

PARIS.

Another Appeal for Peace from Pope Pius.

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M. Thiers' Account of His Mission to Russia.

Bismarck's Circular in Reply to Jules Favre.

The Napoleonic Manifesto Believed to be Bogus.

A Bombardment of the French Capital Imminent.

Removed Death of General Von Moltke.

ACTIVITY OF THE GERMAN FORCES.

Continuous Firing Heard Around Rambouillet Yesterday.

Another Sortie from Metz and Repulse of the French.

The Election in France to be Perfectly Free.

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Another Appeal from the Pope—Bazaine Preparing to Offer Terms of Peace—General Bismarck's Circular in Reply to Jules Favre—The Napoleonic Ideas Said to Be Bogus.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., has made a new appeal to the King of Prussia in favor of peace.

GENERAL BISMARCK'S MISSION TO THE EMPRESS.

The escape of General Bonbraki from Metz and his arrival in England, which was announced exclusively in the NEW YORK HERALD last week, have just been published in the London papers, accompanied by a statement that his escape was the result of an intrigue on the part of the Prussians.

The story that Bonbraki was imposed on by a pretended summons of the Empress Eugenie is believed to be a romance. The real object of his visit is to consult with the Empress as to future movements, with a view to holding Bazaine's army faithful to the cause and service of the empire.

BAZAINE PREPARING TO OFFER TERMS OF PEACE.

The special envoy despatched to Wilhelmshöhe was entrusted with a verbal message only. A strong belief prevails that the Emperor and Bazaine contemplate offering terms of peace to Prussia. If the Prussians really consented to the escape of Bonbraki, the object was to promote such a result, in view of the difficulty of treating with the provisional government of France.

M. THIERS' ACCOUNT OF HIS MISSION TO RUSSIA.

M. Thiers says his representations to Russia were confined to the placing of the Tours government in the most favorable light, and to a showing of the risks of Prussian aggrandizement. He made no proposition whatever.

BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR IN REPLY TO JULES FAVRE.

The following is a more extended synopsis of the circular recently issued by Count Bismarck to the representatives of other countries in Berlin, mention of which has already been made in these despatches.

IN HIS CIRCULAR Count Bismarck admits that M. Favre's representation of what passed at the interview may not have been intentionally wrong, because the conversation was long and many propositions were proposed and discussed.

Bismarck did say that a new Moselle district, to be certainly protected and including the arrondissements of Saarbrücken, Chateau-Salins-Saargemund, Metz and Thionville would be demanded by Prussia; but he took pains to say that this might not be all the territory exacted. Jules Favre said Strasbourg was the "key of the house," not explaining which "house," the German or the French.

M. Favre in a previous correspondence had said he was willing to pay as the price of peace all the money France had, but he refused to listen to any territorial surrender.

He added that if such a concession was an indispensable requirement of Prussia negotiation was useless, as it involved France in dishonor.

Yon Bismarck reminded him that they were terms such as France had forced on Italy and exacted from Germany, even without a previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than that of other peoples.

M. Favre declined to recognize the precedents or see how little the honor of France was concerned with the preservation of the territorial limits of Louis XIV., or of the republic, or of the first empire.

The question of an armistice was only discussed at Ferrières. The statement, therefore, that I had refused an armistice at the preceding interviews is false. It was agreed that if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay—against destroying the advantages of the position she had earned in the war. These guarantees included the retention of the fortresses on the lines of communication and the handing over of the fortifications of Paris pending the negotiations, or else a commanding post near the city. It would have been impossible for Prussia to allow Paris free intercourse with the country, as the city might thus have received supplies and reinforcements.

M. Favre refused these terms, yet promised to consult his colleagues in the government at Paris.

The programme which he carried back and submitted included an armistice of fifteen or twenty days, to permit the meeting of the Constituent Assembly; the maintenance of the military status before Paris; the continuance of hostilities under certain limitations; and the surrender of Strasbourg, Toul and Bitch.

The refusal of these terms must convince mankind that the French government believed their acceptance would produce peace, but which was not desired by them.

JULES FAVRE WAITING.

Jules Favre is said to be waiting an answer to his

second letter addressed to the King of Prussia before deciding how to act.

BOGUS NAPOLEONIC IDEAS.

A correspondent telegraphs that the note published by La Situation and attributed to Napoleon is generally regarded as apocryphal. I was speaking to a gentleman this morning who sees the Emperor daily, and he had heard nothing of it until I mentioned it. The previous disavowal of La Situation by M. Rouher throws additional doubt on its authenticity.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Another Engagement—Prussians Moving Towards Versailles—A Bombardment of the City Imminent—No Prisoners to Be Taken.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

A telegram from Ferrières, dated yesterday and forwarded via Berlin, states that nothing interesting has transpired around Paris since the last despatches were forwarded.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

A despatch from Tours reports that an encounter recently occurred between a French reconnoitring party and the enemy at Meche's farm, north of Paris. No result is given.

MARCHES OF PRUSSIAN FORCES TOWARD VERSAILLES.

The commanders of Forts Montrouge and D'Ivry, on the south of Paris, reported on the 28th large masses of Prussians passing to the west toward Versailles. On the same day no Prussians were visible from the tower of Vincennes.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE CITY IMMINENT.

Paris letters received to-day say the Prussians threaten Point-du-Jour. The bombardment of the city from the west is imminent. The books of the great libraries have been removed to cellars. All windows have been filled with bags of earth and watchmen have been stationed on Notre Dame to look out for fires.

NO PRISONERS TO BE TAKEN.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Parisians having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken, because they help to consume the store of food in Paris, the Prussian commanders have also been directed to make no prisoners.

PARIS INDIVISIBLE.

A military correspondent, writing from Paris, says:—"Judging from present indications, I am inclined to think the Prussians will walk into Paris at their first serious attack. No works constructed of stone can stand against Krupp's cannon at the range at which the besiegers, owing to their recent advances, can place them." This is from a military man who has seen a great deal of active service.

AN ACCOUNT FROM TOURS OF THE BATTLE OF THE 30TH.

A telegram of to-day from Tours reports that a battle near Paris on the 30th ult. The firing was constant at Villiers for three hours, and then ceased suddenly. The Prussians were routed at first, but they brought up a large force of artillery from Montigny, when the French retreated. They were not pursued, and did not lose a man on the retreat. Many carts loaded with Prussian wounded have arrived at the village of Maes.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Movement on Tours—Removed Death of General Von Moltke—General Operations of the Prussians—The French Being Armed With Chassepot—The Clergy Aiding the Government—The Advance Upon Lyons—German Spoliations.

TOURS, Oct. 4, 1870.

There is evidently a movement on foot with the Prussians to attack Tours.

A FISY STORY—REMOVED DEATH OF VON MOLTKE.

A despatch from Neufchatel, dated yesterday and received here, states it is rumored there that the body of Von Moltke was in the lead outfit which recently passed through Toul. Von Moltke is a native of Mecklenburg.

In reference to this rumor a telegram from Nantes, dated to-day, says it is known that a great general died recently at Ribemont, and it is supposed, from the fact that the persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been General Moltke.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

A despatch from Rouen, dated to-day, reports that the Prussians are at Nantes-sur-Maine in force. They may also approach Belfort.

THE PRUSSIAN FORCE WHICH RECENTLY CROSSED THE RHINE NEAR MULHOUSE HAS ARRIVED AT CHALANSAU.

A Prussian detachment was yesterday driven out of Arthey.

THERE ARE 1,600 PRUSSIAN AT PITHVS.

ARMING THE SOLDIERS WITH CHASSEPOTS. Many corps of Mobsles and sharpshooters are arriving at Tours to receive the Chassepot gun. The government here having a large supply. The Garde Mobile received 6,000 Chassepots to-day.

FRENCH ORGANIZATION.

An officer of the late Pontifical army has arrived here to organize a corps of free riflemen.

GENERAL CHAMBRON IS TO HAVE COMMAND OF THE FIFTEENTH CORPS, NOW ORGANIZING HERE AND AT BOURGES.

THE CLERGY AIDING THE GOVERNMENT.

In Brittany the clergy are taking an active lead in measures for the national defence. This is also the case, in good part, in the south of France. The government is thus greatly strengthened, and the disposition to respect the rights of the clergy is correspondingly renewed.

THE MOVEMENT UPON LYONS.

Advices from Compiegne have stated that the Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Lyons. Energetic measures are accordingly being taken to defend that city.

THE NEW PROJECT OF THE RHONE ESTABLISHING ORDER IN LYONS.

The Prefect of the Department of Rhone, at Lyons, has published a proclamation in accordance with the action of the government lately taken, of conferring plenary powers on the prefects. He urges a more exact observance of military discipline. He also dissolves the corps of Franc-Tireurs, ordering them to join the Mobsles. Disobedience of this order is to be punished according to military law.

SOME OF THE OTHER CHIEFS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF WORKMEN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AT LYONS.

ACTIVITY OF THE SHARPshootERS.

A telegram from Lyons, dated to-day, states that from all parts of France accounts are coming in showing that the sharpshooters are now seriously annoying the enemy.

GERMAN SPOLIATION AND REQUISITIONS.

Advices from Compiegne announce that the Prussians have entirely stripped the chateau, not even leaving the heavy furniture, curtains or linen.

AT THIONVILLE THE PRUSSIAN HAVE MANY THOUSAND CATTLE AND SHEEP, AS WELL AS AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF FORAGE, OBTAINED BY REQUISITIONS UPON THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR THEIR FORCES AROUND PARIS.

ASSURANCES COME FROM MARSEILLES THAT MATTERS THERE ARE BECOMING QUITE SETTLED.

THE LATE GOVERNOR OF LYONS ARRESTED—ANOTHER SORTIE FROM METZ—NAVIGATION OF THE TULLE—COURAGE OF THE PEOPLE IN FRENCH TOWNS—GENERAL WAR ITEMS.

LONDON, Oct. 4, 1870.

From Lyons it is stated that Nazare, the late Governor, has been arrested for supineness and insubordination. The associates of General Cisneros have been imprisoned.

FIGHTING AT SPERNOU.

A telegram from Rouen, dated to-day, reports that continuous firing has been heard to-day on the heights of Epernon and around Rambouillet.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM METZ.

A sortie from Metz on Thursday was repulsed by General Kummer, with heavy loss to the French.

ALL THE VILLAGES AROUND METZ HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY THE LATE CANNONADE.

It is reported that the people of Metz are suffering from the want of salt.

THE SIEGE OF BESICHE.

A correspondent before Bischo telegraphs, the

4th, that on Friday, Saturday and yesterday the garrison made sorties with cavalry and infantry, protected by a shell fire and burned the batteries and farms where the besiegers' outposts were. The positions had been previously abandoned. The besieging guns comprise four sixty pound mortars, and five batteries, each of four twelve pound breech-loaders. All previous sorties were completely repulsed. From the 11th to the 20th there was a severe bombardment, dismounting several guns and destroying the castle and many houses below. The besieging batteries became disabled by firing 23,000 shot, and withdrew to Grosheing. The covering battalions also withdrew, leaving the north and west sides open. The fort is built on a 200 feet perpendicular rock, 15 of two stories, has solid casemates and is impregnable. The garrison numbers 2,000 men.

The condition of the town is distressing. Before the bombardment a mob plundered the shops, and the population, taking refuge in the cellars, were either suffocated or burned to death.

APPEALS AT STRASBOURG.

A correspondent at Strasbourg telegraphs on the 4th inst., that the city has assumed a new aspect. The shops have all been reopened. The market place is filled with provisions. The French officers who were paroled have been ordered to depart by the 6th inst. The inhabitants must supply the German officers and soldiers with food, wine and cigars. The amount of money in munitions and provisions wasted cannot yet be approximately reckoned, but the loss is immense. Many cannons were spiked before the surrender. Postal service has been resumed. The bridge over the Rhine will be available for railway trains in a fortnight. A new army is forming near Freiburg, to move against Lyons.

WIKEN DID THEY VOTE?

The old republican party of France are reported hostile to the plebiscite and will not vote. The rural vote is nearly all in, and is unanimous in favor of the government.

NAVIGATION OF THE BALTIC.

The navigation of the Baltic will doubtless be safe before the German steamers now about starting from America can arrive.

COURAGE OF THE PEOPLE IN THE FRENCH TOWNS.

Letters from different places in France dwell upon the shameful cowardice of the population, who permit a few Prussians to strip them of everything. Some of the details are scarcely credible. The people, it is said, forcibly drive away the Mobsles and Franc-Tireurs who seek to defend them. The smaller parties of Prussians treat the towns more harshly than the larger bodies.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SOLDIERS KILLED AND WOUNDED BY A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A railroad accident has occurred between Ronen and Amiens to a train laden with French troops. Fifteen were killed, fifteen mortally wounded and 100 seriously injured.

ITEMS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Calais is filled with the National Guard. Reconnoitring parties have been sent out towards Arras.

PRINCE NAPOLEON HAS ADVERTISED HIS VILLA AT FRANGIS FOR SALE.

An American writer in the Standard says the news of Prussian victories now falls dead in the United States. Even at Berlin the people are indifferent.

LA SITUATION, THE IMPERIAL ORGAN HERE, REPUDIATES RELATIONS WITH M. ROUBER.

Garibaldi denies any intention of serving under the French republic.

THE BARRACKS AT RHEIMS HAVE BEEN BURNED, IT IS SAID, BY ACCIDENT.

The Prussians are at La Fere, and levy heavy contributions.

THE CORPORATION OF BERLIN HAS VOTED A HANDSOME SUM FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE OF STRASBOURG. THE QUEEN IS A HEAVY SUBSCRIBER.

A garrison has been placed in the city of Milhouse.

FRENCH POLITICS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Why Grandperrin and Bernier are to be Arrested—The Election to be Free—Irregularity of the Postal Service.

TOURS, Oct. 4, 1870.

It is now certain that the order recently issued by the provisional government for the arrest of Grandperrin and Bernier was occasioned by evidence found in the private document seized at the Tuileries; that both these men were aware that the conspiracy trial at Bois was based upon evidence manufactured by the police.

THE ELECTION IN FRANCE TO BE FREE.

M. Laurier, the delegate here of the Minister of the Interior, has sent a letter to the Prefects of the departments, in reference to the election, in which he says that as regards the vote for members of the Constituent Assembly, what the government desires above all else is perfect freedom in the exercise of the electoral franchise.

IRREGULARITY OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service continues irregular and uncertain, so much so that the official journal of the republic has been forced to make an explanation. The journal says so much of the rolling stock of the railroads of eastern roads since the war commenced, that there is not enough left to run trains regularly.

A DECREE IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY CONCERNING THE EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FROM MILITARY SERVICE.

NEW YORK BLOCKADED.

The Hamburg Steamer Westphalia Forcibly Detained—The Blockade Not Yet Withdrawn by the French—A Chase Expected.

The New York agents for the Hamburg Steamship Company last week announced that the steamer Westphalia would sail from this city on the 4th of October (yesterday), in accordance with instructions forwarded to them from their principals in Hamburg. This vessel has been loaded with a full cargo of tobacco, oil and resin, and coal, ready for going to sea. About 130 passengers have also been engaged to go on her, all of whom were directed to depart on her by sea on the 4th of October. A Herald reporter was on board the Westphalia until seven o'clock, and saw the passengers go on board, but it was impossible to ascertain at what hour they intended to get away.

It was expected, however, that the ship would go down the bay and out to sea before this morning if nothing prevented them from so doing. The passengers all seemed in excellent spirits, and the first mate, who was on board, was a man of a cheerful and amiable disposition. He was waiting for the amusement they were to obtain on board as soon as they had arranged matters in their berths. Captain Bassett gave a very strict order to the passengers who he described as starting at a moment's notice.

While the reporter was at Hoboken a telegraphic despatch was received that the Lafayette, a French corvette, dipped his colors to the American flag, and was ordered to depart from the bay. The vessel was seen to depart from the bay, and was reported to have been captured by the Americans.

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OFF TO THE WAR.

A Floating Arsenal on the Way to France.

Departure of the Steamship Ville de Paris—One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' Worth of War Munitions on Board—A Patriotic Party—The Gray Haired "Infant"

Romance and modern history have ever held up to the view of all nations the patriotic chivalry and the self-sacrificing heroism of the descendants of the ancient Gauls, but no romance ever portrayed a more striking and touching scene than was enacted yesterday afternoon on the departure of the French Transatlantic Company's steamer Ville de Paris from this port.

At an early hour in the morning it was ascertained that this vessel, which had twice been delayed by special telegrams from Havre with reference to the cargo she was to carry across the Atlantic, was to start, and that in addition to the ordinary class of passengers who patronize this line a number of men who had been taken off the steamer Lafayette a fortnight since were to sail upon this ship. The consequence was that an immense crowd assembled in the vicinity of the pier from which the steamer was to start, partly to witness the embarkation of the sons of patriotic France, but more especially, it was stated, in order to be present at what was expected to develop into a fight between the United States authorities and the French, in consequence of the large SHIPMENT OF ARMS.

That had taken place. Among the crowd on the pier were many of the friends of the passengers on board; but the agents of the line appeared to anticipate a general disturbance, and had therefore given strict orders to their manager on the dock to see that no one was permitted to approach the steamer at the entrance to the wharf and also to see that no one was permitted to pass on to the steamer unless known to have some business or connection with the company.

It is stated that the crowd did not get on at all in accordance with the feelings and ideas of the crowd, and probably anticipating a general rising, they retired inside the enclosure, in the same manner that one might expect a criminal would do who was exposed to the view of an infuriated populace through the bars of his prison. Many were treated with insults and blows, and some were actually wounded. The crowd, however, did not get on at all in accordance with the feelings and ideas of the crowd, and probably anticipating a general rising, they retired inside the enclosure, in the same manner that one might expect a criminal would do who was exposed to the view of an infuriated populace through the bars of his prison. Many were treated with insults and blows, and some were actually wounded.

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