

at Chartres, whereupon the officers told the mobiles to lay down their arms and go home, as it was impossible to resist. The mayor also exhorted them to withdraw for fear of provoking the Prussians. The whole force thereupon disbanded.

The Havre steamer arrived on Friday at Southampton; she brought a hundred French refugees, who report that every man in Havre is drilling. A mobile attempted to blow up the powder magazine, which would have almost destroyed the city. The offender was arrested and is to be shot.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 22.—King William reports to the Queen that the investment of Paris is now complete.

The French advance on the north side of Paris has been repulsed with the loss of seven guns and twenty-five hundred prisoners. The Prussian defeats are obscurely reported.

The private secretary of Arago, Mayor of Paris, has been arrested as a Prussian spy.

The *Standard* says negotiations at Meaux are proceeding hopefully. The general principles are already arranged by Bismarck and Favre, and the details are now under discussion. Another journal reports that thus far the only question which has been discussed is who can ratify on the French side.

A special to the *Times*, London, on the 21st, says the United States Government has given orders for an American vessel of war to remain in each of the principal French ports and to give protection to American citizens and commerce.

Valdrome, late Minister of the Interior, whilst returning to his department with his family, under a conduct from Gambetta, was set upon by the populace of Aubervilliers and again at Rovallet Etap, and very badly used, and was in danger of being killed.

The line of communication between London and Paris has been re-opened.

A dispatch from Berlin reports that a constitution is being prepared for the security of German unity. Delbruck is arranging formalities for proclaiming Frederick Emperor of Germany.

A letter from Sir Henry Bulwer Lytton to the London *Times*, reproaching the English government for apathy in the cause of peace, has produced a marked effect upon the public sentiment here. The Ministry is justly incurring reproach. I heard a curious statement to-day from a well known American gentleman, just returned from Germany; he says the Southern States are only using Prussia in the war to eventually proclaim a Republic. Republican sentiment, he says, is general.

A special to the *World* says the British Cabinet has received no news whatever of the result of the interview between Favre and Bismarck. The silence is badly interpreted here.

Dispatches from Tours announce that Vinay's movement was a reconnaissance, and the object was perfectly accomplished. The fighting was not severe, except at Chosey Le Roe, and Vinay withdrew his troops in perfect order, unpursued.

It has been ascertained that the Crown Prince's headquarters are at Versailles, and that about 200,000 German troops are established south and east of Paris.

The new volunteers, organized by Trochu, were under fire for the first time. A portion of them were charged upon by the blue hussars, and repulsed the enemy with considerable loss.

The King is at Versailles and constantly takes part in reconnaissances.

The Prussian requisitions of the people in Versailles are frightfully severe. Several houses there are protected by the American flag.

The French report the enemy's capture, after Vinay's withdrawal, of the redoubt in front of the Chatrillon, by two German corps, after an obstinate conflict. The guns taken were those of the redoubt, but no more than 300 or 400 prisoners were captured.

In the action on Monday a powerful French force, under Generals Renoull and Ducrat, was posted on the heights above Clameralh. The Prussians are throwing up earthworks at Abbon and are advancing through the woods of Mendon.

A severe engagement took place at Fontay, in which the Prussians were finally repulsed with considerable loss. They still occupy their position at Abbon, and it is expected that the first general battle will be fought on the ground of this action. The number of men under arms in Paris are stated at 438,000, including 180,000 volunteers from the provinces. There is said to be

no truth in the reported attack on Mont Valleri.

The telegrams, in some of the London journals, assert that the Prussians, having been repulsed in their last assault on Toul, have abandoned the siege and are marching to join the army around Paris.

It is announced on dubious authority, that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a manifesto, and that the French Senate is to meet at Simoges.

The new iron-clad turret-ship *Hotspur* has just concluded a trial trip at Davenport. Great interest has been felt in her success. The result was pronounced, by all here, to be entirely satisfactory. The *Hotspur* carried a twenty-five ton gun. Some fears were entertained that this immense weapon could not be successfully handled, but they have been dissipated.

It is generally believed here that the Prussians are negotiating with France solely for the sake of delay, so as to secure possession of Paris during the investment of the city.

The following important engagements have occurred: On the 17th a Prussian brigade routed several battalions of the French to the north of Brevauss forest. Next day a sharp skirmish occurred near Vetry. On Monday the French were driven from their entrenchments at Petroy, losing seven guns. Near Versailles two thousand mobiles captured a number of Prussians whose protection had been solicited by the inhabitants.

All the towns and cities of France are raising men and money for the National Defense. Lille Arras and Valenciennes are reported fully prepared to resist an attack. The Reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate. The appeal to their leaders from Rochefort has had a great effect.

It is announced to-night that the heavy batteries of Strasbourg have been silenced, and the bombardment threatens to destroy the whole city. No signs of surrender are reported.

FLORENCE, 22.—General Cardon, today, at Rome, received the arms of the Papal troops. The terms of surrender were arranged with Gen. Cauzelen. All the native Italians on duty at the Garison are confined in the depots without arms, and all foreigners are being sent to their respective countries. The suspension of the Papal troops had more the appearance of a carnival or festival than of vanquished foes. They gave cheers for the King of Italy with cheers from Rome.

Papers were found in Rome implicating Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Karl Blum in a plot for a popular rising; and that this decided the course of the Italian Cabinet. Mazzini will not be liberated.

FLORENCE 22.—A plebiscite is to be taken in Italy to decide whether Rome shall be the capitol of the Kingdom.

Tours.—The Prussians have cut the Orleans railroad and now occupy several points along the line. Traffic on this road now stops at Bloise. The Prussians menace Orleans. A general revolt of Arabs has occurred in Algeria. The Chasseurs d'Afrique have consequently been sent back from Marseilles. The bronze statuery of Paris has been melted up to supply the besieged with cannon. Guervauere has been arrested and sent to prison, at St. Peire, near Marseilles.

Tours 22.—There is great activity among the troops here; many are leaving with all possible haste. It is reported that the government delegates will also leave. Hundreds of apprehensive persons have arrived here from Bloise who left there because of their fear that the Prussians would soon enter that place.

The Prussian cavalry entered Montes, Sur-Seine, and made a requisition. They subsequently joined their corps which were advancing in that direction. Fighting near Paris continues with varying results.

MUNDELSHEIM, 22.—The siege of Strasbourg is being vigorously pushed. Lunette number fifty-three was taken by the Prussians to-day with a trifling loss; five guns were taken by the Prussians.

BERLIN.—A British diplomatist arrived yesterday, at Eurzute, the headquarters of the King of Prussia, on an important mission connected with peace negotiations.

LONDON 22.—Captain Howard, the Queen's messenger, has arrived at London. Howard and the members of the French Embassy were to leave Paris on Sunday, when all egress and ingress was closed. They went to Rouen, thence to Calais and were three days enroute. The *Cologne Gazette* declares that the Prussians will not insist on the annexation of Lorraine.

A cable special to the *Times*, dated London 22d, says that General Burnside left for Paris this morning; he carried with him letters from Count Bernstaff to Bismarck, also to the Prussian and French commanders. He expects to get through the lines, but is doubtful of success. All communications between Paris and Tours is cut. The members of the provisional government are now effectually separated as before.

Lyons and Paris are not in practical accordance. The great cities of France refuse to be bound by the action of the capital if it capitulates.

The Catholic powers have already communicated to the Pope their readiness to contribute their quota to make up the revenue for the maintenance of the Holy See.

The armament of the fortifications of Ville has been completed and an immense stock of munitions of war and provisions has been laid in.

A telegram, received from Havre, to-night, says there are French complications between Russia and Turkey, and war between the two powers is probable.

MAKSEILLES, 22.—Garibaldi is prevented from leaving Caprera and is guarded as a prisoner. Italian war vessels are cruising off the island.

PARIS.—A *Tribune* correspondent at Paris, writing to London on Wednesday, says the attacks on the government continues, and are, if possible, more bitter now that we are all shut up. Some of the red republican organs, the *Reveil* for instance, insist that there shall be no peace on any terms, that the war must go on at all hazards until victory is won. These same people insist on a clean sweep in the public offices, so that the whole of the administrative body, employed under the Empire, rank and file, as well as the heads of departments, shall give place to new men. How is a government possible under such conditions? It is of the utmost importance that the government should make peace, and here is a set of men who declare they shall not make peace on any terms, who reproach the ministry bitterly for entertaining the question of peace, and yet these very men begin to cry for an equal division of food among us, and would embarrass the government with disturbance if anything goes wrong. These are the people who are to be feared.

The government is doing its best, but the Reds are getting louder each day in their expressions of dissatisfaction. They threaten seriously to hamper the government, and it may be that before long Paris may regard the incoming of the Prussians a lesser evil than their supremacy. We are doing well enough about provisions and supplies. The government fixes the price of meat, which is cheaper I dare say, than in New York. It is not yet more than 20 cents a pound. There is no scarcity of animal food, and the supply of bread is unlimited; and as for wine the Prussians outside may envy us. The city seems unusually healthy, even the small pox has not appeared, at least we hear nothing of it. The people forget to be ill in the midst of war. We are waiting, in no little excitement, the return of Favre from Prussia, but those well informed have slight hopes of his success.

Another correspondent writes on Tuesday, the fight of yesterday at Chatillon was anything but satisfactory. Originally Gen. Trochu, having reviewed his forces, determined to defend Paris without the help of any army outside; he made up his mind to give up all strong places beyond the line of the forts, when suddenly came Ducrat from Sedan in the disguise of a peasant. Here was a General fit to be trusted with the command outside of Paris. Ducrat should have an army of fifty thousand men to defend certain heights; they came to a trial yesterday, and the most important incident of the day was the flight of the Zouaves, the boasted Zouaves, without firing a shot; they ran into Paris amid execrations and hootings. They have been arrested in great numbers, and it is proposed to shoot them, or make a good example of them in the Champs De Mars. The young did better; they stood their ground, but the result of all is, that the army of Ducrat returned behind the forts, and Gen. Trochu falls back on his original idea of the defence of Paris by itself.

It is reported that the Prussians are withdrawing their forces from other points, to concentrate them around Paris; their cavalry is in incessant motion. Numbers of squads of uhlans patrol the country for miles around the Capital, in every direction, their main object being to cut off all communication; but Paris will surely hold out, and will proceed to hold an election for a

constitutional assembly, even under the sabres of the Prussian corps. Spanish guerrillas are forming at Toulouse to assist in the defence of the country.

LONDON 24.—The *Times* has the following details of a meeting between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, at Bellevue. The meeting was very cordial, apparently. After shaking hands they entered into conversation. The officers who were in the conservatory, went out, leaving the two alone, when a dialogue took place, of which the following is the substance.

King William.—"God has given our arms the victory in the war you precipitated."

Emperor Napoleon.—"The war was not sought by me, but was imposed upon me by public opinion."

The King, asserting emphatically.—"Your Minister created that public opinion. Your army, however, certainly fought bravely."

Emperor.—"But the Prussians had the discipline that mine has recently lacked."

King.—"Before and since 1866 we studied carefully the experience and the inventions of the nations."

Emperor.—"Your artillery won everything; it is the finest in the world."

King.—"In the matter of artillery, particularly, we have utilized the experience of other nations."

Emperor.—"The Prince Frederick Charles described the event of the last battle, his army carrying the last position."

King.—"You err, it was my son who fought at Sedan."

Emperor.—"Where then was the Prince Frederick Charles?"

King.—"His army corps is before Metz."

The Emperor's self possession apparently deserted him, momentarily, on receiving this intelligence. The King continued:

King.—"Have you anything to propose?"

Emperor.—"Nothing whatever. I am a prisoner."

King.—"With whom then am I to treat?"

Emperor.—"With the Empress, with the government at Paris; I am powerless and can make no terms, and can give no orders."

King.—"Will Wilhelmshohe suit you as a residence?"

Emperor.—"Yes."

The conversation was continued a short time, the King expressing condolence for the Emperor's misfortunes. He at length withdrew, with every mark of respect.

FLORENCE 24.—On Friday the Roman populace tore down the escutcheons of foreign legations where they were combined with the papal arms. When those of Portugal were attacked General Cadorna interposed, and immediately issued a proclamation to the people, denouncing such excesses as the violations of international law, and threatening severe penalties in case of lawlessness being renewed.

MADRID.—The ravages of the vomito at Barcelona are increasing, and the panic among the inhabitants is frightful. Yesterday, out of thirty-five cases there were twenty four deaths.

TOURS, 24.—The following news is official, being embodied in a proclamation to France: Before the siege of Paris Jules Favre desired to see Count Bismarck to learn the intention of the enemy. The following declaration is the result of the interview: Prussia wishes to continue the war in order to reduce France to a second-rate power. Prussia demands Alsace and Lorraine as far as Metz, by right of conquest; Prussia before consenting to an armistice demands the demolition of Strasbourg, Toul and Mount Vallerin. Paris is exasperated and will rather bury herself beneath her ruins than consent to such insolent pretensions. We can respond but by resistance to the last extremity. France accepts the struggle and counts upon her children.

CREMIEUX. GLAISBIZOIN. FOURCHON.

(Signed) The government has issued a decree that all the municipal elections as well as those for the constituent assembly be suspended and adjourned, and all the municipal elections which have been effected annulled. The prefects will maintain the municipality or serve in the army and appoint others.

A dispatch from Tours announces that there are now 18,000 German soldiers in the country surrounding Mantex. The town of Laville has been severely bombarded; no defense was attempted.

Hon. John W. Young, Governor general of Canada, has been made a peer, with the title of Baron Lisgar.