THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1870.

FIRST EDITION THE WAR IN EUROPE. Republican France. How Revolution was Accomplished Scenes in the French Chambers France and America. Favre. Washburne and Napoleon in Germany. His Journey to Prison. Hugo in Paris Victor

Etc.,

REPUBLICAN FRANCE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Accomplishment of the Revolution-Scenes Inside and Outside the Chambers-The Scene at the Hotel de Ville.

Writing on September 4, the Paris correspondent of the Daily News says:-"It is now possible to give a clear account of the revolution which has taken place in the last thirty hours. As soon as the night sitting of Saturday, or rather Sunday morning, was over, the Ministers went to the Empress and told her that they felt themselves in honor bound to stand by the dynasty, but that they were convinced that for her and her family all hope was over. The Empress, however, intimated that an effort should Empress, however, intimated that an effort should be made. General Trochu was consulted, but he stated that he was responsible for the defense of Faris only, and he could do nothing for the dynasty. It was then decided that Count Palikao should propose a Provisional Government, with himself at its head, which was to assume power by a decree of the Empress. In the meantime the De-puties of the Left Centre had held a meeting, at which they agreed to support the proposal of M. Thiers, which, without saying as much in words, partially suspended the empire, and gave power to a Committee of National Defense, in which all par-ties would be represented. General Trochu pro-mised to recommend the Garde Nationale to go down to the Chamber and to support this combination. The Left, too, held their meeting, and agreed to into the Chamber and to support this combination. The Left, too, held their meeting, and agreed to in-sist upon the dscheance, and the nomination of a Provisional Government of nine, five of whom should be deputies of Paris. This is how matters stood when, at 9 o'clock, President Schneider an-nounced that the scance of the Chamber had com-menced. General Palikao had surrounded the menced. General Palikao han surrounded the palace of the Corps Legislatif with troops, a body of Gardes de Paris were guarding all the approaches across the bridges, about 3000 troops were in the court-yard of the Tuilleries, some few regiments had been consigned to their barracks ready to act, and the rest of the soldiers in Paris were left to their own inspirations. When the sit-ting commenced it soon however became evident commenced, it soon, however, became evident that the 'Right, composed of official candidates, were awed, and could not be depended on; the troops, too, were so thoroughly disgusted with their Czesar having surrendered, that they would not act against the National Guard. Gradually they fell back and were replaced by the latter. The three propositions of Palikao, Thiers, and Jules Favre were made, then the mob broke into the Chamber, which the National Guard did not care to defend. Schneider, the Ministers, and the Right fled. Some few members of the Left remained; they and the mob shouted out different lists of names for the Provisional Government, The Deputies of Paris, after a short consultation. went together, accompanied by the mob, to the Hotel de Ville. A messenger came there from Gene-ral Trochu to tell the Imperial officials not to resist. The mob and the Deputies entered without opposi-tion into the Salle du Trone, and the Provisional Government was formed. Soon Rochefort was brought into the Salle by his admirers, and to con-tent the extreme ultras his name was added to the list. Count de Keratry immediately started of for the Prefecture of Police, after a short parley tur ad out M. Pietri, and established himself there. Waile all this was going on General Trochu, who pos-sessed the entire confidence of the National Guard, all this was going on General Trochu, who pos-sessed the entire confidence of the National Guard, and had them well in hand, occupied all the public places with them, and as yet has maintained order. At 2 o'clock the mob broke into the Gardens of the Tuileries, the Empress fied, and the Paiace was occupied by the Garde Mobile. This at the present moment is the situation—a revolutionary Government is established at the Hotel de Ville, General Trochu who is an ally of Thiers, has joined them, and keeps order with the National Guard. All this appears very anarchical; but it must be remembered that yesterday there was a universal determination to imake an end of the Imperial Government, that the chamber, which ought naturally to have assumed power, was composed of a majority of Imperialists, and that any government is better than no govern-ment at all. Under the circumstances the Deputies of Paris and the Governor of Paris were fully justi-fied in assuming the direction of affairs. Power may be said to be equally divided, for if the extreme Left alone is represented in the Provisional Govern-ment, the entire armed force of the capital is under the orders of Trochu, and you may depend upon it be wi'l take care, as long as this continues, to keep down anarchy. In the mean time the Prussians have been forgotten. Within a few days, however, they will be before the walls of Paris, and as every statesman recognizes the necessity of treating be-fore or after the next battle, the Orienists and the statesman recognizes the necessity of treating be-fore or after the next battle, the Orieanists and the Moderates are well contented to leave this task to the Democrats." OUTSIDE THE CHAMBEN. Writing on Sept. 3, the Times correspondent system to the spot about that hour. I did not try to get inside, knowing that you would be duly repre-sented there, but stopped in the Place de la Con-corde, A very few minutes sufficed to show me that a remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was provide a stopped in the Place de la Con-corde, A very few minutes sufficed to show me that a remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was provide a stopped in the place de la Con-corde, A very few minutes sufficed to show me that a remarkable manifestation on a grand scale was be considered to be dressed at all. On the state fashion, loaters looking very dirty and dissipated, and here and there, though very few and far between, vagsbonds who could only by ourtees be considered to be dressed at all. On the whole the crowd had a far more dan-gerons look than on the previous fight, but still the rough element was, strange to of the raids which the police have recently been who have no regular means of existence. It is to have no regular means of existence. It is to have worderful tranquility of the last week, and more spirking feature in the crowd, however, was the overwhelming pumber of the Garde Nationale manifest data battation after battation poured in the Place de la Concorde, the distant thash of heir bayonets in the sun telegraphing their approach long before the mean telegraphing their provente hole before the mean secontempti-tion the Place de la Concorde, the distant thash of heir bayonets in the sun telegraphing their approach long before the mean secontempti-beau the vanching a by no means contempti-beau the bace de da do date the field and give battie the Democrats. OUTSIDE THE CHAMBER. bie army, just about to take the field and give battle. There, too, to assist the imagination, was, all ready to hand, the enemy, a body of mounted geudarmerie, drawn up in front of the bridge, in order to bar the passage across to the Chamber, and conspicuous from afar, in their broad yellow sashes and white facings. Supporting the cavalry to the rear were some of the Gardes de Paris, and a few sergens-de-ville, whose plain civilian costume looked painfally shady by the side of the gorgeous gendarmes. Meta-phor apart, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the Plase de la Concorde held for a short time two hostlie forces, between which we spectators had the pleasure of finding ourselves—a pleasure which might possibly have become too exciting to be ciscily sgreenble. The Na-

tional Guard, as a body, sympathized warmly with the people," and made no attempt to conceal it. I should rather say that they ostentationally diswith 'the people," and made no attempt to conceal it. I should rather say that they ostentiationsly dis-played their sympathy by shaking of hands, waving of caps, and that strangest of French fashions, inter-masculine kissing. They had evidently come down to force their way, if necessary, to the Chamber, and demand the overthrow of the government. The gendarmes, Gardes de Paris, and sergens-de-ville, on the other hand, are far too officious to have much sympathy with any anti-governmental movement, and have been too well trained to be ready for any such weakness as unauthorized fraternization with 'the people.' When, therefore, the lst Battalion of National Guards bore down straight upon them, and insisted on crossing the bridge, there was, for a few moments, imminent risk of a grave col-lision. As the bayonets got too close, and seemed to wax too persistent, out came, at the word of command, a sudden flash, the cavalry sabres, a flash which, from an extinct point of view, was admirable, but on the other more personal grounds was most unpleasantly suggestive of a cavalry charge to those immediately in front. There was the usual stampede on all sides, nowadays so familiar in Paris, but it proved a faise alarm. How the dispute was fielded, I don't know, but, as a matter of fact, the bayonets got the best of it, win-ning a bloodless victory, and we had the pleasure of seeing our champions pass through the cavalry line and across the bridge. The other companies all fol-lowed with more or less difficulty, though in some of them the men had not arms nor even uniforms. This naturally led to the admission across the bridge of sian civilians. The crowd had, therefore, carried This naturally led to the admission across the bridge of slain civilians. The crowd nad, therefore, carried its point, and fraternization with the most violent its point, and fraternization with the most violent 'effusion' became the order of the day. Everybody fraternized with everybody. A little displeasure was caused by the passing of a few of the line armed, but one of them, with a Frenchman's quick wit, at once removed it by reversing his rifle, and holding it with the but towards the crowd. A round of ap-planse instantly greeted him. 'Cest magnifique!' said an enthusiastic neighbor to me. After that I feit there was no risk of a collision. Indeed, from the first the crowd was wonderfully good tem-pered."

THE FOPULACE IN THE HOTEL DE VILLE OF PARIS.

THE FOPULACE IN THE HOTEL DE VILLE OF PARIS. The London Times' correspondent says:— "As I was hurrying off from the Chamber to the Hotel de Ville to hear the Republic proclaimed there, a French gentleman asked me to give him a seat in my cab, as he could not find his own. He was, fortunately for me, one of M. Gambetta's friends, and to show his gratitude for the drive, he got me admission with M. Gambetta into the Hotel de Ville among the first who entered it. As we de ville among the first who entered it. As we almost burst in through one of the side entrances, everybody keeping his legs, in the general rush for-ward, with no little difficulty, we suddenly found ourselves confronted by an officer and a company of the line. The situation looked decidedly critical. It was highly probable that the officer, in the general confusion of the day, had no orders to admit M. Gambetta, and had the mil-tary instinct been very strong in him he certainly had men and Chassepots enough to make the entry difficult, to say the least. Happily ne was a politi-cian as well as a soldier, and he warmly welcomed the representative of the new Government, who in return kissed him on both cheeks, and declared him (as I understood) a soldier of the republic. The offi-cer was kissed by as many as could at that moment get at him, and then a rush was made upstairs to the principal room. M. Jules Favre shortly made his appearance, and I am told that he proclaimed the republic (which was shortly afterwards again pro-claimed from the balcony below to the immense throng who positively flooded with a sea of faces the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville), but not one word did I hear of what he said. The indescribable confusion and noise-ooccasioned by everybody jostling to get near the speaker, and imploring everybody else to keep quiet-made him perfectly inaudible. A singular incident at first stopped his speech. Immediately above his head, behind him, was a portrait, larger than life, of the Emperor on horseback; a forest of clinched fists, furiously outhorseback; a forest of clinched fists, furiously out-stretched toward it, made the orator at last compre-hend that his audience would not tolerate the por-trait. Nobody seemed at first to know what to do with it, until a soldier, actively climbing up, suc-ceeded, with a comrade's help, in hanging a curtain, torn from one of the windows, completely over it. This felicitous compromise was loudly applauded by many of the audience, but it did not satisfy all. No sooner had M. Jules Favre left the room than a Garde Nahad M. Jules Favre left the room than a Garde Na-tionale, clambered up and began with his bayonet furiously stabbing away at the Emperor, carefully selecting the vital parts. Another Garde joined him, and together they contrived, stimulated by the frame entirely, throwing down the fragments of canvas and gilt, for which a scramble, almost fero-cious in its eagerness, went on until not a scrap was left. A bust of the Empress narrowly escaped a similar fate, but, thanks to the exertions of a few sensible and courageous men, the compromise was accepted which was refused in the case of the Em accepted which was refused in the case of the Em-perors's portrait, and the bust was carefully covered up, But for this childish Vandalism, which, I am sorry to say, has been extended to the streets, not even the smallest me-dallon of Emperor or Empress being allowed to remain above a shop front, nothing could have been better than the behavior of the people in the Hotel de Ville. They, many of them, belonged to the lowest class, men to whom a bit of gilt or vel-vet even if it, fetched but a few sons, was a tempta. vet, even if it fetched but a few sous, was a tempta tion; they were in the wildest state of excitement full of rage against their recent ruler, and yet they attempted neither to plunder nor destroy. They had the handsome rooms of the Hotel de Ville at their mercy, and it was amusing to see gamins of the lowest class lounging ostentatiously in the most lowest class lounging ostentationsly in the most luxurious attitudes upon cushions soft enough for an empress'head. I saw one boy carefully re-moving the cover of one splendid sofa he had selected, as if resolved to make the most of his unwonted magnificence. You will hear from others about the political temper of the people, and their unshaken faith in their invin-chality and news the act up Persets now that they the absence of despondency. They could cardely have been more cheerful and confident if it had been have been more cheerful and confident if it had been Prussia that had just lost a decisive battle, and her army of 80,000 prisoners. My belief is that they are prepared to fight, hoping to overwhelm Prussia by sheer force of numbers, and when one thinks how powerlees, in these days of arms of precision, would be the bravest army of raw recruits against the discipline and organization of Prussia, one can only here the tempera diplomacy will not hook cather hope that European diplomacy will not look cafniy on at the frightful massacre as must result from the prolongation of the war."

affectionate esteem which ought forever to unite us.

Accept my assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, etc., JULES FAVRE.

THE ROYAL CAPTIVE.

Napelcon's Journey to Prison-Travelling to Wilhelmshohe.

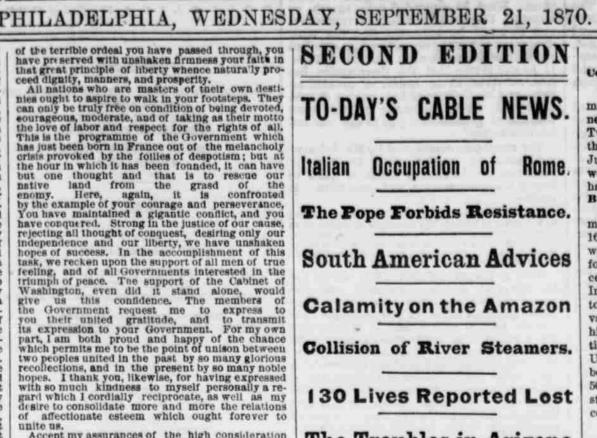
Wilheimshohe. A correspondent writes the Emperor chose him-seif his itinerary from Sedan to Herbestahl through Belgium. After having decided that his imperial prisoner should reside at Cassel, the King of Prussia gave him the choice of travelling by France, Ger-many, or this country. Napoleon sent a telegram to King Leopo.d, requesting to be allowed to go through Belgium. After having taken the advice of the leading powers. of the leading powers,

LEOPOLD CONSENTED TO THE REQUEST.

LEOPOLD CONSENTED TO THE REQUEST, and Lieutenant-General Baron Chazal, the com-mander of the army, was ordered to attend the Im-perial party through Belgium. The young Prince, who was at Maubeuge, travelled through Mons and Namur; but, being unwell, was forced to remain in that city, where he was the guest of the provincial governor. I can assure you, from the true report of trustworthy witnesses, that the ex-Emperor's health is for from being so much impaired as in the *Beitich* trustworthy witnesses, that the ex-Emperor's health is far from being so much impaired as in the British Medical Journal it was said to be. Napoleon at Bouilon, Liege, and Verviers was in very low spirits, but he walked lightly, and stepped into the royal carriage without any trouble or pain. His son seemed to be much more uncomfortable than him-seif, and all who saw the youthful conqueror of Saar-brucken sincerely pitied the poor child, early doomed to a life of exile, after having witnessed the most horrible scenes of murder and slaughter.

THE FUNERAL OF THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY. The following details of the Emperor's journey through Belgium have appeared in the Meuse, of Liege:-

Liege:--Yesterday we assisted at the funeral procession of the Napoleonic dynasty. While Napoleon III was crossing Belgium as prisoner of the King of Prussia, the Corps Legislatif declared his rights forfeited. After the disas-ter of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor, the town of Cassel, the ancient capital of Electoral Hesse, situated in the interior of Prussia, about thirty or forty leagues from Cologne, was designed by King William as the place of residence of the fallen Emperor. It seems that Napo-leon would have preferred a neutral country, and that he had expressed the desire to reside for a time at Liege. However, political considerations would not permit the gratification of this wish. On leaving Sedan, Napoleon's first hait was at the Chateau de Burr, near Bonillon, the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Chazal. Breakfast was olfered to the Emperor at the Belgian quarters, where his presence excited mournful interest. An hour afterwards Napoleon entered a car-riage proceeding towards Libramont, the nearest station of the Luxemburg railway. Lieutenant-General Chazal, be the sub and the sub resence excited mournful interest. An hour afterwards Napoleon entered a car-ting proceeding towards Libramont, the nearest station of the Luxemburg railway. Lieutenant-General Chazal, the based the sub fallen and the sub chaces the the substantion of the substantion o riage proceeding towards Libramont, the nearest station of the Luxemburg railway. Lieutenant-General Ohazai, tollowed by his aid de-camp, M. Sterx, had to escort the Emperor over the Belgian territory. Thirty mounted Bel-gian chasseurs formed the escort to Labramont. The Im-perial cortege arrived at this station at about 145. There they had to wait three-quarters of an hour for the plain berlines of the Brussels Court which were to convey Napoleon the Thurd and his suite to the Prussian frontier. At a quarter to three o'clock the special train left Libramont, stopping for a few minutes at Jumelle, whence it proceeded by the Ourthe line, arriving at Liege precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. ONLY A FEW MOMENTS SOONER. ONLY A FEW MOMENTS SOONER.



FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Collision of Steamers on the Amazon River-130 Lives Lost.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 .- The steamer Merrimac, which arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, brings the details of a dreadful calamity. Two steamers, the Puris and Arary, collided on the Amazon river on the night of the 7th of July. The former boat was sunk and 130 lives were lost. The pilots of both boats are said to have been intoxicated.

Buenes Ayres and Montevideo Hide Markets. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-The steamer Merrimac brings dates from Montevideo to the 16th of August. The export market was in a highly excited state, and prices for hides had advanced in Buenos Ayres to 52 cents, requiring 26 cents to cover in New York. In Montevideo the market had kept nearly up to that of Buenos Ayres, and prices had advanced from 631/2 to 65 cents for American hides, with holders very firm at the latter quotation, stock very small, and the shipments to the United States during the past few months have been exceedingly light. Exchange on London, 50%@51d., with £230,000 drawn and £100,000 sterling shipped in sovereigns at a cost of 1 per cent. premium.

FROM THE WEST. Important Rallway Sult.

The Troubles in Arizona CINCINNATI, Sept. 21 .- The suit of the old

stockholders of the Covington and Lexington The Capital Besieged. Railroad Company against the heirs of R. B. Bowler and others, involving the title to what is now known as the Kentucky Central Railroad Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Company, and which has been pending several years in the Kenton Circuit Court, was decided yesterday by Judge Menzeir in favor of the defendants. The case was one of great magnitude. The plaintiffs prayed for an appeal, which it is thought will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Rallway Accident.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., Sept. 21.-By a railroad accident near Sheboygan Falls yesterday, Charles Griffiths was killed and a few others slightly injured.

FROM THE STATE.

Lively Balloting in the Eleventh District. EASTON, Sept. 21 .- The Democratic conferes of the Eleventh district to-day nominated John B. Storms, of Monroe county, for Congress on the 106th ballot.

WAR'S WRINKLED FRONT.

A Grand Set-to Between Col. Jublice Fisk and Herr Maximus Marctzek. An unusual performance came off at the rehearsal of the Opera Bouffe at the Grand Opera House yes-terday morning. Colonel Fisk suddenly appeared upon the stage, and approaching Max Maretzek, the conducter of the orchestra, called him one side, when the following conversation ensued:--Colonel Fisk. What are you doing here. Didn't I tell you that you couldn't hold your place here, un-less you attended to your business, and let other musical operations alone? Max. Vat you say, sare? Vat does you mean? Colonel Fisk. Didn't I tell you four weeks ago that if you conducted at the Nilsson concerts, you could not retain your position here?

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

virtue of a warrant signed by George Betts, Esq., and not countersigned by Marshai Sharpe. Upon his (Mr. Lillie's) arrival the deck was cleared by the police, and eighty-six men who did not have tickets were put ashore by the officers of the steam-ship. At least a dozen were seen to get aboard of the steamship after they had been put ashore.

AFTER THE DEPARTURE.

AFTER THE DEPARTURE. After the steamer left crowds stood watching her move slowly down the bay, and then gathered in knots to discuss the proceedings of the day. While they were excited and chagrined that the steamer had carried off their baggage, they congratulated themselves and the cause they advocated that the arms on board the steamer were safe and would soon be in the hands of their countrymen. They also asserted that the Virginia Seymour would transfer to the Lafayette, when at some convenient point down the bay, those on the tag who had not been permitted to join the ship at the wharf. Among 'the passengers on the steamship were M. Duchamp, an exile from France and a relative of Jules Favre ; also, Capt. Maudon, who is said to be in charge of the emigres and to have been instrumental in procuring their passage. —N. Y. Times to-day.

TERRIBLE CASUALTIES.

Saliboat Swamped and Two Men Drewned. On Friday evening last, says the Providence Journal, a party consisting of Colonel Dufy, of the United States regulars, his father, and his son James United States regulars, his father, and his son James Duffy, aged nineteen, with Frank Y. Avery, aged eighteen, and William E. Dunn, aged twenty-four, went on an excursion to Newport in a sail boat, named the Anna, hired from Mr. James Sayers. It was their intention to return Saturday night, but, owing to the heavy seas, they determined to remain till the weather moderated. Colonel Duffy and his father returned to Providence, Satur-day evening. on the Bay Oneen leaving young Duffy and his father returned to Providence, Satur-day evening, on the Bay Queen, leaving young Duffy, with Dunn and Avery, in charge of the boat. The latter started back the same evening, and came as far as Warwick Neck, where they laid over for the night. Sunday morning, being anxious to get back to the city, they unwisely put off in the heavy gale that was blowing, and when off the north end of Patience the boat was filled by the heavy sea and sank, leaving the mast about three feet above the water. Duffy stripped off his two coats and started to swim ashore, and advised the others to follow him. One started with him, but the other clung to the mast and refused to leave, and the man who to the mast and refused to leave, and the man who started to swim with him soon turned back, fearing he could not reach the shore, and renewed his hold on the mast with his companion. Duffy reached the shore after swimming nearly a mile, completely ex-hausted, and when he was able to look towards the boat could see nothing of the other men. The only resident on the island, whose name we did not learn, kindly took Mr. Duffy home and kept him all night, and furnished him with a coat in the morning. He came over Monday morning in Captain Lovett's beat, and landed at Mr. George C. Nightingale's farmhouse, on Warwick Neck, and came to this city in a carriage. When the Lulu came past the wreck Monday morning, on her return, the mast was still out of water and the sail floating alongside, but nothing was seen of Duan or Avery. A Man Falls Seventy-five Feet on his Head. he could not reach the shore, and renewed his hold or

A Man Falls Seventy-five Feet on his Head. A Man Falls Seventy-five Feet on his Head. A young man named James Dugan, a laborer, employed on the new City Hall, Smithfield street, was instantly killed yesterday morning by falling from the fourth story of the building. He was en-gaged in removing a scaffold which had been used by some bricklayers, and in carrying a board to the opposite side of the building either missed his foot-ing and fell between the joists or was thrown down by the tilting of one of the loose boards. He fell to the cellar beneath, a distance of over seventyfell to the cellar beneath, a distance of over seventy-five feet, and in his descent he struck against one of the fron joists, which broke his skull and also disof the won joists, which broke his skull and also dis-located his neck. Some of the workmen noticed the fall, but they were of course powerless to pre-vent it. They hurried down as soon as they could, and found Dugan lying dead, his body horribly man-gled, and his brains scattered about in every direc-tion. Coroner Clawson held an inquest, and a ver-det of accidental death was rendered.—*Pittsburg* Commercial, 20th inst.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGSAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. { The local money market continues moderateactive and the supply at all the usual so

FLORENCE, Sept. 21 .- The city of Rome has been occupied by the Italian troops. No blood was shed, which is altogether due to Papal tenderness. The Pope forbade any resistance. The Romans received the Italians with the greatest Excitement in Florence.

LONDON, Sept. 21 .- Despatches from Florence announce that the city is covered with flags, in honor of the expected news of the occupation of Rome by Italians. The population is nearly

FROM EUROPE.

Rome Occupied by the Italians.

enthusiasm.

crazed with delight. Activity about Paris. LONDON, Sept. 21 .- There is marvellous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the

northern approaches to the city, and the defenses on the other sides are being strengthened every hour. Russia and Poland.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland. Bayaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of mitrailleuse which fires three hundred and fifty balls per minute.

Reported Prussian Defeat. Tours, Sept. 21.—It is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway after a sharp engagement were repulsed and fell back upon Malesherbes and Pithievres.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Minister Washburne in Congratulation of the Republic, and the Republic in Reply.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has re-ceived from the United States Legation the follow-

-I have received the communication which you did me the honor of addressing to me on the oth inst., in which you inform me that, in virtue of a resolution adopted by the Government of National Defense, the Department of Foreign Affairs has been confided to you. In return I take great pleasure in announcing to

In return 1 take great pleasure in announcing to you that I have received a telegram from my Gov-ernment, by which I am given the mission of recog-nizing the Government for the national defense as the Government of France. I am therefore ready to communicate with this Government, and to treat with it on all matters growing out of my position and authority.

with it on all matters growing out of my position and authority. In making this communication to your Excel-lency, I beg that both yourself and each member of the Government will accept the congratulations both of the American people and of the United States Government. They have learned with pleasure of the proclaiming of this Republic, which has been established in Paris without the shedding of a drop of blood, and they are united, both at heart and in their sympathies with this great movement, which they hope and believe to be pregnant with glorious their sympathles with this great movement, which they hope and believe to be pregnant with glorious results for the French nation and for hu-manity. The people of the United States, who have enjoyed for nearly a cen-tury the innumerable blessings of a republican form of government, have the deepest interest in the efforts of the French nation, to which they are bound by the ties of traditional friendship, and which seeks to establish iostinutions by which they are bound by the ties of traditional friendship, and which seeks to establish institutions by which the inalienable right of living and working for the weifare of all shall be secured both for the present generation and for posterity. Finally, I will say to your Excellency that I congratulate myself on having to deal with one so distinguished as yourself, and whose elevated character and devotedness to the cause of humanity and office institutions are so well appreciated in my own country. WASHBURNE.

THE FRENCH REPLY.

The reply of M. Jules Favre in behalf of the Gov-

ONLY A FEW MOMENTS SOONER. a number of Germans, whom the war declared by Napo-leon bad expe hd from Paris, arrived at the platform of Guillemins. They had to wait there for the arrival of the Emperor's train, which drew up beside them. It was a strange coincidence, and it gave the Emperor an oppor-tunity of contemplating one of the most fatal conse-querces of war-the perpetuation of hatred among na-tions. As soon as these Germans learnt that the train which they saw near them carried the Emperor of the French, they approached the carriage doors, but no ery, no word escaped their lips. One of them, the father of a family mined by estle, obliged to quit France with his children, and to begin in Germany a life of labor anew, said to us, "The Emperor is even more unfortunate We are all expelled, but he is a prisoner while we are free." These men appeared to lose sight of their own misiortunes while they interested themselves in the great distress that was before their eyes. THE EMPEROR WAS SEATED.

THE EMPEROR WAS SEATED.

that was before their eyes. THE EMPEROR WAS SEATED. with his aide de camp on a fauteuil of green velvet in the centre compartment of the State berline. He wore a red kepi, a gray cleak, and the uniform of a general officer, the Gross of the Legion of Honor and several other decora-tiors. He had expressed a wish to read some newspapera, and he was suppled with several numbers of *Uladepen-dance, D'Etoile*, and *La Meuse*. The time for the arrival of the in perial cortege at Guillemins had been kept secret, to avoid a large concourse of speciators. Only about a hundred witnessed its entry into the station. After a stay of the minutes the train went on its way, Napoleon several times saluting those who came near his carrage. The im-perial train was to be followed in a few seconds by the train carrying the Germans. These trains took the same route, but what very different thoughts occupied the mindes of the travellers they carried! To Napoleon the Prussian victory forever closes the gates of Paris. To the sepelled Germans this same war will reopen them. On leaving the train at Verviers, Napoleon III entered one of the shabby facres waiting at the station, and was sur-rounded by his arrival at the hotel, Napoleon saked for persong the train at Verviers, Mapoleon saked for persong the train at Verviers waiting at the station, and was sur-rounded by his arrival at the hotel, Napoleon saked for persong persong, who, on see-ing the Emperor, raised a cry of "Vive la France!" Im-mediately on his arrival at the hotel, Napoleon saked for persong persong, and page, and commenced writing. An immense where the Emperor passed the night. But the people observed a quiet demeanor.

VICTOR HUGO.

Republique L

The Iron-clad Gunboats

for the defense of Paris have commenced opera-

tions. General Ripley, the American, who is now in Paris, has offered his services to the Committee

of Defense. Floating Batterles

have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France. Forces at Lille.

It is reported that a large number of troops and volunteers are at Lille. It is expected these and the troops now in the Eastern departments will soon create diversions.

Rival Republics.

LONDON, Sept. 21 .- The Times say the revolution at Paris is recognized as republican; that at Lyons as socialist. The red flag has been adopted by the latter.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 21-11:30 A. M.-Consols, 92% for both money and account. American securities firmer. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 83%; of 1867, 88%; 10-408, 85%. Stocks steady. Erie Raffroad, 18; Illinois Central, 113; Great West-

ran 23%. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21-11-30 A. M.-Cotton' dull; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 ba'es. LONDON, Sept. 21.-Common Rosin firmer. Lin-seed Oil, £30 158. Sperm Oil, £83.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Whaling Fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21 .- The whale ship Norman, from the Arctic Ocean, has arrived here with 400 barrels of oils, 2000 lbs. of bone and 1500 pounds of ivory. Captain Sunthers died of dropsy on the 1st of September. His body was preserved in oil and will be sent to New Bedford. The Norman left the Arctic Ocean August 17th. She reports having spoken the Josephine with 4 whales, the Onward with 3, the Trident with 2, and the William I, the Count Bismarck, the John Howland and the Cornelius Howland with one whale each. The fleet numbered 52 vessels. It was the opinion that all would do well the present season. The larger portion of the ships have gone into walrus fishing, and averaged from 200 to 500 pounds.

San Juan Valley Railroad.

The work on the San Juan Valley Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward. The massive bridge over the Stanislaus river is nearly completed.

Violating the "Passenger Act."

The State of California has commenced suits against the Pacific Mall steamships Montana and America for nearly \$500,000 for violation of the passenger act.

Arizona Advices-Tucson in a State of Siege. Advices have been received from Tucson, the capital of Arizona. The place to all intents was in a state of slege. No mails were received from California from June 31 to August 26. Ten whites were killed in the month of August in the vicinity of Tucson, and a number of Mexicans on the borders of Sonora. Mail riders, soldiers, and teamsters were slaughtered, and the mails, mail stations, and wagon trains were destroyed, and the farmers were abandoning their ranches. A war meeting had been held, and liberal subscriptions made for the parpose of protection against the savages.

Companies of volunteers were organizing to act in conjunction with Lieutenant Cushing's command, a detachment of the 3d Cavalry. The Indians were absolutely free to commit any depredations.

Nevada Politics. The Nevada Republican State Convention will meet at Elko to-day. A full delegation is present. Mr. Tritle, of Story county, will probably be nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Mr. Singerland stands the best chance for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

If you conducted at the Nilsson concerts, you could not retain your position here? Max. But I vants two string to my bow. Colonel Fisk. Well, you can't have two strings to your bow, unless you get both of them somewhere else besides here. I don't halve up things with any-bedy. So you get out of here as soon as possible. Max. I shall not get out of here. I shall stay here. I have a right to conduct dis orchestra. I am impres-satio. L defy you.

sario. I defy you. Colonel Fisk. Why, you impudent thief, you have no more right here than a call boy.

Max. You call me tief? Colonel Fisk. Yes, you are a perfect dead-beat, and I want you to go out of here at once. Max. I will show you dat I have one big right here, No sooner had Maretzek made this last remark

No sooner had marcizek made this last remark than he began making a series of clawing gestures at the Colonel's martial countenance. Colonel Fisk looked at him in astonishment, and slowly backed across the stage. Marcizek followed up, and con-tinued his feline gesticulations. The Colonel con-tinued his feline gesticulations. The Colonel con-tinued his feline gesticulations. The Colonel concame in contact with a piece of scenery, when, seem-ing to discover that his assailant meant mischief, and that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, he dashed the back of his open left hand against Maretdashed the back of his open left hand against Maret-zek's organ of benevolence; and as poor Max threw up both hands to guard his cranium, the Colonei dealt him a terrific right-hander in that portion of his body where Max stores his prevender, and sent him flying, a la spread eagle, half way across the stage. The Colonei then followed up his blow in a manner which threatened to be deleterious to the impres-sario's beauty of countenance; but bystanders inter-fored and Max was got out of the way. One of his sario's beauty of countenance; but bystanders inter-fered, and Max was got out of the way. One of his eyes scened inclined to go into mourning over the occurrence on the spot, and by this time it has doubtless donned ample habitiments of woe. Colonel Fisk showed no raffed plumage whatever, and came off from this, his first encounter with a foreign foe, without a scratch. Maretzek sent him

foreign foc, without a scratch. Maretzek sent him word that he should immediately despatch a second to him with a challenge. "If anybody comes to me with any such message," said the Colonel, "I'll thrash him. We fight no duels here, but have muscular hospitality in readiness for anybody who comes to this establishment for hostile nurroses."

purposes." "In ever saw such a hallucinated ass as Maretzek," "In ever saw such a hallucinated ass as Maretzek," said Colonel Fisk, half an heur afterwards. "The fellow actually seemed to think I'd stand still and let him spoil my pretty face! Was there ever such a preposterous notion entertained by a rational being ? He had no idea how much store I set by my beauty of countenance. Poor fellow! hell begin to under-stand how that when I say a thing I mean it. I shall have to have him arrested as a public duty. He has treated theimembers of the company shame'ully. I've been inquiring into his conduct, and find that they are thousands of france short by reason of his they are thousands of francs short by reason of his extortions when he made the engagements with them. Having closed the impressario's bright eye, I now must curb his high career."-N. Y. Sun to-day.

AID FOR FRANCE.

AID FOR FRANCE. Departure of Volunteers and Munitions of War from America. The steamer Lafayette, belonging to the Compag-nie Transatiantique, sailed from this port for Havre yesterday afternoon, having on board a very large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores, together with upwards of two hundred and fify French and Irish recruits, faily equipped and pre-pared to volunteer in the French Provisional army against Prussia. Previous to the departure of the vessel, Mr. Johannes Roesing, Consul for the North German States in this city, visited the United States District Attorney's office in Chambers street, and demanded the seizure of the Lafayette on the ground that she was to be used to carry a military expedition against a country at peace with this Government. It was found that there did not exist sufficient legal cause for the detention of the steamer, and the German Consul then made a complaint against 133 of her passengers. He charged the latter, on information and belief, with being an armed and organized company, intended for warlike parposes against the Prussian States, in violation of the neu-trality laws. His affidavit was prepared by Hon A. H. Fordy, Assistant District Attorney, and was against the Prussian States, in violation of the helt-trality laws. His affidavit was prepared by Hon. A. H. Purdy, Assistant District Attorney, and was sworn to before Commissioner Betts The com-ploinant was unable to furnish the names of the *emigres*, including the leaders, and the warrants for their arrest were accordingly filled out with ficti-tices rames. tious names.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS INTERFERE.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALS INTERFERE. Presently two United States Marshal's deputies went aboard the vessels, and shortly alterwards a carriage drove up, from which alighted Mr. Chester F. Lillie, chief clerk of the line. He had returned from an interview with Marshal Sharpe, to which he had been called by a letter, requesting him to call and clear up the mystery of some reports which had reached the Marshal's office in re-gard to a violation of the Neutrality laws. Mr. Lillie states that he told the Marshal that the states that he reargo some arms and ammu-nition, for what purpose he could not say, and that the passage of 120 men had been paid by a commit-tee, but whether they were recruits for the French army he had not been informed, and that the Mar-shal was at liberty to search the vessel. He also states that he found the deputies in possession by

is rather short, though there is no serious pressure or scarcity to affect the interests of the regular fall trade. The rates of discount now current are somewhat irregular on the street and the terms offered by outside lenders are not satisfactory to borrowers, who complain that the margin for profits on regular trade enterprises forbids the employment of capital borrowed at 8@9 per cent. There is no tendency to a softening of these rates, but on the contrary the

leaning just now is all the other way. Gold opened weak at 113% but advanced to 113%; closing steady at that figure. There is very little speculating for rise or fall in this market.

Governments are active and prices continue to advance steadily. Onr quotations this morn-ing are 1/@1/4 higher.

The stock market was more active to-day with a better feeling. City 6s sold on a limited scale at 102½ for the new issues anterior to 1862. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 89½. —The Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Com-

pany advertise that the seven per cent. gold coupons of that company, due October 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of William Painter & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, by the treasurer, Mr. J. G. L. Shindel. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARDS.

\$5000 Am Gold .. 2d. 113% | \$5000 Amer Gold .. c. 113%

 \$5000 Am
 Gold...2d.113¾
 \$5000 Amer Gold...c.113¾

 FIRST
 BOARD.

 \$6300 Am
 Gold...1s.113¾
 58 sh Read R...1s. 48¾

 \$700 City 6s, prior
 100
 do...s5wn.48*44

 \$4000 City 6s, N. 1s.1013
 500 do...1s.0.48*44

 \$3000 Pa R 1 mt 6s.102
 60
 do....58%

 \$5000 PhIL & E 7s.c. 88%
 100 sh Cata Prf....38%
 58%

 \$1000 Chi & S^2.c. 73%
 100 sh Cata Prf....38%
 50%

 \$1000 Leh 6s gold L...89%
 100 sh Lah N St.c. 33%
 100 sh Lah N St.c. 33%

 \$15 sh Girard Bk.is.62
 300
 do....ls.03%

 \$16 do......c. 59%
 41 sh C & A R..ls.114%

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. F. Herald,

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