

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

Enrolle.

New York, Oct 27.—A correspondent at the headquarters of the Prussian army, writes on the 20th that the Saxons at Antwerp, Seraing, Levezy, Yegallin, and other points around the forests of Belgium are kept constantly on the alert day and night. At Chateau and Sceaux the Bavarians are nightly disturbed by shells falling in among them. The besiegers have not as yet replied with a single cannon. No secret is made of the fact that they do not intend to commence firing until they have brought their heavy guns into position, so as to bombard effectually. A number of guns have been brought up by a slow and painful process, having been dragged over the common roads. Guns of a larger calibre cannot be moved in that way, but must wait until the obstructions are removed and bridges over the Meuse rebuilt. The latter work is nearly completed, but the former is not yet. Nobody here has the slightest doubt of the result, still the men are getting impatient of the delay. Casualties are great, and with the constant firing from the forts make the wounded considerable.

The Prussians invading Verdun recently sent a communication to the Mayor of the town demanding the surrender. The Mayor indignantly refused, at the same time inviting the Prussians, if they thought the town would become an easy prey, to come forward and take it.

News from Metz are interesting and important. Rumors are in circulation in the Prussian army that Bazaine is dead, but they are now proven to be false. The activity of the garrison has been greatly increased lately, and the Prussians have been compelled to destroy the fortifications as a precautionary measure. The French make sorties whenever they see the slightest opportunity of advantage. It is also reported that the villages of Grumy and Coigny have been utterly destroyed.

Tours, Oct 27.—The Prussian march upon Amboise has been checked by the victories of the French.

Garibaldi, since he took command has acted vigorously and taken many prisoners and cannon, and accomplished the object for which he set forth.

The Prussians treat the French inhabitants with needless inhumanity, destroying farming utensils, looms and manufactures, tearing down dwellings, killing horses and cattle and destroying food they can't eat or carry away with them.

SHIELDS, Oct 27.—It is reported on the best authority that two German ships have recently been captured and burnt by the French in the English Channel, about 100 miles east of Bristol.

London, Oct 27.—The Prussians are persevering in their starvation policy at Paris and Metz. All fugitives from these cities are turned back.

The British Government is still without a reply from the Prussian authorities as to the request for the safe conduct of Thiers, on his way to Paris. England accepts the delay as an indication on the part of Prussia to grant an armistice.

There is no doubt but what the French Provisional Government will soon be obliged to leave Tours.

Arrangements are now making for transferring the headquarters to Clermont, in the Department of Puy de Dôme.

London, Oct 26.—The fleet of the Cambronne has sailed for the coast of Spain, and so far as is known there is but one survivor, McGault.

It is reported that England, Prussia and Italy have acquiesced in the candidacy of Aza for the Spanish throne.

BERLIN, Oct 27.—The King telegraphs to the Queen to pay this morning Bazaine and Metz capitulated. One hundred and fifty thousand prisoners, including 20,000 sick and wounded of the garrisons, laid down their arms. It is one of the most important events of the war. Providence be thanked.

Tours, Oct 27.—The newly appointed Director, Trevail Deloigne, has issued an address to the Prefects of the several Departments, intimating that parties who supply provisions to the enemy willingly and with the hope of gain are to be tried by court-martial as traitors.

Gambetta has also notified Prefects that they must impress upon the Mayors of the various towns in their Departments the imperative duty of defending every town. Those who fail to do so will be dismissed and the towns officially denounced.

The inhabitants of the Departments of Jura and Vosges have forwarded a petition to the authorities here against the acceptance of any peace based on the surrender of any portion of French territory.

The offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Algeria have been abolished and a new government instituted under Prefects and civil officers. Two Deputies will be elected to the Chamber. Henri Rivet is appointed Governor-General with a salary of 50,000 francs. Gen. Lellmann is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy. Native Jews now there are decreed to be citizens.

The Moniteur announces that persons who wish to send letters to Paris may send them to the Prefecture at Tours. The administration will forward them, as it is determined to break the blockade which the enemy is endeavoring to establish.

Blots, Oct 26.—A strong column of the enemy's cavalry and infantry attacked a reconnoitering party of French on the left bank of the Loire yesterday, but were repulsed.

London, Oct 27.—A special correspondent at Ostend telegraphs that the statement received from Mercy Lebeke to the effect that the Emperor that she was unwilling to sign a treaty involving the cession of French territory or to be a party to any scheme involving a probable outbreak of civil war in France, Bazaine explained that he would take the necessary responsibility himself. This was on Wednesday night. Bazaine immediately sent a messenger through his line to Prince Frederick Charles at Pont-a-Mousson. The Prince came up during the night to the Chateau de Fronsart, where early this morning the stipulations were signed for the surrender of Metz and Bazaine's forces. The surrender of Bazaine, it is stated, has been acted upon with the understanding of the Prussian government that the occupation of Metz and

Strasbourg shall be accepted as an adequate basis for the withdrawal of the German armies from France and concluding peace.

St. Petersburg, Oct 27.—The following summary, from authoritative sources, of the negotiations on the part of the central Powers of Europe for an armistice, is published:

After reciting the determination of the central Powers to seize the first opportunity for mediation that should present itself, the document proceeds to treat on Russia's attitude, and Jules Favre's visit to the Prussian headquarters. It is believed that the long looked for opportunity has now arrived for the recognition of a Prussian note on the subject. The probable early starvation of Paris causes a change in their ideas. When, however, they again pressed the subject of mediation Kaiser held back on the ground that mediation unsupported by force would be worthless. The conditions of peace must be left entirely to the belligerents. It is still possible to convolve a national assembly, which will be all competent to decide the question of peace or war. In view of the considerations England proposed an armistice, and in this she is supported by all the neutral Powers.

Information from Orleans says all the shops and stores are closed and the streets deserted. Almost all the women are in mourning. The Prussian officers endeavor, but ineffectually, to dispel the gloom. At Marseilles affairs were quiet.

The journals recently suppressed have been allowed to reappear, by order of Gambetta.

The civic guard is less unruly and the authorities and citizens appear to pay little regard to it.

Tours, Oct 26.—The enemy on leaving Gizeux attacked Longchamps with 900 men and 4 mortars. They were driven off by French tirailleurs and other troops.

Tours, Oct 26.—Negotiations were vacillated by the Prussians last night. Before leaving they fired the town in several places.

Geno Garibaldi is still at Dale, where notwithstanding his indisposition he personally superintends the organization of the French troops. He has collected a strong force which is subjected to the most stringent discipline.

Several sharp engagements have occurred recently, with considerable losses on both sides.

Tours, Oct 27.—The journals announce a long interview yesterday between Lord Lyons and Thiers.

It is reported that Mazzini has left Italy on his way to Tours.

The English at Paris are under the protection of Washburne. The British ambassador is not recognized by the Republican Government and has no authority to act.

London, Oct 27.—The Manchester Guardian gives the following terms of peace as those proposed by England, Prussia and Austria.

The fortifications of Metz and Strasbourg to be razed, and France to pay 200 millions of francs as indemnity. The neutrals are to guarantee peace.

A correspondent before Metz, telegraphing on the 26th, says that 5 days ago Gen. Coffin, commander of the city and fortress of Metz, informed Marshal Bazaine, commanding the army encamped outside, that he could supply no more provisions and that they must shift for themselves.

Greece has recognized the French Republic.

Tours, Oct 27.—It is rumored that fighting is going on near Orleans.

No news from Paris to-day.

There has been a great movement of troops here to-day. The railways are completely monopolized by them.

London, Oct 26.—A sharp skirmish took place between reconnoitering parties on the left bank of the Loire near Orleans yesterday. Both parties retired.

On Sunday a Prussian train near Assonnie was attacked by franc-tirailleurs, who slew the escort and captured the stores. They have also killed 30 officers near Orléans.

There is a force of 2500 Prussians before Mesieres, but active operations have not yet commenced, as the siege guns have not arrived.

A correspondent of the Times telegraphs the following from Versailles under date of Oct 25th: A few days will elapse before the Germans commence the bombardment of Paris.

In the action on the 21st 65 battalions took part, supported by 12 batteries.

Bazaine recently informed the government that he could only have the terms which were accorded to Metz.

Over 20,000 sick and wounded French and Germans are in and around Versailles.

The forts of Vandou, Mont Roque and Bice are now connected by strong earthworks.

Twenty citizens of Bourges were arrested by the Prussians for aiding the French in their sortie from Paris.

London, Oct 28.—A recent arrival from the West coast of Africa announces that the French frigate Villepoteau had captured the German vessel Hero near the Banana Islands on the 17th Sept. The prize had 7000 barrels gunpowder on board.

BERLIN, Oct 28.—A correspondent says the health of the Emperor Napoleon requires a milder climate. It is possible that early next month he may change his abode from Wilhelmshoe to Eiba.

The official organ says that Germany, in regaining Metz, has the strongest point on the line of the Moselle and she must keep it.

VERSAILLES, Oct 28.—The notorious case of Hall & Garrison vs. Tullier County, claiming damages for printing materials and presses destroyed in this town during the late civil war, by fire, which was presented to the Legislature at the last session, came up before the District Court yesterday. The change of venue was denied and the case was postponed until next term.

San Francisco, Oct 27.—Arrived—Schr. Staghound, Portland.

Sailed—Bk Milan, Pt. Gamble.

Nothing has been discovered of the whereabouts of the missing schoolteacher, Mattie Ritchie.

Private advices from Liverpool quote California wheat at 11 1/4.

The weather continues clear and cold—wind north-west. No signs of rain.

The news of the surrender of Bazaine and the army and garrison of Metz was published as an extra and is no being circulated on the streets, but creates little excitement—the event having been anticipated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 28.—Flour—The city millers yesterday raised their prices 12 1/2 @ 25 cents per barrel. Extra \$6 25 @ 50. Wheat—Market quiet. The upward tendency has been checked and it is possible that lower rates will have to be accepted.

Barley—New \$1 15 @ 1 25, old \$1 25 @ 1 30.

Oats—Firm, with light sales at \$1 30 @ \$1 55.

BERLIN, Oct 28.—King William has communicated to Gen. Von Falkenstein his desire for the removal of all obstacles in the way of independent voting and for the holding of public meetings. His orders Falkenstein to release all prisoners who have been arrested for the violation of such law.

Tours, Oct 29.—It is rumored that a German Corps has been defeated between Seaugency and Mont Meillard.

LONDON, Oct 28.—It is certain that the Italian Parliament will be dissolved and a new Ministry formed.

The capitulation of Metz was not signed until Thursday night. The city will be occupied to-morrow by the Germans. The total number of prisoners is now represented at 175,000, including 3 marshals and 6000 officers.

A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says the French had rejected the German terms of armistice, but it is thought that the fall of Metz will lead them to reconsider their determination.

Lord Lyons, the British Minister to France, is preparing to leave Tours.

Tours, Oct 28.—Government still continues to withhold news. All that is known is that vast bodies of troops have been moving for some days and that great battles are imminent near Lemans and Orleans.

An official report of the capitulation of Sedan has been received by the Minister of the Interior.

London, Oct 28.—Advices from Berlin yesterday state that the capitulation of Bazaine with the army at Metz was in conformity with an agreement arrived at with the King of Prussia and indicated that the Prussians have heavy arms heard to day near Paris, the sound coming from the defences between Leveille and Mont Meillard.

The Germans who occupied Vestrule have left for Gray-sur-Sonne. This movement down the valley of the Loire is believed to be the first step of an advance on Tours.

Tours, Oct 28.—The following official dispatch has just been received and made public: Bourges, Oct 28. A telegram has just been received from the Prussians offering a truce for 24 hours. The Prussians have offered a truce for 24 hours. The Prussians have offered a truce for 24 hours.

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