

by the *Palmer*, beating the *Cambria* about seven minutes. The *Sappho* was third, with the loss of her main top mast, and the main sail torn.

The *Amity* Social Club, of Harlem, held a picnic at Melrose, yesterday, which resulted in an indiscriminate fight, in which men and women were knocked down and injured; twelve of the leaders in the affair were arrested and committed this afternoon.

The steam propeller *Red Jacket* exploded a boiler at Perth, Amboy, to-day, and killed the pilot, Robert Brown, and the engineer and fireman. Two coal barges in tow were sunk.

Five houses on Mill Street, South Brooklyn, were burned this morning, loss \$20,000.

Washburne, at an official interview with Jules Favre on Monday, solicited the liberation of all Germans confined in prison; the government consented and hundreds left yesterday and to-day with passes of the American Minister.

No gas will be used in the city in case of a siege, as the gas meters are all outside the fortifications. Arrangements are made to place electric lights at various points. The shops will use lamps and candles. The appearance of Paris, without gas at the theatres and gardens will impress one forcibly with the terrible change over the nation. Rumors are abundant at every corner. One declares that Washburne has gone as envoy to the Prussian King, another that Prussia offers peace on the payment of 5,000,000,000 francs, which has been guaranteed by Rothschild.

Ole Bull has purchased a residence in this city and will occupy it during the coming winter.

CHICAGO.—Four men were injured to-day by the falling of the floor and part of the wall of a building, in course of erection.

A fire at Vermilion, O., this a. m. destroyed the dry goods store of Gaylord and Morrill, and a grocery store of J. M. King; loss 20,000.

BOSTON, 8.—The three-ton steamer, *City of Ragusa*, arrived this morning, eighty days from Queenstown.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Under instructions from the Government of the U. S., Minister Washburne, yesterday, recognized the new government in France, and tendered the congratulations of the President at the establishment of a republic.

Rear Admiral Rowan has been appointed Vice Admiral, to succeed Porter. Rowan is now on his way home from the Asiatic fleet. The U. S. steamer *Palos* passed through the Suez Canal, Aug. 12, being the first vessel to carry the American flag through the Canal.

BALTIMORE, 8.—The steam saw mill, of Therman & Burch, in South Howard street, and the implement foundry of G. W. Dresser & Co. and four small dwellings, were burned this p. m.; loss 75,000, small insurance. W. Jones was buried in the ruins.

A cable special to the New York *Times*, Paris 8th, says the general feeling is in favor of peace. The journals speak openly of it, and if Prussia is not unreasonable an armistice will soon be made. It is believed that President Grant has offered mediation. The republic was declared at Lyons, and some of the towns in advance of the declaration at Paris. Some Prussians, in full uniform, were sieged in the square of Odeon, last night. The Prussian army is massing within two or three days' march of Paris.

A correspondent at Madrid writes that a committee of republicans called on General Prim, and demanded that Spain make common cause with France, and declare a republic. Prim refused and is taking measures against the republican movement. He has in Madrid sixty pieces of artillery and 24,000 men.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent writing from Paris on Wednesday night says the city is pretty near tranquil, but ugly elements are at work. The government is not radical enough. All the imperial ambassadors have been recalled, and new ones appointed. Preparations for defense continue and extraordinary prizes have been offered for novel means of destroying the assailants in force. Fugitives from Sedan are continually arriving, weary, half starved, ragged and neglected by every body. They declare that they have been massacred, that McMahon's movement from Chalons was by the Emperor's order, who never relinquished the real command. The stories of bad ammunition are confirmed, and the returned soldiers openly display cartridges which are partly made of sand. Similar contractors' frauds are coming to light.

Louis Blanc declared on leaving Brighton that he was going to Paris to

shoulder the musket, and that he would accept no office whatever.

A *Tribune* special, dated Paris, 8. A diplomatic corps met to-day, to discuss the terms of peace. No conclusion was reached. They meet again to-morrow. Prussia is reported to have modified her conditions. She reduces the indemnity from two hundred million to a hundred and twenty million sterling and refers to a European congress the question of the annexation conquered provinces. If the peace negotiations fail the government will remove to Tours, leaving the defence to a committee in Paris. All is quiet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent had an interview with Bismarck, at the King's headquarters on the second. In response to his inquiry what was likely to be the conditions of peace, demanded by the King of Prussia, and the government, the Count replied, "there are three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhine provinces: first, we might make Alsace and Lorraine a neutral state, like Luxembourg or Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a group of neutral states, but I confess it appears to me that neutrality of existing small states is already so difficult to protect, and is at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications that I do not think it would be worth while to make any more neutral states, with new duties and dangers. Second, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered Territory but I am sure that this would not be looked on favorably by the majority of my German fellow countrymen. We are all most anxious to complete our unity, but do not want any people among us who are unwilling to be members of the German nation. That the Alsaciens would be the most disloyal subjects of the King of Prussia, in spite of the great majority of them speaking the German language, and being of Teutonic origin, there is no doubt. Thirdly, there remains to us then as a third course, to take Metz and Strasbourg, and to keep them. This is what we shall do. Strasbourg, particularly, is absolutely needful for the protection of South Germany, which is at the mercy of the French army. So long as France possesses Strasbourg there is nothing to stop a French invading army. Now it would be very unfair if we were to leave our South German brethren unprotected, after they have fought so bravely and well by our side in this campaign. Then again, by holding Strasbourg we could always prevent any movement on the Rhine; we should be able not only to dispatch an army by the valley of the Marne, on Paris, but to take a French army marching on Mayence or Coblentz, in the flank and rear. Some have besieged Strasbourg vigorously, and when we have got the old German town back again we shall make a Gibraltar of it.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, a French officer with the Baltic fleet, writes from Copenhagen harbor, Sept. 3rd, that the squadron had hitherto done nothing but blockaded the coast, and the task encountered numberless difficulties. The squadron never anchors and is subject to continued surprise in the night from Prussian gunboats, which, coming out of harbors know only to themselves, appear among the French vessels, either to reconnoitre or blow them up with torpedoes, as has nearly happened in the roadstead of Dantzig, where Admiral Boulton anchored under the very guns of the forts. The Prussian vessels being small and swift they risk but little; but one success might destroy the French squadron. The squadron can only coal on the open sea and with great danger. The want is felt of suitable vessels for blockading purposes. Ironclads are too slow and of great draught, and cruising proves difficult and perilous. Admiral Boulton has separated the squadron into divisions. The first division blockades the shore from the Prussian frontier to Rugen; the second, under Admiral Dissonne, watches the coast from Rugen to North Schleswig. No encounter has occurred with the Prussian fleet. Two vessels, the *Ocean* and *Flandre*, are about to return to France. The news of General McMahon's and the Emperor's surrender has just been received; the latter causes but little grief, for the members of the fleet are not Bonapartists. After such events the squadron must remain inactive; but if the new government resolves to continue the struggle, we will wage a pitiless war on the German coast.

The following is a continuation of the *Tribune's* special report of Thursday's battle, at Sedan: "There will be a devil of a fight for that crest, before it is won

or lost, said Sheridan, straining his eyes through his field glass at the hill, which was not three miles from where we stood, with the full sun shining on it from behind us. At half past one the French cavalry made another dash at the Prussians who, on their part, were being reinforced every minute; but they met with the same fate as their brethren in the iron jackets, and were sent with heavy loss to the right about. The Prussians took advantage of their flight to advance their lines a couple of hundred yards nearer the line which the French infantry held. These adventurous Prussians split into two bodies, the two bodies having a break of a hundred yards in their line. We were not long in seeing the object of their movement, for in a little while a puff from the crest beyond the skirmishers, followed by a commotion in the right French masses, showed us that *les diables des Prussians* (the devils of Prussians) had contrived, heaven knows how, to get a couple of four pounders off the steep ground and were opening upon the French. Something must, at this point, have gone wrong with the French infantry, for instead of attacking the Prussians, whom they still outnumbered by at least two to one, they returned in column to the hill, seeing their only hope of retrieving the day vanishing from before their eyes. Still they did not stir. Then the French cavalry tried to do a little Balaclava business, but without the success of the immortal six hundred. Down came the cuirassiers, this time riding straight for the two field pieces, but before they had got within 200 yards of the guns the Prussians formed a line as if on a parade, and, waiting until the furious French horse had ridden on to a point not fifty yards away, they fired. The fire seemed to us to empty the saddles of almost the whole of the French squadron, and their dash at the guns came to a halt. When once this last effort of the French horse had been made, and had failed, though pushed gallantly as far as the men and horses could go, the French infantry also fell back towards Sedan. It fell back because it saw that its chance of carrying that fiercely contested hill was gone, and saw that with the Prussians holding the power of crowning it with guns of their own, the French line in its face could no longer hold it an instant. As the French retired from the whole slope, the ground was covered by swarms of Prussian mitrailleurs, who seemed to rise out of the ground and push forward by the help of every slight roughness and dent on the surface, as fast as the French went back. These reckless enemies followed after the last desperate charge of the French cavalry. Gen. Sheridan remarked to me that he never saw anything so reckless, so utterly fruitless as that last charge; it was sheer murder. The Prussians, after the French infantry fell back, advanced so rapidly that the retreating squadrons of the French cavalry, being pursued too closely, turned suddenly round and charged desperately once again; but it was all of no use. The days of breaking squares are over, and then the blue line soon stopped the Gallic onset. It struck me as most extraordinary that at this point, the French had neither artillery nor mitrailleurs, especially these latter on the hill to cover their infantry. The position was most important, and certainly worth straining every nerve to defend. One thing was clear enough, that the French infantry, after once meeting the Prussians, declined to try conclusions with them again, and that the cavalry were seeking to encourage them by their example. About two o'clock reinforcements came to the Prussians, between Torfi and Sedan, and fell back on the Faubourg to the canal, just outside the ramparts of the town. Now the battle is lost for the French, said Gen. Sheridan, to the great delight of the Prussian officers. One would fancy that the French almost heard his words; they had hardly been uttered, when there came a lull in the firing all along the line, or rather circle, as it had now become. Count Bismarck, at that moment came over this long disputed hill, between Foray and Sedan, to support the regiments already established there.

BOSTON, 9.—Ex-President Lord, of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, N. H., this morning, aged 77.

CHICAGO.—A special from Washington, says the State department, yesterday, received a dispatch from the provisional government of France, asking for the mediation of the United States in connection with the leading powers of Europe, in the interest of peace, and for securing such terms of settlement as

the French can accept with honor. The dispatch explains this to be a copy of a joint note, addressed to all the neutral European powers. The President expressed great satisfaction at receiving the dispatch, and the subject will be the chief matter for consideration at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, at which Secretaries Fish, Fox and Robinson will be present.

The dispatch of Minister Washburne, notifying the State department of the political change in Paris arrived on Tuesday. The reply of our government was first known in Washington, outside the State department, through the press dispatches from Paris. The department here declined to give any information whatever, and it has been throughout the day a matter of general comment in official circles, that, for once, the American press has been beaten by the foreign newspapers upon American news. The dispatch sent to Washburne was not regarded here as a formal recognition of the new government, but he was instructed to deal with it in his official transactions, and also to congratulate the leaders upon the prospect of a republic.

M. Berthemy is still recognized here as French Minister, and he has presented several official papers to the State department, during the past week. No notice has been received of the appointment of any successor. It is expected that a formal reply to the request for the good offices of the U. S., will be forwarded by Secretary Fish to-morrow, and that the government expresses strong hopes of peace, upon terms honorable to both parties.

NEW YORK, 9.—A dispatch says that notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin, on the subject of peace, by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

It is said that Queen Victoria has appealed to Queen Augusta in behalf of peace.

A cablegram to the *Herald*, dated Brussels 5, says McMahon was terribly wounded, but is not dead. DeFaily was not shot by French soldiers, but was killed by a shell.

A *Tribune* correspondent telegraphing from London, under date of the 9th, says, the account I sent you yesterday, concerning the Franco-Russian alliance, is entirely accurate. All the circumstances, I am not at liberty to state, but it is probable that Favre's hopes of an immediate alliance, with Russia were a little too sanguine. Negotiations thus far have necessarily been informal, and in answer to the urgency of the French Minister, Russia intimates that she can't immediately accept such an alliance, nor take hostile steps against Prussia, unless in conjunction with Austria or some other power. England's refusal to interfere is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone concedes much, also to Granville's aristocratic aversion to a Republic, and partly to intimations from Prussia, that no neutral interference would now be influential. Pressure has been put on the British government, from Paris, but without result. The English residents denounce, in bitter terms, what they style the pusillanimity of the English Cabinet.

WASHINGTON 9.—The President is now, openly and avowedly, for the maintenance of the French Republic. He said yesterday, "I have hastened to give the new Republic our moral support. I hope before the week is out it will not need anything further. I think the Prussian King may be induced to stop fighting." He stated freely to several gentlemen, and it will be surprising if, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, he does not send instructions to Minister Washburne to offer good services as a mediator between the belligerents; In his avowed support of the Republic he is warmly supported by Secretary Fish and Robeson.

The Cabinet to-day, talked over the Franco-Prussia war question, and it was finally agreed, which is already done, that a dispatch should be sent to Minister Bancroft, in reply to one from him, in which this Government says, in substance, "while we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet, if our good offices should be requested by the belligerents we would be happy to tender them with a view to bring about peace between the two great powers, with which we have traditional friendship."

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—A fire, last evening, destroyed the large building used for manufacturing purposes, on Race street, below Third street; total loss \$50,000, which is divided among a great number of small manufacturers, ivory turners, pearl button manufacturers, cutlery grinders and pattern makers.