

THE WAR.

Circular from Jules Favre to the Foreign Powers.

France Desires Peace, but Prefers Disaster to Dishonor.

Jules Favre Gone to the Prussian Headquarters.

Prussia Still Insists Upon Getting Alsace and Lorraine.

COUNT BISMARCK'S ULTIMATUM.

More Contradictory Reports on the Peace Question.

Active Military Movements Around Paris.

Hard Fighting and Severe Losses of the Prussians.

The Parisians Quiet and Determined to Fight.

Red Republicans Still Struggling for the Ascendancy.

Provincial Gardes Mobile Refuse to Cheer for the Republic.

FRANCE TO FOREIGN POWERS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Ministerial Statement of the Policy of the Nation—Parliamentary Freedom and Citizen Independence—Bismarck's Policy to be Repaired—Paris to Vindicate the Nation—The Country to be Defended to the Last Extreme.

PARIS, Sept. 19, VIA LONDON 19th. I hasten to forward to the HERALD by cable report a synopsis of a French government circular which has been issued by Minister Jules Favre, addressed to the representatives of the republic in foreign countries, and which they are directed to communicate in its completeness to the Powers to which they are accredited.

He explains why the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly have been fixed at an earlier date than was at first proposed. Objection had been made that the present provisional government at Paris was not regular—a fact that we were forced to admit. The urgency of the case is also presented in strong language. It was the first duty of the government to defend the soil and preserve its honor, and then return the delegated power to the people without violence. Nothing is to be expected from Prussia. Her supreme aim and exaltation at success are irreconcilable with calm impartiality and statesmanship.

Two hundred thousand victims have already been sacrificed to her ambition in this impious war, and it is certain she will dictate to France conditions that this momentary and incompetent government should not accept. Hence we invoke the Assembly, freely chosen, to decide. What we ask now is only to give the country our hearts and our blood. Then let France decide, not our transient authority, but immortal France, raising itself to confront Prussia, France, released from the windingsheet of the empire—France, free and generous—is ready to immolate itself for right and liberty. Disavowing all these exalted political ideas of the old government, France has now no higher ambition than to remain mistress of herself, in order to develop her moral and material resources, and labor fraternally with her neighbors in the development of civilization. It is this France, recovering her freedom, that now asks for a cessation of the war. But she will prefer a thousand field disasters to dishonor. The very ones who awoke the storm now falsely say the country is willing to yield. This may mislead abroad, but not here. France wishes prosperity, commerce and civilization, but prefers dishonor to dishonor. It is the duty of France to repair, as far as possible, the evils of the past government. The French elections of 1869 meant peace on the part of the people—peace with citizen liberty. The *provisional* condition the realization of this sentiment, and this alone, to the hands of the imperial government. The men who were in the Legislative Chambers of that day defeated the idea. They cheered Gramont's war-filmination speech against Prussia just as lively as they had cheered Olivier's pacific declarations a short time before. No person dare affirm that if the French nation had been freely consulted it would have made war on Germany. It was wrong, certainly, to tolerate the late government and its acts for such a lengthened period of time. France will now do everything that is possible to repair the mischief. The liabilities of France in this war cannot reasonably be held to be greater than the compensation for the evils occasioned, and reparation in so far as the same does not involve self-destruction. However, to overwhelm the French nation, as now represented in the Chambers, by military force, the government and the people will resist to the last acts of war; resist to the extreme desperation of battle. To the Power now seeking to crush us must oppose a desperate resistance, until the nation is able to speak through the Constituent Assembly, freely chosen. "Make these Powers understand this," adds M. Favre. Mankind must admire but pity the spectacle of Paris, without looking to the right or the left or backwards, but with its eyes fixed on the great and simple duty of defending its freedoms and its freedom.

I may add, says the HERALD writer, that this circular of Jules Favre meets the universal approbation of the people. The Russian Ambassador left Paris for St. Petersburg almost immediately after the circular was issued.

BISMARCK'S ULTIMATUM.

Visit of a Secretary of the British Legation at Paris to Count Bismarck—Ultimatum of the Prussian Statesman—Metz and Strasbourg Must be Surrendered—Paris to be Starved Out and Burned if Necessary—Chances of a Successful Defence of the City—Attitude of Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1870. A special correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD writes from Paris as follows:—Mr. Malet, second Secretary of the British Em-

bassy, who finally succeeded in getting to the Prussian headquarters, returned on Friday, bringing an answer from Bismarck to Lord Lyons. Before this mission Lord Lyons had asked Favre whether, if England requested an armistice, the French government would welcome her intervention. When this came known to Lord Granville, Lord Lyons was politely rebuffed for his pains. Bismarck, on the other hand, had sent Mr. Malet on an informal mission to Bismarck, notifying Lord Granville after Malet had gone. Lord Granville forthwith directed Lord Lyons to summon Mr. Malet back. Lord Lyons obeyed, but his messenger took the wrong road, and Mr. Malet, after several failures in making his way through the crowd of Uhlans, reached the King's headquarters.

Of all this succession of cross purposes grew considerable coolness between Lyons and Granville. Malet's talk with Bismarck was plain and to the point. He asked for an ultimatum. "We must have Metz and Strasbourg," said Bismarck. "Disarmist," asked Malet. "No," replied Bismarck, "stronger than ever." "Then suppose the French government finds your terms impossible?" "We shall invest and starve Paris, and if that does not succeed, we shall try sharper means."

"You would bombard the city?" "Certainly, and burn it if forced. The necessity is, *triste*, but how to escape it?" Bismarck's talk about Gladstone and Granville and their timid message-carrying was reverse of respectful, and he did not hesitate to let it be seen that he cared nothing for the efforts of outsiders, and was resolved to settle all questions with France alone. For Lyons himself Bismarck professed respect and good will, and cordially advised him to get out of Paris while he could. He had notified Lord Granville that the siege once begun he would allow no communication between foreign governments and their embassies inside the city.

The written answer sent by Bismarck to Lord Lyons was confidential, and has not been disclosed; but Lord Lyons intimates that he thinks Bismarck means to have Paris in his hands before concluding a peace as the most effectual means of enforcing his demands.

PROSPECT OF A DEFENCE OF PARIS.

Nor is the French government at heart confident of making a successful defence of Paris. General Trochu told Lord Lyons that he would do his best. "But," he added, "there will be a massacre, and that will be followed by anarchy." The Ministers still utter brave words.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Jules Favre Gone to the Prussian Headquarters—Action of Earl Granville—Prussia Opposed to Peace—She Will Treat Only With a Stable Government—M. Thiers En Route for St. Petersburg.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1870. The reported armistice is said to be unfounded, nor are the prospects of peace any better. The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris asserts positively that no mediation has yet been proposed by any of the neutral Powers.

JULES FAVRE GONE TO THE PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Jules Favre has gone to the Prussian headquarters. Fears were entertained that he would not be received, but he requested of Count Bismarck a safe conduct at least, and was answered favorably. He set out immediately for Meaux, the present headquarters of the King. Referring to his departure a Paris telegram says that no base of negotiations has been arranged.

Advices from headquarters to Foreign Office have been communicated to the American Minister in Berlin that Favre, without waiting for the result of Granville's step to procure him an interview with Bismarck, applied to Bismarck direct and received a prompt permission for a conference immediately.

ACTION OF GREAT BRITAIN LOOKING TO PEACE. Earl Granville, her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, remains personally anxious for the arrangement of peace between France and Prussia, but he still refuses to interfere officially for its arrangement.

Acting upon suggestion which Lord Granville made to M. Thiers, the latter communicated some unofficial advice to M. Jules Favre on the subject. M. Favre submitted the matter, as shaped by the indication from England, to the other members of the provisional government of France.

The French Minister subsequently applied to Count Bismarck for an official interview, informing the Prussian Minister that he had a special proposition to make to him. The meeting between the statesmen will take place to-morrow. Good reasons exist here to excite hopes of a successful and pleasing issue of the negotiation.

AN IMPORTANT DESPATCH FROM LORD LYONS. A telegram from Tours of to-day's date reports that yesterday a courier from the English Cabinet reached Rouen carrying important despatches to Lord Lyons. The railways were cut, and the courier was obliged to go forward on foot.

PRUSSIA OPPOSED TO PEACE—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT. Prussia distinctly says she recognizes no French government, imperial or republican. She is reluctant to make peace at present.

In connection with this subject the *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, says the republican government of France exists *de facto*; the imperial exists *de jure*. We shall treat with that offering the best conditions.

PRUSSIA WILL ONLY TREAT WITH A STABLE GOVERNMENT. A Paris telegram says that Prussia explains that she will be fully prepared to treat for peace only when France presents a government sufficiently stable to enforce a treaty.

GERMANY TO BE REORGANIZED AND ALSACE AND LORRAINE ANNEXED. The reorganization of Germany has been considered at Rheims. The details have been postponed for the present, but it is understood that a common constitution will be given all the States North and South of the Main alliance, with ample guarantees for healthy political and economical development. Bavaria and Baden distinctly decline territorial enlargement, while agreeing that Alsace and Lorraine must return to Germany. The recently appointed civil commissioner for Alsace, Von Knipfner, has telegraphed to the Board of Trade at Eiberfeld and Bremen for their views of the influence upon German industrial interests of the admission of Alsace and the Department of Moselle into German Zollverein.

BISMARCK INSISTS ON THE EVACUATION OF STRASBOURG AND METZ. The *Daily News* correspondent says that Bismarck insists on the evacuation of Metz and Strasbourg, or else Paris is to be starved out.

M. THIERS GONE TO ST. PETERSBURG. The French steam yacht *Jerome Napoleon*, with M. Thiers on board, has started for St. Petersburg. The mission of M. Thiers is the same as that on which he came here.

PRUSSIA ACTING AS MENTOR TO ITALY. The HERALD correspondent at Berlin writes on the 15th:—Bismarck is busy at Rheims settling various diplomatic matters relative to the non-intervention by Germany in Italy. It has been agreed that the Italians may occupy Rome, Savoy and Nice, if the people wish to renounce their former allegiance. The other European Cabinets have been notified accordingly.

BISMARCK ANXIOUS FOR AMERICAN SYMPATHY. The *Fall Pall Gazette* to-day, in its correspondence from Rheims, dated September 13, says:—Count von Bismarck is anxious about the policy to be pursued by the United States government, now that France has been declared a republic. It is said

that Prussia craves American sympathy, but cannot treat with the French republic.

PEACE REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Despatch from Minister Motley—Reason Why Prussia Does Not Recognize the French Republic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1870. A despatch from Minister Motley, dated London Saturday evening, has been received at the State Department. Mr. Motley says the statement that Prussia refuses to treat except with the Regency, and intends to reinstate Napoleon as Emperor of France, is false. Prussia, he says, objects to recognizing the present government, not because of the proclamation of the republic, but on the ground that it is unauthorized, unstable and incapable of giving lasting guarantees. The despatch adds that a favorable reply was hoped for, but had not been received, to the proposition for an interview between Favre and Bismarck.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Versailles Occupied by the Prussians—Their General Movements—Severe Fight on Sunday—Review of the Gardes Mobile—General Army Reports.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 1870. Reports have reached Paris announcing that a detachment of 400 Prussian uhlans entered and occupied Versailles yesterday. The postal service between Versailles and Paris is suspended. A communication by mounted and foot-post messengers will be organized.

Several Prussian scouts were killed yesterday by the men of the Garde Mobile and the Franco-tireurs in the neighborhood of Paris. The post service between Versailles and Paris is suspended. A communication by mounted and foot-post messengers will be organized.

HARD FIGHT WITH THE PRUSSAINS SUNDAY.

A fight took place with the Prussians and French within ten miles of the fortifications of Paris yesterday (Sunday). The Prussians, who have been entrenched on the heights to the number of thirty thousand men, were in contact with a strong reconnoitering party of French. The engagement, which was very brisk, continued two hours, but the result has not been reported.

REVIEW OF THE FRENCH ARMY—SOME OF THE GARDE MOBILE OPPOSED TO THE REPUBLIC.

On Saturday there was a grand review of the Garde Mobile and National Guard. More than 300,000 men were under arms. There was great enthusiasm among the troops, with the exception of some of the regiments of the Provincial Garde Mobile, who refused to cry *vive la Republique!* by order of their officers.

FRANC-TIREURS SURROUNDED.

The government is afraid that the Prussians surrounded last night a battalion of Parisian franc-tireurs at Meaux. The forest there cannot be set on fire.

PRUSSAINS EXPECTED AT BRETEUIL.

Trains on the Northern Railroad from Rouen only run as far south as Breteuil at present. The Prussians were expected at the latter place on Saturday.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Many Prussian scouts have arrived near the walls of Paris. All the departments are arming actively. A fragment of the Sedan army has arrived at Rouen. It consisted of 600 men, who previously escaped from Metz.

Movement of French Forces—Probable Route of the Prussians Upon Paris—Fighting Going On—No Hope of Escape for Bazaine.

A correspondent of the HERALD, writing from Paris the 17th, says:—General Vinoy led 30,000 troops last night to Vincennes, to dispute the passage of the Marne. The advance of the enemy yesterday was not great. Their troops are massed near the Seine, ready to cross at any moment.

PROBABLE ROUTE OF ADVANCE.

The corps there is taking the course I indicated in a late letter. Crossing the Seine at Villeneuve and St. Georges they will pass in the vicinity of Loujumeau to the rear of Versailles. Established there they will press forward by the wood of Meudon to plant batteries on the heights of Clamart, and if the city is bombarded will open fire upon Vougraud. From this point they can greatly damage the city as far as the Boulevards d'Entfer and Mont Parnasse.

Since morning the Prussians have made slow progress towards Versailles.

There has been fighting at Juvisy and Athis. I saw a dozen wounded men carried to Val-de-Grace.

NO HOPE OF ESCAPE FOR BAZAINE.

The despatches received to-day destroy all hope that Marshal Bazaine and his army will succeed in cutting their way through the German lines and escaping from Metz. The Germans laugh at the idea of his getting out. Thus far only a handful of men have succeeded in effecting an escape from the place.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The siege of Toul is vigorously pushed. According to military experts the place will not hold out much longer. General Sheridan, writing under date of September 8, from Rheims, says:—"The French were always beaten, and the resistance of Paris cannot save France."

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Gloomy Weather and Discouraging Reports—What is Said of the Prussian Position—The Armament for Defence—Scenes at the Prefecture of Police—Executive Resolution—Special Declaration of Victor Hugo—Social and Economic Reform.

LONDON, Sept. 19—1870. A special correspondent of the HERALD, dating in Paris on the evening of the 16th, and on the morning of the 17th instant, writes by telegram as follows:—He says, "It never rains but it pours" is an old but very truthful adage, which was fully verified yesterday and during the night here in Paris. With respect to the news I have to say that the weather during the evening and night was the wettest of the wet. The Parisians were comforted in the gloom, however, by the hope that the Prussian soldiers serving outside their fortifications, were suffering most, if not all, the ill which flesh is heir to while endeavoring to capture their fair city. The roads are reported as being quite impassable in consequence of the rain, and Bismarck's march to have been arrested from the same cause.

The report that the Prussian advance has been very near the city was declared without foundation. "Not a ghost" of a uhlans had been observed from the walls at the latest moment when I write. Paris, therefore, sat down to its *déjeuner de la fourchette* in comfort and commenced to discuss its usual quantity of abstinence on the boulevards and in the cafes with the very greatest amount of self-complacency and enjoyment.

EXCITING NEWS—A CHANGE OF APPEARANCE.

Yesterday in the morning and evening this condition of affairs was completely changed. The city was thrown into a fever of excitement. "A corps de armée was despatched to meet the Prussians, who were found to be under the walls of the city." The enemy were also seen to be "hidden in the far off woods and at every other available point of shel-

ter." "They were still engaged in their work of devastation." "The wood of Clamart, which resisted all attempts of the French to fire it," covered the Germans in the rear. "The railway train commencing with Sedan had been captured." "There were more Prussians at Creteil." The outside population "had 'skeddaddled' on every side." Almost endless rumors of this description were circulated every moment, any one or two at least of the stories being an import direful enough to upset the best-balanced Parisian head to be found in the city.

STREET SCENES.

It was not enough, however, of the frightful. We had plenty of other practical hints. "The enemy was within a stone's throw of our doors." In the rue de Trevis a woman who strided along with a soldierlike tramp had been arrested. The pretented female proved to be a Prussian spy. A respectfully dressed man, who wore some sort of decoration on his breast, attracted attention next. In his hand he carried a lady's crinoline, just out from the store. He was halted and examined. Inside of the crinoline was found a printed map plan of the city of Paris and of all its fortifications.

A few uhlans, dressed in the uniform of French soldiers, were arrested in the streets. They had come from Courbevoie. These uhlans spoke the French language perfectly and had penetrated into some of the forts in their disguise.

A weak party of the soldiers who had escaped from Sedan were passing on the open space fronting the new opera house when they met a detachment of the Gardes Mobiles escorting in triumph a man who was dressed in a bran new uniform of the French cuirassiers. The freshness of his clothing had attracted their attention. It was far too brilliant for the present moment of field duty. He was spoken to, when his unmistakable guttural accent discovered his true nationality at once. He was a Prussian spy.

These spies would have met a very summary infliction of justice in this world had they not been protected by a force of the National Guard.

EXECUTIVE ENERGY.

During the past few days the government has evinced a most unflinching, untrifling energy in the work of the city defence. Almost every man of the Garde Mobile has been supplied with a chapsote rifle. At the corner of every street you see the men, in "mot-lots," fondling their newly acquired treasure, even testing the weapons of slaughter with the greatest show of affection, and just as a child would treat a new toy.

SERIAL VISIT TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS—HOW YOU GET ALONG TO THE MINISTRY.

I visited the Prefecture of Police the night before last. The hall was guarded with a double line of officers. In the interior of the building the centres presented a strange spectacle indeed. The long corridors were crowded with troops. Men of the Garde Mobile were lying, fully armed and accoutred though, stretched on mattresses which had been laid on the floor. They appeared packed closely as hen herrings in a cask. After great difficulty I made my way over and past them to the cabinet of the Prefect. You would not encounter greater obstacles in riding a steeple chase race than I did on my journey.

On the lengthy corridor men of the Municipal Guard were lying in every possible position and attitude. Some were snoring in profound sleep. I stumbled here and floundered there at every step. One drowsy son of Mars opened his eyes wide, uttered a few hearty curses at my intrusion and went off to sleep again. I found afterwards that I had just trodden on the man's chest as he lay flat on his back. I next sprang over a lot of vacant mattresses and there upset a gendarme who was engaged in arranging a "shakeloon" on which to rest his weary limbs. I picked myself up again, but just next moment caught my foot in some horrid instrument of war and, in consequence, took a "header" forward on the steps of the great staircase where I landed at the feet of Monsieur le Secrétaire Général.

INTERVIEW WITH THE MINISTER.

In a few moments afterwards I found myself in the presence of the Chef de Cabinet, the most energetic person, perhaps, in public life just at present. He appeared careworn and anxious. In reply to my question if he had any information which he desired to communicate with respect to the condition of public affairs, he replied, with a remarkable tinge of sadness, as follows:—"Sir, be good enough to tell the people of America that we are most grateful for the sympathy which they have so generously extended to us, that during the past fortnight we have worked incessantly and with all our power for the defence of Paris. Everything has been effected for its security. The length of our campaign can be done. We now await the final result. We are determined to fight the Prussians to the death. We are prepared to blow up the Prefecture, to blow up the Hotel de Ville, to blow up every public building in the city before we yield."

VICTOR HUGO'S RESOLVE.

A gentleman told me yesterday that he heard Victor Hugo say, "We will blow up quarter after quarter. We will do something to dazzle the world." This is very sensational but true.

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES.

Cats are at a premium. Fourteen hundred fallen women were arrested a few nights since and sent from Paris and the boulevards are now cleared nightly of the remaining unfortunates. Seventy of these women were taken in charge by twenty sisters of Charity and brought to Rouen. They will be placed in a prison reformatory, the sisters looking after them. Others are forwarded daily to the same place.

ECONOMY OF THE SUPPLIES.

Measures are being taken to get rid of useless mouths every moment. The People Discontented—The Present Government Does Not Sell—Conduct of the Reds—Discovery of Prussian Uniforms—Ambassadors Who Will Not Leave Paris—An American Millionaire's Contribution to the Wounded—The City Quiet.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 1870. The people of Paris are generally dissatisfied with the government, which has failed to adopt revolutionary measures. A manifesto, voted by the twenty arrondissements of Paris, has been presented to-day to the provisional government, and will be posted to-morrow on the walls of Paris. The manifesto requires the immediate enrol of general commissionaires in the provinces. General Cluseret is designated by the people of Paris at the request of the people of Lyons. It is doubtful if the government will yield under this double pressure. The red republicans continue to harass the walls in the hands of the anarchists announcing a new government. Trouble is apprehended. The citizens declare that they prefer Prussian rule to communism.

The railway to Havre is cut at Contans. Three thousand Prussian uniforms have been discovered this morning in three different houses. The Swiss, American and Belgian Ambassadors have declined to quit Paris. It is learned that a fleet of steamers is removing merchandise from Havre and other French ports to England. A weekly tax has been imposed upon those residents who have houses or apartments here and have left the city.

The *Opinion Nationale* acknowledges the receipt of 20,000 francs from A. T. Stewart, of New York, for the relief of the French wounded. "The city is quiet, even to dullness. The boulevards are crowded with soldiers. No symptoms of disturbance are observable.

General Trochu's Reception of the American Volunteers—Unnecessary Killing—Lack of Discipline Among the French—How Foreigners are Treated—The Government Not Radical Enough—The London Press.

LONDON, Sept. 19—P. M. General Trochu on the 13th received the advance guard of the American volunteers, so says *Gladstone's Messenger*, referring possibly to the ambulance corps and possibly to the passengers who were in the army.

A workman in Louis Roederer's champagne establishment shot dead a Prussian Hussar of the Eleventh regiment. The former was instantly despatched by the Prussians. The past two months has given a better view of French instability than fifty years of peace. The rapid transition of public sentiment is startling. When Favre's first circular appeared the unalloyed war was for war, and the renewed enthusiasm which fell away again at the news of the victories and advance of the enemy, again blazed up brightly at

the news from Laon. For three days there was not a cry heard, no singing of the Marseillaise, but their patriotism was undergoing a sharp trial. As the danger draws nearer their enthusiasm rises again, and the soldiers march out bravely and bravely to encounter the overwhelming force approaching against the city. To-day all hope for peace has died out, yet the war enthusiasm is at its height, and men exhibit a chivalric determination to fight, even to death.

The great fault in the French military organization is a want of discipline, evident in everything now more than ever. The great want of discipline in the National Guard and Guard Mobile is witnessed daily, which recalls to my mind the causes of the defeat of the late American Confederate army. The one claimed to be treated by their officers as gentlemen, the other as the citizens military. You know what that means.

Foreigners are in great danger of being treated as spies, and passers are of little use. Many Americans have been roughly handled from their imprudence. Marshal Vaillant narrowly escaped being hanged by a mob, while visiting the fortifications. An announcement was made that a socialist meeting would be held, at which Victor Hugo, Leclercq, Louis Blanc and Piat would be present, to protest against the moderation of the government. I imagine that the meeting was suppressed, as it has not taken place. The "reds" are struggling hard for the ascendancy. Since morning the enemy has made slow progress.

The *Globe* comments severely on the supineness of the Parisians in permitting the Prussians to repair roads and replace bridges in the line of their advance without interruption. The London journals have no telegraphic news to-day from Paris. Mail advices indicate that the besieged and besiegers at Metz suffer equally from disease and casualties.

AFFAIRS IN TOURS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Jules Favre to Remain in Paris at all Hazards.

TOURS, Sept. 19, 1870. Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, and the Minister from Switzerland, have been officially informed that Jules Favre will remain in Paris, notwithstanding the removal of the capital to this city.

LONDON REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Transfer of Treasure—Sickness Among French Prisoners—Falls Not Dead—Demand of French Officers—Bazaine All Right—State of Things at Rheims—Starvation or Emigration—Will Paris be Attacked—Destruction of a Village by the Prussians.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1870. The Russian government has transferred 40,000,000 roubles lately on deposit at the bank of France to London banks. The various papers among the French prisoners at Magdeburg and Wittenburg. General Faillat is not dead, as has been so often reported. He and his staff occupy finely furnished apartments at Metz, and are sumptuously provided for by King William.

When the news of the capture of Sedan reached Stockholm the royal theatre was closed. The officers of the landwehr have been offered commissions in the army. The French captive officers are allowed their choice of German towns as residences. They receive the same rations and pay as at home.

The Post of to-day says that a balloon with 50,000 letters from Metz was captured at Neufchateau. In one of them Marshal Bazaine says his army is well supplied with everything. The French were victorious in every fight up to the 31st of August. The HERALD's German correspondent, writing from the headquarters of the King at Rheims, on the 18th, says:—"I heard of thirty establishments here manufacturing woollen clothes, employing 10,000 workpeople. All of these are idle and on the point of starvation. The full amount of misery cannot be realized as yet. The only remedy seems to be emigration. The American Consul informed me that hundreds of applications had been made for information on the subject of emigration to the United States. I recommended him to apply to the State Department at Washington for French copies of its reports on the subject."

I do not appreciate any bloodshed at Paris. I do not suppose the Parisians are so unwise as to attempt defence of the Prussians so barbarous as to proceed to extremities. Nothing can prevent the latter going to Paris, nor will they suffer the King to enter the city without an army. Every one seems bent on entering Paris in pomp. All the petty sovereigns of Germany are making endeavors to be present, and it is difficult to say what their vanity may lead them to. It is hoped that the good sense of the King and Bismarck will put a veto on these proceedings.

The village of Bazailles, near Sedan, was destroyed by the Prussians because some wounded fugitives from the German army were massacred in its streets. The Berlin correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs the 19th, Favre's last circular is in the main received favorably. The correspondence between Count Bismarck and Earl Granville and the account of the *Daily News* of the large quantities of arms England is furnishing France created great indignation.

The reported intention of the King to return to Berlin is entirely unfounded. The movements in Bavaria and Wurtemberg in favor of forming a United States of Germany under the constitution of North Germany, properly modified are successfully progressing.

Notice has been received that the Bremen steamers will resume their New York trips on the 1st of October. REPORTS FROM BERLIN.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Napoleon's Eulogies on the Prussian Soldiers.

BERLIN, Sept. 19, 1870. The following news is official:—While Napoleon was at Namur, in Belgium, he eulogized the discipline and courage of the Prussian soldiers, and said nothing could keep them out of Paris.

THE GERMAN SEAPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

No Blockaders Seen off Stralsund—Precautions Still Taken at Hamburg.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1870. A Stralsund correspondent of the *Shipping Gazette* says that no blockaders have been seen in the Baltic for a week past. A despatch from Hamburg, dated to-day, states that, notwithstanding the suspension of the blockade, there is no abatement in the precautions for the public safety.

A special correspondent of the HERALD telegraphs from Berlin, 19th:—The American Legation has been advised from Paris that the blockade of the Elbe and Weser has been raised and would not be resumed.

THE IMPERIAL CAPTIVE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Emperor Visited by the Countess Cowley.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1870. The Countess Cowley had a long interview with the Emperor on Saturday on behalf of the Empress.

NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER.

Special Account of the Act—"It is Well, Sir." (Dinant (Belgium), Sept. 5, correspondence of the