

THE WEEKLY HERALD

BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Revenue to-day over three quarters of a million dollars.

Orders have been issued from the War Department forbidding the employment of civilians beyond war authorization.

Government outlay for August, exclusive of interest, was over seven million.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The American brig Anzette and Mexican schooner Minerod were wrecked off Mazatlan in a gale, on the 29th of August.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Three hundred employees on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad have stopped the trains on account of arrears. The strikers captured four engines.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Midnight.—In the absence of official reports from the commanding Generals, the Ministry publish the following from the multitude of dispatches from various Belgian towns up to 8 o'clock on the 31st.

On the 30th, a series of engagements occurred between McMahon and the enemy, near Metz, lasting from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Our troops were attacked from Woody heights of Stouanes, a position we had recently evacuated.

The attack which was vigorous, forced our troops to retreat, but at two o'clock we took the offensive, and retained it till 7 o'clock, when darkness ended operations.

The Prussians burned Mouson and killed most of the inhabitants. The next day, August 31st, the Prussians again took the offensive at 7 a. m., on the left bank of the Meuse, between Douay and Douchery.

Our forces retreated slowly until McMahon had drawn the Prussians into an angle formed by ramparts at Sedan and on the heights of the left bank of the river.

Here the Prussians experienced heavy losses, and compelled on account of the murderous fire to retreat. They effected this about noon, withdrawing towards Villenante, and after several attempts placed themselves on the opposite side of the Meuse.

On the morning of the 31st McMahon crossed the Meuse at Mouson.

Everything indicates engagements will be resumed to-day.

BOUILLOM, Aug. 31.—Fighting commenced this morning at 3 o'clock. It is said the French captured 30 guns. No positive result received.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The following is from the King to the Queen: "SEAN, Sept. 1, 3 p. m.

"Battle has raged since half past 8 o'clock this morning. Our forces have advanced victoriously. The 4th, 5th, and 7th corps and the Bavarians engaged the enemy, who was almost entirely driven into the city."

BOUILLOM, Sept. 1.—Bazaine drove the Prussians towards Sedan. The French are at Sachapelle.

Paris papers report obscurely these French successes without locating them.

LONDON, Sept. 2, 10 a. m.—Paris dispatches this morning, claim that the Prussians were repulsed in the attack upon McMahon after ten hours' sharp fighting.

The Prussians attacked the French front and rear. The French took thirty guns and many prisoners. Prussians are reported as driven towards Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Another dispatch says the Prussians were victorious, but the result is not generally known.

BERLIN, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.—Official news still behind. It is known that a series of battles occurred on the 30th and 31st, both sides losing heavily.

On Wednesday the Prussians were drawn under the guns of Sedan, where they suffered terribly before they were able to cross the river.

McMahon moved to Mouson on Wednesday morning. Yesterday encounters were probably renewed.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Official.—The battle covered so wide a range, details were confused. It is certain that the Prussians captured twenty cannon, eleven metrailleurs and seven thousand prisoners.

ST. BARRIS, Sept. 2.—Since Yesterday Bazaine fought the first Prussian corps, and the battle ended. Prussians retreated into Belgium, where required to surrender arms. Great numbers of wounded were admitted to Belgium for humanity sake.

Correction.—At the close of St. Barbe's dispatch, after ending in Prussians "retreating," commence: "Sedan, Sept. 2.—The battle yesterday was bloody. 10,000 officers and soldiers of the French army were forced into Belgium, and were required instantly to surrender arms. Great numbers of the wounded were admitted into Belgium for humanity's sake."

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from private sources, dated Wednesday, says, after fighting all day yesterday, Bazaine was driven to Sedan.

The Emperor's death is reported. No particulars.

The journals are sadly perplexed by late war dispatches. They say there was a new encounter yesterday near Sedan which seems to have favored the French, but this and nothing else prevents the Prussians from going to Paris.

Wm. H. Russell wrote last week that nothing could have prevented the Prussians going into Paris, but now their entrance there is hardly possible. The urgency of the advance on Paris is attributed to the Prussians anxiety to get there before the new rifle cannon were mounted which are now concentrating from the fleet. Experts regard these guns as murderous.

The French Emperor, attended by Nelaton and other eminent surgeons are with McMahon.

The French troops who engaged the Prussians at Atigny were reinforcements from Paris on the 27th and 28th for McMahon, were conveyed by rail from Paris to Exthel and marched thence to Montmedy. Notwithstanding these troops were fresh they were routed by the Prussians.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.—The French disarmed in Belgium were sent to camp at Benerloo.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Gen. Ulrich, commanding at Strasbourg, says the fortress can and will hold out.

The fortification of Paris are mined with powder, and should matters reach the worst, can be exploded at a moment's notice.

Prussians lose heavily from sickness, caused by privation.

Positive news received that McMahon and Bazaine communicate. Sharpshooters, with custom-house officers, crossed the Rhine a few miles below Strasbourg and captured five large boats containing valuable property.

The journals all publish letters corroborating French successes, but Prussians are so numerous battles must be resumed on a vast scale. Both armies received heavy reinforcements.

It is asserted the King of Prussia is insane and has been taken to Berlin.

It is reported a large French army under General Douay entered Baden.

It is stated that noncombatants were enabled to leave Strasbourg by recently discovered subterranean passage.

Calais and St. Perre have been put in a state of defence.

CLERMONT, Sept. 2.—The French taken with arms, to secure privileges of prisoners of war, must prove they belonged to a military organization, otherwise be drum-head court martialled, and if convicted, serve not less than 12 years at hard labor.

MUNICH, Sept. 2.—Intense delight among all classes over prowess of Bavarian troops.

STUTTGART, Sept. 2.—Baron Varmbecker, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned.—Count Fonta succeeds him.

FULDA, Sept. 2.—Conference of Bishops has closed and resolved never to submit to the infallibility dogma. The faculty at Fairburg and Wartenburg are in accord with the Bishops.

PARIS, Sept. 2, evening.—Uncertain and contradictory reports regarding army movements and recent battles. Polikao, in the Corps Legislatif to-day, declared himself without official news from McMahon or Bazaine, and had no communication to make at Bourse.

In all circles fears are expressed that the French were not numbered, but advices via Belgium represent McMahon successful and Bazaine fully supplied with provisions.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Times says the Prussians finding their enemies still strong in numbers were obliged to remain near fortified towns to watch them.

The Times money article thinks the reduction of bank rates to 3 per cent. would be safe rates in an open market.

Paris papers notice angrily the statement in London papers that Prussian victories strengthen London stocks. Also that the Crown Prince of Italy and wife congratulates Prussia.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—A great meeting was held yesterday evening in favor of the restoration of the seat of local government to Ireland.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Monde says five well trained gunners were assigned to each of three thousand guns on the fortifications with ample ammunition provided.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Frederick Charles, yesterday, thanked the troops on the battle field for their gallantry on the 9th.

The army composed of landwehrs, has already distinguished itself.

There are few carlists in the country.

No trouble is apprehended. Count DeChester, and others exiled to Canaries, have been recalled.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—It is believed fighting is going on all day to-day. Arlon dispatches dated yesterday, say fortress Metz and Sedan will occupy the attention of a large force of Prussians if an attempt is made to besiege.

The journals call the attention to the fact, that the Prussians say much of the battle of the 30th, when Falley was repulsed, but make little mention of the 30th, when McMahon repulsed their left and center.

The Seine. The banks of the river are covered with excited crowds who cheer the fleet as it passes.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A body of 2500 French Infantry and 600 cavalry, with 2 cannon, camp equipage, and other material, have retreated in Belgium. Some wounded Prussians, who also fled into Belgium, have been taken to Bruges, where they are carefully attended.

LEIPSIG, Sept. 2.—The corporation of this city, commercial and other civic organizations have united in an address to the King of Prussia, as chief of the Germans, urging him to reject overtures of mediation, and prosecute the war till a permanent peace can be secured. Similar addresses have been adopted and will be presented to the King.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The seaport town of Lamson, in Asia Minor, was destroyed. Two thousand five hundred houses and six churches are in ashes. Many lives lost. Terrible suffering.

The Examiner says the policy of the 14th, towards France's policy of partition and repression, is intended for the safety of Europe, and France demands to be guaranteed against dismemberment. It is hoped the Czar will interfere and preserve the balance of power.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Paris correspondent of the Globe vouches for the truth of the following: "A gigantic battle has been progressing since Wednesday morning, near Forrest Argonne."

The following reached Empress from the Emperor Thursday afternoon: "All goes wonderfully well. Our plans all succeed."

This obtains some color from a Bouillon telegram already sent, and is contradicted by Prussian narrative, which does not reach so late a date.

A correspondent of the Standard at Sedan is equally positive of French successes, and has some reason to fear that both combatants compete in fabrication of news.

The Citizen, an obscure journal of this city, asserts that sixteen boxes of property belonging to Napoleon were received and stored in this city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—King William announced the surrender yesterday of the entire French army, at Sedan, including the Emperor.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The following highly important dispatch has just been made public here: "BEFORE SEDAN, FRANCE, Friday, Sept. 2—1:22 p. m.—From the King to the Queen:

"A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with Gen. Wamp, commanding, instead of Marshal McMahon who is wounded."

"The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he has no command, and left everything to the Regency at Paris. His residence I shall appoint, after an interview with him at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken!"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Motley announcing the surrender of the whole French army at Sedan, with the Emperor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Bancroft, Minister to Berlin telegraphs to the State Department that Napoleon in his surrender stipulated that it should be without prejudice to the Paris regency.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The particulars of the battle of the 1st still deficient, though at Paris it is thought that it terminated favorably to the French. The Emperor certainly made the demand for a truce first by letter, then came in person and surrendered.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Special London dispatches from the seat of war report brilliant Prussian successes. Twenty thousand French lay dead and wounded on the field.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—From conflicting telegrams we gather the following:

McMahon was moving to the relief of Metz, when he encountered the Germans and was driven back, the Germans pushing closely. The pursuit involved serious conflicts.

There was serious work at Sedan on Tuesday, when McMahon perched on the heights of Voux, near Caugnan whether the Emperor came. On that day thirty thousand of McMahon's troops were attacked between Mouson and Mouleux. This was the battle of Beaumont, where the French were driven over the Meuse to Mouson.

The encounter on the other bank resulted in driving McMahon from Voux. McMahon then faced about Wednesday between Douzy and Baselles when a severe engagement ensued. The Prussians turned the French right, necessitating their retirement upon Sedan, before which they again renewed the fight on Thursday, when they were driven into fortress Sedan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Dispatches received from Paris via French cable, but the Paris agent of the Associated Press is silent, whence it is inferred the censor forbids the transmission of political news. The surrender caused intense excitement in Northern cities.

The property stolen from the Methodist book concern returned to-day by a messenger, who could give no account beyond it was directed "to delivered package."

FORRESTER, Wagoner, Sept. 3.—There was a very heavy sea for the past two days from eastward. The sea is breaking on the middle ground.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The Radicals have nominated McClurg for Governor. The liberal Republicans, who withdrew, nominated Graz Brown for Governor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A Tribune special, dated Thionville, 3d inst., states that yesterday two bloody and decisive battles were fought. They began at 5 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till 3 p. m. McMahon was driven across the Meuse. His surrender is confirmed by messengers and numbers of Germans. The enemy is forced near the frontier.

MENDELSTEIN, Aug. 2, 11 a. m. Strasbourg opened a violent fire this morning, made a sortie and were repulsed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The Tribune's special from London, 3d inst., dated at Kings Headquarters at Venders, near Sedan, Friday, says the battle at Sedan began at 6 o'clock in the morning, September 1st, two Prussian corps were in position on the West side of Sedan, having got there by long forced marches to cut off the French retreat to Metz, south of Sedan was the first Bavarian corps, and east, across from Meuse, the second Bavarian corps. The Saxons were on the north east with guards. I was with the King throughout the day on the hill above Meuse, commanding a splendid view of the Valley of Meuse and battlefield. After the tremendous battle, the Prussians having entered the fortification of Sedan.

The Emperor capitulated at 5 o'clock p. m. His letter to the King of Prussia said: "As I cannot die at the head of my army I lay my sword at the feet of your Majesty."

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters at Venders, at 7 o'clock in the morning, Sept. 2d.

McMahon's whole army, comprising one hundred thousand soldiers, capitulated without conditions. The Prussians had 200,000 men engaged or in reserve, and the French 120,000.

The Tribune's special telegraphs from Colon, Friday afternoon: Every hotel here is filled with French refugees from across the frontier. Villages are crowded, and it is difficult to obtain anything to eat. One hundred and fifty French and one hundred German soldiers while trespassing on Belgian territory were made prisoners and conducted to Namure to-night. I also saw Paris refugees on trains. They are not Germans but Luxemburgers expelled from Paris on account of their poverty.

Parisians are preparing for a famine by expelling all foreigners not possessed of means for their own support.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—In the afternoon of yesterday McMahon was completely beaten and shut up in Sedan. His last road to Paris was cut.

Bazaine has been completely beaten before Metz by Frederic Charles.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The journals state that the reported insanity of the King of Prussia is confirmed.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2.—The Prussians who entered Belgium surrendered. The officers of both armies set at liberty on parole.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Germans are urging William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

Great and pacific news gives unusual relief. The effect is visible on nearly every countenance. Transactions and prices exhibit new impulses.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—Noon.—Gen. Failly is shot. One account says by his soldiers, others by the order of McMahon.

The Emperor ordered Prince Napoleon to return to Paris and he refused. A decree was issued stripping him of the rank of Prince and senator. The Etolie of this city says the French are utterly defeated.

McMahon and the Emperor prisoners. French soldiers massacre their own officers. Many officers escaped into Belgium.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Great excitement and anxiety to learn whether the surrender involves cessation of hostilities and unresisted occupation of Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The Journal Official of this morning represents every event of the campaign as a success to the Emperor.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Berlin says since Wednesday last Bazaine has sought to escape north, but was always frustrated. Failly is believed to be in Paris.

McMahon is acting on the offensive. On Thursday he destroyed the Prussian left, driving the Crown Prince back on the hills of Argennes.

MUNDELSEHEIM, Sept. 3.—The Prussians captured an officer and four chassateurs at the sally from Strasbourg. The second parallel is nearly finished.

MALINCOURT, Sept. 3.—The troops which finally drove Bazaine back to Metz were the First and Second Corps and Lanwehr. The conflict occurred around Seigny and Norseville.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—Campbell's mission to England resulted in giving Canada a voice in future fishery regulations and placing Canada's claims for Fenian raids on a footing with the Alabama claims.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 3.—Ship Hanza, of Polar expedition, was crushed in the ice on the 10th of October. Crew was saved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Revenue quarter million.

The following National Banks were authorized:

Norfolk, Va., \$100,000; Rome, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Pulaski, N. Y.

Special telegrams says Bazaine, at Metz, surrendered when he heard of the disaster to the Emperor and McMahon.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Nothing official from the armies north-east, or battles of the past few days, though our loss is very heavy.

The journals look upon the attack on Paris impossible just now. The Prussians are not able to leave McMahon and Bazaine in Germany. It is well understood in Germany that Paris, instead of making peace, will defend itself to the last extremity. Enrollment of men between 25 and 35 will give in a few days an additional three hundred thousand to the national armies in France.

A French army corps went into Baden cutting telegraphs and railroads in all directions.

A large number of cattle have been brought from Bois de Bologne to Paris.

The grape crop of France promises an unusual yield.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Letters from Metz, since the battle of Graveletto, states that twelve days passed without giving the French an opportunity to leave the saddle. The French were unable to prevent the Germans seizing chosen positions.

The garrison of Metz, including citizens and refugees numbers two hundred thousand.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—The French in Belgium numbers about ten thousand, with four hundred artillery wagons, guns, and two thousand horses.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—Yesterday 3,000 French, including one General officer, and two Imperial staff officers, crossed the border and surrendered.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Paris Telegrams continue to say McMahon may hold out under shelter of fortress and that Bazaine's position is good. He lacks neither provisions nor men.

Martial law is declared in Algeria. The Russian press is a unit in its sympathy for Prussia.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Continental securities except French, tend strongly upwards at Liverpool. Everything is unsettled but generally tending up. Consols 92 1/2; bonds 88 1/2.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—Evening.—Prince Imperial of France has arrived at Cullay, 32 miles southeast of the Meuse and has been lodged at the palace with the Prince of Chimay.

The poor French are retained if able bodied, for military service, if not, are sent to the country.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The fortifications are completed. Trochu is virtually dictator. My informants left Paris on the second instant. To-day is the last day of grace.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The receipt of the news that the Emperor and McMahon had capitulated was received with great enthusiasm. Thousands of people throng the streets, moving in ranks with arms linked, singing patriotic songs and exhibiting every other sign of enthusiasm. A singing crowd assembled before the Palace, when in response the Queen appeared and made a short address. All the schools are closed. The monument to Frederick II. literally buried with flags. There were demonstrations before the residences of Bismarck, Moltke and the Minister of War. Stores are closed and the day given up to festivities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Mr. Jones, at Berlin, telegraphs to the State Department full confirmation of yesterday's news.

Mr. Washburne telegraphs from Paris to the State Department that they had heard of McMahon's defeat and the capture of Sedan, but did not know whether the Emperor was a prisoner or was in Belgium.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—An Amsterdam dispatch reports that the Prince Imperial instead of escaping to Belgium, surrendered with the Emperor at Sedan.

A dispatch from Washburne says the Empire is at an end. The excitement in Paris is intense.

Paris dispatches up to Saturday, midnight, report vast crowds gathered, but no disorder.

The number of prisoners captured at Sedan is 120,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—NOTE.—The word DECEANCE below evidently means forfeiture or downfall of the dynasty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The State Department has advised that the Republic was proclaimed from the Hotel De Ville. The people still hold possession of the Chamber of Deputies. Favre, Gambetta, Senior Picard and others compose the Provisional Government. Rochefort has been liberated by the people.

The steamer Savannah sailed from Boston for Lisbon. The Savannah arrived at Fortress Monroe, thirty-two days from Madeira. All well.

Baron Gerolt has dispatches from his Government that Napoleon disavows all power to treat for peace, the Government being at Paris. The war must continue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Special telegrams from Paris dated 5th says that Empress Eugenie had

received assurances from the Prussian government that she will not be treated as a prisoner of war, has consented to join her husband and son, who was also surrendered with his father at Sedan. She will leave for Prussia as soon as her arrangements can be perfected.

Gen. Trochu will at once be made temporary Dictator and Paris will be defended to the last.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—A destructive fire occurred here to-day. The following are the losses: Farwell Co., \$150,000; Claflin, Butler & Co., \$225,000; Kerland, Ordway & Co., \$150,000; Lyon, Healy, Smith & Nixon, \$95,000; John B. Drake, \$16,000; Farwell building, \$165,000; Field, Lester & Co., \$180,000. Others small loss, aggregates two and a half millions. Insurance one million and a half.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the French people:

"A great misfortune has come upon the country; after three days heroic struggle sustained by the army of McMahon against 300,000 of the enemy, forty thousand men have been made prisoners. General De Wimpfen, who took command of the army in place of Marshal McMahon badly wounded, has signed articles of capitulation. This cruel 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; a new army will be under the walls of Paris; another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor has been made prisoner in the struggle. The government, in accord with public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events. Signed

DEPALIKAO, and others.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Minister of War said: "We have learned through various unofficial sources that Marshal Bazaine failed in his recent attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. McMahon, after endeavoring to join Bazaine in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire. In the environs of Sedan there were several days of fighting, with alternate success and reverse, but we contended against the enemy numerically our superior, and in spite of the most energetic effort the attempt seems to have terminated in an unfortunate manner for our arms. Other advices of a Prussian origin are still more unfavorable, but do not appear to us worthy of credit. In all cases the Government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us."

"It is impossible for us to witness, without deep emotion, so much courage and so much devotion rendered, unavailing; but this spectacle far from taking away our energy augments it and doubtless it is since the present cabinet came into power it has drawn from France its strength, and they still remain so strong, that with energy and the help of the nation, we may yet have the last word. Let us hope that God will help us and drive the enemy from our soil."

Gerome David added to the above by stating that defences of the Capital were in the best condition and according to competent judges were capable of resisting all efforts of the enemy. Let us defend Paris, he said, on the walls and in the streets, and if it must be, we will bury ourselves under its ruins.

In the Corps Legislatif a statement of the situation similar to that made in the Senate was given. Jules Favre declared: We are unanimous for defence until death. [Great applause.] It is time that complaints should cease if we wish to repair our disaster. He concluded by attacking the Imperial power, and proposing to place extraordinary powers in the hands of General Trochu. Count De Palikao and the Chamber protested.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4.—Saturday the Prussians demanded the surrender of Montmedy when the garrison refused.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 4.—Saturday the cellars in Strasbourg were flooded by a rise in the Rhine. Great suffering and destruction of property. The Cathedral is certainly partially destroyed.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—3 p. m.—It is now impossible to reach the corps surroundings.

It is reported that the vote on Decheance has been carried by yeas 185, nays none.

The people are wild with excitement, and are rushing through the streets bearing placards with the vote of the Corps Legislatif inscribed thereon. Shouts of Vive Republic are heard on all sides.

Regiments passing into the city are received by the populace with defending shouts of Vive la Ligne! Vive Republic. The national guard reversed their arms as regular troops and passed as sign of amity. Troops are singing Mouriou Pans Patrie. The scene is one of indescribable excitement.

Rumors of all kinds are in circulation, and it is impossible to ascertain their foundation. But one sentiment seems to be paramount: resistance to invasion. All the nation now to the rescue! the shouts of people and troops join in the enthusiasm. The Grand National says order must be preserved. The people voice but little of desire to create trouble. All seem overjoyed at the vote of Decheance.

LATER—Crowds are beginning to tear down Imperial arms from the front of shops. There are fears that this may lead to serious trouble as the national guard are not inclined to permit these disorders.

BRILL, Sept. 5.—Congratulatory telegrams from all parts of the world continue to pour in. Nearly all protest against foreign interference with German adjustment of peace.

It is reported that McMahon died early this afternoon.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 5.—It is stated that Liege has been selected as the Emperor's place of detention. Several of Eugenie's maids of honor have arrived here.

PARIS, Sept. 5, 6 1/2 p. m.—Crowds continue to tear down signs containing Imperial arms and medals. The highest stories are climbed to tear the word Imperial from theatres. The police are no longer seen on the streets.

Crowds alarmed and broke the swords of the police who did not respond to the shouts of Vive Republic. The boulevards are almost impassable on account of the crowds. The National Guards are keeping order.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—At Paris last night, was still doubted all news, though the people were profoundly moved and anxious. The Government, even if informed, gave no intimation of affairs, merely expressing a doubt as to the position of McMahon and Bazaine. The tidings of their defeat comes through Prussian sources.

STUTTGART, Sept. 5.—A crowded meeting adopted resolutions that Germany refuses mediation or intervention of the powers of Europe; also favoring the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia as a portion of Germany and as compensation for the expenses of the war. Also Germany must now be one nation, with one army and one Parliament. That there are the only securities paramount to the peace of Germany and Europe.

MADRID, Sept. 5.—The Gaceta contains the municipal code for Porto Rico. It announces scattering fights with the Carlists, who fight as they fly from the country. Peninsula otherwise quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The following official proclamation has been issued by the new Government: The decheance has been pronounced in the Corps Legislatif, and the