

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 3.—No official information has been received to-day from the armies in the north-east. The battles for the past few days are generally considered indecisive. It is thought that the losses on both sides have been very great. The majority of the journals look upon the attack of Paris as impossible, now that the Prussians are not able to leave, with McMahon and Bazaine, with their immense forces in the rear. Paris, with the formidable preparations she lately made, would require all the force of Prussia and Germany to be brought into active service.

The committee of defense is still working steadily for obstinate resistance, though the general opinion seems to be that Paris will not suffer a siege. Paris is determined to make a strong defense should the enemy invest it. Rumors are current that a republic will be proclaimed, and more ample powers have been given to the present committee of defense, thus constituting it a provisional government. General Trochu is rumored as probable president of the republic. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the meagerness and insufficiency of the official bulletins, regarding events transpiring on the field.

PARIS, 4, 8 p. m.—The Council of Ministers has issued the following proclamation: "To the French people:—A great misfortune has fallen upon the country: after three days of heroic struggles, sustained by the wing of Marshal McMahon against three hundred thousand of the Prussians, McMahon and the troops under his command have been made prisoners. Gen. Wimpfen, who took command of the army, in place of Marshal McMahon who was badly wounded, has signed the capitulation. This reverse will not shake our courage; Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be organized and, in a few days, a new army will be under the walls of Paris; another army is forming on the banks of the Seine. Your patriotism, your union and your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made prisoner in the struggle. The government, in accord with the public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of the events."

[Signed,] Count De Palikao, H. Cheverean, Regault De Genonilly, Jules Brame de la Gourd, Auvergne Graude Perret, Clement Dournois, P. Magne, Bussen Billault, Jerome David, of the Council of Ministers."

In the Senate, yesterday, the minister of war said: "We have learned, through various unofficial channels, that Marshal Bazaine failed in his recent attempt to free himself from hostile army which held him around Metz; his efforts were heroic and the King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. Marshal McMahon, in endeavoring to reach a hand to Bazaine, in a direction north, was obliged to retreat, but this spectacle, so far from taking away our energy, augments and redoubles it. Since the present cabinet has been in power it has drawn from France all that her resources could yield, and they still remain so strong that, with energy and with the help of the nation we may yet retrieve 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 alternations, 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.

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 battle 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 Bazilles, extending down the railroad to Douzy, and then to Mairy on the line of the Meuse, on the railroad. At 5 o'clock the Prussians recommenced the battle, making simultaneous attacks on the French front, left and flank. Fighting at first was confined to the artillery, both armies firing incessantly, the French evidently having a weaker force of guns than the Prussians. At noon a fierce 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 fiercer assault. At two o'clock a simultaneous movement was made along the whole Prussian line, the infantry charging the French guns. At three o'clock the French line, which previously stood firm, wavered, and immediately afterwards broke. The battle then became a rout. 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 Prussian 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 Sedan throughout the battle. At half past two a message was sent to the Emperor at his headquarters, advising him to fly to Belgium, but he was too ill to undertake the journey. This morning the Prussians prepared to attack Sedan, which is not in a condition to resist. At twelve o'clock a party of officers headed by General Wimpfen left Sedan, bearing a flag of truce. It was received by the Prussian advanced guard, and conducted to the Prussian headquarters, where the General formally surrendered the French army and fortress to King William. The French party also bore a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the King, stating that he desired to surrender to him, not having any command. The formal capitulation took place at half past one o'clock. It is said the Emperor will be sent under a strong escort, to Magdebourg, but his destination is a secret. A large number of French escaped into Belgium.

LONDON, 5.—A Brussels dispatch says that twelve thousand French troops crossed the frontier and surrendered. A demand upon the Montmedy garrison, to surrender, was refused.

BERLIN.—A letter from Metz, dated September 25, gives the following information: Since the engagement at Gravelotte, 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 prevent their securing their chosen positions. The beleaguered army, with its numerous wounded and the garrison of the city of Metz and the suburban refugees 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 McMahon from Metz, with the belief on the part of Prussia that McMahon had gone from Rheims northward, toward Belgium.

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

BERLIN, 3.—The recent news that the Emperor and McMahon 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. Demonstrations were made before the residence of Count Von Bismarck, Baron Moltke, and the Minister of War, De Roon. Shops and stores are mostly closed and the day given up to festivals and rejoicings.

A dispatch from Berlin, to-day, says rejoicings over the reception of the glorious news from Sedan baffle description. It was known at 8 o'clock in the morning. The whole population poured into the streets, and rushed to the palace of the Queen. In a very few minutes the Queen was out on the balcony, dressed in a plain morning wrapper, weeping with joy as she received the deafening cheers of the multitude. Hundreds of women went down on their knees, with streaming eyes, thanking 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 was gotten up, which marched through the streets with banners and music. It is the general belief, that France will abandon further resistance. All financial circles share in the exultation, which is shown by the buoyancy of the markets. The people gladly welcome peace on the most generous terms consistent with perfect security against future wars.

PARIS, 5.—It is now impossible to reach the Corps Legislatif, owing to the enormous crowds surrounding the building. It is reported that the vote of Dechance was carried by yeas 185, nays none. The people, wild with excitement, are rushing through the streets, displaying placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed thereon, and shouts of "Vive la Republique" are heard on all sides. Regiments passing into the city are received by the populace with deafening shouts of "Vive la Ligne," "Vive la Republique." The national guards reversed their arms as the regular troops passed, as a sign of amity. The troops are singing *mourir pour la patrie*. The scene is one of indescribable excitement. Rumors of all kinds are in circulation, but it is impossible to ascertain their foundation, but one sentiment seems to be paramount—resistance to invasion. "All the nation to the rescue," shout the people, and the troops join enthusiastically. The garde nationale says order must be preserved. The people evince but little desire to create trouble. All seem overjoyed at the vote of Dechance.

Later.—The crowds are beginning to tear down the Imperial arms from the fronts of shops, and there are fears that this may lead to serious trouble, as the national garde is not inclined to permit any disorder.

1.30, p. m.—The city now presents one of the most imposing popular displays ever witnessed. One hundred thousand armed citizens are marching to the Corps Legislatif, surrounding the building. Phrenzied hurrahs are uttered by the countless masses which are filling every avenue leading to the hall. There are no symptoms of disorder yet, only a unanimous expression of the popular will before the residence of Gen. Trochu in the Louvre, where is a compact mass of

people, awaiting the return of the Governor. Around the Tuilleries there is a strong military force, guarding against every possible display of popular indignation. Hundreds of thousands of citizens are still passing towards the Corps Legislatif, and the Place de la Concorde is one mass of human beings.

Later, 4.30 p. m.—At the departure of the deputies from the corps legislatif scenes of enthusiasm took place around the building. The national guard fraternized with the troops and people, thousands of the gardes rushed into the hall, but were persuaded to retire by M. Gambetta, who seems to have great influence over the people. The crowds outside are singing the Marseillaise and shouting "vive la republique." There is intense excitement and a constant noise of voices that drowns all other sounds. There were no dangerous elements visible until the crowd reached the Rue Castiglione, where they began tearing down the imperial arms and tearing from the flags of the national guard the golden eagles of France and from walls and signs the medals bearing the imperial effigy. The soldiers have also joined in these demonstrations. The national garde have beat to arms to repress disorders, and if it takes a more serious turn quiet citizens are becoming impressed with the idea that there may be danger, as the mob is becoming more and more excited.

An interview has taken place between Napoleon and the King of Prussia, for the purpose of deciding upon the future residence of the Emperor. One of the German fortresses was fixed on, probably Mayence. There is much confusion in the city, and such immense crowds are about the Corps Legislatif that it is impossible to get, at present, a faithful account of the business transacted by the deputies. It is now reported, and on good authority, that after the vote of Dechance, the majority retired. The members of the *Gauche* and the *Centre Gauche* remained, consulting on a provisional government, and naming the following persons: Jules Favre, Gambetta, Jules Simon, Keratry, Picard Pittian and Jules Terry.

PARIS 5, 5 a. m.—Manifestations have been kept up during the entire night. Crowds demanded Dechance. Trochu was shouted for, and appeared, and spoke to the crowd, saying he had taken his oath as an honest man, and he could not break it, the Chambers must answer them. At midnight the crowds assembled around the Corps Legislatif building and shouted that the Emperor having fallen into the hands of the enemy, it was now time for the people to rise and chase out the invaders. The Corps, however, adjourned till to-day, assurances having been given that the day should not pass without some determination worthy of France. Later in the evening a large crowd assembled in the boulevards of Berne Nouvelle, parading and shouting Dechance, and vive the French. They were charged by the police who used fire arms, and it is reported that some persons were mortally wounded. At this early hour in the morning great crowds are in the streets, and the journals are sought for with extreme avidity. Popular agitation is very great, and the feeling against the invaders is singularly unanimous.

Noon.—There is an enormous crowd about the Corps Legislatif building, where the deputies are to meet at one o'clock. Military precautions to preserve order have been taken on a large scale, though the people do not seem inclined to rioting, they are, however, much excited. Among these are members of the national garde who, without arms, join in shouting and urge all they meet to go to the legislatif building. It is hoped that the measures taken will secure quiet. It is reported that McMahon is dead. Early this afternoon the crowds met a squad of police. They shouted vive la republique, and those of the police who did not respond were immediately disarmed and their swords broken. The Boulevards, at this hour, are nearly impassable. The national garde have succeeded in preserving order so far.

The members of the provisional government, who were cited to appear and deliberate, are now assembled at the Hotel de Ville. Henri Rochefort has been liberated and is assisting at this meeting. M. Herattel has been appointed Prefect of police, vice Pietrie, and Etienne Arago, mayor of Paris. The people outside the building are in a state of extraordinary excitement. From time to time Gambetta addresses them, exhorting them to preserve order. It is remarked that the soldiers of all the regiments mix among the people un-

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