# SECOND EDITION HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

THE MARCH ON PARIS! Only50 Miles Away

Irresistible Prussia!

Russia Dissatisfied.

### The New Republic!

American Support. Battle at Montmedy

Reported French Victory.

FROM EUROPE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

France and the United States. Paris, Sept. 7 .- Jules Favre is awaiting a response to his telegram recently sent to the United States Government. It is thought that a favorable reply will have a good effect throughout the country.

Eagente in Belgium. BRUSSTUS, Sept. 7. - The Independence Belge says the Empress Bugenie is a guest of the Hoogeveen family at the Chateau de Meysse, near Brussels. The New Republic.

Panis, Sept. 7. - Every French town yet heard from accepts the republic joyfully.

Congress of European Powers. Berlin, Sept. 7 .- The Russian Government is about to propose a congress of the great powers. Prussia will certainly decline the proposition.

Paris, Sept. 7 .- The French engineers are destroying the tunnels on the railroad lines running east out of Paris. The Prasslan Advance

is said to be near Soissons, marching rapidly towards Paris.

The Siege of Strasburg. Nothing has been received from Strasburg

Trochu Says Paris is Safe.

General Trochu reiterates his statement that Paris is safe. The adjoining departments are organizing their forces. The Prusmans have reached Saor, as was reported.

Concentration of Troops. Trains are arriving hourly with artillery, eavalry, and infantry from the front. The rolling stock of the eastern roads are now mostly concentrated here, or sent west to Havre and elsewhere.

Excitement in Rome. ROME, Sept. 7 .- The proclamation of the French republic caused a most profound sensation here. The arrests made by the authorities, which were numerous before this event, have now become innumerable. Hundreds have been imprisoned on the charge of

[Solssons, where the Prussian advance is reported to have arrived, is a fortified town of about 10,000 inhabitants, on the left bank of the Aisne, fifty-five miles northeast of Paris. It is situated on the line of the railroad which is the most direct route between the capital and Rheims, running nearly parallel to the road between Paris and Chalons, at a distance of from ten to twenty miles to the north of it .- ED. Eve.

[Messrs, D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this city, have received the following private despatches.

Reported French Victory at Montmedy, London, Sept. 7-Noon.-Paris despatches

appounce that a terrific battle has just taken place at Montmedy. The Prussian forces assulted the garrison and were totally repulsed with fearful loss. The Prussians were driven from the vicinity according to this statement.

Russia Dissatisfied with the Prussian Suc-A St. Petersburg despatch declares that

Russia is highly dissatisfied with the Prussian victories, and she threatens to demand a treaty of modifications. The country is ready

Russia Threatens to Demand Treaty Modisi-LONDON, Sept. 6.—The special correspondent of the Pribuse at St. Petersburg, under date of Sept.

1, writes:—
The Goles has published several articles on neu traity and the relations of Russia in regard to Prussia and toward a consolidated Germany. In action, that a nation should see what its interests are and be prepared to maintain them, and that the position of Russia is different from that position of Russia is different from that of other neutral powers. A strong Germany does not necessarily affect Russia, but it would a feet her if the treaty of Paris remains in force. In that case, while other powers have found new routes, Russia, with the Black Sea undefended by a fleet or fortress would be at the mercy of Germany and England No new war need be entered on; but when the pre-sent is over, Russia must demand changes and have her natural rights respected. The article of yesterher natural rights respected. The article of yeater-day concludes by saying that Russia ought to preserve her neutrality while her interests are untouched, but they will be affected if in the coming congress, at the conclusion of peace, the treaty of Paris remains unaltered. Erissia has not hindered the forcible unification of Germany, nor does she deem it in turn necessary to accomplish the unity of the Siavonic races, but she has a right to demand that her position in regard to the Black Sea and Dannibe her position in regard to the Black Sea and Danube shall be improved. She hopes that the legitimate demand will be respected in the European Congress which will probably follow the present war. The Golo, of 1st instant, calls attention to the service Golo: of 1st Instant, calls attention to the service Hussia has rendered Prussia by unarmet neutrality, Inus enabling Prussia to leave her eastern frontier or unguarded. In an article on the military strength of the Empire the Golos declares that the country is perfectly prepared for war.

I am informed on good authority that the Government can put 500,000 men in the field, completely equipped. One hundred more Gatting guns have been ordered from America, making 210 altogether, and there are 200 mitralicuses making here, which

and there are 200 mirraulouses making here, which

will be ready in the autuma. Four gans are attached on a piece, and on a war-footing to each civision of infantry. It is curious to note the great interest taken in the war. The newspapers are all published in the morning, but sheets of telegrams printed at 5 in the afternoon are sold in great numbers; the cab-drivers and lower classes generally, who never before minded the news, read them eagerty.

eagerly.

Generals Barnard and Wright and Golonel Michel Generals Barnard and Wright and Golonel Michel of the United States Army are here as Special Commissioners from the War Department to investigate the use of iron defenses, chiefly in regard to fortifications. They have examined crosstaft and the works at Kolpico. and had several interviews with the Minister of War and General Todieben, who have extended every facility to them.

Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, has arrived, accompanied by the Marquis Romans, General Edg, and Senor Calderon. No one knows what is the object of this visit.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 7-11:30 A. M.—Consols 91% for money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, 0.d. 88%; of 1857, 87%; 10-40s. 84. Stocks quiet. Eric, 18½; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 23%.

Frankfort, Sept. 6.—U. S. 5-20s closed bulyant at 931.

at 95%.
Livenroot, Sept. 7—11°30 A. M.—Cotton quiet, middling uplands, 9½d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. The sales will nearly reach 10,000 bales. California wheat 10,210s. 1d.; red winter, 2s. 6d.; Flour, 23s. 9d. LONDON, Sept. 7-11:46 A. M.-Tallow dull; spirits petroleum quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Sept 7-130 P. M.—Consols 92 for money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks

Liverpool, Sept. 7-130 P. M.—Cotton duit middling uplanda 9% @85.d.; middling Origans 9% 60%d. The sales now estimated at 8000 bales. Pork, 125s; beef, 121s; bac n. 184, for Cumber, and cut, and 67s, for short ribbed middles.

#### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in New Hampshire. PLYMOUTH, Sept. 7.—A fire ye torday destroyed the dwelling and out-buildings of Honry W. Blair. Loss, \$11,000; insurance, \$6000.

A New Female Seminary. Bosron, Sept. 7.—The will of the late John Simmons bequeaths half a million of dollars to establish a Simmons Female Seminary for cultivation in departments of education customary to

Polities in Massachusetts. Among the cities and towns voting yesterday in favor of licensing the sale of ale and lager beer were Cambridge, Lowell, Worcester, Lawrence, and Taunton. A majority of the small towns voted in favor of prohibition, as did also New Bedford.

#### THE DEFENSE OF SEDAN.

A French Account of .que Wahon's Disaster-Bravery of the Emperor Coder Fire-A Desperate Sortie by General Wimpflen-Graphic Description of the Terrible scenes.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 6 .- The special correspondent of the New York Tribune at MacMakon's headquarters, a French officer, who witnessed the battle of Sedan from the French side, and was shut up in Sedan with the French army, having been released, sends the following account, dated Sedan. September 3:-THE EVENTS OF AUGUST 31.

I pass over all that has happened since I wrote you from Mezieres, to come at once to the events of August 31 and September 1—the latter the saddest day the French arms have ever witnessed. Early in the morning of the Sist, orders were ven to bring into Sedan all the wagon traits and

oxen which had been left outside the gacia. Be this time the streets were blocked up by troops of every kind which had entered the town during the right. I tried to ride down to the Porte de Pars, where the train was stationed to carry the or ters. was obliged to get off my horse and make my way as best I could between the horses and caleson which choked up every street and square of the town.
As I reached the Forte de Paris, I met the wagon
train entering as fast as rossible, followed
closely by the rushing oxen and intermingled with
the weeping and terror-stricken peasantry of the peighborhood flying into the town for protection They little knew that it was about the worst placcould have chosen. The gates on that side immediately afterward closed, while the troops slowly filed out through the opposite gate toward Douzy, where all MacMahon's forces were posted, expecting to be again attacked by the Prusslaus, who had closely followed up the French army.

POSITIONS OF THE CONTENDING FORCES. About 10 o'clock that morning cannonading was heard six or seven miles away, toward the village of Bazeille. I went up on the rampart overlooking the country in that direction. Thence I could see the Prussian position, and with my field-glass could watch the firing; but I could not see the French lines, which were hid from me by trees about a mile from the town. I therefore, at noon, walked out of the town at the Porte de Balan, and seemded on by left the rising ground which is close by the town. Not more than balf a mile from the gate I passed through regiments of reserve infantry. Thei arms were piled and the fire smoking, the soup n having long been eaten. I continued ascending, and everywhere passed reserve cross of infantry and artiflery. I got higher and higher, from hillock to hillock, till I reached a battery of reserve, the guns of which were unlimbered and placed facing the rear of the French left. This battery was so pointed as to fire over the crest of the rising ground on which I stood. About a quarter of a mile distant, in front of a little churchyard, stood also several officers of the different cores which were stahaving long been eaten. I continued ascending ral officers of the different corps which were sta tioned on my right and left, all being of the reserve.

From the point I had now reached, a charming prospect was within view. The French line of battle extended right in front, spreading on the slope of the ground which forms one side of this basin of the Meuse. In front of the centre of the French lines, and lower down in the vale, was the village of Bazelile, which was then beginning to burn, the Pression shells, baying set five to it. Parallel Prussian shells having set fire to it. Parallel aimost to the front of the French positions ran the Meuse, crossed by a bridge a little to the left of Bazelile. The French right was upon a knot of wooded ground held by tiradlenes, the wooded ground extending nearly take grounds of Sedan. The left was lost to my sight behind the inequalities of the ground toward the road to Boulian. As far as I could see, on the right and left front of me, were massed regiments of all arms; but toward the left, on the second line, was a very large force of heavy exvalry—dragoons and cuirassiers.

The sun was shining brightly, and everything was plainly visible. The glittering of weapons, the bright and showy colors of the French uniforms, the white smoke curling under the blue sky or lingering like vapor beneath the trees, the lurid flames rising from the burning village of Bazellie, all seen from a commanding position, formed a spectacle such as one has but rarely the opnorunity to witness. The principal Prussian batteries were directly opposite the French centre on a plateau or table-land which terminated abruptly, and made it a very strong po-sition.

For some time cannonading continued on both sides. At 2 e'clock a force of

PRUSSIAN INPANTRY ADVANCED across the bridge in the village of Douzy, and immediately there began a very sharp fusiliade, lasting, however, not more than ten minutes. I think the French must have lost ground in that encounter, although i could not see, it, because of some trees that intervened; but a battery of six mitr-illenses advanced and opened through the trees. Six volleys came all at once. The Prusaians fell hurried y back, leaving whole ranks behind, which had gone down like those leaden soldiers which children play

At about 4 50 the Bring had ceased everywhere, The villages, which had been blazing all day, was still smoking. The French remained in the same position. Though the day had apparently been with-out result, its description is a necessary prelude to the bitter story of the morrow. At 5:30 I returned

THE EMPEROR RESIGNS HIS COMMAND OF THE ARMY. The Emperor, who had arrived during the night, had issued a proclamation, which was posted on the walls, saying that he had consided the comman's of the armies to the generals whom public opinion had seemed to select as most capable of leading them, and that he himself intended to fight as an officer, forgetting for a while his position as a sovereign.

SPLENDID ARTILLERY PRACTICE OF THE PRESSIANS. The next morning, Toursday, Sept. 1, I returned, as scongs the gates of the town were opened, to my post of observation on the elevated ground where the battery was still placed. The French positions did not seem to me much altered, but the right was now on the other side of Sedan. At 7 o'clock the cannonade began in carnest; some stight firing having taken place earlier. The Prussian batteries facing us appeared to me much more num grous; in deed, it seemed to me there were batteries every where. They roared from every point of the Prussian line, which then stretched nearly parallel in front of the French. I could follow the fulling of their shells which exploded as they touched the ground and fall with wonderful precision. I noticed, also, how quickly they changed and corrected their fre. As soon as a French corps took up a position it was in-stantly assailed by shells. The first would, perhaps, fall a few feet short or beyond, but the second or third was sure to find its way to the troops and do

its awful work among them. The French shells, on the contrary, exploded generally before they reached the ground, and the smoke of the explosion formed innumerable little clouds at different beights, some so high that the shell could so no harm, I

should think, to the enemy.

I noticed some inexpileable movements. A few squadrons of Prussian cavalry made as if they would harge a French force, which was towards the left,

in turn upon the Prussian squadrons, which fell back and fied. But at the same moment a Prussian corps of infantry opened a murderous fire upon those too eager French cavalry resiments, and they came back sadly shattered from their rash pursuit. About 9 o'clock I could not help fancying that the Prussians were extending farther to the left; for, on asking whether certain new batteries were French, I was told they were Prussian. The Prussian line was coldently curling around us.

I have learned since that the Crown Prince had crossed the Meuse during the night about five lengues from Schan, and that this had not been known to MacMalion. A large force of Bavariaus most also have arrived after the commencement of the battle, for it was Bavarian troops who began pounding us from the left. At 10% o'clock TWO PROIMENTS OF FRENCH CATALRY CHARGED

THE ADVANCE OF THE PEUSSIANS was perceptible on both wings at the same time

Some French infantry which was close to the town on the east side gave way, as it seemed to me, rather Soon afterward shells were coming from behind my left, and it became evident that the French position had been turned and that a fresh German corps had taken a position in our rear.

The reserves were now necessarily directed against these points. The batiery near which I stood was already in action, and I thought it quite time to bent a retreat. The place was becoming as dangerous as any in the field. Among the guns close to me the Prassian shells began failing with their reas beautiful precision. their usual besutiful precision. So I got on the other side of the slope and made my way toward the

THE PRUSSIAN CIRCLE CONTRACTING. As the road to Bouillon, which crossed the field of battle, was wholly closed to me now, I also per-ceived that I should be shut up in that circle which the Prussians had been drawing about the sriny and the town, and which was ultimately completed. made my way as fast as I could, by the safest paths. When I reached the suburb before the Porte de Balan, I found it incumbered with soldiers of all corps, hastening, as I was, into the town. It was a defeat, evidently, yet it was not 11 o'clock, and the battle was destined to cominue at various paints for some time longer, though continuing without any real hope of victory.

THE PRENCH ROUTED. To one entering the town as I did, there was no lor ger any battle to describe. It was first a retreat and too soon a rout. I thought myself lucky to get away from the field as I did; for an hour afterward the rout of those forces that had been near by me was complete. Already soldiers were crushing was consplete. Already soldlers were crushing against each other in the struggle to get inside the town. Dismonsted cavalry were trying to make their way, some even by the ramparts, leaping down from the counterscarp; others forcing their way in by the pistern gates. From a nook of the ramparts, where I rested a moment, I saw also Cuirassiers jumping—horses and all—into the most, the horses breaking their legs and ribs. Men were scrambling over each other. There were officers of all ranks—colonels other. There were officers of all ranks-colonels and even generals, in uniforms which it was impossole to mistake, mixed in this shameful melee, hard all came guns with their heavy carriages and powerful horses, forcing their way into the throng, maiming and crushing the fugitives on foot. TERRIBLE SCENES IN SEDAN.

To add to the confusion and herror, the Prussian batteries had by this time advanced within range and the Prussian shells began falling among the struggling masses of men. On the ramparis were to National Guards, manuleg the guns of the town, and replying with more or less effect to the nearest Frushin batteries. It was a scene horrible enough to have suited the fancy of Gustave Dore himself, I could form but one blea of our unhappy armythat it was at the bottom of a seething caldron.

I burried back as best I could to my hotel, following the narrow affects where the shall were less. ing the narrow streets where the shells were least likely to reach the ground. Wherever there was a square or open place I came upon the bodies of horses and man quite dead or still quivering, mown to pieces by bursting shells. Reaching my hotel, I to pleces by bursting shells. Reaching my hotel, found the street ingwhich it stood 'choked like the rest with wagons, guns, horses, and men Most luckily at this moment the Prussian fire did not entitled the streets, for a train of caissons filled with powder blocked the whole way, itself unable to move backward or forward. There was every chance that these caissons would explore the town being then on fire in two blocks. the town being then on fire in two places; and I began to think Sedan was a piece more uncomfortable than even the battle-field over which a victorious enemy was swiftly advancing.

THE EMPEROR UNDER PIRE. From friends whom I found at the hotel, I learned that the Emperor, who had started early in the morning for the field of battle, hat returned about the same time that I did, and passed through the streets with his said. One of my friends was near him on the Place Turenne when a shell fell under the Emperor's horse, and, bursting, killed the horse of a keneral who was behind him. He himself was untouched, and turned around and smiled, though my friend thought ne saw tears in his eyes, which he wiped away with his glove. Indeed, he had cause enough for tears on that fatal first of September.

Meantime shells began to fall in the direction of

our street and hotel. We all stood under the varited stone entrance, as the safest shelter we could find. I trembled on account of the caissons still standing in the street, and filling all the space from end to end. It was at this time when we waited watching painfully for the shell which would have sent us all together into another world, that General de Wimpffen come past, making

A VAIN REPORT to rally and inspirit his flying troops. He shouted, "Vive la France! En awant!" But there was no response. He cried out that Bazaine was taking the Prussians in the rear. News which had been current all the morning at intervals, coming now from the mouth of General de Wimpilen, seemed to be believed, and a few thousand men were rallied and followed him out of the town. People began to have hope, and for one brief mement we believed the day might yet be saved. Need I say that this intellirence was a patriotic falsehood of brave Goneral de Wimpfien? Mad with anguish, and in direct opposition to the Emperor's orders, he had resolved to rally what men he could and make a stand. He could not have known that he was bound in the grasp of at least 300,600 men.

The bugie and the trumpet ring out on all sides.

A few thousand men hearken to the sound. My A few thousand men hearken to the sound. My friend Rene de Guiroye, of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, whore I have just met, after losing sight of him for ten or twelve years, got on horseback again and joined the General. The sortie took place thus:

They went out at the Porte de Balan. The houses of the suburb are already full of Prussians, who fire on the French out of every window. The church, especially, is strongly garrisoned, and its leavy doors are closed. The general sent of De Guiroye to bring two pieces of cannon, These soon arrived, and with them the door of the quarch was blown in, and 200 Prussians were captured and brought back with the French, who, in spite of all efforts, were themselves soon obliged to retire into the town. It was the last incident of the batcle-the While this took place at the Porte de Balan, the

Prussia shelling Went on and the shells began to fall into the hotel.

SHOCKING SCENES followed. A boy, the son of a tradesman around the corner of the street, came in crying and asking for a surg con. His father's leg had been shot off A woman in front of the house met the same fate. The doctor who went to the tradesman found him dead; and returning, attempted to carry the woman to an ambulance. He had bearcely made a step when she was shot dead in his arms. Those of u-who stand in the gateway and witness such scene have got beyond the feeling of personal fear. Any one of us, I will venture to say, would give his life to spare France on this dreadful day. Yet we stand and shuddering at the sight of the fate which befals the poor people of the town.

befals the poor people of the town.

I care not to dwell up in horrors which, nevertheless I shall never be able to forget. I can mention more han one brave officer who did not fear to own that he shrank from the sight of what had become a mere massacre. Those who were safely out of the way as prisoners, whether officers or mea, needed no pity. When, after a time, it became clear that there was no sign of Bazaine, the hopes of the French again departed. A schen sort of fight still went on. The guns of the town answere the Prussians. An aid-de camp of the Euperor went by on sians. An aid-de camp of the Emperor went by on foot, and I heard him ask the officers near by to help him in putting an end to the fire. Such being the Emperor's wish, at length

THE WHITE FLAG
was holsted on the citadel. The cannonade ceased auddeny about 4%. Esger as we were to know the cause, we cannot leave the house, for the atrent is range, we cannot reave the house, for the street is impassable, and we have to be content with learning the mere fact of the surrender. As night drew on, the crowd a little diminished, and by some effort it was possible to make one's way about the town. The spectacle it offered was more horrible than war. speciacle it offered was more forman and soldier Dead were lying everywhere; divilians and soldier to one suburb I counted mingled in the slaughter. In one suburb I counted more than fifty bodies of peasants and bourgeois—a few women among them, and one child. The ground was strewn with splinters of shells. Starving soldiers were

CUTFING UP THE DEAD HORSES to cook and eat, for provisions had again falled us, as everything has falled since this campa'gn began.

I was giad to get away from the sight of our disasters, and lose their remembrance in a few hours of

NAPOLEON A PRISONER. The next day we were told that the Emperor had gone to the King's headquarters to treat for a sirrender. At 11 his household and carriages left the town, and we knew that he was a prisoner and the empire no more. About the same hour there was posted in the streets a preciamation from General de Wimpsten saying that notwithstanding prodigies of courage, the army, having no more ammunition, found itself mable to respond to the summons of its chiefs and force its way to Montmedy. That being surrounded he had made the best conditions he could; conditions such as would indict no humiliation on the armly.

liation on the army. liation on the army.

These conditions prove to be the surrender of the whose army, no less than 100,000 men, as prisoners of war, with all their arms, bargage, horses, stud-ards, and guns. The officers who sign an engagement not to serve against Prussia during the war may return to their homes, the remainder to be sent to German towns in Germany. Many officers te-free to sign preferring to what the carriers to fuse to sign, preferring to share the captivity of

HAD FAITH OF THE FRENCH. On Saturday the whole force laid down their arms, Not a few soldiers in their rage broke rather than give up their arms, and the streets were littered with fregments of all kinds of weapons broken; swords rifles, pistols, lancers' helmets, cuirasses, even mitraillenses, covered the ground; and in one place where the Meuse runs through the town the heaps of such fragments choked the stream and rose above the surface. The mnd of the streets was black with gunpowder. The horses had been tied to the houses and gun-carriages, but nobody remembered to feed or water them, and in the frenzy of hunger and thirst they broke loose and ran wij of hunger and thirst they broke loose and ran will through the town. Whoever liked might have a horse—even officers' horses, which were private property—for the trouble of catching them.

PAPTYING THE MONEY CHEST. When the Prussians came into the town they were sore and angry at the sight of all this destruction and waste. What must have pleased them still less, was the state in which they found the military chest. As soon as the surrender was resolved on, the French officers were told to make out the best accounts they could present them and receives as counts they could, present them, and receive payment. Naturally, the statements thus brought in soon proved sufficient to empty the treasury. I knew of officers who demanded and received payment for horses that were not killed and baggige which had not been lost. Demoralization showed itself in every way. Even the standards were burned or burled, an act of bad faith not to be palliated even by the grief and rage of a beaten army.

GENERAL DE FAILLY.
Their rage is greater against no one than General de Fally. He had a room in the hotel where I was staying. On Friday, a great multitude of soldiers gathered before the house, the doors of which were closed, demanding General de Fallly with such shorts and menaces that the landlord thought it prudent to hurry him out of a back window. The soldiers, could they have reached him, would have torn him to pieces. Since then, I have heard the report that he was shot by one of his own men; but no such event had happened on Saturday, and could not well happen later.

FRENCH ANNOYANCES AND PRUSSIAN COURTESY. It was a relief on Saturday when the Prussians came in and occupied the town, and restored order. he campaign the French have acted much more like a conquering army in a hostile country than the Prussians. All the annoyance I have experienced personally came from my own countrymen-from the peasants, who, above all, saw a spy in every stranger. When I fell into the hands of the Pru-sians, I found them courtesy itself. On leaving Sedan and thence to the frontier, in passing through the Prossian posts, I was stopped often. I had but to say, "I am the correspondent of an American journal," and I was at once sent kindly forward. On the back of my French military pass the Prussian staff had indorsed a Prussian safe-conduct. Often I was not obliged even to show my papers, my word was taken; and once out of Sedan

was speedily through.
When I left sedan on Sunday morning things were rapidly getting in order. The streets were cleared of dean horses and men. The indescribance fifth of the town was swept into the river. The shops were opening again. I sorpline had taken the place of disorder. I saw enough of Prussian organization and energy to change, if the grievous defeat of a noble army had not already changed, the original have so often expressed that ultimate victory for France was sure.

WHY THE FRENCH WERE SO OFTEN SURPRISED. I have followed MacMahon from the day when I found him reorganizing his army at Chalons to the fatal day at Sedan, when he surrendered the last organized force in France, save the remnant of that which is shut up in Metz. Certainly, when I was at the camp of Chalons, and then at Rheims, I had observed that the number of stragglers was enormous, and I continually met soldiers who did not to a and I continually met soldiers who did not know where their regiments were. I had seen men and officers disabled by wounds which French seldiers of other days would have de-spised; I had remarked how untity and carcless the men were allowed to be about their dress and equipments. These things, slight but significant to a military eye, had caused me, no count, some misgivings as to the rapidity of the success we had a right to expect. I sav also how prone French officers were to avoid the fatigues of long marches and the discomforts of bivouses. I remember how often I have traversed the French lines at dead of night and at early dawn, and never heard a challenge never came across a French vedette, never have fallen in with a party of scouts. On the other hand, I have seen officers spend the time that ought to have been given to their men, in cases or in poor village inns. Often even officers of the staff seemed to neglect their duties for paltry amusements, showing themselves ignorant sometimes even of the name of the department in which they were; so that I have known a French general obliged to ask his way from peasants at the meeting of two roads. I struggled long against all this kind of evidence, but the end is only too clear. Painful it is to me, but I am bound to declare my belief that any further effort. France may make can only cause useless bloodshed; and that a means of escape from her peril must now be sought otherwise than by force of arms.

#### CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE ALBANY ZOUAVES.

Their Arrival in the City-The Escort. The principal matter of interest among our mili-tary, since the reception of the New York Seventh and the Maryland Fifth, has been the proposed trip of the crack military corps of Albany, the Zonave Cadets, to this city—The arrangements for the visit were completed some weeks since by Company D, 1st Regiment N. G., who will act the part of hosts

ist Regiment N. G., who will act the part of hosts during the stay of the visiturs.

The guests left their home last evening, and arrived in New York city this morning, where, having breakfasted, they took the train at Jersey City, and landed at West Philadelphia this afternoon, where they were formally received and escorted to the armory of Company D by a citizens. committee, the Zonaves having requested no mili-tary reception. Here they remained for some time, and will be escorted to the Continental Hotel, their headquarters. To-morrow Mayor Fox will tender then the hospitalities of the city. The points of in-terest in the city will then be visited, and in the afternoon a street parade of both companies will be made over the following route: Form at the Conti-nental, down Ninth to Walnut, to Nineteeath, to Green, to Broad, to Arch, to Sixteenth, to Spruce, to Broad, to Chesnut, to the hotel, where a dress parage will be made. In the evening a banquet at the Continental takes place. The company starts on the return trip on Friday, the 9th, and will arrive

on the return trip on Friday, the 9th, and will arrive in New York at 130 P. M., remaining in the city until the departure of the night boat for Albany. Deering's Band, of Troy, N. Y., numbering twenty pieces, and the excellent drum corps of the company, will accompany the callets.

The Zouaves were founded July 25, 1860, under Captain Frederick Townsend (since Adjutant General), and soon attained a position in military circles second to that of no other company in the State, Its new uniform (very much like that worn by the Old Guard of New York) is considered one of the most elegant in the country. It consists of a white dress coat isstefully trimmed with scarlet and gold, and trowsers of a light blue triumed with scarlet. The hat is of the French pattern, with scallet pompon. hat is of the French pattern, with scallet pompon. A staff (independent companies frequently have staffs) has just been organized, and will hereafter form part of the company. The uniform worn by the staff is similar to the above, with the exception that the coat is trummed with light blue and a chapeau of the French staff pattern takes the place of

pean of the French stan pattern takes the place of the company cap.

The officers of the Cadets are as follows:—Cap-tain, William A. Hamilton; first fleutenaut. Charles C. Nichols; second heutenaut, Lucion Barnes; third fleutenant. Edward Douglass. Staff—sdjutaut, vacant; chaplain, Rev. Elwin B. Russell; inspector, Licutenant Edward McCannon; commissary, Licu-tenant Edward Monteach; engineer, Licutenant Frederick W. Brown: index advectate Licutenant Frederick W. Brown; judge advocate, Lieutenant John Gould; quartermaster, Lieutenant O. A. Fuller; paymaster, Lieutenant George Harris; ordnance officer, Lieutenant John L. Newman; surgeon, J. S.

PASSENGER RAILBOAD EXTENSION .- The Fifth and PASSENGER RAILROAD EXTENSION.—The fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railwa/ have d spased of their present depot on Berks street to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and propose to erect a new depot for their road immediately on Front street, corner of Cumberland street, Nineteenth ware, where they have purchased an entire square of ground. The horse cars will teen run all the way up.

#### THE FIRE LAST EVENING.

The scene of the Insurances. Etc.

The scene of the extensive confingration last evening, on Delaware evenue, was visited this morning by thousands of people. The firemen worked all night, and many of the companies are still on the ground flooding the remaining lumber piles, which are burning quite lively. It is supposed that a couple of days will transpire before the flames will be completely extinguished. The following comprises the list of insurances effected in the various agencies in this cuts. It will be seen that they are light when a marked with the great value of property on hand—the risk on lumber being very great:

SMITE & HARRIS—PLANING MILL.

I ycoming Company.

I yeoming Company
People's, of Worcester, Mass
Albany City
Charter Onk, Hartford PLASTER MILL. Vnited States Marine, Baltimore. 92,500 United States Marine, Balamore. 2,530 Buffalo City 1,580 D. B. TAYLOR & SON. TAYLOR & BETTS. A. J. GRIGER & CO. Etna, Hartford..... Niagara, N. Y. Hartford, Conn..... NORCROSS & SHEETZ, Etna, Hartford...... \$5,000 PATTERSON & LIPPINCOPP. Republic and others......\$150,000 RALSTON & BIDDLE. Royal......\$2500 NOMINATION IN THE TWELFTH LEGISLATIVE DIS-

TRICE.—The Democratic Legislative Convention in the Twelith district met last evening at the Slack Horse Hotel and accepted the declension of Daniel Forster, Egg., as a candidate for Assemblyman. No non-ination was made for his successor, but a resolution was unanimously passed requesting the Democratic voters to support Henry Rowan, Esq., as an independent citizens' candidate piedged to reform. The district is close, the majority generally being about four hundred.

John Lamon, Esq., formerly Chief of the Detective Police, is the Republican candidate, and he has been recently appointed in the United States Internal Revenue Department, and previous thereto in the Police and Gas Departments for many years.

There is much dissatisfaction in the district among the Republicant it is alleged anticets. the Republicans, it is alleged, owing to fends en-gendered in former years, and as Mr. Rowan is a ship carpenter and is personally very popular, who never has held a public position before, the contest becomes an interesting one.

FIRE THIS MORNING-HOSE CARRIAGE THROWN OVER BOARD.—About a quarter of four o'clock the morning the tool house and office belonging to Mo John Selvy, at the sontheast corner of Twenty-third and Arch streets, was set on fire and destroyed, in-curring a loss of about \$400. In proceeding to the above fire the carriage of the Western Engine Compary was taken possession of at Twenty-first and Filbert streets by a gang of the Schuylkill Hangers, who ran it to Sansom street wharf, and there throw it everboard in twenty feet of water. There were only a few members on the rope of the Western when the rioters approached. They were of course driven of. There was no fighting whatever, and the police knew nothing of the affair notal notified that a hose carriage was in the river. This morning the Schuyikili Harbor Police were ordered to the scene to aid in taking the carriage out of the water. The "Rangers" have threatened to attack every fire company that parades colored bands. The Western is said to have appeared on parade with a colored band on a recent occasion. THE CENEUS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY .- The con-

sus returns for Montgomery county are now very nearly completed. In Norristown it has been found that the lower of the three wards is the most populous. This was contrary to the general bell f. it was generally supposed that the upper ward would was generally supposed that the upper ward would be thus distinguished. The population of the whole borough is much less than was anticipated. The number, it is said, will not quite reach 11,000. It has formerly been estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. The population of the county is given at 8670, among which number there are 158 persons over 70 years of age. Exclusive of accidents and by reason of old age, the death rate has not been more than six per

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES-PRESENTATION -Lost evening the Executive Committee of the Republican Invincibles, some twenty-five in number, headed by their President, Ezra Lukens, proceeded to the residence of Professor Benj. K. McClurg, leader of the Liberty Silver Cornet Band, No. 1, for the purpose of presenting an elegantly framed "vote of thanks" to that gentleman for the satisfactory manner in which he has furnished music for the club during the campaigns of 1866, '68, and '69. After the presentation the company were sumptuously entertained by Mr. McClurg. Speeches were made by Messrs. Todd, Fox, Hawkins, Birkinbine, Lukens, McClurg, and others.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT NORRISTOWN .- The twenty-second annual exhibition of the East Penn sylvania Agricultural Society, to take place near Norristown on September 22 and 23, will be held on the old grounds at Springtown. An enlarged track will add to the accommodations, and there is a liberal fund for premiums. The members' tickets are one dollar, and the singue admission will be twenty-five cents, children fifteen cents. The committee of reception has been appointed. The home departs ent will be managed by an efficient commit-tee of the most prominent ladies of Norristown and vicinity.

IN NEW YORK CITY THREE HOURS, OR UP THE IN NEW YORK CITY THREE HOURS, OR UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—Positively the last New York Bay Excursion, accompanied by Professor McClurg's Liberty Silver Cornet Band, will be given to-morrow morning, September 8. Excursionists can remain in New York three hours, or enjoy the romantic and delightful trip up the Hudson. Every one was pleased with the last excursion. The last last will have with the last excursion. The last boat will leave walnut street wharf at half-past 7 o'clock. Tickets can be procured at the wharf in the morning.

DISORDERLY FIREMEN,-The train for Germantown which left the city at 12 o'clock last night carried home a number of firemen, who, on the way, acted in a very disorderly manner. Some of came to blows, and on the arrival of the train two of the alleged participants in the riotous pro ceedings were arrested. They gave the names of J. L. Gouldthorpe and M. W. McIntyre. The ac-cused had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, and were held to bail to answer. A blackjack was found in the possession of the first-named defendant.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY, -A card from Mr. John Covode will be found in another column, directed to Mr. William R. Leeds, stating that he (Covede) has seen a circular signed by Mr. Leeds as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee. Mr. Covode affirms that Mr. Leeds is not the Chair-man of the Committee, though a member of it, and that those who sign with him as members have no authority whatever. PLAYING FIREMAN .- Taylor Smith was arrested

at Beach and Coates last night for playing fireman and for collecting money under false pretonses. He and for confecting indeer raises presented. In appeared on the fire ground in the equipments of the Washington Hose, when he was not a member of the company. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in \$500 for a further

Fighting .- Michael Burns and Thomas Sharpe were arrested at the scene of the fire last night for fighting. They were taken before Alderman Cahill, and were hed lin \$500 ball each to answer. Bowman Sinpson was arrested at the same place for a breach of the public peace. Alderman Cabill also held him to ball to answer.

BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.—Henry Relich, who is charged with the larceny of a watch and \$120 in money from Mr. John Swatmeyer, residing at No. 413 Vine street, was brought to this city yesterday. He was arrested in New York by Sorgeant Gilchrist. of the Seventh Police district.

His Name.—John Lawrence is the name of the individual who was arrested at the fire at Coates street and Delaware avenue last night for the thaft of a coat from D. B. Taylor's office. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Toland and was held in \$800 bail to answer.

RECEIPTS FROM COMMITTING MAGISTRATES.-The following fines, penalties, etc have been paid by the Committing Magistrates of the city into the City Treasury for the month of August;—L. Godbon, \$47; Thomas Pallas, \$38; J. R. Massey, \$40; Thad. Stearne, \$62 50; A. Morrow, \$45; William Neill, \$38; C. E. Pancoar', \$54; making a total of \$324 50.

THE PARTY OF STREET PARTY OF STREET

## THIRD EDITION THE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

No Surrender!

SHE WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST! The Foe at Her Gates!

Russia vs. Prussia. The Czar Can Do Nothing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Ste.

The War Must Go On!

Paris, Sept. 7.

Immense Defensive Exertions are still being made. The army continues to retire before the Prussian advance. There seems to be but one patriotic sentiment among the people-defense of the nation.

Organization is quietly proceeding. There is no dissent from the necessity of the republic anywhere. Press Consorship Removed-

There is great rejoicing at the practical removal of the rigid press censorship. War news and details are now published without hindrance.

The Prossions of Solssoon. The arrival of the Prussian advance at Soissons is confirmed The reported Prussian Repulse Contradicted.

LONDON, Sept. 7 .- It is denied that the Mulhouse National Guard has successfully resisted Germans who were seeking to pass the Rhine at that point. The Sedan Wounded.

Nearly all the wounded who were collected at Sedan have been sent, under the terms of the capitulation, to neighboring towns and farms. 1200 of MacMahon's are reported at Mexicres. Twenty thousand are between Vonziers and and Lachrens-propuleux.

The Orienna Princes. PARIS, Sept. 1-(Special to the New York Telegram) .- The report is confirmed that the Orleans princes are on their way to Paris, and it is rumored that the Republican ministry are determined to arrest them on their arrival.

A rumor is also in circulation that a difficulty existed between General Trochu and the Ministers. The latter gave way, and harmony is once more restored in the Republican conneil. The differences arose on the question of the arming of all classes of the population. Trochn stood firm in his opposition to the arming of the people, contending that the proposition was prema-

ture and impolitic in the face of the grand crisis. The ministers gave way, with, it is said, a. reservation that at a more opportune moment the subject should be more fully discussed and

PARIS, Sept. 6. Viney, Just Arrived.

has been assigned an important command. France and England. A long interview occurred yesterday between Jules Favre, President of the new republic, and Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris, when the views of the British cabinet were fully discussed. Assurances were given of England's

sympathy with France in her present distress,

and encouragement given of an early recognition of the Republic. Panis, Sept. 7. The Bombardment of Moutmedy ceased yesterday. It is believed that the besieging force of Prussians have been withdrawn. General Viney with hif entire force arrived at Paris by railroad at 4 o'clock yesterday after-

ncon. His division consisted of eleven trains of

cavalry, thirteen trains of artillery, and fourteen trains of infantry... Troops Concentrating. The rolling stock of the Northern and other railroads will be despatched immediately to the eastward to bring back other troops. At 8 o'clock last evening the Prefect of Laon telegraphed to the Government that no force of the

enemy had appeared there. Petition fer Annexation. LONDON, Sept. 7 .- Cities of the South German States, including Carlsruhe, Mayence, Stuttgardt, and Munich have petioned for annexation to North Germany. Paris will Fight to the Last.

Paris, Sept. 7 .- Reports having been circulated that the Municipal Guard were averse to defending the city, the officers and men have published a statement to the effect that they will night to the last. Barrleading the Streets.

The Monitour says that orders have been given to barricade the streets to render any assault of the enemy more difficult. People Quitting the City

with the utmost haste, now that the Prusslans have approached. Prussian Demands

so near. One of to-day's papers says the King of Prussia has already announced here that he will require the leading capitalists to guarantee the sum of three thousand millions of france. Among the names cited are Messrs Rothschilds, Rosland, Gallieva, and other bankers, and the presidents of the great railway and other companies of France. The city is very quiet. Singing in the streets has entirely stopped, and as the enemy draws near, the people evince a quiet but firm determination to fight.

Prussia Soubs Russia. St. Petersburg, Sept. 7.—The St. Peters burg Journal says that the Czar shares every effort to localize and abridge the war, but ineffectually, as Prassla repels any intervention at all restraining its freedom of action.

The tirand advance. Panis, Sept. 7 -The head of the Prussian column halts apparently at Laon and Epernas. Laon is a town of about 11,000 inhabitants, 74 miles N. E. of Paris, and 18 miles N. E. of Soissons, where the Prussian advance was reported in earlier despatches. It is on the line of a circuious railroad from the capital to theims. It was here that the Brit Napoleon was defeated by Blucher on the 9th of March, 1814, after which the Allies encountered but little resisiance and entered Paris on the Bist.

[Epernay is seventy miles E. N. E. of Paris, and pincteen miles W. N. W. of Chalous, on the relivoat from that place to the Capital.—ED. Eve. Tet..)

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street.

#1000 Union Cl bs. 936 160 sh Sch N P b5. 163, 2000 Pa 68 W L Cp. 106 a0 sh Cam & Am R.114 40 sh Del Div. . . . 46