

FOREIGN.

MADRID, 9.—A great manifestation of sympathy with the French Republic was made here yesterday: twenty thousand citizens marched through the streets, with banners inscribed with mottoes flattering to France, and bands playing the "Marseillaise." There was no disorder. After the procession a mass meeting was held, at which Castellar delivered an address.

Deputy Castellar, in the name of the Republican minority in the Spanish cortes, has sent to the Republican government of France, a dispatch, saying: "The Spanish minority salute, in you, the advent of right, and the inauguration of a new era of liberty. The President may be assured that the Republic will cause the cessation of rivalry which monarchs have created in Europe, and that all the continent will form one people, and all nations one family." The address is signed by twenty deputies of the Cortes.

LONDON.—A special to the *Herald* says the political complications of the war are causing serious concern to the English government, and fears are entertained that the recognition of the revolutionary government at Paris may lead to future difficulty. It is the general belief of British citizens that the French government cannot maintain its existence, hence the unwillingness of the English government to treat with the French ministers. England is loth to nourish republics spreading over the continent. In a conversation to-day with a leading member of the English Cabinet, whose name is necessarily suppressed, he expressed the belief that if the Favre ministry made peace it would be only with the object of enforcing their rule in France, which means military terrorism in the country and not law in the cities. If they continue the war, they will surely be defeated more disastrously than heretofore, and will in turn become exposed to the terrific indignation of the people. In reply to the question, what course England was likely to pursue, he said England's position at present was simply passive. We must take events as they come, treating with persons of the *de facto* government in authority, without official recognition. In case of mediation the difficulty would be removed, because England's appeal could only be made to Prussia. There is a report that the King of Prussia has declared that he would treat only in terms of peace with Thiers. This report is said to have originated with the French government sources. A firm belief is expressed in English financial circles that Paris will not seriously resist the Prussian army, since the repudiation of responsibility by the bank of France, in the event of loss by violence. A sum amounting to near four million sterling has been transferred to England.

LONDON, 10.—King William has ordered that Napoleon be treated as the sovereign of France.

It is denied that Lord Lyons has gone to King William's headquarters.

The *Standard* correspondent, writing from Paris, says the Prussians cannot successfully besiege the city with their six hundred thousand men. It is said their casualties would, thus far, aggregate four hundred thousand; more than one-half of this immense number are either dead or maimed for life.

The Bavarian government is negotiating for admission into the North German Confederation.

Stragglers from the armies are coming into the Belgian frontier.

LONDON, 9.—Extreme agitation reigns in Constantinople, where it is alleged to have been ascertained that Russia and Austria are negotiating with a view to partition off the eastern European end of Turkey. The Russian fleet in the Black Sea exceeds the limits set by the treaty of Israsand, and there is the greatest activity in the Austrian dockyards at Pola and Tusc.

A special dispatch to the *World* dated Paris 9th says there is much alarm among holders of property in Paris as to the possible disorder in case of a siege. The attitude of the lower classes is thought very threatening, nevertheless the preparations of Gen. Trochu for the siege go on with the usual activity. Enormous supplies of ammunition have been received and distributed to several forts within the past week. The forts at St. Denis, Ronville and Auberville are thoroughly equipped; and it is said the fortifications of the capital are entirely ready for three months defense. We have no accurate information as to the position of the German advance. Reports are hourly brought in but none of them are based on their appearance. Marauding parties, foragers or cavalry scouts, are along the line of the great railway, but there is no authentic

reason for believing that the enemy in force have even reached Rheims up to this time; still the impression here is, even among the soldiers, that the Prussians will be in sight of Paris by Sunday morning next.

I am enabled to inform you by authority that in an interview yesterday held at the ministry of foreign affairs, Jules Favre assured Lord Lyons that the Republicans did not inherit the wars of the Empire and that the provisional government would very gladly conclude peace as soon as possible on any terms not absolutely dangerous or dishonorable to France. Favre asked his Lordship if the English Cabinet would interfere and suggest terms of peace to be offered by Prussia, such as he could be assured that France would accept. Lord Lyons replied that though England would be delighted to help bring the war to an end, he had no authority to say that she would undertake to suggest terms of peace to either combatant. Favre said it would then be impossible for France to make any such suggestion, and the interview was brought to a close. There is but one sentiment apparently reigning through the provinces of France: from all quarters the cry of war comes up, and throughout France the people are organizing for a protracted and national conflict.

PARIS, 9.—9 a.m.—The inhabitants of the department Seine are ordered to quit their habitations forthwith. The mobiles are summoned to join their corps in forty-eight hours; they are coming in rapidly. The prefect of police orders all persons so intending, to quit Paris at once.

Forty thousand copies of the *Marseillaise* were burned yesterday, and the presses destroyed.

McMahon is severely wounded in the leg, and is a prisoner at Bault, near Sedan.

An armistice is under consideration; the idea was instituted by the diplomatic corps, and the question has been submitted to the provisional government by the Russian, Italian and Spanish Ambassadors.

Jules Favre has received and returned the official visits of the English, Austrian, Italian, Austrian, Turkish, Russian, Spanish, Swiss and American Ambassadors.

A regular siege has been commenced at Metz, but negotiations for capitulation continue.

The question of an armistice seems to be gaining ground. It is announced now that several members of the Diplomatic Corps are taking the initiative in the matter, which was mentioned by them to the Minister of the Interior, and submitted to-day to a council, held at the Hotel de Ville. *La Opinion Nationale* compliments Rochefort for separating from the *Marseillaise*, on account of its violence. It says "this is true patriotism, and thus many thousands of swords are drawn in the Republican cause, as Rochefort is extremely popular.

It is understood that General Trochu intends using sharpshooters on a large scale. They are to be stationed on all parts of the enemy's line of march, to harass them. Trochu has issued an order to the garde mobile of the Seine, to rejoin the posts assigned them, or they will be subjected to military law. This is done because some of them are lagging. There was a great number of political meetings last night, all of the most orderly character. They all agree in the determination to fight to the last. Most of the workshops in Paris are closed. All the shops close early. No business was done to-day. The city is filled with troops, drilling in the streets, under experienced officers. A large force has gone out to meet the enemy. The forts are all prepared, and earthworks thrown up.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes that England having declined to negotiate for an armistice, Austria has undertaken it.

PARIS, 10.—Certain ministers of finance, war and foreign affairs will go to Tours at once. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, will remain here, but will send a delegate to Tours. It is believed that, even if communications are cut, matters have been so arranged that the authorities will manage to correspond between Tours and Paris. The diplomatic corps will go to Tours to-day.

Last evening a number of houses, in the environs of the city, were destroyed by fire by orders of the authorities.

A letter received from Strasbourg says the condition of the city is much better than is supposed. The garrison has plenty of munitions and food to last for two months. Some formidable gunboats are arriving here from Toulon. They are iron-clad and draw but little water, and are heavily armed. They

are to be used in the siege, by order of the military authorities. A tramway is being constructed around the city, inside of the fortifications, to facilitate the removal of stores, &c. Large numbers of cavalry have reached Versailles, from Sedan. A short rest is only needed, when they will be able to do active service. They will be detailed to watch the environs. It is feared a mob contemplates an attack on the offices of the *Marseillaise* and *Figaro* newspapers.

The Secretary General of the Bank of France says that the Crown Jewels are not there. The government authorities took care to have them deposited in a safe place outside of the city. The jewellers have ceased displaying their valuable goods in their show windows. The greater part of which have been sent to places of security.

A deputation of nearly five hundred persons went in body to thank the American Minister for the prompt recognition of the republic by the United States. The American Minister thanked the populace for their cordial applause, and said America was most anxious for the success of the republican institutions in France and throughout Europe.

The *World's* London correspondent telegraphs it is the impression here in high official circles that France will accept any terms short of the dismemberment of her Territory, in refusing which she is supported by Russia. It is believed that the republican government will consent to pay a large indemnity, to dismantle the frontier fortresses and largely to reduce the standing army; more than this I am assured in the highest quarters will not for a moment be conceded. If Prussia should insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, or even Metz and Strasbourg, the war will assume a new and a most terrible character. The general feeling in London is that Germany has military right to demand expenses of war with reasonable guarantees for her future security, but that she has no right to attempt to degrade and humiliate France. It is quite certain that if she attempts to do this she will be met by one of the most formidable European coalitions ever formed, and that no man can predict the issue of the conflict.

The *Figaro* says that the Republic of France has been officially recognized by Spain. Heavy rains, during the past few days, have retarded the Prussians between Bethel and Rheims. It is only with much difficulty that their artillery can be moved over the heavy roads, and in several places, near Paris, trees have been cut down so as to impede their progress. The garde mobile have attacked the Prussians at different points, killing, wounding and capturing numbers of them. The garde nationale are to do night duty on the ramparts. Gustave Flury is here.

Some of the journals having reported that Prince Pierre Bonaparte wept when he met the Emperor, the former writes to the journals, denying the story and adding that both his friends and enemies know that he has more manly habits.

Citizens of Paris, who have gone away, are to be taxed in proportion to the rents paid by them, for lodging the garde mobile. When the citizens return they will be called on for payment from this date.

All the theatres of the city are to be closed.

It is noticed that the protestations against violence, recently made by ultra journals has had the best effect upon the minds of the people.

The crowd of strangers, at Havre, is so great that the hotels are overwhelmed. Boats for Southampton refuse to carry passengers. Trains to Havre, from Paris, are five hours behind time, so heavily are they loaded. There are scenes at the depot in this city that are very affecting. Crowds gather as the time approaches for the departure of trains. Cars in all cases are overcrowded and many are necessarily left behind. Many families are leaving the city in vehicles, for which extortionate prices are charged, as it is supposed they will never be returned.

BERLIN, 10.—The following dispatch, dated Prussian headquarters at Rheims, last night, was received to-day:

"More than 25,000 French prisoners were captured in front of Sedan before the capitulation on the 2nd inst. At the time of the capitulation 83,000 prisoners fell into our hands; of these, fourteen thousand were wounded. Besides the prisoners, four hundred field pieces, including mitrailleurs, one hundred and fifty siege guns, twelve hundred horses and a large amount of war material, were captured."

BRUSSELS, 10.—At the present pace of the army of the Prince Royal and the

Bavarians they should be in designated positions around Paris on Wednesday next. From these points they will slowly close in on the French fortifications. The force was at Compeigne this forenoon.

PARIS.—Light-draft French gunboats are descending the Rhine. The *Journal Debats* publishes the account of atrocities committed by Red Republicans at Toulouse and Lyons. All the railroad tunnels in the department of the Seine and Marne have been blown up by the city military authorities. The bridges have also been destroyed. The journals announce the seizure, here, of thirty thousand needle guns. They will be distributed to the soldiers. The supply of gas will be cut off from the city in order to avoid the danger of explosions by means of the enemy's shells. The citizens seem determined to avoid disorder in the city. All persons endeavoring to excite the populace will be arrested at once. A large quantity of Remington rifles have lately arrived here, from England. At the railway depot a great number of chassepots were found, piled on wagons, and had apparently been forgotten for three weeks.

PARIS, 10.—Bounville resigned the French ambassadorship at Rome. An official journal publishes letters of ministers from Italy and Switzerland recognizing the provisional government and the answers of Jules Favre thereto.

A special to the *Herald*, dated London 10, says, information received at the Prussian Embassy in London makes it certain that King William has resolved to ignore the revolutionary government of Paris, as destitute of all shadow of authority. In the event of his occupation of Paris he will treat only with the officials recognized by the Emperor Napoleon.

SEDAN, 9.—The Prussians are now marching on Paris; five corps d'armee, the corps of the Crown Prince and the Bavarian corps left Rejour at 5 o'clock; the other corps have all been ordered to take their respective positions ten leagues from Paris, by the 14th inst.

PARIS 11.—The Prussians entered Laon yesterday. Shortly after their entrance a magazine exploded, blowing up a portion of the citadel. A Prussian staff and several hundred soldiers were killed. The fortress at Thionville still holds out. The garrison makes frequent sorties. The defence of Metz still continues. Marshal Bazaine is well provided with provisions and ammunition.

BERLIN.—King William wrote to the Queen, describing his emotions on meeting the French Emperor. He says it was overwhelming for the moment I could not control myself on thus meeting him whom, three years ago, I saw at the summit of his grandeur. The Emperor was equally moved.

The peace conditions, as printed by the *Gazette de France*, are grossly exaggerated. Prussia demands no three thousand millions, as indemnity, nor the surrender of any portion of the iron-clad fleet.

TORONTO.—Advices from Fort Garry to the 30th of August state that the regular troops have commenced leaving on their return home. The arrival of the new governor is anxiously looked for. There is no government now existing, the commander of the military having no civil power. There is no intelligence of the whereabouts of Reidel and his followers.

ROME 11.—Marterier arrived here yesterday, and had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. The idea is prevalent that the resistance of the Papal army will not likely be serious. Many Cardinals and Prelates of eminence, advise the concluding of arrangements with Italy relative to the future status of the Pope.

LONDON, 10.—A dispatch from Strasbourg says four thousand Baden troops are fighting night and day in the third line trenches near the city and under constant fire from the defences. Over two thousand citizens have been killed, and six hundred buried by falling walls. Hundreds of expelled Germans have been killed between the fire of the armies. The Germans captured have their heads cut off and stuck on poles. The city is on fire in twenty different places, and completely at the mercy of the mob, who pillage everything they can lay hands on. Two hundred thousand Chassepots are known to be stored in Strasbourg. The city is on the verge of starvation, horseflesh being the only meat obtainable.

Experts believe that the *Captain* was run down by some unknown vessel. Her steam power was so great the story of her having gone ashore is scarcely credited.

LONDON 14.—The *St. Ledger* was won by Hawthorne. Kingcraft was second and Wheatear third.