

THE WAR.

The Prussian Advance Ten Miles from Paris.

AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN PEACE NOTE.

French Proposition for the Surrender of Strasbourg.

Queen Victoria's Letter to Queen Augusta.

Special Visit to the Seat of Government in Paris.

Night Scenes at the Hotel de Ville and Reminiscences of 1789-92.

The Revolutionary Movement in Spain.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

An Anglo-Russian Peace Note to Berlin—Joint Advice of Queen Victoria and the Czar to King William—Queen Victoria's Sisterly Letter to Augusta.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Noon.

It is reported in the city to-day that the Cabinets of Great Britain and Russia have united firmly in a strong and decided diplomatic effort for the obtaining of peace between France and Prussia. This is the general rumor.

To particularize, I may state that I have been informed on good authority that her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Czar Alexander have adopted a form of joint government note on the subject, and that copies of this important state paper have been forwarded simultaneously by special couriers from London and St. Petersburg to Berlin. In this note the two great neutral monarchs set out by suggesting terms of peace, and conclude by pointing out to King William that the present moment is exceedingly opportune for the instrument of the fulfillment of these terms; particularly opportune before a still greater amount of national irritation has been engendered in France by the Prussian act of a bombardment of Paris.

I have been assured that Queen Victoria addressed a private and most affectionate letter to Queen Augusta of Prussia at the same moment in which she "prays" that her royal sister will use her well known influence with King William for the accomplishment of peace.

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

On the other hand, a private correspondent telegraphs from Paris Friday morning:—"I understand from a French source on which I can place implicit reliance that England has thus far declined to take any steps to induce Prussia to consent to an armistice as preliminary to a treaty of peace, involving no territorial sacrifice, and as delay under the circumstances must result in further bloodshed, the Austrian government has taken the task. England's refusal to interfere is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone concedes much—partly to Granville's aristocratic aversion to a republic, partly to intimations from Prussia that no neutral interference would now be influential. Great pressure has been put in the British government from Paris, but without result. English residents denounce in bitter terms what they style the pusillanimity of the English Cabinet.

UNPLEASANT RELATIONS BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

It is reported in diplomatic circles in Paris that England will not push intervention in favor of peace owing to the existence of unpleasant relations just now between the cabinets of Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed because England continues to send arms to private individuals who deliver them to France.

JULES FAVRE TWO SANGUINE OF AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

Further particulars received this morning concerning Jules Favre's declaration enable me to say that the account of it sent you yesterday was entirely accurate. All the circumstances I am not at liberty to state, but it is probable that Favre's hopes of immediate alliance with Russia were a little sanguine; that the negotiations thus far have necessarily been informal, and that in answer to the urgency of the French Minister Ruzelski intimates that she cannot immediately accept such an alliance or take hostile steps against Prussia, unless in conjunction with Austria or some other power.

RUSSIAN OPINION OF JULES FAVRE'S CIRCULAR.

The Journal of St. Petersburg (semi-official organ) says, in relation to Jules Favre's late circular:—"The French government carries patriotism too far. It rather than yield fortifications and sold no longer valuable it invokes a war of extermination Prussia will naturally exact double guarantees to secure its noble victories. It is difficult to appreciate the language of M. Favre. He asserts that the cause of France against Prussia is that of right and justice," when only in July his language was precisely the reverse.

ADVICE TO PRUSSIA.

The reported action of the diplomatic corps at Paris in favor of peace is authoritatively doubted. In connection with the subject of an armistice the Morning Post counsels the Prussians to stop and offer peace to the republic on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and yet leave no ranking source of hate among the French. Otherwise the Post hopes the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent Phil-Prussian tone of the British press, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE TO BE GERMAN, NOT PRUSSIAN.

A despatch from Berlin, dated to-day, says that, after a protracted conference among the members of the North German Confederation, it has been decided that the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are to be annexed to Germany, and not to Prussia individually.

OPINION IN BERLIN REGARDING RUSSIA.

The authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference, in view of the persistence of Prussia.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE ADVANCE ON PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Prussian Cavalry Within Ten Miles of the City—King William's Main Army Thirty Miles Off—Consternation of the French.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Noon.

The Prussian cavalry advance guard of the Ger-

man army arrived within ten miles of the city fortifications at an early hour this morning.

The main army of the King of Prussia is within a distance of thirty miles of the capital and still advancing.

The Northern Railway, leading from Paris, has been cut and destroyed at different points by the Prussian advance.

The most intense consternation prevails among the French who still reside outside of the fortifications. They can scarcely realize the exact situation of affairs even now.

Great excitement prevails in Paris, and the agitation of the inhabitants increases hourly.

LAON SCRAMBLED.

A despatch from Laon dated Thursday reports that the German forces under the command of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have surrounded the town and granted until ten o'clock this (Friday) forenoon to surrender. In the event of a refusal to yield the garrison is threatened with the same treatment extended to the French at Strasbourg.

Up to this morning the neighborhood of Soissons was still the furthest point to the west where the Prussian forces had been observed.

ADVANCE OF THE CENTRAL COLUMN.

A despatch from Troyes dated to-day reports that the Prussians passed Vitry-Francais yesterday. Their scouts made enormous requisitions on the surrounding country, and declare everywhere, in the name of the King of Prussia, that the conscription is abolished.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Flag of Truce and Proposition to Surrender—Terms of the French Commander—Their Rejection and an Unconditional Surrender Demanded—Forty-eight Hours' Grace.

CARLSRUHE, Sept. 9.—8 P. M., VIA LONDON.

A flag of truce was despatched from the fortress of Strasbourg to the headquarters of the Prussian investing army yesterday. The flag was borne by a French officer and a small party of men, who were despatched by General Ulrich, commander in Strasbourg, to convey to the Germans a proposition for the surrender of the fortress.

General Ulrich proposed on the part of the French an immediate cessation of hostilities, and that a French garrison numbering 10,000 men be permitted to still quarter in the citadel of Strasbourg, the citadel remaining in the hands of France until a further mutual agreement for peace was adopted by the two countries. General Ulrich pledged himself, however, as an officer and commander, that no gun or garrison should be fired from the citadel, and that the men of the garrison, so permitted to remain, should not take any further active part in the present war. The French commander also asked that the remainder of the garrison, after this guard party in the citadel, be released on their parole, the officers marching out wearing their side arms, the Prussians to enter and hold possession of the city after the departure of the French troops.

The Prussian commander rejected this message with all its propositions and clauses immediately. Speaking for King William, he demanded of General Ulrich an unconditional surrender both of the city and fortress of Strasbourg, the act to take effect immediately. The entire garrison must first become prisoners of war, the French officers being subsequently released on their parole and allowed to take their domestic trunks and their side arms, as was then asked. A request for permission for all civilians to leave the city was refused, an exception being made with respect to women and children only.

Towards the expiration of the truce the Prussian commander granted a supply of lint and medicines for the use of the wounded and sick inside the city and fortress.

The French commander (Ulrich) in Strasbourg was allowed a term of forty-eight hours in which to consider the Prussian demand for an unconditional surrender.

The Prussian fire on the city has been incessant, but apparently without result. A practical breach is not likely to be made for a fortnight. The Prussian works around Strasbourg are nearly complete. The river Ill has been diverted into the trenches.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Visit to the Seat of Provisional Government—Night Scenes at the Hotel de Ville—The National Guard and the Executive—Departed Glory and Stern Reality—Activity and Vigilance as in 1789-92.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—2 P. M.

I went to the Hotel de Ville last night about eleven o'clock—the quietest hour in the twenty-four hours—for the purpose of having a chat with the members of the de facto government of France.

Approaching the building I found the great square in front of the splendid edifice deserted by visitors. It was empty on its balconies and on the porch. The pavement before the front was held and paced by sentinels of the National Guard, and the iron railing which surrounds the building was as well as all the gates leading inward were guarded. I approached one of the sentinels, and was immediately challenged to a halt, and my "pass" demanded. I produced it at once and showed it to the man, who glanced at it and admitted me.

Going forward I entered one of the numerous porte cocheres and ascended the staircase, which leads into a larger court, which is covered with a roof of glass and named Court of Louis Fourteenth.

It was filled with company of a miscellaneous character and of very different occupations in life. Soldiers of the National Guard were scattered in groups everywhere. Some were engaged in conversation, chatting on the occurrences of the day, apparently in a free and quite unconcerned manner. Others were smoking tobacco pipes and either philosophizing or tending to sleep and dream. Many of them were laid on mattresses which were spread on both sides of the court and were in reality asleep—fast asleep after a day of fatigue.

A regimental company which had just been told off and mustered for night duty was ranged at long tables, which were stretched side by side in the court and served, doubtlessly, for the purpose of mess tables. Another large table stood in the middle of the court. On this there were a few oil lamps lighted. These vessels afforded the only light in the place.

Just as I entered the captain of the squad was engaged in calling the roll of the men who were about to relieve the sentinels on post duty at the hour. The soldiers stepped forward, "well in" promptly and marched off, the captain ordering the "vital" routine.

I went onward and upward. Ascending another staircase of stone I reached a door situated on the landing above. This door opened into a long narrow room. Inside stood a National Guardsman armed with a musket, but not in military uniform. My "pass" was demanded again by this sentinel. I produced it and went on. Entering the room I found many officers of the Guard scattered here and there. Some were standing, others sitting down, and all of them talking with great animation and in good-humored style.

In this room stood another long table. This table was covered with writing materials. It was not prepared for supper, as was the one in the room underneath.

Some of the employes of the late Prefect of Paris were here. The men were still robed in their dark livery and employed as pages. I remarked that the folding-door, which appeared to lead into a side room, was guarded by two sentinels. Military officers and many civilians entered this door. They went in frequently and kept returning to the ante-room in haste. This was really the important and imposing door—the centre of attraction and interest.

I found that my name was in writing here to a page, who at once disappeared inward from the door to carry the card to a member of the government.

I was told that the provisional government was in session just then on very important business and that the session was likely to be continued during the night and into the following morning.

This news was very discouraging just at the moment. I took a seat and remained for a time inter-

ested in gazing at the scenes which were passing around me.

I rose and looked on occasionally from the large windows which commanded the court below. The effect of the view was like a scene on the boards of a theatre. There were a great many men dressed in large cloaks and various regimental uniforms, stretched in sleep on mattresses, which were spread at intervals around the sides. Many were sitting on the ground talking. Groups of men stood in the centre of the yard, all talking. Some few persons were employed in writing at a large table. Others were moving in and out of the different doors and the smaller courtways.

The light of the few lamps revealed only the central figures clearly, the persons standing near to the walls were shaded. The sides and extreme ends of the court were shadowy; indeed obscure. As many as a dozen of men of the patrol marched at intervals through the room in which I was. Some were in full uniform. Others had merely a military cap and a musket.

The incompleteness of the equipment indicated at a glance the suddenness of the revolutionary movement, and called to mind the incidents of the year 1789-92, when soldiers and citizens were distinguished from each other by the musket only. These were men who had evidently worked hard in the service of the republic already. I became almost lost in reverie. Just now an incident occurred which enacted more than all the others of the old and great French revolution. Several soldiers of the guard entered the room having in charge a couple of men dressed in soiled, dirty houses. They were placed before the lieutenant in command of the guard.

The officer seized a pen, drew over some sheets of paper and addressed the prisoners thus—"Now, my men, just repeat to me what the people are saying below in the street and I will write it down."

Upon this one of the prisoners commenced to relate that one of the neighborhoods of the city, situated on the heights of Montmartre, had been visited every night for some time past by several men, who were well dressed, and remained during the night. In the night he himself as well as his neighbors heard a noise as if made by persons employed in digging below the ground. The suspicion of himself and his neighbors was to the effect that these men were engaged in mining at an important strategic point for war purposes, as the house near to which they worked was occupied by a Prussian.

This narrative was all written down rapidly. Having read it over and signed it the National Guard officer sent it into the room where sat the members of the government.

The men in the bousses sat down, having done the republic's service. In a short time the bousses were summoned to pass in through the folding doors.

When the doors were opened I discovered a large hall within. I at once remembered that just a little time since it was called the "Throne Room" of the hotel, and one of the noisiest saloons in Paris or on the Continent. It then made of itself a splendid municipal palace when viewed on ball nights, dazzling with light and beauty and municipal and royal magnificence.

The members of government were sitting in the apartment at the extreme end of the hall. The great clock in the middle tower tolled out the hour of twelve—midnight.

There was no appearance of the executive session being closed. Within half an hour after twelve the two men in the bousses returned, accompanied by an officer and soldiers. They walked out rapidly.

"Where are you going to?" I ventured to inquire. "To the department of government which is commissioned to investigate such cases as the present," replied the officer.

By degrees there was quiet. A calm seemed to prevail all around. The noise of voices engaged in talking in the courtyard underneath subsided and no sound could be heard save that caused by the tread of the sentinels on duty as they paced on the strong floors of the building or the pavement outside. The heavy, wide doors opened less frequently.

The symptoms of an all night session of the members of the government were thus increased. The prevailing silence was broken occasionally by the clattering of horses' hoofs on the stone courtyard. The animals were ridden by *estafettes*, carrying despatches to and from the government. It was thus made clear to me that there was something important going on; in fact, something "up." No wonder there should be, with a force of six hundred thousand Prussians marching rapidly on Paris.

After the hour of one o'clock in the morning I abandoned the first object of my visit and set out from the hotel to walk home. It was a lovely night, bright, without a cloud.

Paris was without a police except the watch, which was supplied by the ever ubiquitous members of the National Guard. The streets were quiet and orderly. I met here and there groups of vivacious republicans engaged in singing the "Marseillaise" in a hoarse, monotonous tone, blessing the Prussians and King William for what had been accomplished so far.

This state of order cannot endure long, however. The opportunities of an actual siege are likely to be less on the city "savages" and "roughs" who just now merely lay by watching their opportunity for the perpetration of outrage.

There was a meeting of the Reds last night. Evidence was given of the progress of a growing disagreement in the republican ranks. Jealousy and suspicion of the members of the present self-constituted government could be observed easily.

OBSEQUIES. The Duc d'Aumale arrived in Paris yesterday. He applied for a command in the republican army, but his application was refused by the Executive. He was advised to return to England, and took his departure from the city this morning.

I am told by good authority that the mind of the Emperor Napoleon has been affected lately for some months past. If so it accounts for the war.

Complaints are made that arms are still refused to the citizens. The provinces are sending army recruits to Paris.

WHERE IS THE CAPITAL? The government will leave Paris for Tours if necessary. If they do not go to Lyons, and thence to Marseilles if necessary. If forced from the latter city the executive will slip on board a vessel and remain in the lateral line of the country.

THE PALACE. The palace of the Tuileries has been converted into a hospital. ALL GONE. Every person connected with the late government has now fled.

How the Frenchmen Appear—Preparations for the Defence—Trochu's Conference in his Head—Honor to the United States—Switzerland Hails the Republic—Rochefort's Moderation Approved—Cisneros Denounced—The Electoral College Convoked—General McMahon Again Reported Dead.

PARIS, Sept. 8, 1870.

Everything progresses in the most orderly manner in the city. A greater degree of confidence appears to have taken place in the minds of the people. The depression of which I advised you yesterday is not so observable, and is in some degree removed. The citizens are perfectly calm and await coming results with resignation, determined to make the best of the situation in which they are placed. As I travel through the streets I hear many expressions of confidence in the ability of General Trochu. He will, I feel satisfied, do all that can be done for the preservation of Paris and the best interests of France.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CITY. A letter of General Trochu to a friend is published to-day. In it he expresses his confidence in the army which has been gathered for the defence of Paris. The General has issued a proclamation, dated yesterday, ordering the Gardes Mobile to their posts of honor. The defence of the ramparts will be entrusted to them. Sixteen hundred Gardes Mobile arrived yesterday from the provinces, and by this evening the full force of Mobiles within the city, it is expected, will be over 100,000. They are billeted upon the inhabitants, but upon none who do not pay over 800 francs annual rent.

Two hundred Kavalleries arrived yesterday from

Algeria, preceding a large force which is expected to-day. They are fine soldiers, and are in admirable condition. The moats around Paris have been filled with water, and the Prefect of Police advises all who desire to leave the city to do so immediately.

WILL THE CITY BE BOMBARDED? The *Sticks* says that it is assured from the best sources that, in answer to representations of the inhabitants of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said that he would not have recourse to such an extremity. He would take the place by the aid of famine. As it is evident that at least 60,000 troops will be needed to entirely surround the city, the *Sticks* concludes that all the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the siege. It says this is the reason for the creation of seventy-six new squadrons of cavalry, and adds that it is time that France also organized her cavalry.

FRENCH AMERICA'S GREETING TO FREE FRANCE. The action of the United States government is warmly commented on in all parts of the city. Jules Favre called again to-day to reiterate his thanks to the nation and to Mr. Washburne. *La France* (newspaper) recalls the fact that in 1848 the United States was the first country to recognize the French republic, and she is the first again in 1870.

JULES FAVRE'S REPLY TO MINISTER WASHBURN. The official journal of the republic to-day publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne. He says he considers it a happy augury for the French republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, who founded their wise and careful institutions on independence and civil virtue, and, in spite of the terrible ordeals which they have passed through, conserved with unshaken firmness their faith in the great principle of liberty, whence issue dignity and prosperity.

Nations desiring to become masters of their destiny must follow the course pursued by you; must take as symbols of love and industry and respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the government, just established here from an unfortunate crisis, the result of the furies of despotism; but at this moment we can have only one care—to deliver the nation from the enemy. There again we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage. In the accomplishment of this task we count upon the support of all men of heart and all governments interested in the triumph of peace. Strong in the justice of our cause, we have a firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the government of Washington gives us confidence. The members of our government request that we make known to you your gratitude, and beg you to transmit it to your government.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER SERENADED—MR. WASHBURN'S SPEECH. The following is the address delivered by Mr. Washburne to the crowd of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening:—

I thank you on the part of my government for the honor which you have done me in presenting to me the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new republic of France. In my communication, to which you make such a respectful, I have but made known the sentiments of the President and the people of the United States, who take a profound interest in the great movement of government in France, and will desire most fervently its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Existing themselves under a republican form of government, they know how to appreciate its benefits, with warm hearts and language they felicitate their former allies on the occasion of a public revolution free from all stain of blood and claiming the sympathy of all lovers of true liberty.

Along the Boulevards to-night there were many shouts of "Vive United States" and "Vive Independence."

A body of the Gardes Mobile, with the French and American flags, last evening saluted Mr. Washburne, the American Minister.

THE REPUBLIC RECOGNIZED BY SWITZERLAND. Switzerland recognizes the republic of France. SWITZERLAND RECOGNIZES THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

An official decree has been issued convoking the electoral colleges on the 15th of October next to choose a national constituent assembly, agreeable to the provisions of the law of March 15, 1849.

ROCHEFORT'S PATRIOTISM. The letter of Henri Rochefort blaming the violence of the *Marseillaise* (newspaper) has produced an excellent effect on the public mind. The workmen, who seem to consider Rochefort their particular representative, quite agree with him that this is no time to create divisions.

ATTACK ON THE OFFICE OF THE MARSEILLAISE. The people to-day attacked the office of the *Marseillaise* (newspaper), on account of General Cisneros's reactionary article in yesterday's issue, and broke the forms and burned all the papers they could find. This action is doubtless due to Rochefort's denunciation of the conduct of the paper, and proves how great is his influence with the people. The journals this morning warmly praise his patriotism and sincere desire for the maintenance of public order.

DIPLOMATIC MOVEMENTS. It is again reported that the diplomatic corps at Paris, has gone to King William's headquarters, in the interest of peace.

CORRESPONDENTS GOING TO TOURS. Some of the news correspondents have left Paris and gone to Tours, in order to be outside of the Prussian encirclement, which they anticipate will soon destroy the telegraphic lines of communication between this city and the outside world.

DOINGS IN MARSEILLES. Reports have been received in the city this afternoon that there is intense excitement in Marseilles. Many of the members of the former police force have been arrested as spies. A band of women employed in a tobacco manufactory yesterday paraded the streets, singing the "Marseillaise." The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

MACMAHON DEAD. Marshal MacMahon, whose death was reported falsely here a few days since, died yesterday of his wounds and the bodily exhaustion which was produced by them.

MISCELLANEOUS. Paris is filled with the debris of MacMahon's army. The sergents de ville have been replaced by the Gardes.

The Paris observatory has been dismantled. All of the instruments have been removed to a place of safety.

Six Prussians who had not obeyed the order to leave the city were imprisoned to-day.

Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans princes, and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

A corps of foreign volunteers is now organizing for the defence of Paris, to be called the Battalion of the Friends of France.

Many thousands of Gardes Mobile have arrived in Paris to-day from the Department of Maine and from Normandy. They are strong and hardy men.

There is a great scarcity of printing paper in Paris. *Galignani's Messenger* has been reduced in size, and it is likely that the other papers will be forced to do the same.

This paper refers obscurely to a new municipal engine confided for the defence of the city. They also claim that they now have more than one hundred thousand armed men within the walls.

No political arrests were made in Paris yesterday, which is considered a sign of security and of popular confidence in the government.

The journals to-day again refer festively to Princes Clothilde, who, before leaving Paris, distributed to her poor sums representing the aggregate of the yearly sums she was in the habit of giving them.

As there was some popular uneasiness concerning the safety of the catacombs, M. Keraty had them thoroughly examined, but nothing likely to give trouble was discovered. Every precaution has been taken to insure perfect safety.

General Vinoy arrived here to-day all right. The communication between Paris and Lille has been severed.

LONDON REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris Defences Perfect—Imperialists in London—French Women in Mourning—Austria Arms—The Republic Not Recognized by England.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1870.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent writes that he has conversed with an English engineer now in that city, who affirms that the defences of Paris are perfect.

MM. Rouher, Persigny, Baroche, Grammont and other imperialists have arrived in England.

The French women in Belgium are wearing mourning for the dead, slaughtered through imperial incapacity.

It is reported that, owing to the creation of the French republic, Austria is arming again.

The Cabinet Ministers are again absent from London. Communications have passed between the English and the new French governments, but there has been no recognition of the republic.

REPORTS FROM BELGIUM.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Denial of a Report—An Ex-Minister of the United States on the Situation—Belgian Aid for the Wounded.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 6, 1870. The *Monteur* indignantly repels the charge recently made that the Belgians had maltreated the Germans who were driven out of Paris.

Mr. Sanford, late Minister of the United States, has just returned from a visit to Bouillon and along the French frontier. He writes a letter to the *Independence Belge* in which he asks the Belgian government to send an official to the frontier to super- vise measures for the relief of the wounded prisoners. In what has already been done, he says, the conquerors have acquired a fresh title to the respect and esteem of mankind, while forging a new link in the chain binding the brotherhood of nations.

The Belgians have devoted the town of Clergnon, an admirable location, to the reception of the wounded, and it is now turned into a great hospital.

SAXONY.

French Prisoners Made Comfortable.

DRESDEN, Sept. 9, 1870. Five thousand French prisoners have been distributed among the different fortified towns in Saxony.

THE NAVIES.

French Captures and Pursuits at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 6, 1870. The German bark Johanna Jellison, from Valparaiso, has taken refuge in Portsmouth harbor, and the German ship Leopoldine, from Galveston, has put into Falmouth to escape capture.

The English ship *Civildade*, from Quebec, was pursued by a French cruiser near Miguillon, but showed her colors and was not molested.

THE BONAPARTE EXILES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Arrival of the Emperor at Wilhelmshöhe—His Reception—The Crowd Sympathetic.

LONDON, Sept. 9, 1870. A German correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows from Wilhelmshöhe, under date of September 5:—

The imperial train reached this station at thirty-five minutes past nine P. M., where the garrison officers, General Pionse and resident officials of the province had assembled. The Emperor on alighting passed to Pionse's carriage, saluting the officers of the corps, who drew up with presented arms. He looked serious, not crushed. There were no signs of blot or unhealthy embonpoint. He wore the undress uniform of a general, with a rickety cape of the Garibaldi pattern. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic.

THE DETENTION OF THE PRINCESS MATILDE. A mob at Dieppe on Saturday night tried to stop the baggage of the Princess Matilde, who had embarked for England. The police and gendarmes interfered successfully, and everything valuable—objects of art and antiquity—was placed out of danger.

ALL THE BONAPARTE FAMILY OUT OF FRANCE. The imperial family is now all securely out of France. According to some correspondents the life of the Emperor would not be worth a woman's purchase in France, so intense is the indignation at the surrender of Sedan when the army was confident of victory.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN ENGLAND. The Empress Eugenie has arrived in England, and is now with the Prince Imperial at Hastings.