In the Senate, yesterday, the minis-ter of war said: "We have learned, perorNapoleon to the King stating that through various unofficial channels, that Marshal Bazaine failed in his re- having any command. The formal, cent attempt to free himself from hos-tile army which held him around o'clock. It is said the Emperor will be Marshal McMahon, in endeavoring to Belgium. reach a hand to Bazaine, in a direction north, was obliged to retreat, but this spectacle, so far from taking away our crossed the frontier and surrendered. A energy, augments and redoubles it. Since the present cabinet has been in to surrender, was refused. power it has drawn from France all that her resources could yield, and they still remain so strong that, with epergy and with the help of the nation we may yet retreive the past. Let us hope that God will help us and drive the enemy from our soil.

Jerome David added to the above by stating that the defenses of the capital were in the best condition and, according to competent judges, capable of resisting all the efforts of the enemy. "Let us defend Paris," he said. "On the walls and in the streets, and in most of the environs of Sedan were several days of fighting with alterna-tions, successes and reverses, but we the city of Metz and the suburban retions, successes and reverses, but we contended against an enemy numerically our superiors, and, in spite of the most energetic efforts, the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfortunate manner for our arms. Other advices, of Prussian origin, are still more unfavorable, but do not appear to us to be worthy of credit in all cases, and the government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us, and it is impossible for us to witness, without deep emotion, so much courage and so much devotion rendered unavailing. We will bury ourselves under the ruins of Paris, if necessary, in defense of the capital of our nation.'

In the corps legislatif, the statement of the situation was similar to that in the Senate. Jules Favre declared they were "unanimous for defence until death!" (Great applause.) "It is time that compliances should cease, if we wish to repair our disasters." He concluded by attacking the imperial power and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of Gen. Trochu. Count De Palikao and the chamber protested.

DENMARK.

Crushed by ice.

COPENHAGEN, 3.-The ship Hansa, which formed part of the polar expedition, was crushed by ice on the 10th of October last, off the coast of Greenland; the crew was saved.

CANADA.

American schooner captured.

QUEBEC, 4. - The American fishing schooner Farr, of Gloucester, Mass., was captured by the government

he desired to surrender to him, not Metz; his efforts were heroic and the King of Prussia could not help render-bourg, but his destination is a secret. ing justice to the valor of our soldiers. A large number of French escaped into

LONDON, 5.- A Brussels dispatch says that twelve thousand French troops demand upon the Montemedy garrison,

PRUSSIA.

Thousands Weeping with Joy.

BERLIN. - A letter from Metz, dated September 25, gives the following information: Since the engagement at Gravellotte, two days passed without giving the French an opportunity to leave the saddle. The army in such case is necessarily demoralized and unable to oppose the Germans, or to pre-vent their securing their chosen positions. The beleaguered army, with its fugees must aggregate 200,000 souls. Fevers are therefore necessarily the consequence, and accompanied with want and suffering. Bazaine must have counted on the arrival of McMahon to relieve this misery; that hope must have been destroyed by the Prussian movements. The first thought of the Prussians was that McMahon was hastening to the defence of Paris, but it was also feared that he might, by hugging the Belgian frontier, march secretly back to Metz, where Bazaine was cooped up, and attack the Prussians on the rear, with the co-operation of Bazaine; hence the advance of the Prussians in three great columns, sweeping an extended line of the Belgian frontier, from along the Meuse to the Aube, effectively shutting out Mc Mahon from Metz, with the belief on the part of Prussia that McMahon had gone from Rheims northward, toward Belgium.

The cattle plague is prevalent in some parts of Prussia.

The Germans are angry with England and Italy for furnishing arms to France.

BERLIN, 3. - The recent news that the Emperor and MeMahon had capitulated occasions the most prodigious enthusiasm here. Thousands of the people throng the streets, moving in ranks with their arms linked, singing patriotic songs; shouting and exhibiting every other sign of enthusiasm. A surging crowd assembled before the palace when, in response to cheering, the Queen appeared and made a short address. All the schools are now closed and the children are given a holiday. The monument to Frederick the Second is literally buried in flags. De-monstrations were made before the residence of Count Von Bismarck, many of them as can be obtained to the Anti-Baron Moltke, and the Minister of War, quarian Society.



Chen Islands, while fishing. She has and rejoicings. been brought to this port. The prize is loaded with ice and has about 2000 pounds of fish on board. The case will come before the courts on Monday.

BELCIUM.

Prince Imperial in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, 3.-The Prince Imperial of France has arrived at Chenay, thirty-two miles south east of Monz, and has been lodging at the palace of the Prince of Chenay.

CREAT BRITAIN.

Surrender of Bazaine--Burned at sea-Particulars of the surrender.

LONDON, 3 .- It is reported that Marshal Bazaine with the entire force in the occupation of Metz surrendered at 4 p. m., yesterday, to the army investing that fortress, on receipt of the news of the surrender of the Emperor. Advices from Melbourne, dated, 16th

of July, state that the Mannin Barabon, an Italian bark, was burnt at sea on the 25th of May, and that only thirty out of a hundred and fifty passengers were saved.

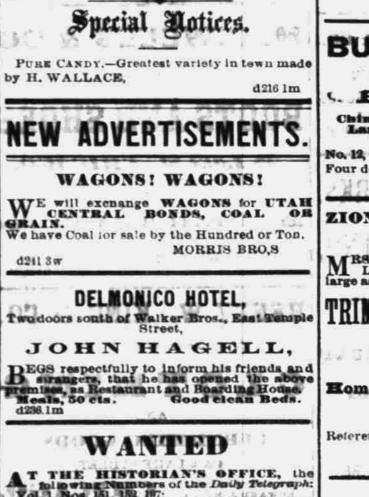
A dispatch from Sedan via Bouillon. Sept. 2nd, midnight, says the die is cast so far as McMahon's fine army and the fortunes of the empire are concerned; all is over with France. I have already telegraphed briefly the facts of the battie of Tuesday and Wednesday. Each day's fight was terrible; the results at the close of each day were favorable to the Prussians. On Thursday, daylight showed the French reinforced and occupying a strong elevated position from Bazielles, extending down the railroad to Douzy, and then to Mairy on the fine of the Meuse, on the railroad. At 5 o'clock the Prussians recommenced the battle, making simultaneous at-tacks on the French front, left and flank. Fighting at first was confined to the artillery, both armies firing inces-santly, the French evidently having a weaker force of guns than the Prussians. At noon a flerce attack was made by the Prussian infantry, at Douzy, with the object of breaking the French centre, but after tremendous fighting the Prussians fell back. A pause seemed to take place at one o'clock, firing being less incessant; but it was only the prelude of a yet flercer assault. At two o'clock a simultaneous movement was made along the whole Pruesian line, the infantry charging the French guns. At three o'clock the French line, which previously stood firm, waivered, and immediately after-wards broke. The battle then became s route. McMahon is reported seriously wounded during the last attack. The roads now present a terrible aspect. The French left everything, flying in every direction, throwing away their arms. The Prussians pressed forward, resolutely bent upon cutting off their retreat towards Belgium. The Prus-mian troops used bayonet with terrible effect. The night closed on the route and pursuit, leaving the Prussians gathering in large numbers around Sedan. The Emperor remained at Se-dan throughout the battle. At half

.

De Roon. Shops and stores are most schooner last night six miles above closed and the day given up to festivals

> A dispatch from Berlin, to-day, says rejoicings over the reception of the glorlous news from Sedan baffle description. It was known at 8 o'clock in the morning. The whole population pour-ed into the streets, and rushed to the palace of the Queen. In a very few minutes the Queen was out on the bal-cony, dressed in a plain morning wrap-per, weeping with joy as she received the deafening cheers of the multitude, Hundreds of women went down on theirknees, with streaming eyes, thank-ing God for the apparent approach of the close of the terrible war. Schools closed and processions of children were formed in all quarters. Many climbed the statue of Frederick the Great, crowning it with wreaths and flags. An impromptu procession of citizens

markets. The people gladly welcome Makers. future wars.



A T THE HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, the following Numbers of the Daily Telegraph: Vol. 7, Nos. 151, 152, 197; Vol. 8, Nos. 65, 100, 120, 122, 123, 126, 127, 131, 145, 147, 149, 150, 172, 173, 176, 197; Vol. 4, Nos. 7, 39, 48, 64, 75, 91, 163, 164, 182, 187, 184, 190, 238; Vol. 5, Nos. 11, 225, 229, and from 297 to 311: Vol. 6, Nos. 78, 85; Vol. 7, Nos. 78, 96, 98, 195, 108, 5 d240-1w=31;²

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