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# FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Sedan Capitulation.

Text of the Articles.

DEFENSE OF

How Long Can It Hold Out?

Battle-field Horrors.

The Deposition of Mapoleon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### SEDAN.

The Text of the Capitulation.

A French superior officer has given a textual copy of the capitulation of Sedan. When the consulting commission of generals were discussing as parle-menters with the Prussian commanders and the General de Moltke, two of the French generals were for a resistance to the last, but the great Prussian strategist told them at once that he knew exactly their desperate position, that the French troops now in Sedan were without food or ammunition, and that being surrounded on either side resistance would be madness. After those arguments the capitulation was agreed to, and the following document, perfectly authentic, was immediately signed. The French colonels, on hearing it, burned the dags and eagles of their regiments, the soldiers threw their guns, their swords, ammunition, etc., in the Meuse, breaking everything at haud, sooner than let them come into the hands of the enemy.

SEDAN, Sept. 2.—By the chief of the staff of his Majesty King William, Commander-in-Chief of the German armies and the General Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, both with full powers from his Majesty the King and the Emperor of the French, the following agreement has been con-

Article 1. The French army, under the command of General Wimpffen, surrounded actually by su perior forces around Sedan, are prisoners of war. Article 2. Owing to the valorous defense of that army, an exception (exemption) is made for all the generals and officers, and for the superior employes having rank of officers in the military list, who will give their word of honor in writing not to take up arms against Germany, nor to act in any way against the interests of that nation, till the end of the pres-ent war. The officers and employes accepting that condition will keep their arms and the effects belonging to them personally.

Article 3. All the other arms and the army mate-

rial, consisting of flags, eagles, cannons, horses, war ammunitions, military trains, will be surrandered at Sedan by a military commission named by the commander-in-chief, to be given at once to the

German commissary.

Article 4. The town of Sedan will be given up at once, in its present state, and no later than the evening of the 2d of September, to be put at the disposal of the King of Prussia. Article & The officers who will not undertake the engagement mentioned in Article 2, and the troops of the armies, will be conducted with their regi-

ments, in their corps, and in military order. This measure will commence on the 2d of September, and will terminate on the 3d; the soldiers will be brought up by the house, near D'Yzes, and put in the hands of the German commissary by their officers, who will then give their commands to their non-commissianed officers. The military surgeons will remain, without exception, at the rear to take care of the wounded.

## THE DEFENSE OF PARIS.

How Long Can the City Hold Out? The Result des Deux Mondes, of Paris, September 6, publishes an article from Xavier Raymond on the probable conditions of a siege of Paris. We extract he principal portions:— The possible duration of resistance increases in

proportion to the size of the place. Sebastopol was defended for eleven months against an army of 200,000 men and an artillery which at the end of the operations amounted to more than 800 pieces. Why that long defense? Because the fortress was not that long defense? Because the fortress was not blockaded, because it could constantly renew its troops and its munitions. The French capital would be still more difficult to block up; its continuous enceinte is about its about thirty-six kilometres (five eighths of a mile each) in circumference, and the line of the forts more than 160 kilometres. To invest it would require a vastly superior army than the one the Prussians can bring before the wails. The great extent of the fortifications, moreover, presents a considerable advantage. What moreover, presents a considerable advantage. What inflicts most injury on besieged places is the convergence of the enemy's fire. The town being ordinarily of no great extent, the concentric lines with which the besieger surrounds it causes the missiles to cross, and, ably directed on a few selected points they could do the greatest mischief; during that time the forts reply by fires necessarily divergent, so that, for an equal expenditure of ammunition, its guns can only have a very inferior effect. At Paris the case is very different; the considerable extent of the works sensibly diminishes the curve of the lines and the convergence of the enemy's fire; the attack and defense must therefore enemy's fire; the attack and defense must therefore be considered parallel, and consequently if the artillery of the besieged is better served than that of its assailants it may have the advantage. On the other hand, owing to the long range of the cannon, the forts protect each other; and at least three of them would have to be taken before an enemy could arrive at the fortifications. As to these latter, they are so constructed that each advanced bastion is protected by the four others to advanced bastion is protected by the four others to the right and as many to the left. However, the Prussians have shown at Strasburg that they count less on the evil they can do to the ramparts and the garrison than on the disaster they can inflict on the unfortunate population. In the capital that odious calculation would be foiled. The German batteries, if established outside the forts, could not reach the city; if they were brought to the walls they could hardly send their projectiles beyond the old octrol barrier. A large space, all the old Paris of Louis Philippe, would therefore be a sheiter for the population. But we have supposed the siege regularly commenced; could that be so easily accomplished? M. Raymond calculates that at Sebastopol the allies had the sea and their war ships to bring their heavy guns. At the attack on Antwerp the French had before the citadel ninety pieces, which required 10,000 horses garrison than on the disaster they can indict on the citadel ninety pieces, which required 10,000 horses to draw the carriages. Thus, then, more than fifty thousand would be necessary to bring to the capital the artillery which assailed the Russian fortress. Those animals are not to be thought of, but Prussia doubtless counts on replacing them by road locomotives.

## BATTLE-FIELD HORRORS.

The Dend and Wounded-Harrowing Scenes and Incidents.

A correspondent with the German army, writing A correspondent with the German army, writing from before Metz, August 27, says:—

One poor boy struck me; he was about seventeen, and what is called a "Fahnrich" or ensign. It is in this army necessary for all officers to serve a year as fahnrich before they get their commission as lieutenant, which is the first grade in the military profession. He was lying with his sword in his right hand, pointing towards the enemy, having failen on his right side, and must have died instantly, as the left hand grasping his left side told too plainly where the fatal bullet had struck him. He had his gloves on, which first attracted my attention, and his face, which was turned upwards, betrayed hone of the emotions that it must have exhibited as the bullet struck him, for he looked wrapt in the softest slumber.

I was, during one part of the action, standing near some Hussars who were in reserve. The sun was pouring its rays upon us, and around us on every side lay the wounded. One poor fellow cried to them for water, "Comrade, for God's sake, give me water! one little drop. I am on fire, I am on fire! for God's sake give me but one drop; only wet my lipe!" and another near him could only hold his

hands up in prayer, and point to his lips. A good-natured Hussar, touched by the appeal, got off his horse and ran to them with his water-bottle; he was in the act of raising the man's head when a shell fell within a yard of them and, bursting, blew the whole three to atoms.

The havec that was made in the cavalry throughout the whole of the 18th was fearful; and I saw a Cuirassier regiment, who, in their breastplates, white tunics, and high, boots, looked the very beau ideal of heavy cavairy, come out of the action numerically about two squadrons strong. Their colonel marched slowly at their head, utterly overcome at the loss of his gallant men. He had five officers with him out of twenty-five that had ridden out with him that morning. On the 18th one of the officers with him out of twenty-five that had ridden out with him that morning. On the 18th one of the most brilliant actions of the day was admitted on all sides to be the storming of 5t. Privat, which was taken after the most terrific cannonade, by which it was simply riddled to pieces. Nothing throughout could be braver than the French troops, and they are by all allowed to fight remarkably well, the fault lying in bad generalship and inferior artillery, as compared with the opposing force. Around this particular place the dead may so thick that one could scarcely walk one's horse through them, most of them killed by shells, which inflict, as may be supposed, the most ghastly wounds. There was a French officer still lying in a ditch by the roadside the morning after the battle, when I went to look over the place again. He had been shot through the chest, and in his left hand held a letter that he had evidently long carried with him. I dismounted and evidently long carried with him. I dismounted and disengaged it from his hand, and am happy in being able to return it to the sender, who cannot but re-joice to think that his last thought in this world was of her.

#### NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER.

Special Account of the Act-"It is Well, Sir." Dinant (Belgium) Sept. 5, Cor. of the Soir.
Listen, for what I can now give you is a page of

Napoleon III having written to the King of Prussia the letter which you are acquainted with, William replied. "Let him come himself; otherwise he will be treated like a private soldier, although he scarcely deserves it." Napoleon then betook himself in the manner re-

lated to the farm at which the King had established

his headquarters.

The caleche having arrived at the door of the house the ex-Emperor alighted, extinguished his cigarette, and entered alone into the low chamber, where the King in a generally uniform with his

cigarette, and entered alone into the low chamber, where the King, in a general's uniform, with his helmet on, was walking up and down in a feverish state, his hands crossed behind his back.

The Prince and the great officers formed a group in one of the corners of the apartment. The ex-Emperor took off his hat, and saluted the King, using the German language. William did not reply either by word or gesture, but after a few more paces came and placed himself erect, stiff and terrible, in front of Napoleon, who remained bareheaded with his body slightly inclined.

"Sire," he said, still in German, "I came to repeat to your Majesty vice voce what I had the honor of writing to you yesterday evening."

"It is well, sir;" replied the King, whose color was considerably heightened, while his voice had a whistling sound owing to the efforts he made to restrain himself; 'I have decided that Spandau shall be assigned to you for prison—I mean, residence; you will there wait for my forther orders."

be assigned to you for prison-I mean, residence; you will there wait for my further orders." "Sire," said Napoleon.

"Sire," said Napoleon.
"I have spoken, sir," exclaimed the King, striking his sabre on the dusty floor of the room.
"Au revoir done Monsieur, mon frere," said the Emperor, this time in French. He then saluted in the most courteous manner the different personages, and left the room as caim as if he had been presiding at an opening of the Chambers.

When outside he took a cigarette and lighted it by the cigar of a cuirassier in white uniform, and was preparing to again get into his carriage when a

was preparing to again get into his carriage when a general officer came from the King to beg him to pass into a neighboring court, where William, who wished to have a longer conversation, would send for him. Napoleon said not a word, but, escorted by for him. Napoleon said not a word, but, escorted by two cuirassiers, passed into a court where there was a small wooden bench at the edge of a little piece of water. On this he quietly took his seat, continuing to smoke, and only stopping at intervals to look at the pool and at the stad officer, who, standing up, was watching all his movements.

After waiting a quarter of an hour the ex-Emperor, in French, begged the officer to order him a glass of water. One of the cuirassiers brought it. He moistened his lips with it, and then, looking at the contents of the glass, smiled, and said to the

the contents of the glass, smiled, and said to the officer, "Nero, when conquered, passed his last hour near a pond, from which he drank; I am more formate than he. Then, having swallowed all the water, and given

back the glass, "it is true," he added, that my reign never resembled his." So saying he "resumed his After a good half hour a general officer came from

the Prussian monarch to beg him to enter a room where the King was alone. They remained together for nearly an hour and a half, speaking in a very low At the end of the interview the ex-Emperor got

into a post-chaise with the Prussian arms on it and took the route by Luxemburg to Cassel, where he will proceed to Spandau. This last is a fortress which protects Berlin on the northeast side; it con-tains a State prison of a very gloomy aspect. Those who form the suite of the King pretend

Those who form the suite of the King pretend that it is the intention of his Majesty to leave Napoleon there to the end of his days. A perpetual imprisonment, the King is reported to have said, would be only the just chastisement of so great an offender. An officer of the Prussian staff, who is going to Namur and Brussels on a special mission, affirms that without the intervention of the Privace Powerless of the Powerless of the Powerless of the Privace Powerless of the Powerless of the Powe tion of the Prince Royal and that of Count Bismarck, the King was determined to have the Emperor shot, so great was his exasperation against him for having caused the death of so many brave soldiers. The equipages, carriages, and the imperial servants were seized at Arlon by the Belgian authorities; the various persons belonging to him were liberated on parole, but with the recommendation to get rid of their liveries, which they very readily did. You can have no idea in Paris of the exasperation that prevails against the Emperor and his friends among the French who throng here from the field of battle. The Cologne Gazette of September 7 has the fol

lowing:The Emperor Napoleon, according to the King telegram, would only give up his sword as a private individual, and not as chief of the government, although that pretension might be questioned as a point of right. He was unwilling, perhaps, to see himself constrained to a peace like the one which Francis I concluded with Charles V at Madrid in January, 1526. The fact will be remembered that the French monarch had previously deciared, in presence of witnesses, that he would not be bound by the treaty, and he had it broken by the notables at [Cognac. Prussia will take care that the one which will shortly be. Cognac. Prussia will take care that the one ich will shortly be signed shall not be treated in a similar manner.

## AMERICANS ABROAD.

The War and its Effects on Travel. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gasette writes from St. Moritz, Switzerland, under date of August

"It would be most advisable for those who coming abroad this winter to come by the way of England, and have their money and letters reach them through English bankers; to avoid passing the winter in Germany, or any of the large French cities; to take their baggage with them, and not to send it; and to be careful about having families separated, since it has occurred very often that families thus divided have experienced much diff-

culty in meeting again.
"It is amusing to observe, the conduct of the p "It is amusing to observe the conduct of the people of different nationalities. The philegmatic Germans have actually ceased to discuss the prices of travel, the relative expenses of watering places and the glories of country air and scenery, to grow warm over the continued success of their arms. The Frenchman vibrates rapidly in his conversation between the beautiful figure and toilet of some lady and the utility of infantry and the chassepot. He anathematizes, in turn, Bismarck and Napoleon, the generals and the Corps Legislatif, usually winding up by resolving to go home and enlist. The Englishman reads the London Times in the morning, and quotes the first half of the leader to his neighbor at dinner, who in turn quotes the second Englishman reads the London Times in the morning, and quotes the first half of the leader to his neighbor at dinner, who in turn quotes the second half. Each one then feels satisfied that the other is an intelligent man, and both continue to express the sentiments of the Times until the next day. They then read again, and if the Times has not changed its opinion they do not, but if it has they do. On Tuesday perhaps no Times comes, and the Englishman, with noble consistency, retuses to look at any foreign journal, murmuring to himself, with Mussulman devotion, 'England is England and the Times is her prophet.' He continues to hold the opinions of Saturday's issue until that of Monday arrives, and his political sun once more sinnes on his darkened pathway.

"Then, we observe the Russian bear. He watches the contest with great interest, anxious to know whether the doctrine that 'might makes right' is to be adopted, or whether the European balance of power is always to be maintained, because in the former case he proposes to give his Turkish neighbor an affectionate hug and lay his paw gently upon Constantinople.

"We Americans display our well-known characterists."

"We Americans display our well-known charac-

ter's ics. We read all the newspapers, talk with all the foreigners, form our own opinions from good reasons, and respect a man who may hold a contrary opinion, allowing the possibility of his being right."

#### A DESERTED VILLAGE.

French Outrage and Prusslan Forbearance.

A correspondent of the London Gazette writes September 3d):— To-day I went to visit the deserted village of Audun, on the French frontier, which, no doubt, you will recollect was ordered to be burnt by Prince Frederick Charles, on account of the supposed com-Frederick Charles, on account of the supposed complicity of the peasants in the raid made by the Douaniers and gendarmes on a squadron of Saxon Bussars billeted in the village on the 36th of last month. From what I gathered the following seems to be a true account:—The Prussians, numbering over 100 troopers, came into the village and behaved themselves exceedingly well; next morning they intended to march away; but the Burgomaster seems to have had a grudge against the Prussians, and he obtained an order from the commandant at Thionville, who sent a strong force of Douaniers and gendarmes. They seem to have entered during the night, and waited for the unfortunate men as they came out of their billets, and then shot or bayoneted them before they mounted. Five poor fellows were in a stacle getting their horses ready, when some gendarmes entered; they threw them—lives at their mercy, as they were not armed. A civilian threw himself between the gendarmes and Hussars; they bayoneted the civilian and builled four Hossars, the fifth le will allege four Hossars. darmes and Hussars; they bayoneted the civilian and killed four Hussars; the fifth is still alive, but dangerously ill, having received a bayonet wound in the chest. Then there was a general melce in the streets, which resulted in the death of eight Hussars and three gendarmes and several wounded. One poor Hussar was found two days after in a hedge-row behind the houses, with nothing on him but his shirt, one boot on and the other under kim (which it is supposed he must have had in his hand on the Luxemburg frontier, the officer at the same on the Luxemburg frontier, the officer at the same time remarking to a peasant passing by, "Tank God, he has not fallen on French soil!" When the order came for the burning of the village the peasants all left it, and I am told by an eye-witness that it was, indeed, a lamentable sight to see old and young of the French peasantry coming into the village of Eshe (in Luxemburg), driving their cattle and all their worldly goods before them. The order for burning the village would have been executed but for the interference of a gentleman of some standing residing in ference of a gent'eman of some standing residing in Eshe, who proved to the Prussian commandant, at a court of inquiry, who was sent there to fire the viliage, that the peasants were innocent. The commandant said that he perfectly believed the state-ment, and that he would disobey his orders, at the risk of losing his commission, and not fire the vil-

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

A CIRCLE OF DETACHED FORTS.

The Pall Mall Gazette says modern warfare has shown in more than one instance the value of entrenched camps, formed by a circle of detacned forts, with the main fortress for its nucleus. Mantus, by its position, was an entrenched camp, so was Dautzic, more or less, in 1807, and these two were the only fortresses which ever arrested Napoleon I. Again, in 1813, Dantzic was enabled by its detached forts—field works for the most part—to offer a prolonged resistance. The whole of Radetzky's campaign in 1849 in Lombardy hinged on the entrenched camp of Verona, itself the nucleus of the celebrated Quadrilateral; so did the whole of the Crimean war depend on the entrenched camp of Sebastopol, which held out so long merely because the Allies which held out so long merely because the Allies were unable to invest it on all sides, and cut off supplies and reinforcements from the besieged. RAPID RECOVERY OF WOUNDED.

We read in a letter from Metz: -"The head doctor in charge of the wounded at Gravelotte informs tor in charge of the wounded at Gravelotte informs me that in no war upon record have the wounded so soon recovered and been able so soon to return to their duty. This he accounts for by the very small and clean wounds that the chassepot pullet indicts. In pine cases out of twelve where the left. let has touched a bone it has been diverted from its ccurse, and has taken a diagonal direction. A splintered bone is a case of rare occurrence. On the other hand, the needle bullet makes a fearful wound, and the Prussian shells, cased as they are with lead to take the grooves, still worse,"

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. Writing of the Prince Imperial, the London correswriting of the Frince Imperial, the London correspondent of the Scotsman says:—"Three or four years ago he was in a very delicate condition. A disease of the ankle bones and other rather alarming symptoms appeared. I saw him almost daily at Biarritz at this time, and when he was playing with young Conneau on the terrace of the chateau, it was easy to see how he limped, and when he went out into the town he always rode in a carriage, even when the Emperor and Empress were on foot. The great physical fatigue and anxiety to which the poor boy has of late been subject have produced some indications of a recurrence of the old disorder, and hence the visit to Hastings."

The London Post contends that the Imperial family of France has at this moment a title of no common kind to the good wishes and friendly estimation of Englishmen. That the Emperor, in governing a most impracticable and impulsive people, may have committed some grave mistakes, is not denied; but who that remembers the France of 1848 and compares it with the France of the early part of 1870, cannot see the enormous strides in national prosperity which, under the rule of Napoleon III, the Empire has made? And if now his sun has gone down in cloud and storm, it is more owing to the force of circumstances than to any inherent defects in his own discharge of his exalted office. THE FALLEN EMPEROR. alted office.

TOO MANY PRISONERS. The Pall Mall Gazette says the Prussians must be beginning to feel rather uncomfortable at the num-ber of French prisoners they have on their hands. To say nothing of the trouble of guarding them, the expense of feeding them must add considerably to expense of feeding them must add considerably to the cost of the war. If the French really wished to annoy their invaders to the utmost degree, they per-haps could not put them in a more embarrassing condition than by forming army after army and ca-pitulating as fast as they formed. There ought not to be much difficulty in carrying out this plan. Very little training as a soldler is necessary to make a good prisoner, nor is there any occasion to be par-ticular as to age, height, or general soundness. They have only to go on calling out the men of all ages until they reach those between seventy-five and eighty-five. If they can muster some thousands of these, and get them hemmed in by the Prussians, they may afford to laugh at their foes.

YOUTHFUL TROOPS. The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:-"No one can help being struck with the youthful and undeveloped ap-pearance of the regulars and the very unwieldy elements of which many battalions of the French National Guard are composed. Some of the re-spectable battalions march and look well enough on spectable battalions march and look well enough on parade, but the battalions just organized, and taken from quarters of the fown notoriously disaffected to the recent Government, are little more than a rabble. It is curious to see a gate of the Tui.eries guarded by a voltigeur of the guard on one side, and an armed citizen in a blouse on the other. Whatever the late imperial Guard may inwardly think, it ever the late Imperial Guard may inwardly think, it has followed the popular movement, and offered up its eagles on the altar of freedom."

THE FRENCH "TURCOS."

THE FRENCH "TURCOS."

The Baron Henry von Maltzan, the well-known African traveller, writes from Tripoli to the Algemeine Zeitung as follows:—

"I am daily reading in the newspapers accounts of the dreadful crueities committed by the Turcos upon the wounded German prisoners. I am not at all astonished at these reports. The Turcos, for the most part, consist of innabitants of the Caboul, well known as the most brutal and ferocious nation of the North African tribes. In the Caboul campaign of 1857 the captured French prisoners had their limbs torn from them and the wounded had their eyes plucked out and their noses and ears cut off by the women of Caboul, and every manly heart must be filled with indignation to find that the French, who call themselves a civilized nation, should employ such bloodthirsty men, whose instincts are well known to them, in war against another civilized nation, and hound them on against the Germans. But the day of reckoning does not seem far distant." NEW GERMAN EMPIRE.

A Leipsic letter in the Paris Constitutionnel says:—
"I have just seen in a bookseller's window here the new map of the German Empire ('Die Karte des Deutchen Reiches.') It absorbs in France, Lorraine, Alsace, and Franche-Comte; the line then leaves the Doubs, and passes in Switzerland between Berne and Friburg, borders st, Gothard on the south, and crosses the Alps to Trieste, whence it remounts by Gratz and Vienna to the confines of Prussian Silesia, swallowing up in its passage through Austria all the territory west of that line. To the north nothing is changed. Only the color of the German provinces belonging to Russia is the same as that of the so-called empire; the only difference is that it is a little paler." ence in that it is a little paler,

## SECOND EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Preparing tor Prussia and Lorraine. The Czar Says SITUATION AT

Continual Skirmishing. Occupation of Versailles

The Late Armistice Project. Account of its Failure.

Russin Threntens-She Protests Against the Conquest of Lorraine. LONDON, Sept. 20 .- The Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Examiner states Russia is preparing for war. She protests against the annexation of Lorraine to Germany.

French Prisoners Employed by the Prussians. London, Sept. 20 .- The King of Prussia, citing the precedent of the first Napoleon, employs the French 'prisoners he has captured on the public works.

Skirmishing Near Paris. Tours, Sept. 20 .- The following news has just been made public by the Ministry. The subprefect telegraphs that the enemy has evacuated Belfort, going to Bartheheim and Enisheim. Advices from Paris to the evening of the 18th have the following:-The Prussians made a reconnoissance near Joinville to-day, and an engagement occurred with the French sharpshooters posted on the opposite bank of the Marne, in which the Prussians were defeated and driven off.

Sharp firing has been heard near Courget for

Occupation of Versailles.

Versailles has been occupied by the German Uhlans. The chateau which serves as a French ambulance, or hospital, it is thought, would be protected. It is understood that the Prussians will make their headquarters at Versailles per-

Prussian Scouts Killed. The Garde Mobile around Paris are killing great numbers of Prussian scouts. The Barricade System

The Government has decided on the immediate construction of a complete system of barricades in Paris. Henri Rochefort has been charged with the

superintendency of this work. African Recruits. The Pays says that the army at Lyons is incorporating African recruits. The organization

is progressing rapidly. This army is designed to operate in the departments of the East. Detachments have alreadygone forward to Besancon and the Vosges. The Prussians have threatened with death all who attempt to repair the railways they destroy. The Late Diplomatic Movement.

The Constitutionnel gives the following history of the late diplomatic movement:-England took the initiative, charging the Prussian minister at London with certain propositions. The minister transmitted these to the haadquarters of King William. Some days passed withou an answer.

Lord Lyons, the English Minister to France. then interposed, during which time the answer of King William reached London. The answer was to the effect that whereas the great powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia, the latter demands her right to treat directly with France for peace; but as France has no regular government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled. To settle this point Jules Favre himself has gone to King William's headquarters.

Positions Occupied by the Prussians. LONDON, Sept. 20-2-30 P. M .- There has been skirmishing near Ivry and Chatillon, on the outskirts of Paris. The Prussians now occupy Clamart, Meudon, Villeneuve, Vanves, and Fontenay, aux Roses. The Crown Prince is near Fontainbleau. The Prussians crossed the Seine at Choisy le Roi, a few miles above the confluence of the Marne. Affairs at Strasburg.

Advices have been received from Strasburg up to yesterday, Monday, the cannon of the garrison was nearly quiet.

The Herole Ulrich Wounded. General Ulrich, the commander, has been badly wounded. His officers' headquarters have been removed to the cellar of the Prefecture of Police.

A vote has been taken by the people of the city on the subject of surrendering; it was decided by a large majority to continue the defense to the last. Rome not yet Occupied.

LONDON, Sept. 20 .- News from Italy to-day is meagre. The city of Rome has not yet been

## THE END OF THE EMPIRE.

The Closing Scene in the Corps Legislatif. The Debats gives the following graphic account of the final scene in the Legislative Body on Sunday, September 4; the last, in fact, of that body's ex-

nce:I. Girault (of the Cher) and M. Dorian, both mem-

M. Girault (of the Cher) and M. Dorian, both members of the Left, attempted to restore order in the Chamber, and at first succeeded. The President maintained a firm attitude, and Count de Palikao, hat in hand, entered the hall, followed by a small number of members of the majority; but a violent attack was made on the door; the President put on his hat, and Count de Palikao withdrew with his supporters, but reappeared a few minutes later, and then left, not to return.

The Chamber was at length invaded by the crowd which had filled the passages; some National Guards and Gardes Mobiles, their knapsacks on their backs, presented themselves at the entrance reserved for the Deputies. M. Girault endeavored in vain to remove them and to induce the members of the majority to return. M. Jules Favre ascended the tribune, and was for a moment listened to. "Let there be no scenes of violence," said he; "let us reserve our arms for the enemy, and fight to the last. At this moment union is necessary, and for that reason we do not proclaim the republic." Loud interruption, followed with cries of "Yes, yes!" and "Yiye is Republique!" The disturbers reshed to

tl e tribune and surrounded M. Jules Favre. One of them attempted to speak, and was only removed with difficulty. In the meantime the President left the chair, which remained unoccupied; but behind the chair about a dozen National Guards were ranged, and from time to time, when the noise became too deafening, one of them rang the President's bell.

The irruption into the Chamber continued; the floor, and soon after the seats of the deputies, on which only a few members of the Left remained, were filled with a motley crowd in blouses, coarse woollen shirts, or in the uniform of the National woollen shirts, or in the uniform of the National Guard; there were caps and kepis of all colors and shapes, and some muskets, from which the bayonets had been removed, and with the muzzles ornamented with sprigs of green leaves, were waved overhead. At 3 o'clock a cry of "Vive Rochefort!" arose, to which was added, "Let us go and release him from Sainte-Pelagie!" The tumult became indescribable; some of the invaders seized on the pens and papers of the Deputies and commenced scribbling; others, who had seated themselves at the bureaus, threw the minutes and other documents contained in the secretaries' desks on the heads of those below. The President's bell was being rung without cessation! secretaries' desks on the heads of those below. The President's bell was being rung without cessation! The crowd called for the Deputies, but none remained. A cry of "To the Hotel de Ville!" was raised, and the crowd gradually left the hall. After the departure of M. Schneider, at 3:30, the members of the Legislative Body withdrew to one of the rooms of the Presidency to continue the discussion which had been interrupted by the invasion of the hall by the crowd. The question on the order of the day was the formation of a new government. A member of the Left Centre said that the members were not invested with powers to decide on that point: that invested with powers to decide on that point; that their strict duty, if they did not wish to encroach on invested with powers to decide on that point; that their strict duty, if they did not wish to encroach on the rights of the national sovereignty, was to choose a committee among the members of the Chamber, charged with adopting the necessary measures for maintaining order for organizing the national defense. These words were well received, but on the announcement being made that several members of the Left had formed themselves into a provisional government at the Hotel de Ville, three Deputies, MM. Grevy, Lefevre Pontalis, and Garnier-Pages were chosen by the Chamber to place themselves in communication with the above-named colleagues, and to come to an understanding on the means of acting in common. It was then about 6 o'clock. The delegates from the Legislative Body proceeded to the Hotel de Ville and explained the object of their mission, and subsequently M. Jules Favre conveyed the reply of the Government to the Palais Bourbon. He thanked the Deputies for the co-operation they had offered, but said that such a course could lead to no result. The Legislative Body is in consequence declared to be dissolved, and the Deputies who had remained at the presidency withdrew. The Deputies of Paris, with the exception of M. Thiers, assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and have formed themselves into a government.

#### MR. SEWARD.

themselves into a government.

The Ex-Secretary in California-The Pian of his Chinese Trip.

Mr. Seward is in San Francisco, and has lately given to a reporter there his views on various

topics:—
The reception extended by Mr. Seward was exceedingly cordial. The reporter apologized for his unscasonable visit, so soon after the arrival of the great statesman, and before he had time to recover great statesman, and before he had time to recover from the fatigue incident to his journey, stating that he had not hoped for the honer of an interview with Mr. Seward himself, but the eagerness with which the public craved for news pertaining to so distinguished a guest must plead his pardon.

"Mr. Seward—I shall be most happy, sir, to give you any information in my power. You are not trespassing on my physical endurance, for I have withstood the fatigue of the journey remarkably well and experience no undue exhaustion.

"Interviewer—Your stay in the city will not be

"Interviewer-Your stay in the city will not be long? "Mr. Seward-I shall leave on the steamer on the

ist of next month.

"Interviewer—It is generally supposed that a
Government vessel has been placed at your disposal,
and that you are to visit China and Japan semi-

other capacity than that of a plain American citi-zen. I am travelling as any American would travel —to gain information, and have no authority connected in the least with government affairs. I pay my own expenses, and am going on the regular steamer. My

is twofold-to gather information and to benefit my health. For years I have been thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics and needs of the eastern and interior portions of our own country. I have travelled in all portions of Europe, have been north nearly to the North Pole, and south to the Torrid Zone. I have always had an ardent desire to go westward, but until the completion of the overland railway I have been unable to do so. Last year I had a long and pleasant tour mapped out, but I only partially carried out my intentions. I visited Calipartially carried out my intentions. I visited California, which I have long had a very high admiration of. My preconceived opinions were more than realized. I went up to Alaska, returned to San Francisco. I visited San Diego and went down to Mexico. I intended returning again to San Francisco, and going thence to China, but I found the season was advancing and concluded it would be better and easier to return home and take another start. So I am now here in pursuance of my original intention to visit the Orient. nal intention to visit the Orient.

THE TRIP. "Interviewer-Do you think so long a journey will "Interviewer—Do you think so long a journey will benefit your health?"

"Mr. Seward—When I left home my friends gathered around me with sad countenances, and expressed their fears that I would be unable to endure the trip. I asked them how old they thought I was. They said they understood that I was sixtynine years of age. I told them that was the case. They said they thought I was too old to undertake such a long trip. I told them if a man sixty-nine years of age was too old to travel he was too old to stay at home. The fact is, I enjoy better health stay at home. The fact is, I enjoy better health travelling than I do when at home, for travel is a change from the sedentary life I have always led.

"Interviewer—How long a time do you anticipate

your trip will occupy?
"Mr. Seward-1 think perhaps a year. I have made no definite calculations beyond this; I intend to go up as far as Pekin and to examine the country and return before the rivers freeze. What I do then and return before the rivers freeze. What I do then depends entirely upon circumstances and the inclination of our party. I may, and I presume I shall, visit the principal ports in China and Japan; and when I have concluded my stay I purpose returning home by way of the Suez Canal, thus making the trip around the world.

"Judge Hardenburgh—Your former trip to this coast neveral heneficial to your health?"

coast proved benedicial to your health?

"Mr. Seward—Quite so. And it gave me great satisfaction. I learned much about the countries north of us, and also about Mexico. We Americans do not know anything about either. We use our own capital for our own development, and forget that there are countries of vast and undeveloped re-sources on either side of us. The time has now come when the civilization of the United States must reflect on adjoining countries. They nast draw their enlightenment from us. MEXICO.

"Interviewer-What is your opinion in relation to the present state of Mexico?" "Mr. Seward-I think Mexico is the least understood and appreciated country on the earth. She has immense resources, and is bound to achieve great wealth and power.

"Judge Hardenburgh—Dou you consider her capable of self-government?

"Mr. Seward—I certainly do. She has been work-

"Mr. Seward—I certainly do. She has been working under great disadvantages. The Spanish colony brought with them, root and branch, the curse of an ecclesiastical government. The Mexican have had to fight that for years. They have fought and conquered Maximilian, and they have just now got Papacy under subjection to such an extent that a church bell dare not ring only for so long a time. A man can now be born, marry, and die without the aid of a priest. The priests do not now control Mexico near as much as Beecher does the United States. They have public schools, a good system of taxation, and, I consider, are now capable of self

THE COOLIE QUESTION. "Judge Hardenburgh—The coolle question seems to be the most important one at present. What will

to be the most important one at present. What will come of it?

"Mr. Seward—Yon would make a good interviewer, Judge. Your question reminds me of a time when I was interviewed on a law suit. I was counsel for one side of a land case, and a man wanted to know what ground of support I had. I took out a huge pile of deeds, power of attorney, etc., which I had been furnished with, and handed them to him to read. He said it was too long a job, so I read them right through for him. It took two or three hours, and when I had finished I looked up at him to see how he stood it. His only surprise seemed three hours, and when I had hinshed I looked up at him to see how he stood it. His only surprise seemed to be that the papers had not been drawn up by myself. I told him I could have drawn them up, but that I had taken my privilege of using the labor of some one else. So it is in this case; I could only give you the labor of some one else. I want to see

what is in that country. That is what I am going for—merely to satisfy myself. Now, Judge Hastings, when you and your daughter take another trip to the Old World, you must take this China trip. It will do you much better than it will to 'do Enrope'.

Europe.'

'The chat lasted over an hour, and appeared to be enjoyed by all parties. Mr. Seward did the most of the talking, as his listeners were quite willing he should do. The conversation most of the time took a general and humorous turn, occasionally trenching on politics, during which Judge Hastings, being the only Democrat present, came in for several sly raps in Mr. Seward's dry way."

#### DISCOVERIES IN NEW MEXICO.

Astonishing Aztec Ruins—Altar Fires and Skeletons.

Advices from Santa Fe state that Governor Arny, the Special Indian Agent for that Territory, has found the Canon de Chelly, which was explored for twenty miles. The party found canons whose walls cover perpendicularly to an altitude of from 1000 to 2000 feet, the rock strata being as perfect as if laid by the skilled hands of masons, and entirely symmetrical. Among these, ruins were found deserted ruins of ancient Aztec cities, many of which bear the evidences of having been populous, to the extent of many thousands of inhabitants. In one of these canons, the rocky walls of which rose not least than 2000 feet from the base, and whose summits on either hand inclined to each other, forming part of an arch, there were found, high up, hewn out of the rocks, the ruins of Aztec towns of great extent, now tenantless, desolate. In each of these rocky cyries there remained in a state of good preservation, a house of stane should treat the contractors. great extent, now tenantiess, desolate. In each of these rocky eyries there remained in a state of good preservation a house of stone, about twenty feet square, containing one bare and gloomy room, and a single human skeleton. In the centre of the room were the evidences that fire at some time had been used. The only solution of this enigma thus far ventured is, that these solitary rooms were the altar places of the Aztec fires; that from some cause the people at a remote period were constrained to abandon their homes, but left one faithful sentinel in each instance to keep alive the flame that, according to the Indian traditions of these regions, was to light the way of Montezuma again to his people—their hoped for Messiah and their Eternal King. A close examination of many of the rains proved that the builders must have been skilled in the manufacture and use of edged tools, masonry, and other mechanical arts. But who the manufacture and use of edged tools, ma-sonry, and other mechanical arts. But who these people were, whence they came, or whither they are gone, is now, probably, one of the mysteries to remain eternally unsolved. Some of the ruins are reported to be stone buildings seven and eight stories in height, being reached by ladders planted against the walls. Round-houses, twenty feet in diameter, built in the most substantial manner, of cut-stone, and plastered in-side, were also found in excellent preservation. Astonishing discoveries have been made of gold Astonishing discoveries have been made of gold and silver regions richer than yet known on this continent. They are supposed, by well-informed persons, to be the East mines, of which tradition has handed down the most marvellous tales, and the

#### mines themselves discover unmistakable evidences of having been successfully worked ages ago. OBITUARY.

Amelle, Duchess of Saxony.

Amelle, Duchess of Saxony, whose death is announced, was sister of the reigning King of Saxony. She was born in 1794, and after an extensive tour in Europe, applied herself to literary pursuits. She wrote, under the assumed name of Amelie Heiter, two comedies in verse, which were performed in Dresden in 1829 and 1830, and were favorably received. Encouraged by the success of these pieces, she prepared numerous others, which were performed at the theatres of Germany, and enjoyed great popularity. The leading feature in her draformed at the theatres of Germany, and enjoyed great popularity. The leading feature in her dramatic writing was the skill and taste with which the virtues of the middle classes were placed in contrast with the vices of persons in higher rank. The liberal sentiments thus expressed secured her many friends, and rendered her generally popular. Besides the writings referred to, the Duchess composed some pieces of sacred music.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. The bank statement last night is quite unfavorable to the market. The deposits have fallen off \$476,906, the legal-tenders \$320,564, and the specie \$104,340. There has been also a corresponding contraction of loans, amounting to \$357,725, showing that they have a full discount line, and that contraction is not only a policy but a necessity. The demand to-day is

active as usual, and rates are quite firm. Gold continues quiet but steady, all the sales being confined within the very limited range of 113% and 113%, closing at the lower figure. Speculation is entirely at fault, and the trans-actions are limited to the business wants of the market.

Government bonds are active and steady at last night's quotations.

At the Stock Board, as elsewhere, there was an entire absence of speculative feeling. The sales were only moderate and limited to a small porwere only moderate and limited to a small portion of the usual list. Prices were slightly off. City 6s sold at 101% for the new bonds.

Keading Railroad was quite active and sold freely at 48% regular and 48% b. o.; Pennsylvania was dull and weak, with sales at 59%; small sales of Lehigh Valley at 58%, and Camden and Amboy at 114%; 38 b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26% for Philadelphia and Erie.

Miscellaneous stocks were entirely over

Miscellaneous stocks were entirely over-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD. 200 sh Reading R ..... FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 68, N.c.101% 26 sh C & A R. ls.114% 2000 do. ... c. 101% 2 do. ... 114% 2 do. ... 114%

100 sh Leh Val R. 58% 100 sh McClintk Oil, % 27 do. 58% 100 sh McClintk Oil, % NARE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—
1000 A. M. 113% 1145 A. M. 113% 1140 "113% 1145 "1155 "113% 1140 "113% 1145 A. M. 113% 1140 "113% 1140 "113% 1145 A. M. 113% 1140 "113% 1140 "113% 1140 A. 113% 1145 A. M. 113% 1140 "113% 1140 A. 113% 1145 A. Nov. 1862, 112% 112% (do. do. 1864, 111% 112; do. Nov. 1865, 112% 112%; do. do., July, 110% 110%; do. 1864, 111% (do. 1865, 112% (do. July, 1868, 110% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1865, 112% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1865, 112% (do. July, 1868, 110% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1865, 112% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1865, 112% (do. 1862, 112% (do. 1865, 112% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1864, 111% (do. 1865, 111% (do. 186

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Sept. 20.—The Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1300 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5.50; extras at \$5.63 %@5.57 %; lowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6.75 for old stock and low grades, up to \$6.75 for choice; Pennsylvania do., do., at \$6.75@7; Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7; and fancy at \$7.25@8.50; Indiana do. do. at \$7, and Missouri do. do. fancy at \$8.50. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

may be quoted at \$6.75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is more inquiry for Wheat of prime quality, and we again advance our quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana and Ohio red at \$1.85@142, and 400 bushels Indiana white at \$1.49. Rye ranges from 85 to 90c, for Western. Corn is firm, but there is not much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels at 95@97c, for Pennsylvania yellow; 95@97c, forWestern do.; and 92@93c, for Western mixed. Oats are in fair request at full prices. Sales of Western white at 54@56c.; Pennsylvania at 54@55c, and Delaware at 56@56c.; Pennsylvania at 54@55c, and Delaware at 56@56c.; Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$20 per ton.

Whisky is stronger. Sales of 100 buls. Western iron-bound, yesterday aftertoon, at \$89@900, and to barrels do, wood-bound af-86c.

to partels do. wood-bound at-obts,