

France. The people are unanimous for the continuation of the war, until a peace is possible on some other basis than the cession of French territory. The journals of Tours ask for official proofs of Bazaine's treasonable intentions.

LONDON, 2.—General Bourbaki has been under strict surveillance since his visit to Chislehurst.

LONDON, 3.—The evening journals print a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz, by which the Prussians grant the right to French civil officials to remove or remain at their option, undisturbed in person or property. None of the inhabitants, either in their civil or military capacity, are to be interfered with, or held responsible for their political opinions. The sick and wounded are to have every care, and the families of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France are not to be molested in any of their rights. Public property, with the archives, money and papers are to have protection. The mode of disposing of the wounded and prisoners is also prescribed.

It is reported that Thiers has proposed, at Versailles, an armistice on the basis suggested by the British ministry, and that the proposition will be, if it has not already been, accepted by the Prussians. Thiers expresses great satisfaction with the course pursued by England.

The last English and American families which will be permitted to leave Paris, take their departure this morning. At last advice Washburne was preparing to come out.

Thiers was admitted to an audience with the King of Prussia and the conference lasted three hours. A military council was held at Versailles on Wednesday morning, in which Bismarck participated. In the afternoon Thiers was closeted with Bismarck a long time.

BIRMINGHAM.—A large meeting has been held here for the purpose of soliciting relief for the suffering people and soldiers of France. The subscriptions, thus far, are munificent.

BRUSSELS, 2.—Metz is still inaccessible. No one has been allowed to enter. The *Echo de Turembourg* and *Echo du Nord* assert that the garrison refused to recognize the capitulation, and encounters between the Germans and the garrison are taking place.

All the French marshals and generals have been ordered by King William, at the request of Napoleon, to report at Cassel without delay.

BRUSSELS, 3.—The *Independence Belge* says: We daily receive visits from escaped officers of Bazaine's army. Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their commander. The municipal officers of Metz has issued an address to the inhabitants, exhorting them to patience under their miseries, for which they were not responsible. The country and history will exonerate the people of Metz from any share in the ignominy of her surrender.

TOURS, 3.—The *Figaro* of to-day, publishes a version of Napoleon's pamphlet on the campaign of 1870, and the causes which led to the capitulation at Sedan. The Emperor calls to mind his manifesto, issued just after the declaration of war, and the misgivings with which he listened to the cry, "On to Berlin." He says his plan was to mass a hundred and fifty thousand men at Metz, a hundred thousand at Strasbourg, and fifty thousand at Chalons, and cross the Rhine, near Haguenau with a large force, in order to separate Prussian Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first general battle and cause the alliance of Austria and Italy with France, and impose neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurttemberg. The defects in the French military system and the delay in bringing up men and material defeated this plan. He enumerates the difficulties encountered, but acquits the War Office of blame. The Germans having had ample time to bring their forces into the field, the French were outnumbered and put on the defensive. A new plan was necessary, involving a retreat on Chalons. This the Regency disapproved, as discouraging to the public, and the Emperor was urged to resume the offensive, yielding his convictions; and McMahon's advice and plan were adopted. He alludes to his situation after he had given up his command of the army and when his name and authority were ignored at Paris, as painful. He acquiesced in the march for the relief of Metz, though aware of the danger of that enterprise. He describes the operations and battles which preceded the surrender at Sedan, and gives an account of his interviews with Bismarck and the King of Prussia. The

pamphlet closes with a declaration that the German successes are due to improved artillery, vigorous discipline, respect for military authority, and the patriotic spirit of the people. He censures the loose habits introduced by African wars, in which French regular troops have been engaged. He speaks of the want of discipline, lack of coercion, the absence of order, the carelessness of bearing, and the excess of luggage carried by the infantry. The efficiency of the army was weakened too by the excesses of opposition in the Corps Legislatif, and of the Republican press introducing into it a state of criticism and insurrection.

A dispatch from La Fleche, yesterday, says a balloon passing over the town dropped a copy of the *Paris Journal Officiel*, of the 31st, containing the following: "The government has issued a decree that the children of all citizens killed in the war will be adopted by the nation."

Thiers has arrived in Paris. The government on the 30th announced that Metz had capitulated. An immense meeting was held in the evening, at the Hotel de Ville, at which the Mayors of the Departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne and Oise were present. Jules Favre made a patriotic address. He said the government was determined to carry on the war to the last. The army would soon attack the besiegers, break through their lines and join hands with the troops from the provinces. Arago and Ferry also spoke in the same strain.

The journals publish extracts from the *Journal Officiel*, of Paris, of the 1st instant, from which it is understood that the Paris government had decided to accept an armistice, and that Flourens, who wanted a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The *Journal Officiel* says the Hotel de Ville was invaded, and a committee of public safety proclaimed. The members of the provisional government were detained for several hours. About eight o'clock Trochu, Arago and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by a battalion of National guards. Favre, Garnier, Pages, General Farnier and the commander of the hundred and sixth regiment were prisoners.

VERSAILLES, 3.—It is stated in the *Constitutionnel* that by the terms proposed yesterday, by Thiers and accepted to-day by Bismarck, the latter offers, to the French, an armistice of twenty-five days to allow general elections to be held throughout France. The armistice to be based on the military status quo existing on the day of signature.

From Marseilles very unfavorable reports are received in regard to the conduct of the people. Some excesses have been committed and it is said that the newly appointed administrator was shot at on the occasion of his reception. The municipal council authorities at Lyons have published a resolution that it would be better to submit to any hardships than surrender the town. Lyons shall be defended to the death. None shall leave the place in anticipation of the struggle except women and children and old men. All others who escape and seek refuge shall be considered infamous and will be dealt with as traitors.

The conditions of the proposed armistice are as follows: Its duration will be twenty days. The inhabitants will be at liberty to bring in food during this interval. Free elections will be held in all the departments.

The journals of Tours declare that the more the facts in regard to the surrender of Metz become known, the more it is evident that Bazaine's course was treasonable. Much stress is laid on the manner in which his officers and men were deceived in regard to the condition of France. The fact that forty million francs and enormous quantities of munitions were delivered to the enemy is also dwelt on as evidence of treason.

General Garibaldi, in an order of the day, reproaches republics for their failure to act for mutual defense. Switzerland, he says, is kept down by the cash boxes of her great bankers; with her lifted finger she might have kept Prim from Madrid, but she allowed him to slaughter the Spanish nation. Referring to the United States the General says, one of Washington's great family barely permits the republic to fling a word of sympathy to the brave descendants of Lafayette. Thou who first proclaimed the emancipation of races, classical land of liberty home of the exile, wilt thou abandon, in this struggle of giants, thy sister nation, who marched and will again march at the van of human progress? He continues, France is in ruins because her army of

braves was led by the stupidest of tyrants; but the nation is here, it has risen as one man, and will make the autocrat of Prussia repent his inhuman butchery. The order closes with an appeal to the soldiers, declaring that their courage is unquestionable, but they want coolness and discipline, so indispensable in war.

LONDON, 3.—The armistice has been concluded.

TOURS, 3.—The *Moniteur* prints a long report made by Valcour, an official who escaped from Metz, charging Marshal Bazaine with treachery. It says Bazaine remains master of the political situation in France. A complete history is given of the campaign under Bazaine, in the course of which it is shown that the Marshal opposed all proposals for a general sortie from the fortress.

The *Paris Opinion Nationale*, of the 29th, contains a summons addressed to King William and Prince Frederick Charles, to appear personally or by proxy before the tribunal of Free-Masons in Paris, to answer to charges of perjury. Their case is to be adjudged by default, should they not appear. The document is duly signed by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Paris.

Advices from Paris to the 2nd are just received. Complete tranquillity prevailed. Garnier, Pages, and Gen. Gamissee were ill, in consequence of the violence to which they were subjected, at the Hotel de Ville. The conduct of Jules Ferry is extolled. M. Darien endeavored to calm the agitation, but failed before the violence of the chiefs of the movement. It is noticed that Rochefort's name was not used by the malcontents, and that Rochefort did not sign the government order revoking the commission of Flourens and others as commanders of battalions in the national guards. The government has decreed that all bodies of the national guard appearing armed in the streets without orders, shall be disbanded and disarmed, and any chief of battalion calling out his men without orders shall be tried by court martial.

LONDON, 4.—The conclusion of the armistice was first received by Rothschild. Great joy is manifested, and hopes are entertained that an ultimate peace will be the result. The conditions of the armistice are the same as were proposed by Granville. The Constituent Assembly is to meet on the 15th. An exchange of signatures, ratifying the armistice, will take place in a few days.

Gambetta has issued another circular, at Tours, urging on the military commanders the propriety of frequent drills and reviews; also requiring them to promptly report all encounters with the enemy. Generals are made personally answerable for the commissariat, and ordered to take extreme precaution in all reconnaissances.

The correspondent of the *Standard* says Bourbaki has not resigned nor been removed. By Monday next the entire national guard will have chassepots. The *Standard* is confident an armistice for twenty-five days has been arranged between France and Prussia. The Constituent Assembly is to meet on the 15th.

G. A. Sala states oracularly that Paris will not be bombarded at all.

The fortifications around Paris were silent yesterday, except an occasional artillery shot from Fort Mont Valerien.

The siege of Beaufort has commenced.

Lyons is well provisioned for the impending siege. All within the fortifications have agreed to defend the place to the last extremity, emulating Paris and Strasbourg.

Rhone and Soane and Lower Arde are in a state of siege. The people are greatly agitated by the news from Paris, of the capitulation of Bazaine. Mobs invested the prefectures, but order was quickly restored. Similar scenes occurred at Grenoble and elsewhere.

The national gables and garde mobiles, at Besancon, refuse to fight under Garibaldi, who is organizing Francs-tireurs.

Late advices from Paris give particulars of the disturbances which occurred there on Monday last. Formidable riots occurred on the talk of an armistice. The mob made an armed manifestation before the Hotel de Ville. A committee of public safety was established by the rioters, comprising Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, Gustave Flourens and other well known names. Members of the government were detained as prisoners for several hours, but were at length released by the soldiers of the national guard, who also put down the manifestation. Paris will vote on Thursday next whether

the powers of the government of are to be maintained, and a mayor be elected for every arrondissement. During the disturbances Trochu threatened by the mob. Muskets and bayonets were pointed at him, but his coolness disarmed the rioters.

The Paris journals all contain articles for the government to take energetic measures.

The news of the capitulation of Metz caused a great sensation in Paris, but no discouragement among the troops. On the 31st all the government officers were detained as prisoners by the national guards for some hours. Arago and Ferry were first released, and soon afterwards Jules Favre and Garnier Pages. When order was restored, it was found that the communes and adversaries of an armistice were the authors of the trouble. Trochu immediately issued a proclamation showing the advantages of an armistice.

On the 1st of November Paris was entirely tranquil. The result of the vote, as to whether Paris will accept a provisional government, is still unknown. The national guards are forbidden to appear in the streets in armed groups. All the Parisian mayors have resigned.

A correspondent of the *World* was the first civilian allowed to enter Metz after the capitulation. He found two Americans who had been there during the entire siege. There was but little suffering in the city, and there was an abundance of all kinds of provisions, the prices of which were moderate. The inhabitants have written on all the public walls: "Bazaine the traitor."

Bismarck is unwilling to let the war continue into the winter. He fears popular outbreaks everywhere.

Advices from New Breisach is received to the 3rd. The woodwork in Fort Mortimer had taken fire, and at three o'clock in the afternoon was still burning fiercely.

According to the terms of the armistice, as understood by the public, Paris is to be revictualled, and the Assembly is to meet on the 15th November and ratify and guarantee the terms of peace.

MADRID, 4.—Prim yesterday had long conference with the members of the majority in the Cortes, on the subject of the candidature of the Duke of Aosta. After an interchange of views, he said he should present the name of the Duke of Montpensier to the consideration of the Cortes, as the future ruler of Spain. No decision was arrived at, though a foreign candidate was strongly opposed.

BERLIN, 4.—The *North German Gazette* says, before the capitulation of Metz, Bazaine ordered his men not to destroy or throw away their arms and accoutrements, because, if they were surrendered to the Prussians, they would be restored at the close of the war, along with all the fortresses, &c. This the *Gazette*, which is a semi-official organ, pronounces a deception and an unwarrantable statement.

The capture of Dijon is confirmed by an official dispatch from Gen. Werder. A large part of the town was burned by the bombardment. The first Prussian grenadiers had two hundred men placed hors de combat in the engagement, and the second grenadiers had five hundred. The French losses are unknown, but are believed to be heavy.

On Wednesday there were twenty-one Generals and eighty-seven superior officers with the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Murat and a few others remained there, and the rest proceeded to Berlin. The meeting of the Emperor and Canrobert was very cordial. They embraced and kissed each other several times.

LONDON, 4.—Two Prussian army corps, recently operating around Metz, have commenced the siege at Thionville. The bombardment is going on vigorously. Entire order exists at Metz. The landwehr is still at Saarbrücken.

Prussian flying columns are active against Francs-Tireurs. Several skirmishes had occurred in which the French lost twenty men and the Prussians lost one non-commissioned officer.

Earl Granville has received a dispatch announcing the acceptance, by Trochu, of an armistice on the terms proposed by Count Bismarck. The armistice has been signed by General Trochu, Jules Favre, Arago, Ferry, Garnier Pages, Pellatu, Picard and Smore, on the part of the provisional government; and by Bismarck and Gen. Von Moltke, on the part of the Germans. The election, in Paris, on the question of maintaining the powers of government of national defense, resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the government. The national gables marched in battalions to the polls and deposited their votes, all of which were "yes."