# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

#### FIRST EDITION

Interviewing the Pope. **His Friends and Enemies** Crisis of the Church.

Story of the W

THE POPE SPEAKS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Pivs the Ninth Interviewed by an American Newspaper Reporter-The Great Crisis of the Roman Catholic Church.

The N. Y. World publishes the results of long interview between one of its reporters and the Pope, from which we take the following Dassages:-

I was now presented to the Pope in the manner usually observed on such occasions, genu-flecting on one knee and kissing the Pontiff's Words cannot describe the sweetness of the smile which lights up his benevolent countenance.
His Holiness spoke in his native language,

which I imperfectly understood, but thanks to the courtesy and linguistic attainments of the eminent ecclesiastic who accompanied me, I am able to give your readers the opinions of the Pope with regard to the crisis through which the Holy See is at present passing. C .- Is it true that the action of the govern-

ment of Florence interferes with the personal liberty of your Holiness? The Pope-The action of that government virtually serves to make me prisoner. Al-though—(and the Pope's benignant smile deprived his remarks upon this subject of any bitterness)-although I am not actually placed under lock and key, it would be impossible for me to appear, for instance, in the Piazza San Pietro without subjecting myself to contemptuous treatment on the part of the King's troops or the misguided revolutionary populace. In outward appearance, perhaps, the troops might in obedience to orders evince a certain respect to me: but the multitude, who have been wickedly deceived, would assuredly seize every opportunity of insult. My own faithful followers experience the full extent of this deplorable animosity. Several of my Swiss guards, who ventured to go out into the Piazza San Pietro, were immediately arrested and conveyed to prison.

The Pope-Unfortunately, there is little reason to doubt it. The Government of Florence, and the revolutionary faction which urges it forward, hope, through the overthrow of the "temporal power," to aim a deadly blow at the spiritual independence of the Head of our Holy Church. This is clearly shown by the arbitrary suppression of the Encyclical, and by the attempts to search persons suspected of carrying letters into the Vatican. At present I am not allowed to communicate in the ordinary manner with the bishops and other adherents of the faith in foreign lands. I am obliged, in order to maintain a correspondence, to employ unusual channels of

C.—Does this animosity, then, extend to the spiritual office and administration of your Holi-

communication. C .- Your Holiness is, of course, aware that the chief representation and plea that has been made in excuse of the forcible occupation of Rome by the Italian power was that the Holy City and the outlying States of the Church were misgoverned by the ministers of your Holiness; that the people thereof were op-pressed, discontented, and anxious for emancipation and a political union with the rest of the Italians. I state the proposition thus plainly because of the wide currency these reports have obtained in the United States, and in order to solicit your Holiness to answer it, if it should seem fit, with as much directness as

The Pope-I will so answer it. It is not true that the majority of the inhabitants of the city of Rome and of the States of the Church were discontented with my Government. On the contrary, the Papal rule was aimed to be especially mild and beneficent, and was-shall I use the term?—popular in an extraordinary degree. As for the plebiscite, which was taken under the superintendence of the invading army, it was a deception—nay, a mockery. There was no proper control whatever over the voting. For instance (for I will descend to some details which are furnished me, and which you can verify by further inquiries among those who are personally cognizant of the facts), the facchino of one hotel put five tickets into the urn, and many others were permitted to follow his example with impunity, while those who came at the bead of deputations were allowed to deposit as many votes as they chose. No lists were prepared, and no names were signed to the voting papers. Nobody could vote "No" without being intimidated by the presence of revolutionists deeply interested in the election resulting in favor of the Sis. All the pobility and the educated classes voluntarily abstained from voting, as indeed, did all who were devoted to my person. One man who was directed to distribute one hundred tickets in twelve urns only succeeded in depositing eighty-one of them; and Padre Secchi (the renowned astro-

nomer, of whom you have heard) has calculated that it would be impossible to place in twelve urns 41,000 tickets in the few hours during which the poll remained open. A large proportion of the voters were so-called "political exiles," whom no one remembered to have seen tion of the voters were so-called in Rome before, and who were provided gratuitously with railway tickets from Florence and other places in Italy. O .- Have the adherents of your Holiness' late government generally remained faithful? The Pope-I have great reason to be gratified

with the conduct of the vast majority. Out of twenty-six individuals employed in the exchequer department, only four took the oath of allegiance to Victor Emannel. Again, out of 560 persons employed in another department, only sixty-five took the oath; and altogether, out of 1200 employes, no more than 100 took it. The Papal Government, it may be remarked, exacted no cath from any of its employes, except those who were prelates.

-Defective flues caused the destruction of sixteen houses in Iowa in January.

—The Corcoran Art Building in Washington is to be opened with a grand ball, probably, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. proceeds will be given to the Washington

Monument Association.

—A brutal man in Marblehead, Mass., went home drunk a few weeks ago, and thrust his wife out of doors and broke her leg. It was set, and a night or two ago he went home, drunk again,

and broke her leg again in two places.

A citizen of Pittsburg, who brought a suit against the Board of Health for \$2000 damages for the foreible removal of his daughter, while suffering from smallpox, to the pest house, where, as alleged, she died from exposure and want of care, has recovered \$1350.

#### THE STORY OF BAZEILLES.

The Most Herrid Tragedy of the War... "Too Drendtal for Anger, too Mouretal for Pity." A correspondent who has conversed with Monsieur le Cure of Bazeilles writes as fol-

'And what followed the events of the Thursday night, reverend father?" I asked.

The priest made no answer, but he looked straight towards me, though not at me, for his eyes seemed fixed on vacancy, and as he gazed the color began to fade from his face by patches until his cheeks and forehead were one great stain of deadly white.

I repeated my question.
"My con." said the father, "there are some things which are too dreadful for anger, too mournful for pity, which are, in short, beyond the utmost range of expression permitted to human emotion. Such a thing was that which The Story of Bazeilles. followed after the announcement of the capitulation of the Emperor on Thursday night, that being the burning of Bazailles and the massacre of its inhabitants. My outline of the barest facts of the atrocity shall be of the briefest possible kind. Let this suffice. In the midst of the profound calm, as of death, which followed the cessation of the fighting all along the line, and while I, with others, was engaged in an equally assiduous attention on the wound-ed, both friend and foe, I was horrified, on leaving one dwelling to pass to another on the opposite side of the street, to discover that the whole village was rapidly becoming a mass of newly-kindled flames. The thirty odd houses which had been burned during the struggle for the possession of the village had long since been put out. The fires which were now raging had been deliberately lit since the capitulation of the Emperor, and the consequent cessation of all resistance on the part of the regular armies, to say nothing of the defenceless civil populations whose dwellings happened to lie

within the circle of strife.
"The work was begun at night, but the morning was reserved for its completion. House after house was deliberately fired. The villagers were more bent on saving their own lives than on defending their property, but they were not to be permitted to do either. In the middle of the lane of fire formed by the two sides of the burning streets stood the conquerors, and as men, women, and children rushed shricking from the flames — O, Monsieur!" (The priest had broken down). "Monsieur, I cannot go further.

#### TWO SUICIDES.

A Sad Ending of Two Young Lives. Twelve weeks ago yesterday George Henry Starr, age 16, son of the well-known microscopist, Alfred A. Starr, committed suicide at his parents' residence, No. 67 Morton street, by taking laudanum. Brooding over religious questions had rendered him occasionally insane, and in one of these paroxysms he ended his life. Alfred Garoway, aged 22, a boarder at Mr. Starr's house, was a firm friend of young Starr, and was with him on the evening previous to his death. In fact, the triends were on the way home when Starr requested his companion to wait for him a few moments, and going to a drug store in Sixth avenue he purchased, unknown to Garoway, the poison, which he took a short time after reaching home.

The death of Starr exercised a very depressing effect on Garoway, who finally exhibited symp-toms of insanity, and was removed to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. After remainng there a short time, his reas be completely restored, and he was again received as a boarder by Mr. Starr, and had since shown no marked symptoms of insanity. On Saturday evening he seemed to be in his usual spirits, and retired soon after 10 o'clock. About 7 A. M., yesterday, one of the inmates of a room adjoining that of Garoway heard sounds of dis-tress proceeding from the room of the latter. Mr. Starr was called, and forcing the door he found Garoway insensible and exhibiting all the symptons of poisoning. Drs. O'Neal and Denison were summoned, but too late to be of any avail, and death occurred about an hour after. On the table near the bed was found a sheet of paper, on which was penciled in Garoway's bold hand, although without signature Do not use the cup in which is my toothbrush." An empty ounce vial, labelled "Sul-phate of morphine," was also on the table. Coroner Young held an inquest over the body

last evening. Dr. Marsh made a post-mortem examination, and found that death had resulted from taking a large quantity of morphine, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased is said to have been of a pleasant disposition; and, like his friend Starr, gave promise of a life of usefulness. He was employed for a short time as a reporter on the World, but for several months before his death was engaged as clerk for a relative of Mr. Starr. - N. Y. Tribune to-day.

# N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the Herald. "The general trade of the city during the past week was duli and irregular. The inquiry from the domestic trade centinued light, and only a tew out of town buyers were in the city. It would be hardly fair to say, however, that there is any general complaint among the merchants. The season is the one during which they look for stagnation, and hence what little is doing renders them content. On all sides preparations are making for an active spring, and a good business is anticipated. The irregularity referred to above was in some lines of New England goods, a scarcity of which was apprehensed, on account of the dry winter and low water, which reduced stocks and led to a strong competitive inquiry, it restored on account of the dry winter and low water, which reduced stocks and led to a strong competitive inquiry. It remains to be seen what will be the result on the market of the present heavy anow fall, particularly if it should be speedily followed by a thaw sufficient to give the mills plential water power at an early day. In exportable products trade was also irregular. The prospect of peace in Europe started a speculative demand both for wheat and cotton, but the advanced prices were maintained to the close only in the former. The latest news of the surrender of Paris will doubtless lead to further activity in the ensuing week.

Paris will doubtless lead to further activity in the ensuing week.

"The gold market was again very steady, the highest price having been 110½ and the lowest 110½. In fact, on one day the quotation remained usalitered throughout the dealings in the Gold Room so stagnant was the outliness of the market. This paralysis of the premium is due to the introduction into the gold problem of several unknown quantities—or rather, quantities whose future infinences are not comprehended with sufficient confidence to base a speculative movement upon them. Reference is had to the prespective proximity of peace in Europe, and we think the problem no nearer solution by the announcment of the eventful capitulation of Paris, that result having been fully anticipated during the latter half of the week in Wall street. The future which lies behind the surrender of the French capital is full of vague uncortainty as to the results and changes which are to happen in the financial world. We find the foreign exchange bankers stiffening their rates to a point which is near the space ampping ignre; but they do this more for precaution and protection than through any well-ligested conviction that they will be promptly called on for the return of the European capital which found its way here last fall after the manguration of hostilities between France and termany. The surrencer of Paris may be only a stage in the progress of Europe to a greater complication than ever, so that calculations of peace are based on not the surest of joundations when inferred from the capituration of that city. Even were peace and termany. The surrender, the question is again complicated by the absence of certainty that money will return so hastly to the devastated regions of the war. Looking at the situation again from another standpoint, it is evident that in the natural order of our necessities the progress and that one of France will want food before money, and that wastever of the latter will be supplied to them in reviving and rebuilding their enterprises suing week.
"The gold market was again very steady, the highest

An unpleasant feature of a wedding party in Troy, on Wednesday evening, was the depre-dations of burglars, who stole fifty-seven dol-

lars and some jewelry.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Great Surrender.

SIGNING THE ARMISTICE.

Details of the Capitulation.

Terrible Demands of Prussia.

Provinces, Ships, and Money. Alsace and Lorraine to be Ceded.

Prussians Enter the French Forts.

\$1,000,000,000 to be Paid.

The Late Revolts in Paris. Moral Cowardice of the People.

#### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

The Prussian Occupation of the Paris Focts. LONDON, Jan. 30-12-30 P. M.-A despatch from Versailles to-day says the occupation of the Paris forts by the German troops was unattended by any incidents of interest.

FROM EUROPE.

Turkey and the London Conference LONDON, Jan. 20 .- A despatch from Constantinople to the London Times says:-"The Porte insists that the London Conference shall restore to Turkey full control of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and refuses consent to any new international stipulation limiting the navigation of those straits."

Toe Much Liberty in Reumania to Suit Prince London, Jan. 30.—A letter from Prince Charles of Roumania is published, hinting at his approaching resignation on account of the too great liberty allowed the people by the con-

st and Federal Council. BERLIN, Jan. 30 .- A decree has been issued which convokes the Federal Council of the Empire on the 20th of February. The German Parliament meets on the 9th of March

A Mysterious Appointment. Madrid, Jan. 30 .- General Yzquyierdo has been appointed Governor of the Philippine Islands. Another Version of the Amount of Indomnity

LONDON, Jan. 30-2 P. M .- The evening edition of the Times contains a despatch from Versailles which states that the contribution imposed upon Paris by the articles of capitulation is fifty-three millions of francs.

The Revelt in Paris-Moral Cowardice of the Populace. LONDON, Jan. 29.—The following is the conclusion of the despatch from Paris, dated Jan. 23, giving an account of the disturbances in that city:-PLOURENS DISAPPRARS.

It is a notable fact that Flourens, who was prominent among the rioters before a shot was fired, was not seen again after the first dis-

STRINGENT MEASURES. This morning an official order has been issued which forbids future meetings of clubs and suppresses two incendiary journals-the Combat and the Reveil. The people generally approve the firm stand against the rioters by General

THE CHANGE OF RULERS-TROCHU'S INCOMPE-

TENCY. Indeed, much satisfaction is felt at the great change effected in rulers during the past fortyeight hours. A few weeks ago it would have been regarded as treason to oppose Trochu; now he is removed from command, if not actually degraded. For many days past it had been evident that such must be his fate. All are willing to admit his personal honesty, bravery, and conscientiousness; but few, if any, are willing to deny his complete failure in the crisis now upon the country. His four months' rule have been four months of decrees, proclamations, and promises, but not one successful fight. He even failed to organize the army during the four months, for it is now little better than an armed mob.

VINOY'S RESPONSIBILITY. General Vinoy is now the real spirit of the defense. Although, unfortunately too late to hope, he gets the responsibility of future events when every chance of success is dead. It is impossible not to sympathize with a man who, in his seventieth year, after a life of service to the country, accepts such a hopeless task.

STILL FOR RESISTANCE. Yet even now it is difficult to find a man or woman who will boldly say, "Let us capitulate." A few days since, while the usual crowd of women was waiting to receive the rations of three hundred grammes of bread, one poor wretch, half dead with fatigue, cold and hunger, enceinte and wasted by misery, exclaimed, Mon Dieu! que cela finisse?" (My God! when

She was immediately surrounded by the other starving and suffering women of the neighborhood, who abused and hustled her about till she fainted on the street. She was rescued by some men who were passing and carried to the ambulance. This illustrates the moral cowardice of the people. Every one of these womes, when alone in their wretched, cold rooms, would say, with tears in their eyes, "Mon Dieu! que cela

tinisse? FOOD GOING. During the past six days there has been an ncrease of five hundred in the mortality report. So far as food is concerned, that gets scarcer every day. The decrease in the supply is per-ceptible. The Prussians may fail to shell Paris into submission, but the poor, suffering people must soon yield to famine—a greater general than even Von Moltke. Before three weeks more have passed it is certain that the end of the siege of Paris will have come.

France to Pay Four Thousand Million France. VERSAILLES, Jan. 29 .- By the latest reports of the negotiations it appears that Bismarck demands two previnces, one colony, twenty war ships, and four million france as final terms

SECOND EDITION of peace. The capitulation will only be regarded as a military act, apart from all political negotiations.

Another Confirmation of the Paris Surrender.
LONDON, Jan. 29.—General Walker, of the
British army, telegraphs from Versailles at noon
to-day to the Foreign Office that an armistice of wenty-one days has been concluded on the following conditions: —A Constituent Assembly is to be convoked, to meet immediately at Bordeaux. All the forts around Paris have surrendered to the Germans to-day. The military forces in Paris are to remain in the city as prisoners of war. All are to deliver up their arms except the National Guards and one division of the regular army. Communication with Paris is to be restricted provisionally, but no obstacle is to be offered to supplying the city with food.

#### DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER.

Occupation of the Forts Begun-German Precaution Against Treachery on the Part of the Inhabitants-The Terms-Bourbakt's Army and Belfort Excluded from the Armistice.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 29 .- The terms of capitulation were finally signed yesterday afternoon. The occu-pation of the forts commenced to-day. Valerien was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to pation of the forts commenced was entered last night by the Prussian engineers to draw the mines. Heavy guns will immediately be moved into the forts, as the enceints is strongly and no confidence can be seen and no confidence can be seen as a population of moved into the forts, as the enceinte is strongly armed, and no confidence can be placed in the fickie population of Paris until after the general disarming. Strong forces of infantry and artillery moved forward to cover working parties. The three weeks' armistice expires at noon. Feb. 19. The object is to spare further bloodshed, and to give an opportunity to the French people, through the Assembly at Bordeaux, to decide for war or peace. Elections will be permitted in all the Departments, together with the free circulation of the deputies through the the free circulation of the deputies through the

Country.

The Army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines, The Army of Paris, regiments of the line, marines, and Mobiles, are to be prisoners of war, with the exception of 12,000 men, who are required to maintain order in Paris. All the corps of Francs-Tireurs are to be dissolved, but the National Guard will remain armed. All the forts will be finally evacuated by the French at 11 A. M. to-day, and will then be occupied by the Prussians.

The French troops will deliver their arms and flags and field artillery within fourteen days, all of which will be collected at Sevran. French troops

which will be collected at Sevran. French troops may retire into Paris unarmed; the cannons of the forts are to be delivered up; but the enceinte guns are to be dismounted, the carriages to be delivered to the Prussians, but the guns themselves to be left. A line of demarcation is drawn between the enceinte and the forts. The French portion extends to the enciente only, the Prussian portion to 500 paces from the enceinte, with certain topographical modifications.

Fort Vincennes will remain in the hands of the Paris remains completely invested, from a mili-Paris remains completely invested, from a mili-tary point of view, but three railway ines will be re-paired and permitted to convey supplies for the daily nourishment of the population. Bourbasi's army and the fortress of Belfort are

not comprehended in the armistice. The Prussian line of demarcation for the southern armies is to be the line of the Loire. Favre returned to Paris yesterdsy morning. General Velden, Chief of Vinoy's Staff, and Captain Harrison, an aid of Trochu's, with three directors of the Mediterranean, Orleans, and Western Rail ways, accompanied him. Bourbaki shot himself yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 30—11 A. M.—Consols, 92% for money and account. Bonds firm: Five-twenties of 1862, 91%; of 1865, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 89%; Stocks steady; Erie, 18%; Great Western, 28%; Illinois Central easier at 110%.

Livenpool, Jan. 39—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. The sales to day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 30-11 A. M .- Calcutta Linseed, ANTWERP, Jan. 28 .- Petroleum closed firmer at This Afternoon's Quotations

LONDON, Jan. 30-12:30 P. M.—Consols. 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 89%.
LONDON, Jan. 30-1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92% for money and account. United States bonds dull; 5-20s of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89% ten-forties, 89%; Atlantic and Great Western Rail-

way firmer at 29, Liverroot, Jan. 30-1'30 P. M.-Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8 1-16@83%d.; middling Orleans, 8 5-16@83%d. Sales on speculation and for export, 2000 bales. Cotton shipments to Bombay from last report to the 27th, 13,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer; California white Wheat, 12s. 2d.; red Western Wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s.9d.@11s.4d.; red Western Wheat, 11s. 8d. Corn, new, 36s. Pork firmer at 95s. Bacon, 49s. 6d. for Cumberland cut and 51s. for short rib middles.

LONDON, Jan. 30—1:30 P. M.—Sugar on the spot firmer at 35s. 6d.; toa rrive, 31s.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Fall of Parls-How the News was Re-ceived in San Francisco. San Francisco, Jan. 29 .- The news of the

fall of Paris has caused very little excitement here. The Germans are preparing for a grand celebration to-morrow. Indian Depredations in Arizona.

Advices from Tucson and Preston, Arizona, represent that the Apaches in great numbers are committing depredations, murdering the white settlers and running off their stock. Steamer Overdue.

The steamer Colorado is now overdue from Panama at this port.

# FROM NEW YORK.

The Brooks-Hastings Case. NEW YORK, Jan. 30 .- Hugh Hastings, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, has discontinued the suit for libel which he brought against the Evening Express immediately after the appointment of the Congressional committee to investigate his corruption charges against the Hon. James Brooks. Hastings' refusal to answer the committee's question was based on the pendency of a libel suit.

# FROM NEW JERSEY.

Fire at Newark. NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 20 .- A fire occurred this morning at 4 o'clock in the main building of Schalk's extensive brewery on Freeman street. The building was of four stories, and three of them, filled with malt, were destroyed Loss, \$25,000; fully covered by insurance. It is supposed the fire originated from the friction of the elevator.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders. Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Naval Constructor Davidson has been detached from special duty is the Bureau of Construction and ordered to the Boston Navy Yard. The orders of Chief Engineer Luckey to the Ticonderoga are revoked.

# FROM THE SOUTH.

Wreck of a Steamer. CHARLESTON, Jan. 30 .- The steamer Georgia,

which arrived last evening, picked up, off Body Island, three boats laden with passengers from the steamer Kensington, lost on the passage from Savannah to Boston.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Jan. 30.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 5:36 per cent. Gold, 110%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110%; do. 1884. do. 109%; do. 1865, do. 109%; do. 1868, new, 108%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 108%; 10-40s, 169%. Virginia 6s, new, 61%; Missouri 6s, 89%; Canton Co., 70; Cumberland pref., 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 94%; Erie, 21%; Reading, 98%; Adams Express, 66%; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93%; Illinois Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 708%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 24; Western Union Telegraph, 46%.

# FALL OF PARIS. PROSTRATE FRANCE Defeated and Dismayed.

THE WAR REVIEWED.

From Sedan to Paris. Strasburg and Metz.

Their Siege and Fall.

Vain Attempts at Relief.

THE CAPITAL INVESTED.

The Army of the Loire.

Its Sad Discomfiture.

A Succession of Failures

The East and the North.

CULMINATION

PARIS BOMBARDED

Capitulation.

The War on the Ocean. Fruitless Results.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Thus far there have been two great epochs in the struggle between Germany and France-the overthrow of the Second Empire by the capitulation of Sedan, and the collapse of the so-called republic by the capitulation of Paris. The origin of the struggle, and its progress up to the former event, we reviewed at length in an article published on the 6th of September last. We now resume the wonderful story at this point, and give, in as brief space as possible, a review of the contest from the overthrow of the Empire to the

fall of the capital.

The Capitulation of Sadan. The final struggle between the opposing armies in the neighborhood of Sedan took place on Thursday, September 1, resulting in the complete defeat and demoralization of Marshal MacMahon's army. The retreat of the French upon the fortress in their rear became practically a rout, and the renewal of the fight on the morning of the 2d was altogether out of the question. Marshal MacMahon having been seriously wounded during the battle, the command devolved upon General Wimpffen, who fully realized the critical nature of the situation. On the evening of Thursday Lieutenant-Col. von Bronsart, of the Prussian staff was sent forward by order of King William, and at once admitted into Sedan, where he was conducted into the presence of the Emperor of the French. Napoleon inquired the nature of his orders. The answer was-to summon the fortress to surrender. He was referred to General Wimpffen, and returned at once to the King's headquarters, accompanied by General Reille who bore to the King a letter from the Emperor, commencing with the words, "Not having been able to die at the head of my troops, I lay down my sword before your Majesty," and concluding by leaving everything to the discretion of the conqueror.

On the following day the terms of surrender were fully discussed and finally agreed upon between General Wimpffen and General von Moltke, the Chief of the Prussian general staff. The entire French army surrounded in Sedan were, by the terms of the capitulation, declared prisoners of war, such of the French officers as were willing to avail themselves of the privilege being, on account of the "valorous defense" made by them, set at liberty, with permission to retain their arms and personal effects. The fortress of Sedan was surrendered into the custody of the Prussians, and all the arms, except those belonging to the paroled officers, and materiel and paraphernalia of war, were turned over to the German commissary.

Previous to the capitulation, the Germans had captured nearly 25,000 prisoners, 2 eagles, and 25 guns. By the terms of capitulation they came into possession of one marshal of the empire, 39 generals, 230 staff officers, 2095 line officers, 84,433 unwounded, in addition to about 14,000 wounded soldiers, all the eagles of the captured regiments, 70 mitrailleuses, 330 field guns, 150 fortress guns, and 10,000 horses. Up to this date, the total captures of unwounded soldiers aggregated about 136,000. The army which surrendered at Sedan included four corps, among which the total of 81,433 unwounded prisoners was distributed as follows: -ist Corps, General Ducrot commanding, 33,400; 5th Corps, General Goze commanding, 11,106; 7th Corps, General Felix Douay commanding, 15,618; and 12th Corps, General Lebrun commanding, 25,309. General Wimpffen, with his staff, was accorded the privilege of leaving before the capitulation was consummated, and Marshal MacMahon lay suffering from his wound in a village near by.

The "Man of Sedan" and His Fate. On the moraing of September 2, Count Bismark, starting out to meet the vanquished Em-

peror, encountered him midway between Doncherry and Sedan, and a lengthy interview ensued. The Emperor endeavored to extort better terms for his army than had been granted. but the wily Prussian statesman declined to discuss the purely military question, which was already pending between General Moltke and General Wimpffen. In his turn, however, Bismarek broached the question of peace, only to be assured by Napoleon that, as a prisoner of war, he was not in a position to entertain the subject, which lay with the Government of the Empress Regent, at Paris. The interview beween Napoleon and Bismarck took place about eleven o'clock in the morning, and shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon Napoleon and King William were brought together, by the earnest desire of the former, but not until the articles of capitulation had been definitely agreed upon and signed. Many versious of this famous meeting have been published, but the only one on which implicit reliance can be placed is that contained in King William's letter to Queen Augusta, dated September 3, in these words:-The interview lasted fifteen minutes. We were both deeply moved at thus meeting again. What I felt, having seen Napoleon three years ago in the very summit of his power, I cannot de-

Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, was assigned as a place of residence for the captive Emperor by King William, and for this place the imperial prisoner started at once, attended by a large cortege, including Prince Achille Murat. The party arrived on the evening of the 5th, and were received with marks of high consideration and all the ceremony besitting their former stations in life. There Napoleon has remained, surrounded by the semblance of power and the realities of luxury, employing his time meanwhile in making short excursions into the immediate neighborhood, and inspiring various documents intended to palliate the policy of his reign and the motives which drew him into the disastrous struggle with Germany. Just before the disaster at Sedan he had parted from the Prince Imperial, and that hapless youth had crossed the frontier into Belgium, whence he made his way without obstruction to England, and was soon joined by the exiled Empress at Hastings.

#### The Republic Proclaimed and Inaugurated in Paris.

The capitulation of Sedan and the surrender of Napoleon were accepted by all France as the virtual and actual overthrow of the Empire. The news of the disaster reached Paris on the afternoon of Saturday, September 3, and the capital was plunged into indescribable excitement. Vast crowds surged through the streets during the evening and throughout the night, demanding the decheance, or formal deposition of the Bonaparte dynasty, and the proclamation of the Republic. A session of the Corps Legislatif was held in the evening, but Count de Palikao's ministry was able to carry an adjournment until the following afternoon, with-

out any action whatever being taken. The Senate and Corps Legislatif were con vened on Sunday, shortly after noon. In the former body, which was made up almost entirely of the mere creatures of the dynasty. there was a disposition to still cling to the empire, and the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" started by M. Rouber, the President, found a ready response. But the Senate was oppressed with a sense of its helplessness, and soon adjourned to

await the action of the Corps Legislatif. The latter body remained in session about three hours, the proceedings being characterized by the greatest confusion and uproar. The streets surrounding the place of meeting were densely crowded with people, who clamored for the decheance and the proclamation of the Republic. M. Thiers made an effort to secure the selection of a committee of five by the Legislative Body, to be charged with the government and defense of the nation until a Constituent Assembly could be convened. But the pronounced Republicans, under the leadership of Jules Favre and Leon Gambetta, saw their opportunity and fully answered the popular clamor by making the most of it. Eventually the mob made its way into the chamber, the adherents of the Empire withdrew, and the decheance was proclaimed by the Republican deputies, who, headed by Favre and Gambetta, hurried from the Chamber to the Hotel de Ville, where the Republic was formally proclaimed amidst a tumult of enthusiasm. The Republican deputies of Paris arrogated to themselves the duty of saving the nation, and under the title of the Government of National Defense, assumed the direction of affairs, with the tacit approval of the people. These deputies, eleven in number, were the following:-Jules Favre, Leon Gambetta, Jules Ferry, Emanuel Arago, Emanuel Cremieux, Garnier-Pages, Glais-Bizoin, Eugene Pelletan, Ernest Picard, Henri Rochefort, and Jules Simon.

# The Government of Defense.

The Government of Defense went to work systematically, and on Monday morning the following Ministry was announced: - Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Isaac Cremieux, Minister of Justice; Leon Gambetta, Minister of the Interior; Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance: Pierre Dorlan, Minister of Public Works: Joseph Magnin, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture; Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction; Admiral Martin Fouriehon, Minister of Marine; and General Lefto, Minister of War. Count de Keratry was installed in the important position of Prefect of Police, and Etienne Arago as Mayor of Paris.

General Trochu, who had been known as an Orleanist, was acting as Military Governor of Paris at the time of the overthrow of the empire. The people and the army reposed the utmost confidence in his ability and patriotism. There was, in fact, a universal, almost au instinctive belief that he was the greatest soldier in France, the one man to whom the nation could turn for salvation. Happily, he gave in his adhesion at the outset to the Republican movement, and was retained as Governor of Paris and nominal President of the Government of Defense. General Leflo did not at the outset assume the functions of the War Office. which were discharged nominally by Admiral Fourichon until about the 1st of October, when they devolved upon Cremieux, to be ultimately assumed, however, by Gambetta outside of Paris, while Leflo continued to exercise them in the Capital itself. Count de Keratry soon resigned the Prefacture of Police, to take a command in the army, the position which he had held being abolished. Etienne Arago also resigned from the Mayoralty of Paris in a few weeks. With these changes, the Gov-

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