soldiers was very large.

London, August 11.

Telegrams from Metz gives the assurance that Marshal Bazaine is the real command of the French army, while the the Emperor is the mere nominal head.

Only two corps now have their headquarters at Metz; the others are under Marshal McMahon.

It is stated that at the battle of Wurth the French charged the Prussians eleven times, that McMahon was fifteen hours in the saddle without food, and finally fell fainting in a ditch, but was accidentally discovered and revived sufficiently to direct the retreat of the fragments of his army on foot.

The city council of Brussels has voted an address of thanks to Queen Victoria for asserting the Belgian neutrality.

The leading houses at Antwerp, decline to transact business.

The son-in-law of Count Napoleon, Paris, has gone to Chalons with 25,000 troops as reinforcements for the French army.

It is said the French commissariat is wretched and provisions are inadequate. The Bois du Bologne must be sacrificed to the exigencies of the defence of Paris.

The *Tribune's* Paris despatch of Tuesday night says:—No description can do justice to the confusion and scandalous tumult in the Corps Legislatif. It was known in advance by many members that orders had come from Metz to turn out Ollivier, the Emperor seeking to propitiate Paris by sacrificing the most unpopular and least responsible of his advisers. M. Ollivier himself had not the slightest suspicion of his fate. He came smiling into the Chamber only to leave it pale, terrified and ruined. The incoming ministry is in measure worse than the outgoing, the appointment is a reckless defiance of public opinion, and that nothing but a victory can make it last a week.

The *Herald's* special says the new ministry is complete. It gives universal satisfaction and tends to unite the nation.

Paris, Aug. 11.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, Jules Favre said the Cabinet need not retard the action of the Chambers. The Commission must give a report and we must deliberate at once.

Minister David said the Government had made known its opinion.

Jules Favre—Again this Chamber must decide.

M. Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated an immediate decision upon the question.

Remember, said Favre, how significant it will be to the nation if you put off deliberations. We will place you the responsibility.

Minister David replied—You may assume it.

The members of the left asserted this was a menace.

Jules Favre answered—Think of the effect of delay. Remember that the Ministry had promised to invade the territory of the enemy, and now they are on ours.

Here the tumult became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the tribune, but could not be heard. At last the Corps became calmer, and M. Gambetta said the Minister of Public Works has changed the question. The Chamber will vote under a wrong impression. The Chamber of the Left asked for a patriotic purpose.

Minister David—Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace, the Chamber must know what it votes for. There must be no equivocation.

A Minister said the Government did not seek to equivocate.

At last it was decided, 170 to 79, that the question of the re-organization of the National Guard should go over till to-morrow.

The President expressed a desire to close the meeting, but Deputy Estancelin insisted upon a vote that the Chambers be in permanent session so long as the war continues. The Chamber, 177 to 18, refused this.

Ferry relieved the agitation by demanding to know why the state of siege is continued against enemies within the city of Paris. A voice answered, but it was impossible to hear more.

The President worn out with the toil of the proceedings, ceased his efforts to procure order, and slowly the meeting dispersed.

The Senate met to-day and greeted the Count of Palikao warmly.

Metz, August 11, 3.30 a.m.

No engagement has yet taken place. The troops continue in excellent spirits.

Paris, Aug. 11.

Admiral Rencrevelle Neurey will take command of the defences of Paris, and 8,000 gunniers from the navy have been placed under his orders to man the guns of the forts.

Paris, August 11.

Up to ten o'clock this morning no attack had been made on our left wing.

Our forces arrived at Saverne in good order.

At the battle of Froschweiler a corps of volunteer surgeons rendered most praiseworthy service. A person worthy of entire confidence, who has just arrived, states that the Prussian losses in the recent fighting were beyond computation.

Paris, August 11.

La Liberte says a lot of crazy fellows tried this morning to proclaim a republic at Toulouse.

The latest official act of the Duc de Grammont was signing the treaty with England to secure Belgian neutrality.

Marseilles, August 9.

For two days the city has been greatly agitated by demonstrations of people. Great crowds assemble and demand arms. Last evening groups of radicals, seemingly without evil intent, entered the city hall, and endeavoured to overturn the municipal government. Troops quickly arrived with stringent orders to arrest the rioters. Arrests here continued to-day, about forty persons being now under guard for participation in the disturbances. The city is perfectly tranquil again.

Paris, Aug. 10.

Nearly all the theaters were closed last night.

It was remarked that the crowds about the city, though enormous, were very quiet. Work shops were generally closed yesterday. All caricatures of war subjects have disappeared from the windows, having become offensive to the public.

The crowds about the kiosks, where newspapers are sold, were enormous, and people fight to get the journals the moment they are issued.

Stuttgart, August 12.

In the battle of Wurth the First Corps of the Wurtemburg contingent lost 6 officers and 23 men killed; 257 wounded, and 118 missing.

At Garswei er the Wurtemburg troops captured one mitrailleuse, three cannons, one staff carriage, 2,200 prisoners and 500 horses.

London, August 12.

The Duke de Chartres has asked permission to take service in the French army. He claims the privilege as a Frenchman who has learned something of the art of war in America and Italy.

The Telegraph is authorized to contradict formally the report that the Prince Imperial is in London.

Marshal McMahon marched out of Saverne on Sunday night on one side of the town just as the Prussians were marching into it on the other.

At Brussels last night there was an enthusiastic popular demonstration before the Palace and the British Legation.

Experiments at Shoeburyness with the mitrailleuse are said to have been splendidly successful. The press gives a glowing account of the range and accuracy of the weapon.

The Times says the pride of France is wounded, and her prestige dimmed. Whoever brought this on her must suffer for it. Victorious or discomfited is Napoleon's alternative on the next battle field.

Prussian accounts say that nothing at Koenigratz could equal the destruction of life at Woerth.

Dr. Russell writes to the Times that the French headquarters were wholly ignorant of the details of the battle on Wœrth, but, were impressed with the belief that it was decisive and important in its results.

Mr. Thiers is reported to have said that the Empire was ended, and a republic inevitable.

The Paris *Pays* publishes a letter from Charles Desmulnes dated at Nancy, denouncing the Emperor's bad generalship. He says Marshal McMahon gallantly struggling was beaten for lack of support, though there were multitudes of armed Frenchmen at hand eager to save him. The passage of the Rhine was undefended; the Commissariat was utterly inadequate; and the soldiers were compelled to eat sour fruit and raw vegetables.

Prussia to-day has Alsac, and to-morrow she will have Lorraine.

Luxembourg having asked for a reaffirmation of her neutrality, the powers reply that the existing guarantee is sufficient.

Antwerp, 10 a.m., Aug. 12.

Advices from the seat of war state that a battle is momentarily expected.

New York, Aug. 12.

The World's Washington special says the following has been received by the Spanish Minister:—Madrid, Aug. 7.—This government is determined on the complete and immediate pacification of Cuba. It will send over twelve thousand soldiers next September, so that with the troops now in the Island and other powerful means to be employed at the discretion of the Captain General and the whole Island will be given up to martial occupation.

England Declines a League with France.

ADVANCE OF PRUSSIANS.

PRUSSIAN RETALIATION ON FRANCE.

ANCONA SECRET TREATY.

London, Aug. 12.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times writes that England has declined to join with Austria in a league proposed by Von Beust for guaranteeing the belligerents against loss of territory. England's reason is that the league could not save the North German Confederation in case Prussia should be defeated.

The £400,000 in bullion shipped from Bombay to London is on account of the abnormal condition of exchanges brought about by the war.

Paris, Aug. 12.

The Department of Haute Garronne is put in a state of siege.

London, Aug. 12.

An English banker named Elliott was yesterday arrested in Paris, while on a visit to his brother, charged with furnishing intelligence of French army movements to the enemy.

Berlin, Aug. 12.

A party of French wounded are being forwarded to Spandau. To-day 2,265 French officers and soldiers, taken in Saturday's battles arrived here. The first Prussian Corps d'Armee is at Phillipsburg.

Paris, Aug. 12.

The journals of Metz publish Marshal McMahon's report to the Emperor. The enemy was greatly superior in numbers. He was forced to order a retreat, which was effected in good order, the enemy's pursuit being without vigour and by no means troublesome. He was able to send only a partial list of the killed and wounded.

Metz, Aug. 12.

It has rained all day. The army is concentrating around this place, and is being revictualled and reinforced. Marshal Bazaine is visiting the troops under his command. The report that the Prussians occupy Nancy is false.

Paris, August 12.—Advices from headquarters represent that the best understanding exists between Marshal Bazaine and other generals.

Among the German prisoners taken at the beginning of the campaign are members of the Landwehr who were called into service six weeks ago. This proves that Prussia expected war before it was declared, and was not taken by surprise as her government repeatedly asserted.

The workmen in the factories of Lyons threatens the German employees with violence and trouble is apprehended. Duruy, ex-Minister of Public Instruction, has joined the Garde Mobile, and M. Paulde Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays regiment Zouaves.

The Revue des Deux Mondes, Orleanist, has an article defending the attitude of France and holding up Prussia to the execration of mankind.

London, August 12.

The Bavarian army has passed through the Vosges, and bivouacked last night at Dunerogen, near Saarlous. General Sheridan, of the American army, has left for the King's headquarters.

The Queen of Prussia announces that she will take personal charge of the wounded of both nations, and their treatment will be identical.

The *Examiner* says Napoleon adopts the course most worthy of his name and of the gravity of the situation. Roused from indolent indecision by a stunning blow, he attains to the greatness of the situation, in the presence of peril unspeakable to himself, his namily, and the proud nation which so lately reinvested him with kingly power. Laying aside conventionalities he tells France her danger, and exhorts her to the rescue, not for his sake, but for her own.

London, Aug. 12.

The German forces between Rastadt and Cologne are said to aggregate 75,000. 250,000 German soldiers are now in Lorraine.

Berlin, Aug. 12.

A small vessel which persisted in entering the Jahed in spite of warning of danger, ran against a torpedo, and was blown up. The crew was saved.

It is reported to-day that a proclamation is forthcoming which will declare that it is the intention of the Prussian forces to burn a French village for each place destroyed by the French fleets in the bombardment of German ports.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope declares that in case of the hostile occupation of any portion of the Pontifical territory, he will leave the Papal dominions. He will probably go to Malta.

Paris, Aug. 12.

New cabinet means strong measures against Prussia; but do not be mistaken. Another reverse and the Emperor is gone. Confidence in him is utterly destroyed. The army is being most rapidly reinforced and within a few days Paris will be almost denuded of young men. The popular devotion is for the country and no longer for the dynasty.

In the Corps Legislatif it was announced that all citizens over 21 years, and having resided a year in one place, would be furnished with arms.

Count Palikao announced that the armament of Paris would be complete in 8 days. He expressed the fullest confidence in Marshal Bazaine, and counted on victory, to efface the traces of the recent reverses.

Minister Magne proposed that the amount of the loan Government had been authorized to be increased from five hundred millions to a thousand millions; that the bills of the Bank of France be made a legal tender; that the Bank shall not be obliged to redeem them in gold or silver, but that the paper circulation of the Bank be limited to a thousand millions of francs, eight hundred millions to be made applicable to the uses of Government, and that similar privileges be conferred on the Bank of Algeria, whose paper circulation should be limited to eighteen millions. The Minister moved its immediate adoption, and it was carried by a vote of 251 to 1.

Estancelin moved to abrogate the decree of banishment against the Orleans Princes, which was assented to.

Private letters say that Marshal Mahon's treasury contained 1,500,000 francs in gold was captured by the Prussians.

London, Aug. 12.

The Cologne *Gazette* prints the outlines of another treaty proposed by Count Bismarck in 1866. It stipulates that France shall take possession again of the territory acquired by Prussia in 1862, Prussia supporting France in the recovery of the left bank of the Rhine from Hesse and Bavaria, and that the guarantee given by the German Confederation in favour of the neutrality of Luxemburg and the Netherlands shall be annulled. Benedetti represented that these proposals emanated from the Emperor at Vichy in 1866.

Paris, Aug. 12.

Communication with Strasburg is interrupted. The Prussians are massed around the city. The Emperor is at Metz. Paris is tranquil.

The Corps Legislatif is still surrounded by troops, including 4,000 regulars, cuirassiers and marines, supported by the Paris Guards and National Guards. No one is allowed to pass without permit, and even members with difficulty make their way.

The irritation against the Emperor and the old administration increases daily. Never was there such a breakdown of the departments and ministries, which are in utter confusion.

The deliberation on the formation of the new ministry lasted the whole night and till late the next morning. There were nineteen rejections before the list was finally complete.

Official information about the recent losses is still withheld, and Paris is exasperated by the bad faith of the news. While McMahon admits a loss of 15,000 men, Frossard's losses at Saarbuck are unknown.

Marshal Cantobert arrived in Paris on Thursday to replace Baraguay d'Hilliers, who goes to Tours. General Trochu takes Canrobert's corps.

New York, Aug. 13.

A cable special to the Tribune says no news is allowed to reach here from the front, and constantly suspicions are expressed.

The wounds made by the Prussian guns are not severe, but the effects of the Mitrailleuse are fearful. Numbers of men have had both legs shot off and still live.

Edmond About, a prisoner at Texter.

Everybody is called to arms, but it appears there are no arms to give them, and it is contemplated issuing to a part of the Garde Mobile old flint muskets. There are only fifteen chassepots per company at this camp, and the rest are told to look on while the fifteen are taught the use of that arm.

Why the French army remains concentrated before Metz nobody understands.

It is believed that the Prussians are already at Nancy, and it is apparent that the Empire is rolled up like a scroll.

What Houssaye said this morning is true. For twenty years nobody in France has studied war seriously. Everything has been done superficially, while the Prussians are the first in science, and have now proved they are first in war.

London, Aug. 13, 1 a.m.

(Special to the *Tribune*.)—A special correspondent writes from Paris on Thursday evening, August 11:—The truth is slowly leaking out. It shows the position of the French army as worse. Two days ago a despatch meant to be reassuring was placarded stating that General Failly has established communication with McMahon. It now appears these communications were established on the field of the lost battle of Wœrth. McMahon's position is in all probability deplorable, driven as he is into the barren mountains of the Vosges with the wreck of an army, without arms or provisions. The Germans have cut off all communications between Paris and Strasbourg.

General Cannobert came to Paris yesterday to consult with the Empress, and has now returned to his command.

Paris, Aug. 13.

La Presse publishes a proclamation addressed by the Prefect of Strasbourg to the citizens. He says:—Reports calculated to create uneasiness have been circulated. Some persons have dared to express the belief that Strasbourg will surrender to the enemy without striking a blow. The ramparts are armed with 400 cannon. The garrison is large. If we are attacked, we will defend ourselves so long as there is a man left. Let all good citizens be reassured, and let the evil disposed tremble.

General Trouche has assumed command at Chalons.

General Cannobert replaces Baraguay d'Hilliers in command of the army of Paris.

London, Aug. 13.

The cholera has broken out in the towns on the shore of the Black Sea. Vessels from thence are quarantined at Liverpool.

The Orange celebration at Londonderry yesterday was attended with much violence. Thirty persons more or less injured.

Sir Robert Collier, candidate for the House of Commons, addressed a crowded meeting at Plymouth, last night, on the subject of the Franco-Prussian war.

The Prussian and French iron clad fleets were recently in close puximity at the mouth of the Elbe.

The Prussians hold all the avenues of communication between Metz and Strasbourg.

Paris, August 13.

In the Corps Legislatif last night, the Minister of War read the following despatch:—Metz—I accept the resignation of Le Boeuf as Major General of the Army.

(Signed,) NAPOLEON.

Official despatches from Metz to noon of the 12th, state that the Emperor had visited various encampments about the place during the morning. The troops were all in fine condition.

A despatch announces that the communications with Strasbourg are cut off, and the Prussians are surrounding that place.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes a decree naming Marshal Bazaine commander in chief of the Second, Third, and Fourth Corps of the Army of the Rhine.

General Trochu is commander of the Corps now being formed at Chalons from new levies, and General Vinoy is commander of the Corps now being formed at Paris.

Metz, August 12, 6 p.m.

A body of the enemy came near Frescarde, a station on the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, this morning. They were attacked and driven off, and their commander taken prisoner.

To-day our cavalry made a brilliant reconnoissance in the direction of River Nied. The enemy's couriers and small bodies of cavalry penetate far into the country, but the main body of their army is not making any forward movement.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY.—On Wednesday an excursion party comprising His Excellency the Governor-General, Lady Young, Lieut.-Governor and Mrs Howland, Lieut.-Governor and others, left Toronto by special train for Collingwood, where they embarked on the *Chicora*. They will visit several places of interest on the upper lakes, and will go as far as Fort William, and will be absent about a fortnight. Lieut.-Governor Archibald will proceed to Fort Garry as rapidly as possible.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION—QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, Aug. 10.

The following is the Queen's speech, delivered to-day by Royal Commission, upon the occasion of the prorogation of Parliament:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—

The state of public business enables me to release your attendance upon Parliament.

I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurance of their good will and friendship, but I have witnessed with great pain and grief the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations allied to this country. My best exertions have been used to avert this great calamity. I shall now direct constant and anxious attention to a strict observance of the rights and duties of neutrality.

I have cheerfully assented to the measure matured by your wisdom to enlarge the powers of Executive, not only for the discharge of international duties, but for the prevention of acts injurious to the interest of this country.

I shall make every fitting endeavour to check the operation of the causes leading to the enlargement of the area of the conflict, and shall contribute, if opportunity offers, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace.

I have tendered to be belligerent powers treaties identical in form, which will give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of war on her frontier. The treaty has been signed by Count Bernstorff for the North German Confederation; and the French Envoy has signified that he has authority to sign the corresponding instrument; and the receipts of full power therefore from the powers parties to the Treaty of 1839 has been invited, and they are likely to accede to the engagement.

The shocking murders in Greece have produced a fearful impression in Europe, and have drawn attention to the serious evil, existing in that country. My unremitting efforts will be directed to secure a complete and searching inquiry into the facts.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the liberal provision made by you for the ordinary service of the year, and for the additional supplies of men and money voted in view of the altered circumstances of the Continent. The revenue gives promise to meet the new charges thus created without revising the proper balance of revenue and expenditure.

The act for the repression of agrarian crime and to maintain order in Ireland has answered its purpose thus far. From the act regulating the occupation of land I anticipate the restoration of peaceful relations between landlord and tenant, and of confidence and benevolence. Legislation duly protecting life and property, I hope, now is more easy; and I rely on the loyalty and affection of my Irish subjects. I have been pleased to concur in the bill of National Education in England—a new guarantee for the moral and social well being of the nation, its prosperity and powers. The Naturalization Act and and that for the Extradition of Criminals tend to strengthen our friendly relations with other Powers. The Act regulating Enlistments for short terms, I hope, will increase the efficiency of the forces, promote the welfare of the soldiers, and provide for the nation a reserve well trained in arms, and ready on the emergency to return to their standards. I bid you farewell for the recess, with the earnest prayer that when again summoned I may rejoice with you on the restablishment of peace in Europe.

SCOTLAND IN THE FIELD.

The St. Andrew's Society's Gathering of 1870 came off on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace grounds. The attendance was not as large as was expected, for obvious reasons—the sports were a little too early in season, (necessarily so in order to secure the attendance of the Scottish Champion Athletic,) and the Crystal Palace grounds do not longer possess any attraction to pleasure seekers. To add to these drawbacks, the day was very hot, as all the days seem to be just now, as if Old Sol was on a rampage. Then the Excursions of the Brock street Churches, the Primitive Methodist and Irish Presbyterian, the Lacrosse Match and private excursions all seemed to happen at the one time, and to draw people from the field of Scotlands games, to the cooler and more refreshing breezes of the Islands, or the excitement of a noble struggle for a rubber ball. These were circumstances over which no committee, especially the energetic one of Wednesday, could have control, and which might not again be encountered once in a score of occasions of this character. Still, whenever practicable, these gatherings should be held on one of the Islands, where the freedom enjoyed, the beauty and shade of the woods and the trip by water, are irresistible attractions compared with a cab ride on a sultry day to the Palace, and an afternoon spent on the grounds.

The games were the chief attractions, and began about half past two o'clock, at which time nearly all the crowd had gathered in their anxiety to see Donald Dinnie, the champion Scottish athlete, whose fame—fordeeds of arms—had preceded him afar. His appearance at the fore was a signal for a hearty Scotch welcome, and all of our readers know how genial that is. We have described Donald, already, from reports we had received of him, and we do not think we have erred at all in the high estimate formed of his power and skill. He is a perfect model of strength and muscular development, and gives us an idea of what a healthy rugged class Scotchmen become in their native heather. There were other athletes on the ground of no mean repute the MacLennans, of Glengarry, both well known here, and powerful men, undoubtedly. Messrs. P. Brazeau and J. Kennedy, two Glengarry men also, attended and contested the games pluckily throughout, though success alone but dunly on their efforts. The judges were Capt. Skene, Amherst Island; Mr. Torrent, President St. Andrew's Society, Belleville; W. Ross, Esq., M.P., Picton; Col. Cameron, Kingston; Mr. D. Fraser, Picton; and Dr. Sullivan, President St. Patrick's Society, Kingston, whose duties were made very light owing to the energetic efforts of the officers of the Society, Messrs. Gunn, Stewart and Falconer.

Throwing Heavy Hammer.—There were three entries only, the MacLennans declining to compete, claiming the privilege of the swing of the body in throwing, which the committee could not accede to. The throws of Dinnie were remarkably long, and astonished every one, no matter how they were prepared for something great. Of course Dinnie won, throwing 80 ft. 5 in.; Brazeau, a plucky contestant, 55 ft. 11 in.; Kennedy 42 ft. 3 in.

Throwing Light Hammer.—Again Dinnie took the prize by long odds. His throw measured 104 ft.; Brazeau 69 ft. 4 in.; Sullivan, (a fresh debutant), 62 ft. 6 in.; Kennedy 49 ft. 9 in.

Putting Heavy Stone.—Dinnie again proved himself the best man. Dinnie 33 ft. 10 in.; Brazeau 28 ft. 3 in.; Kennedy 24 ft. 6 in.

Throwing Light Stone.—The followed entered: W. McDougall, P. Morine, J. Berry, Dinnie, Brazeau, Sullivan, McLaren, Campbell. Won by Dinnie, 39 ft.; Brazeau, 2nd, 34 ft. 2½ in.; Berry, 3rd, 30 ft. 3 in.

Timing Caber.—Dinnie alone was equal to the feat. Brazeau, McDonald and Kennedy entered besides. At this stage, the announcement of a competition in national dancing caused a rush to the Palace, where a crowd of merry dancers had been tripping it lightly all afternoon to the music of Hand-marshal's excellent Quadrille Band. The prize was taken by Kennedy, who pleased every one.

Mr. J. J. Whitehead and Mr. Kennedy came forward for "The best Dressed Scotchman in Highland Garb." Mr. Whitehead was awarded the prize, but generously handed it to his rival, he being a visitor. Masters John Fraser, Picton, and Thomas McRae, Kingston, entered into a similar contest for boys. Master Fraser received the award.

A return was now made to the grounds, and the leaping and running sports began. Unfortunately Dinnie could not enter on these, as he had sprained his knee at Toronto on Monday. This accident, combined with the oppressiveness of the heat, marred the feats he did perform here, and they do not, therefore, equal his performances in Scotland. It was a matter of regret that the crowd here encroached so much on the space required for the competition and made it somewhat unsatisfactory. Nothing disorderly occurred during the day, be it said, to the credit of all, but a great number were more eager to see the sports than to facilitate their progress. The labor of keeping them back forcibly would have been great, and it was wisely neglected.

Running High Leap.—Winner, C. Biggar, 5 ft.; other contestants, Russell, West and Brown.

Long Leap.—Biggar 1st, 17 ft. 10½ in.; other contestants, Kelly, Berry, McLaren and Wilson.

Foot Race.—Biggar 1st; Brown, Kelley, and Elliot contested.

An extra prize for the Heavy Hammer was here offered, in which the swing was permitted. The McLennans did not enter as was expected; won by Brazeau, 77 ft. 3 in.; Sullivan, 49 ft.; Kennedy, 3rd.

After the sports, there was a general stampede for the city, and the Gathering was a Gathering no longer. In a financial point of view we should say it was a success.

THE LA CROSSE MATCH.

On Wednesday morning, the Beaver La Crosse Club, of Gananoque, accompanied by a large party of excursionists, visited Kingston, to play the return Match with the Shamrock Club of this city. About two o'clock both Clubs, accompanied by their friends and the admirers of the game, crossed over to Barriefield Common, where the Match was played. Messrs. Ormiston and Byers acted as Umpires for the Beaver Club, and Messrs. P. Harty and W. McCammon for the Shamrock Club. Mr. W. Robinson acted as Referee. The preliminary arrangements having been made, the ball was faced for at three o'clock, and the first game was very skilfully contested for twelve minutes, when the ball was handsomely put through the goal by Mr. P. Brown, of the Shamrock Club. After a rest of ten minutes, the second game was commenced, and was hotly contested for thirty-one minutes. In this game the most lively interest was taken throughout, as both parties played with great spirit, but towards the close, the superior strength of the Shamrock boys became apparent, for the ball was kept for some minutes passing from crosse to crosse around the Beaver Club's goal, and was finally put through by Mr. Thos. Farrell. At the close of the second game the Gananoque boys seemed to lose courage, and when the third commenced the Shamrocks had it all their own way, and won an easy victory in two minutes. The playing of Messrs. Potter and Byers, of the Beaver Club, and Messrs. Sullivan and P. Brown, of the Shamrock Club, was much admired. The Shamrocks were under the direction on the field of Mr. John Halligan, Captain, and Mr. Wm. Wilkinson acted as Captain of the Beavers. After the Match, the Shamrocks entertained their opponents at Dinner at Beaupre's Hotel. The Dinner was a splendid one, got up in that style for which the Hotel is so well known. After Dinner, the usual toasts were given and responded to, and the Beaver Club left for home, after gracefully acknowledging an honorable defeat, and hoping for better success on the next occasion. The large excursion party that accompanied the Club shewed the interest taken in the Match, and also the popularity of the Club for whose benefit it was got up, and we trust that a like liberal patronage may be extended to the Shamrocks on the occasion of their excursion, as a mark of appreciation for the manner in which they have upheld the credit of Kingston La Crosse players.

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—By a letter received yesterday, per Cunard Line, we learn that His Lordship left Liverpool for Quebec on Wednesday last, and may therefore be expected in the latter city on or about the 25th inst.

RIFLE MATCH.

The Annual Rifle Match of No. 6 Company, P. W. O. R., took place on Thursday at the Ranges on Barriefield Commons. Fifteen Cash Prizes, amounting to $45, and the Company Medal were offered. The weather was fine, but very hot. The shooting was not so good as might have been expected. Prizes were awarded as follows directly after the Match was completed:—

1st Prize, $8 and Medal, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 49 points. Privt. W. McLaughlin.

1st Prize, $4, 200 and 300 yards. 28 points. Privt. W. McLaughlin.

2nd Prize, $2, 400 and 600 yards. 24 points. Privt. W. McLaughlin.

2nd Prize, $6, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 44 points. Privt. Sandford.

1st Prize, 400 and 600 yards. 26 points. Privt. Sanford.

3rd Prize, $4, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 42 points. Sergt. Rotherford.

2nd Prize, $2, 200 and 300 yards. 24 points. Sergt. Rotherford.

4th Prize, $3, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 38 points. Privt. Orser.

5th Prize, $3, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 36 points. Privt. McAfee.

6th Prize, $2, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 33 points. Privt. Doyle.

7th Prize, $2, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 31 points. Sergt. Chown.

8th Prize, $2, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 28 points. Privt. Bullock.

9th Prize, $1, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 27 points. Privt. Crowley.

10th Prize, 50 cents, 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 23 points. Col. Sergt. McNeice.

11th Prize, $1.50 (Consolation), 200, 300, 400 and 600 yards. 5 points. Privt. W. Walsh.

Five shots at each range.

The Non Commissioned Officers and Men very kindly furnished a handsome prize for the Officers to compete for, but it had to be postponed through the unavoidable absence of one of them.

THE WARDENSHIP OF THE PENITENTIARY.—Madame Rumor is again familiar with the name of F. H. Burton, Esq., M.P., in connection with the vacant office of Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary. It is high time that this important office was filled up, and we are sure Mr. Burton's appointment would be acceptable to all parties.

MILITARY.—The Rifle Brigade are in general orders to embark at Quebec on the 28th inst for England. The depot of the 60th Rifles will on their departure, probably be moved from Ottawa to Montreal, and their await the return of the headquarters of the corps now with the Red River expedition.

BULLY LITTLE ENGL