

armed, and shouting "vive Republic. From the entrances and windows of all the barracks the soldiers salute the people. At four o'clock in the afternoon the flag was lowered on the Tuilleries. Placards have been posted in various places on which is inscribed "death to Thiers."

The mobs continue to tear down the signs containing the Imperial arms and medals; in some cases the people have climbed up the highest stories to tear down the word "Imperial."—Extra. Care is evinced to respect the arms of all other nations.

BRUSSELS, 4, noon.—It is positively asserted that the Emperor has arrived at Bouillon, and was escorted by a detachment of Prussians. Liege has been selected as the place of his detention. Several of Eugenie's ladies of honor have arrived at Brussels.

SANTA FEE, N. M. T.—The *Daily Post* has received information of the recent murder by Indians, in Apache's Pass, of Mr. Hofmer Lange, a German brewer of this city, who was on his way to Tucson to sell a stock of ale; his conveyance and horses were captured. A special correspondent from Ralston, to the *New Mexican* says new Indian depredations in the vicinity of Tucson are relieved nearly every day. A few days since French's train was captured near Fort Crittenden, and four men killed, and everything belonging to the train, either carried off or destroyed.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* (London), at Paris, says at three o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, he saw the Palace of the Tuilleries invaded by the mob, who tore down the throne, destroyed everything marked with the Imperial Bees and other Napoleonic insignia, and carried them away, and cast into the Seine all busts, statues and pictures of Napoleon. Henri Rochefort was borne in triumph to the Hotel de Ville. In these scenes the soldiers fraternized with the people, and all shouted "Vive la France." They laughed and wept with joy and embraced one another.

LONDON, 4.—Another dispatch, from Paris, announced that the government of Palikao had been overthrown, and a Republic declared.

PARIS, 6.—The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

"Hotel de Ville, Paris, 6.—I have been called by the government of the national defence to the mayoralty of Paris. While awaiting for you to be called to elect your municipality I take possession of this City Hall in the name of the Republic, which was the scene of the patriotic events of 1792, 1830 and 1848. I speak to you now as our fathers did in 1792. Citizens, the country is in danger. Many are wounded. This Parisian municipality must be defended, to-day, from siege by the soldiers of the Republic. Vive la Republique.

ETIEN ARAGO."

Gambetta has issued a proclamation, appointing Elmond Valentine prefect of Strasbourg, and for the department of the Bas Rhin.

It is reported that Italian troops have entered Rome.

The prefect of Paris has placed additional seals on the doors of the Corps Legislatif.

It is reported that Jules Favre has gone forward to meet King William of Prussia.

The capture of McMahon is contradicted.

Bazaine still maintains his position at Metz, notwithstanding the strength of the army guarding and preventing his escape. The total force now bearing arms in France, including the national guard and the garde mobile, is seven hundred thousand.

It is stated that Count Palikao and M. Henri Cheureaux, late Minister of the Interior, are in Belgium, having fled during the crisis pending the declaration of a Republic.

The *Gauois* gives the following as the exact text of the letter of Napoleon to the King of Prussia: "Having no command in the army, and having placed all my authority in the hands of the Empress, as Regent, I herewith surrender my sword to the King of Prussia." The total number of French soldiers who fled into Belgian territory, is believed to be about fifteen thousand.

Some of the shops of the more favored purveyors of the Imperial family are menaced, and will probably be sacked. In all parts of the city the people are pointing out and taking down the Imperial arms. Fearing an attack from the mob, on the windows of shops where photographs of the Imperial family are displayed, care has been taken to remove them and all connected with them. The national garde is out in force, to repress any more serious trouble.

The corps of General Verney has reached Laten, on the retrograde movement; the corps is intact and falling back in grand order.

The Minister of the Interior has received a dispatch dated Muthausen, stating that the enemy had appeared at several points and was crossing the Rhine in that vicinity; the garde nationale and other bodies were going to meet them. They had also appeared at Nufchatet, in the department of Cote d'Or.

PARIS 5.—The public order is a matter of the greatest astonishment, considering the dominion of the mob. Gen. Lowestein's corps, comprising the German advance, has arrived at Viney, on its march to Paris.

The prefect of police has issued the following proclamation: "Policemen and inhabitants of Paris, after being for eighteen years crushed under the cruel blows of the traditions interrupted on the eighteenth Brumaire and second December, our task is resumed. The deputies of the Left, after withdrawal from their colleagues, have, by a majority, proclaimed the decree of Dechance. Soon afterwards a republic was proclaimed from the Hotel de Ville. The revolution which has just taken place has been a perfect one. It was understood that no French blood should flow except on the field of battle. It has for its object, as in 1792, the repression of a foreign foe. It behooves therefore, the inhabitants of Paris, by their self possession and the undaunted attitude, to continue to show themselves equal to the task that they and the nation have undertaken, and for which reason they have invested the government with powers that have been so much abused under previous regimes. I write the inhabitants of Paris to exercise those political rights which they have just recognized to the fullest extent possible, consistent with wisdom and moderation, and to show France and the world that we are indeed worthy of liberty. Our duty in the circumstances which we have been placed in, is above all to remember that the country is in danger, and that France under the auspices of republicanism liberty proposes to vanquish or die. I am certain that my powers will only be used to defend you from the blows of those who seek to betray our country."

It is now positively asserted that the Empress left Paris on Sunday, going to Belgium to remain with the Emperor. She quitted the palace by the entrance on the Quay, having with her but one servant. In the morning Ferdinand de Lesseps, relative of the Empress, went to her and advised that she sign her abdication, she seemed to agree to this, and taking the project of the act, went to the hall where the Ministers sat in council. They all declared that she must not sign the paper. The Princess Clothilde, says the *Journal Officiel*, was the last of the Imperial family to leave the palace. She has gone to Bougiers, where her children are. Evidently from the appearance of the rooms, the departure of the Empress was hasty. It is stated that the official remaining in charge of the palace said that all those whom the Empress had favored deserted her, and not one remained to see her off. Nothing inside the palace was injured. Some of the national garde required the cooks to prepare them meat and drink. Some of them went into the Imperial cellars, but nothing else was touched. The railings about the palace were torn off or covered with rags, and handkerchiefs. A large force is posted in front of the new Academy of Music to prevent the mob injuring that building. The provisional government makes known that it will permit no such excess. Hugo and Cornuchu have returned to Paris; the former received an ovation.

STUTTGART.—At a crowded meeting held to day, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that Germany refuses the mediation or intervention of the great powers." Other resolutions were passed, demanding the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine as a portion of Germany, as the only guarantee against French greed and as a national compensation for the expenses of the war; that the Germans must be one nation, in one state, with one army, one parliament, and that these are the only sureties of permanent peace."

The *Daily News* says that Jules Favre, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, has already made peace propositions to the Prussians, the basis of which are the withdrawal of the Germans from the territory of France, and that France will give a guarantee that the French standing army shall be abolished.

The *Standard*, this morning, says: "We learn from reliable sources that

England, in conjunction with France, as soon as a stable government is formed in the latter country, intends declaring war on China for satisfaction for massacring English and French citizens at Tientsing, demanding guarantees from the Emperor of China for the security of English and French subjects in that country in the future."

The *Times* says the crisis may be postponed for several months, but sudden submission will be the end.

The Prussians are advancing on Paris by forced marches.

Uprisings are reported in Italy, and a great war is believed to be imminent.

The Prussian papers continue the assault on England's intervention, and what they call English neutrality.

The burning of the public library of Strasbourg, one of the most useful and valuable in Europe, owing to the rarity of its treasures, seems to be fully verified.

McMahon lies dead at Namur.

The authorities at Brussels have voted 100,000 francs for the sick and wounded of both armies. The cabinet at Vienna, in view of possible changes at Paris, has sent instructions to Prince Metterichs.

LONDON, 6.—The bombardment of Montmedy by the Prussians began on Monday. The French army has been ordered to retire on Paris. The Prussians have entered Rheims.

The cities of the south German States, including Carlsruhe, Mayence, Stuttgart, and Munich, have petitioned for annexation to North Germany.

The *Times* says if France refuses to treat the republic will perish, because Frenchmen are more jealous of military glory than of right and justice toward others.

The weather to-day is stormy: rain is falling in torrents. The government warehouses are gorged with bonded goods, and the merchants clamor vainly for more accommodation.

The German States, at the demand of Prussia, will undertake to provide for 80,000 prisoners, at the expense of the State, being one to every five hundred of the population.

PARIS, 6.—The *Journal Officiel* of the Republic, to-day, publishes a proclamation to the army, exhorting it to rally around the glorious old flag which, eighty years ago, drove back all Europe. The new government has revoked the functions of the following Ambassadors. Count de Lavallette, in London, Count De Mothberg, at St. Petersburg. A decree has been issued, requiring the withdrawal of all Germans from Paris.

PARIS, 7.—The municipal guard and its officers publish a statement denying the reports that they are averse to defending the city, and stating that they are determined to fight to the last.

The *Moniteur* says orders have been given to barricade the streets. The people are quitting the city with the utmost haste now that the Prussians have approached so near. One of to-day's papers says that Prussia has already assured it that she will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of 30,000 million francs. Among the names cited are Rothschild, Rowland, Gallera, and other bankers, and the presidents of the great railroads and other companies of France. The city is very quiet.

Every French town, yet heard from, accepts the Republic joyfully.

Jules Favre is awaiting a response to his telegram, recently sent to the U. S. Government; it is thought the reply will have a great effect throughout the country.

The French engineers are destroying the tunnels on the railroad here, running east out of Paris. The Prussian advance is said to be near Soisson, marching rapidly toward Paris. Nothing has been received from Strasbourg for a day or two. General Trochu reiterates his statement that Paris is safe. The adjoining departments are organizing. Trains arrive hourly, with artillery, cavalry and infantry from the front. The rolling stock of the eastern roads is now mostly concentrated here, or has been sent west to Havre or elsewhere.

LONDON.—The following is the address of General Wimpfen, to whom the command of the army at Sedan was assigned on the wounding of McMahon; it is addressed to the soldiers at Sedan:—"Soldiers, on Thursday you fought against a force greatly superior in numbers; from daybreak until dark you resisted the enemy with the utmost bravery. When you had fired your last cartridge you were worn out with fighting and, not being able to respond to the call of your General and officers in an attempt to rejoin Marshal Bazaine, by the road to Montmy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan. In this desperate

effort but 2,000 men could be got together, and your General deemed the attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your General found, with deep regret, when the enemy was united, that within the walls of the town there were neither supplies of food or ammunition, and that you could neither leave the place nor defend it, means of existence being alike wanting for the population. I was therefore reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I was sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters, with full power from the Emperor, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy; this morning however, menaced by a bombardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honorable terms. I have obtained conditions, by which we have saved much possibly, of the annoying, and insulting formalities which the usages of war generally impose. Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it only remains for us, officers and soldiers, to accept with resignation, the consequences of this surrender. We have at least the consolation of knowing that a useless massacre has been avoided, and we yielded under circumstances against which no army could fight, namely, want of food and ammunition. Now, soldiers, in conclusion, let me say that you are still able to render brilliant services to your country, without being needlessly slaughtered." General De Wimpfen, commander-in-chief.

The rioters of the Boulevard Voltaire, who were sentenced to death and imprisonment, have been released.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, at Luxembourg, writes that the garrison of Metz is starving, and beef there is two dollars a pound.

Savoy and Nice, will insist on their restoration to Italy.

A cable special to the *Times*, dated Paris 7, says the New Republican government seems to count much on the moral and material support of the United States as their old ally; its organs, particularly *L'Electeur Libre* calls on Jules Favre to address himself directly for aid to the government at Washington. The journals forget the influential German population in the U. S. and says that is the reason why so large a portion of the American Republicans are on the German side.

The same correspondent says the Prussians are advancing by forced marches. The plan of the Republican government is to leave the departments free to organize their own defense, which plan is universally approved. The Prussian plan of attack on Paris, I have reason to think, is this: An advance by Mauns and Fontainebleau to Versailles, while the army is advancing from Lavons, pushes on to Saint Denis. This latter force will make an attack on Mont Martre, but the main attack will be on the other side. The enemy, occupying Versailles and advancing by the road to Mendon, and thence by the Park of Dissay to the heights of Clairmont, will throw up earthworks and plant batteries against Fort Dissay, and open fire on Paris.

Van Girard gives a singular account of the interview between King William and the Emperor Napoleon; the King behaved like a brute, and but for the intervention of the Crown Prince would have had the Emperor shot.

Nearly all the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been placed under capitulation in the neighboring towns and farms. Twelve hundred of McMahon's army are reported at Messieres, and twenty thousand between Voursiers, and Lachere Populeux.

A special to the *Evening Telegraph*—dated Paris 7, says that General Vinet, in command of the remnant of the French forces in the field, whose retreat before the advancing columns of the Prussians has been already announced, reached here yesterday evening by the Northern railway, with thirteen trains of artillery, eleven of cavalry, and fourteen of infantry, &c., was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the citizens, and was at once assigned to an important command in the defence of Paris.

A long interview occurred yesterday between Jules Favre, President of the New Republic, and Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, when the views of the British Cabinet were fully discussed. Assurances were given of England's sympathy with France in her present distress, and encouragement was given of the early recognition of the Republic.

In fear of disturbances occurring which might endanger their safety, the valuable crown regalia of the Emperor has been deposited in the Bank of France for safe keeping.