THE WAR.

PARIS COMPLETELY INVESTED.

The Prussians Claim a Victory on Tuesday.

Reported Defeat of the Germans in the Plains of Meudon and Sevres.

Capture of an Outwork of Strasbourg.

King William's Report of Operations Before Paris.

M. THIERS ON HIS WAY TO VIENNA.

Jules Favre at King William's Headquarters Discussing the Peace Question.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris Entirely Invested—Active Measures of Defence Continued—Hard Fighting Around the City—Report of Operations by King William—Prussian Successes Claimed.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1870.

The city of Paris is entirely shut in, and all avenues of communication are cut off except by way of Berlin.

ACTIVE DEFENSIVE MEASURES BY THE FRENCH.

There is marvellous activity on the part of the French at and around Paris. Earthworks are being thrown up at the northern approaches to the city, and the defences on the other sides are being strengthened every hour.

KING WILLIAM'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS.

An official despatch received there from the Prussian headquarters before Paris reports that a redoubt with seven guns has been captured by the German troops.

Another despatch, from the King to the Queen, dated Tuesday, says:—

The French abandoned their position near Pierrefitte, north of Fort St. Denis. At the same time the Prusso-Bavarian corps, crossing the Seine near Villeneuve, attacked three divisions under the command of General Vinoy, on the heights of Sceaux, and captured seven guns and many men. Fritz directed the movements. The weather is superb.

BAVARIAN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

A despatch from Munich says that in the battle between Villeneuve and Montrange, near Paris, on the 19th, the Second Bavarian corps, supported by the Prussians, sustained the attack of General Vinoy's divisions. The Bavarians took seven cannon and over a thousand prisoners. The French were driven back into their intrenchments.

FRENCH REPORT OF THE FIGHT AT CRETEIL.

In the fight at Creteil the *Gaulois* says 15,000 men of the Corps of Vinoy, while engaged in a reconnoissance, had to make head against 30,000 or 40,000 Prussians, and inflicted on the latter heavy losses, while the French had only fifteen killed and thirty wounded. A Prussian account, received to-night, gives a different version, and says the French were badly defeated.

METZ WELL PROVISIONED.

The *Univers* states on reliable authority that Metz is well provisioned for many weeks and cannot be taken by assault or famine. In the affair of the 9th thirteen Prussian regiments were nearly annihilated.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

The German forces have occupied Nemours.

The Freemasons in the German and French armies have given earnest evidence of their brotherhood and humanity during the war.

Reported Defeat of the Prussians Near Paris—Another Engagement on the Orleans Road—General Items.

TOURS, Sept. 21, 1870.

Advices from Glen, a town situated east-southeast of Orleans, state that reports are coming in that the Prussians investing Paris have been defeated on the plains of Meudon and Sevres with heavy loss.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT ON THE ORLEANS ROAD.

A telegram from Tours dated to-day states that it is reported that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans railway, after a sharp engagement, were repulsed, and fell back upon Malesherbes and Pithiviers.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The iron-clad gunboats for the defence of Paris have commenced operations.

The government has ordered troops in all parts of the country to converge on Paris.

It is rumored that the Prussians have entered Orleans.

To-day transports landed at Toulon 6,000 Zouaves and 2,000 chasseurs-à-cheval.

A telegram from Epinal reports that Toul has again been attacked, but the Prussians were repulsed and their guns dismounted.

Paris Completely Invested—Fighting at a French Outpost—Sharp Action and Rout of the French—Prussian Losses—King William Reconnoitres the Fortifications.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, 1870.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has forwarded a despatch to the Queen, which her Majesty has just received, in which he informs her of the siege investment of Paris. The Prince dates his despatch at Versailles yesterday and announces that the Prussian investment of the city extends from Versailles to Vincennes.

The French troops had been driven back from an outpost with earthworks. The position was captured and seven cannon taken, but with little loss to the Germans.

KING WILLIAM'S REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

King William telegraphs to the Queen his report of the affair, with some additional particulars. The King says:—Upon the appearance of the Prussian troops the French positions at Pierrefitte were abandoned. The Fifth Prussian army corps, with the Second corps of the Bavarian army, after having crossed the river Seine at Villeneuve St. Georges, were attacked by three divisions of the French troops, under command of General Vinoy. An engagement took place on the heights of Sceaux. The French were driven back behind the forts of Paris, with the loss of seven guns, some men killed and wounded and a number of prisoners.

The Seventh Prussian regiment suffered severely.

PARIS COMPLETELY INVESTED.

The royal headquarters were at Meaux on the 20th of September, and the complete investment of Paris accomplished yesterday.

A ROYAL RECONNOISSANCE.

King William reconnoitered the fortifications of Paris in person to-day, Wednesday. He made his tour of inspection on the northern side of the works.

Prussian Claim of Victory Near Paris—The Bavarians Engaged—Announcement in Munich.

MUNICH, Sept. 21, 1870.

The Bavarian Minister of War has received a despatch from Lagny, dated September 20, at seven o'clock in the evening, giving the following details of the recent battle near Paris, in which the Bavarians were engaged:—

Yesterday a sharp battle occurred between Villeneuve and Montrouge. The French forces consisted of three divisions, commanded by General Vinoy, and were supported by a strong redoubt. They were defeated, nevertheless.

Further Reports of the Prussian Victory—French Report of the Affair—Only a Small Redoubt Captured—A French Victory on Monday—Conduct of the Volunteers—General Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 21—Evening.

News from Berlin has just been received here of a Prussian victory yesterday at Sceaux. We have despatches on the same subject here from Tours, which announce that a reconnoissance in force was yesterday made under General Vinoy towards Sceaux, for the purpose of ascertaining the positions and strength of the Prussians at Versailles and on the road thence to Chaisy-le-Roi. The object of the reconnoissance was perfectly accomplished, the fighting was not severe, except at Chaisy-le-Roi, and General Vinoy withdrew his troops in good order to the fortifications, no pursuit, of course, being attempted.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

The French report of the capture of the outwork at Vincennes from Tours to-night admits the main facts. It states that after the falling back of General Vinoy yesterday two German corps from Melun came up to Villeneuve St. George, on the line of the Lyons Railway, and, availing themselves of the cover of the forest of Vincennes, pressed on towards Nogent, crossing the line of the Merne. They attacked a redoubt directly in front of the Ferme Napoleon, on the railway line, and after an obstinate combat captured it. The guns taken were the guns of the redoubt, but there were no more than three or four hundred prisoners captured.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF MONDAY.

Your special at Tours sends to-night fuller account of the action at Clamart and Vauner on Monday. On the heights above Clamart and the lofty viaduct commanding the Val Fleury, in front of the detached forts of Montroyo, Vauner and Issy, a powerful force under Generals Renault and Ducrot, composed wholly of troops of the line was posted. The Prussians, crossing the Seine and throwing up earthworks at Ablon, advanced by Palaiseau and Brevire through the wood of Meudon upon the French positions. A severe engagement took place at Fontenay-aux-Roses, in which the Prussians were finally worsted and driven back with considerable loss. They still occupy their position at Ablon, and it is expected that the first general battle under the walls of Paris will be fought on the ground of the action of Monday.

CONDUCT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The new volunteers organized by Trochu were under fire for the first time during this reconnoissance at Choisy le Roi. A force of them was charged by the Blue Hussars, and repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. Their conduct was admirrble.

KING WILLIAM RECONNOITRING.

General Vinoy's expedition learned that King William is still with the army at Versailles, and that he constantly takes part himself in its reconnoissances. He was at Chatenay-les-Baguex on Monday with a small escort of cavalry and observed the country for some time from the hill of Bagneaux.

PRUSSIANS AT VERSAILLES.

It was ascertained that the Chateau at Versailles is occupied by the Crown Prince as his headquarters. The immense barracks there are filled with German troops, and the indications are that about two hundred thousand German soldiers are established near around Paris to the south and east.

FRIGHTFUL REQUISITIONS ON THE PEOPLE.

The Prussian requisitions on the people of Versailles are frightfully severe, the more that the population is mostly composed of persons living on small fixed incomes, with little productive industry. Several houses in Versailles are protected by the American flag.

OPERATIONS ON THE RHINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Department of Haut Rhin Evacuated by the Germans—Citizens Preparing to Resist Their Return.

TOURS, Sept. 20, 1870.

The following despatch has been received by the Ministry:—

COLMAR, Sept. 20, 1870.

The department of Haut Rhin has been completely evacuated by the German troops, and the drawings of the conscription have been resumed. At Mulhausen all is quiet. Should the enemy return the population will be prepared to resist.

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A General Bombardment About to Take Place.

TOURS, Sept. 21—Noon.

General von Werder, commanding the Prussian troops, has refused to sign any more safe conduct passes for the inhabitants of Strasbourg as a general bombardment of the place is to be commenced immediately.

It is said that General Werder threatens to utterly destroy the city of Strasbourg if it does not surrender.

Capture of One of the Works—The French Fire Silenced.

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 21, 1870.

Despatches dated before Strasbourg yesterday report that the men of the Prussian landwehr and the Thirteenth regiment of the line contingent captured lunette No. 53 in the night.

They took it by surprise, having first crossed the moat in perfect silence.

At the hour of eight o'clock in the evening the heavy fire of the French garrison was silenced.

The loss was trifling, thirty-five wounded. The possession of this position is exceedingly important and renders the acquisition of others easy. The defence showed a surprising lack of vigor.

At the hour of eight o'clock in the evening the heavy fire of the French garrison was silenced.

Another proposal for capitulation is expected soon. The siege only continues because Werder insists on an unconditional surrender.

Sortie and Repulse of the French.

MUNICH, Sept. 21, 1870.

The Bavarian Minister of War has received the following:—"The French garrison made a sortie from Strasbourg yesterday, but were driven back with heavy loss."

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Progress of M. Thiers' Mission—Jules Favre to Be Received in a Private Capacity Only—Parliamentary Discussions at King William's Headquarters—English Papers Irritated at Prussian Implacability.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1870.

The *Constitutionnel*, of Tours, says M. Thiers is perfectly satisfied with the result of the mission to England, including the authorization of Lord Lyons to act in the intermediary negotiations. M. Thiers now goes to Vienna in order to get the adhesion of Austria also if possible. He is determined to carry out Earl Granville's advice and effect, if possible, a personal negotiation between the provisional government of France and the King of Prussia.

ernment of France and the King of Prussia. It is said that M. Thiers has received favorable news from Vienna and St. Petersburg, the cabinets of which are disposed to render France all the moral aid possible.

JULES FAVRE TO BE RECEIVED IN A PRIVATE CAPACITY ONLY.

A correspondent telegraphs to-day:—The American Minister on authority learns that Favre will be received in a private capacity only, and will be informed by Count Bismarck that Germany must insist as a condition *sine qua non* of peace on the surrender of the forts on the Moselle and the Rhine, by which Germany was threatened and attacked

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS AT THE KING'S HEADQUARTERS.

A despatch received in London from Count Bismarck, yesterday, says Favre was cordially received at the King's headquarters, at Fervieres, Rothschild's chateau. Preliminary discussions were had relative to the time and mode of convoking the Constituent Assembly, in view of securing a sufficient guarantee for the fulfilment of the conditions to which the provisional government may yield its consent.

NO LATER NEWS FROM JULES FAVRE—NEWSPAPER HOPES.

The British Cabinet has received no news whatever up to this hour (nine o'clock P. M.) from its agents in Paris or Tours as to the results of the interview between Jules Favre and Bismarck.

This silence is badly interpreted here. The *Morning Post* of to-morrow, however, will contain a hopeful financial view of the situation growing out of the conviction which prevails in governmet circles, notwithstanding the lack of positive information that M. Favre will succeed in bringing about a cessation of hotilities.

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AT WORK.

An active correspondence is being carried on between our legations at Paris and London and the English Foreign Office, in reference to the subject of an armistice.

BRITISH APATHY REPROACHED.

A letter from Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer to the London *Times*, reproaching the English government or its apathy in the cause of peace, has produced a marked effect upon public sentiment here, the Ministry justly incurring reproach. "No fiddling while Rome is burning."

REPUBLICANISM IN SOUTH GERMANY.

I heard a curious statement this morning from a well known American gentleman, who has just returned from Germany. He says the Southern States are only using Prussia in the war to eventually proclaim a republic. The republican sentiment, he says, is general.

IRRITATED AT PRUSSIAN IMPLACABILITY.

The *Times* and other morning journals are irritated at Prussian implacability. The *Times* says Prussia can afford to be generous. She should be satisfied now and treat for peace.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Government and Foreign Ambassadors—Floating Batteries—Probable Movement of Troops—Marseilles for War.

TOURS, Sept. 21, 1870.

The members of the government were yesterday visited by the foreign ambassadors, who have arrived from Paris.

General Ripley (American), who is now in Paris, has offered his services to the Committee of Defence.

Floating batteries have been constructed to defend the entrances of the rivers of France.

It is reported that a large number of troops and volunteers are at Lille. It is expected that these and the troops now in the Eastern departments will soon create diversions.

Advices from Marseilles say that the Municipal Council have voted a war loan of ten million francs.

Large Army Defending Paris—Report About Newspapers—Northern France Fortifying and Arming—The Lyons Reds Growing Moderate—Salaried Journalists.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1870.

A special at Tours gives the number of men under arms for the defence of Paris at 438,000, of whom 180,000 are volunteers from the provinces. He states there was no truth in the story of an attack on the fortress of Mont Valerien.

Of the papers of the capital the *Gazette de France*, the *Liberte*, the *Monde*, the *Siecle*, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Francais* are published now at Tours. The size of the *Charrivari*, the *Revell*, the *Electeur Libre*, still issued at Paris, have been reduced one-half. The *Public*, the *Parlement* and the *Historie* have suspended publication. The *France*, edited by M. Messieas, formerly editor of the New York *Courrier des Etats Unis*, is published at Blois.

All the cities and towns of France are raising men and money for the national defences.

From the fortified places of the North Lille, Anas and Valenciennes reports come by way of Ostend that they are fully prepared to resist any attack.

The reds at Lyons are becoming more moderate. An appeal to their leaders, signed by Rochefort, counselling forbearance and patience, has been placarded, with a great effect, on the walls of Le Croix Rousse and other dangerous quarters.

The hospital flag of the Geneva Conference has been hoisted on the Trianon at Versailles and on the buildings of the military school of St. Cyr.

It is reported from Paris that among the books found at the Tuileries was one containing a list of journalists and deputies who were regularly in the receipt of salaries from the privy purse of the Emperor, including Americans, Englishmen and Germans.

LONDON REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russia Moving in Poland—A New Mitrailleuse—The Republicans of Lyons—The Imperial Family's Income.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1870.

Prussia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Bavaria has made arrangements to supply her army with a new pattern of mitrailleuse, which fires 350 balls per minute.

The *Times* says the revolution at Paris is recognized as republican; that at Lyons as social. The red flag has been adopted by the latter.

The Baden government has formally rejected such decrees of the Council as conflict with her laws.

The Paris papers represent that the joint income of the Emperor and Empress is two hundred millions.

We received to-day copies of the *Figaro* and *Gaulois* of the 19th from an American lady, who made the journey from Paris to Dieppe in an open caleche alone after the railway lines had been cut. She displayed the American flag and got through without difficulty.

Monsieur Chevaudier de Valdrome, late Minister of the Interior, while returning to his department with his family, under a safe conduct from his successor, Cambetta, was set upon by the populace in Aubervilliers and again at Rayou l'Etap, and was very badly used, and was in danger of being killed.

An English civil engineer and chemist has invented a projectile for use on the walls of Paris against the Prussians. It is charged with petroleum, and spreads a sheet of flame over a surface of sixteen to twenty-four square yards. Two hundred workmen are actively manufacturing them.

The United States government has given orders that an American vessel of war from the Mediterranean spuadron remain in each of the principal French posts and give protection to American citizens and commerce.

Colonel Moore, of the American Legation at Paris leaves London to-morrow for Tours, whence he will return to the French capital, and then comes back to London in ten days.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Northward by the Great Belt.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 20, 1870.

Six French iron-clad war ships, with two war corvettes, after taking their departure from the Baltic Sea, passed through the Great Belt at six o'clock in the evening.

The fleet was steering northward.

THE WOUNDED OF THE WAR.

Meeting of American Philanthropists—A Statement of the Losses in the Recent Battles.

The "American Association for the Relief of Misery of Battle Fields" held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows. There were a large number of prominent and public spirited gentlemen present; among others were noticed William E. Dodge, D. T. F. Jenkins, C. S. P. Bowles, of Paris; Dr. Elisha Harris, Rev. C. S. Brace, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Howard Potter, Theodore Roosevelt and Dr. H. W. Bellows.

The last named gentleman was called to occupy the chair, Mr. Brace being selected as secretary. Upon assuming control of the meeting Dr. Bellows stated, in the course of a few brief remarks, that the United States government had declined to take any part whatever in the International Convention held some time ago in Geneva, the object of which was the preservation of neutrality on battle fields, doubtless upon the broad ground of not wishing to become mixed up in any European affair. There are now so many sick and wounded in Europe who are actually suffering for the necessaries of life that there should be, he thought, some steps taken by the American people to relieve their suffering. To this end Mr. Bowles, of Paris, read a paper urging a moral and individual intervention by Americans in European affairs.

Dr. Elisha Harris made an interesting statement of the condition of the wounded in Europe during this war. He reported that the total of killed and wounded up to September 1 can be safely estimated at 180,000. Upwards of 18,000 wounded passed Mayence previous to August 27. The Saarbrucken papers state that 20,000 wounded passed that station. The Prussians had at the 1st of September 100,000, by other accounts 140,000 wounded in hospital. Around the cities of Metz and Strasbourg the surgeons have an arduous and perilous task, the former city having given refuge to 20,000 men, who now suffer new dangers from overcrowding and want. In Strasbourg, he said, the suffering must be excessive, both for wounded and unwounded. Entire families crowd in cellars and sewers for security from the bombarding shells. The "Societes de Secours" in all the chief countries of Europe forward neutral contributions, which aid somewhat, he thought, in ameliorating the sufferings. August 6 the contributions already amounted to 2,125,734 francs. The society had fitted out eight *corps d'ambulances mobiles*, sent agents along the lines of railroad, transports for wounded and sick, with 200,000 francs to establish refuges and wayside reliefs, after the manner of the United States Sanitary Commission. For current expenses 50,000 francs per month had been allotted to each *corps d'ambulance*.

On motion of W. E. Dodge, Jr., it was resolved that as the "American Branch of the International Association for the Relief of Misery of Battle Fields," and in view of the fact that such vast numbers of wounded are needing relief in Europe at this time, we are called upon to appeal to the American people to raise funds to be immediately sent to Europe for the aid of the sick and wounded in the French and German armies.

A committee was then appointed of Rev. H. W. Bellows, Dr. Elisha Harris and Rev. C. L. Brace, to prepare and issue an address to the people and arrange a scheme for raising funds, after which Mr. Howard Potter was appointed treasurer, when the meeting adjourned.

QUI VA LA?

Further Developments Concerning the Affidavit Made to Detain the Passengers—The Attempt an Entire Failure and Its Reason—Indignation of Passengers.

The movement of the Consul General of the North German Confederation, or whoevver really took the matter in hand concerning the attempt at arresting and detaining the passengers of the Lafayette, appears so far to have been a failure. When an affidavit was made before the United States Assistant District Attorney yesterday to the effect that a number of men were on board the vessel bound to Havre with the sole intention of joining the army of the French republic against the interests of Prussia, in addition to the infringement of the neutrality laws, and thus rendering this country liable to be called to account by the aggrieved Power, he could do no other than order the warrant to be made out as demanded. But the fact that the warrant was drawn out against the ordinary

FICTITIOUS PERSONAGES,

though really against 125 persons, names unknown, was, it might be imagined, sufficient of itself to cast some doubt as to the legal authority possessed by the applicants who demanded the arrests.

A HERALD reporter yesterday made the fullest possible investigations concerning the matter, and, from the evidence he acquired, it is certain that the applicants for the warrant did not know, in the first place, who or what the men were that they desired to lay hold of, and secondly the number for which the warrant was granted was a mere guess. As the best possible proof in favor of the assertions it may be confidently stated that though the parties had detectives of their own employing with them, they could not recognize a single man or place one in the hands of the United States Deputy Marshals Dowley and Turney. Those who had been thus unceremoniously torn from the trip in which they had an intense interest complain bitterly against the persons who made the affidavit and obtained the warrant. Four of these men did not wish, for private reasons, to give their names and address for publication, so that the reporter could not well take their statements in detail; but one gave his name and business unreservedly, with his statement, which is published as a separate story below.

It was stated by one of the men before mentioned that his impression was that the more enlightened portion of the German population were not in favor of these proceedings, and it would be found eventually if the case should be investigated that they would

REPUDIATE AS A BODY

any participation or interest in it. On the question being asked why he thought this he declared the Germans were too sensible to give their acquiescence in the detaining of men upon a warrant without foundation and without knowing who and for what the men were detained. He stated, further, what he thought to be the reason of his being put ashore, holding that it was because he was one of those who had not previously paid his fare. He had been given to understand, however, that the committee had made that matter right beforehand, or he would never have put his foot on board the steamer; besides, he had a trunk, full of clothing and papers, without name or address upon it, which he considers he will certainly lose. Another looked at in the light of the fable of the "boy and the frogs"—it might be fun for some people, but it was simply ruinous to him. It was stated in another quarter, on good authority, that this attempted arrest will only tend to give the French movement greater notoriety, and, perhaps, add considerably to the already growing influence of the republican cause.

INDIGNATION OF THE PASSENGERS.

In the afternoon a number of the passengers who were detained waited upon Mr. Mackenzie, the agent of the French Transatlantic line of steamers, for the purpose of being in some way indemnified for their baggage, which was carried away, and also to get back their passage money. The complainants were naturally very indignant, and earnestly protested against the outrage which had been heaped upon them. Mr. Mackenzie courteously received them, and after some conversation they agreed to accept cabins in the next steamer, Ville de Paris, which sails on October 1. Their baggage will be given to them on reaching the shores of France. It appears that the suit instituted against the North German Consul to recover the loss sustained by the Transatlantic Steamship Company, in detaining the passengers will be

PROSECUTED WITH THE UTMOST RIGOR.

Many of the parties placed under arrest are said to be in a destitute condition, and thus suddenly deprived of their baggage the case of some of them has elicited much sympathy. The agent of the Transatlantic Company characterized the proceeding as a most high-handed affair.

THE SALISBURY CENTENARY FESTIVAL.

Immense Gathering of People of the Old Bay State—A Happy Day for All.

SALISBURY BEACH, Mass., Sept. 21, 1870.

Over twenty thousand people assembled here to-day to participate in the festivities incident to the annual Salisbury gathering, an event almost as ancient as it is popular among the citizens of Essex county. The populace came in all sorts of conceivable and inconceivable vehicles—some in extraordinarily fine turnouts, some in ordinary carriages, some in farm wagons, some in ox carts, and not a few plod their way hither through the oceans of dust and sand on the simple means of locomotion provided humanity in common. There was no distinction on account of social position or sex, but all came to the same level of society and united heartily and enthusiastically in merrymaking, stomach stuffing and incidental pleasures. Men of distinction were present in large numbers, and towards the close of the afternoon they regaled the assembled thousands with their eloquence. Among those who spoke were Senator Patterson and Congressman Ela, of New Hampshire; S. P. Cummings, of the Massachusetts labor reform party; R. S. Spofford, of Newburyport; Ben Perley Poore and others. Generals Butler and Banks started for the scene of festivities, but missed a railroad connection and were unable to be present. A goodly number of the visitors will spend the night on the Beach, some sleeping in tents, and others beneath the canopy of heaven for their only shelter.

THE GERMANS AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Last evening at the Liederkranz Hall, on Fourth street, near University place, a delegate meeting of the German American School Association was held. Mr. M. Ellinger presided, in the absence of Willy Wallach, the President. A good deal of talk was indulged in, all to very little purpose, but finally a sort of matter of fact resolution was offered by Mr. Hofer and amended by Mr. Arends and passed, to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to prepare and publish an address to the people of the city explaining the objects of the association and calling for the assistance of all who have the welfare of the public schools at heart. It was determined that special stress should be laid on the necessary reforms and the introduction of foreign languages, particularly French and German. The committee consists of Messrs M. Ellinger, Willy Wallach, Henry Arends, Marcus Otterbourg and another. The meeting then adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1870.

Appointments by the President.

The President has made the following appointments:—Joseph P. Root, of Kansas, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile.

James W. Taylor, of Minnesota, to be United States Consul at Winnipeg; John P. Bardwell, of Ohio, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi.

Seldon N. Clarke, of Illinois, to be Agent of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior.

Congressman Jenks' Legislative Blunder.

Congressman Jenks' remarkable legislative blunder is still the subject of much discussion in official circles here. That it is a blunder of the most egregious kind is now admitted on all sides, though it is considered that no great damage can grow out of it, for the reason that the authorities and courts would most likely look more to the intention of the law and law makers than to the literal and rigid construction of its language. The revolution would be too tremendous should a rigid application of the rules of interpretation and construction be applied. It would vitiate three-fourths of the executive acts since the adjournment of Congress and declare about one-fourth of the officials *de facto* as having no *de jure* existence. The more the famous law revising the Patent and Copyright laws is examined the more numerous, strange and comical are the provisions found to be. It seems that the way Mr. Jenckes made the mistake is this:—The Commissioners who made the revision of the laws in question prefaced their report with a list of acts cited in the report, parts of which were to be repealed; but the parts were not indicated, and Mr. Jenckes, in hurriedly preparing the bill for presentation to Congress, tacked on the list of acts cited to the last section of the bill, preceding them by a repealing clause, which in one comprehensive sentence wiped them all out of the statute book. It now appears that one of these repealed acts, that of March 3, 1849, provided for the establishment of the Interior Department, and the transfer of the Patent Office from the State Department to the Interior. Therefore, if Jenckes' law stands literally, Secretary Cox has not been, in point of fact, a Cabinet officer since the 8th of July last, when Jenckes' legislative monstrosity was approved, the Interior Department having that day been abolished. By the same law the office of commissioner of customs was wiped out, and a whole batch of officials now discharging important duties are *functus officio*. In fact, the acts repealed thus blunderingly would play the mischief with the whole executive branch of the government if the strict rule of construction be enforced, as in the case of unexpended balances. Your correspondent, in conversation with several prominent officials to-day, and also with Mr. Caleb Cushing, was informed that, though a great legislative blunder had been committed, nevertheless it was of too serious a nature to admit of literal construction. The authorities and the courts to give consistency to the law would look chiefly to the intent and construe it in harmony with the provisions, repudiating all parts in evident and absurd conflict. Probably in the whole history of legislation there never has been such a curious blunder committed before.

Sequel to the Thouard Tragedy.

An insurance suit is likely to grow out of the late suicide of the Count Henri de Thouard, who, it will be remembered, shot himself in this city not long after the sad Paradol tragedy. It appears that a short time before the fatal act of self-destruction the Count insured his life in this city, and, what is remarkable, he asked the insurance people at the time whether the money would be paid his wife in case he committed suicide at any time. He was told that if he should become sick and crazy and then put an end to his life that the money would be paid, just the same as if he should die from natural causes. A few days afterwards Thouard shot himself, and the insurance people, on reading over the reports of the tragedy in the HERALD, discovered what they considered a bar to the claim of the Count's heirs for the insurance money. This bar is a letter, written weeks before the insurance was effected, to Marquis de Chambrun, in which Count Thouard expressed an intention to commit suicide. The insurance people intend to resist payment, and the heirs of the Count threaten a suit to enforce it.

Desperate Venture by a Government Employe.

Mr. William L. Woods, the Clerk of the House Committee on Public Lands, committed matrimony to-day with Miss Charlotte Jekyll, of this city. The ceremony took place this afternoon in Trinity church, in the presence of a brilliant assemblage. The happy couple have gone on a trip to Niagara and California to spend the honeymoon.

Bonded Warehouse Expenses.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to government officials directing that proprietors of bonded warehouses be hereafter required to reimburse the United States for expenses incurred for such locks and other fastenings as may from time to time be prescribed for that purpose.

The Tax on Incomes and Dividends.

It is understood that Secretary Boutwell has directed that an appeal should be taken to the United States Supreme Court by the Internal Revenue Bureau in the cases involved in the recent decision of Judge Strong, at Philadelphia, in regard to the collection of the five per cent income tax for the seven months of 1870. It is still maintained that the Supreme Court will sustain the construction of law attempted to be made by Congress.

French Vessel Abandoned at Sea.

The Collector of Customs at Wilmington, N. C., writes to the Treasury Department that the French bark Cayenne, of Bordeaux, was found abandoned by a coaster near Cape Henlopen, and taken charge of by the crew of the coaster, and towed up to Newcastle, N. C., by a tug from Delaware, on the 19th inst. The abandoned vessel is loaded with hides, logwood, &c. There are no means of knowing why she was abandoned, no papers being found on board.

The Canton Consulate.

Mrs. Chenoweth, widow of Colonel B. P. Chenoweth, of Richmond, Va., late Consul at Canton, China, who died at his post some time since, has arrived here for the purpose of settling up the accounts of her husband with the government. She speaks in the highest terms of the kindness of the American merchants in Canton towards her in the hour of her distress, they having assisted her liberally. It appears Mrs. C. kept her husband's accounts for several quarters preceding his death, and she has been highly complimented for the accuracy and neatness which she thus displayed.

Personal.

Secretary Belknap has returned, and is at the Department to-day performing official duties.

D. H. Bailey, of Ohio, has received his instructions as Consul to Hong Kong, China, and left for his post of duty.

Dr. Charles A. Leas, of Baltimore, United States Consul at Funchal, Madeira, has returned home in bad health.

KENTUCKY.

The Great Railroad Suit Decided—The Case to be Appealed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 1870.

The suit of the old stockholders of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company against the heirs of R. B. Bowler and others, involving the title to what is now known as the Kentucky Central Railroad, and which has been pending several years in the Kenton Circuit Court, was decided yesterday by Judge Menzier in favor of the defendants. The case was one of great magnitude. The plaintiffs prayed an appeal, and will, it is thought, take the case to the Court of Appeals.

TENNESSEE.

Sale of State Interest in Delinquent Railroads Ordered.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 21, 1870.

The State Commissioners have decided to sell by auction, on the 3d of November next, the State interest in the following delinquent railroads, receiving State bonds in payment:—The Nashville and Northwestern, the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston, the Central Southern, Edgefield and Kentucky, the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville, the Knoxville and Kentucky, the Minnville and Manchester, the Rogers and Jeffersonville, the Winchester and Alabama, the Knoxville and Charleston, the Henderson and Nashville, the East Tennessee and Western, the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Appointment of Senator Morton as Minister to England—The Secretary of the Navy Still at the President's Cottage—Visitors Charging Upon the President and the Result—Curiosities of Cottage Nomenclature—Mrs. Grant's Closing Reception—Sandy Hook Excursion.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 21, 1870.

Secretary Robeson is still a guest at the Presidential cottage, but will leave to-morrow. Mrs. Judge Pierrepont left this morning. There has been an unusual influx of visitors calling to-day upon the President. They come from all points of the compass, represent all classes of people and come on all sorts of business. It is the seeming determination, in fact, of many to make the most of the brief time the President is to remain here, large numbers supposing they can manage things better here than at the White House—a mistaken impression, however, that only gives the most their trouble for their pains, and if not sending them back with positive fleas in their ears, at least making the termination of their trips very nearly as disagreeable.

THE ENGLISH EMBASSY.

Though the President did not come here to do the miscellaneous business of miscellaneous men having miscellaneous private axes to grind the quietude of his peaceful cottage life has nevertheless been the scene of some very important public business. First was the neutrality proclamation, then came the acknowledgment of the new French republic, and to-day has determined who is to be next Minister to England, the man receiving the appointment to this position of highest honor in his gift being Senator Morton, of Indiana. Another thing adding important significance to the appointment is the fact, as I am most positively assured, of its acceptance. Thus this case is settled. Ambitious aspirants to succeed Mr. Motley as our representative at the Court of St. James can lay aside all further strivings and hopes in the matter. Of the exceeding fitness of this appointment on the one hand, and its acceptability to the people of the country on the other, excepting, of course, to the disappointed candidates and their partisan adherents, there can be no question of doubt. Our country does not possess a man of broader statesmanship, of larger and more liberal constitutional views, of more finely cultivated intellect, of greater force of character and of more gentlemanly culture and refined dignity. He is pre-eminently the man for the present crisis in European affairs, and, apart from the great questions likely to grow out of this crisis, will promptly essay the settlement of the delicate and difficult and greatly perplexing questions of diplomacy upon which our government and that of Great Britain are now so greatly at variance.

COTTAGE NOMENCLATURE.

There are few places where the subject of cottage nomenclature affords more curious results than those shown here. In the first place, it is in violation of the first rudiments of our vernacular to call cottages most of the buildings bearing this designation. They are not cottages. They are splendid residences, abounding in largely spacious rooms and growing spaciousness of outer porches and lawns, and overlooking all sky-kissing turrets. Mr. Jeremiah T. Smith, for instance, has on his so called cottage an immense stone edifice, of most quaintly picturesque architecture and its interior appointments unsurpassed in expense, elegance and taste by any private residence in New York—a tower eighty-six feet in height. This is decidedly the finest residence here, though there are others approaching it in sumptuousness of design and finish, and all called cottages. My idea was to show the names given to some of these places. John Hoey's place is called "Hollywood," because holly is the rarest kind of wood to be found there. John Lester Wallack calls his place "The Hut," because it is as far removed from a hut as Buckingham Palace from a Mexican "adobe." The climax as a misnomer is Mr. James W. Gerard calling his place the "Black Forest," and Mr. Alexander his "The Grove," when on neither grows a shrub a foot high. I might continue on the list indefinitely, closing up with the "West End Hotel," which bears this name, doubtless, because its locality is exactly at the reverse point of the compass.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

This afternoon was the closing reception of the season by Mrs. Grant. Nearly all the cottagers and the leading guests still stopping at the Howland House availed themselves of this final opportunity of calling on Mrs. Grant, as also paying their respects to the President, who was present, and Secretary Robeson. The finest turnouts were to be seen and some very superb toilets.

TRIP TO SANDY HOOK.

Under the auspices of a local organization known as "Pioneer Castle No. 1" quite a party went to-day to Sandy Hook. They had a very delightful trip, Mr. J. W. Pyne being the leading spirit of the occasion.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana.

Our correspondent at Long Branch, where the President and family are still sojourning, reports that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has been appointed Minister to England and that he has accepted the appointment. Mr. Morton has been, ever since its organization, a prominent leader of the republican party. He was born in Wayne county, Ind., on the 4th of August, 1823, received his education at the Miami University, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1847. He at once became conspicuous in his profession, and after less than five years' practice was elected Circuit Judge of the Fifth judicial circuit of Indiana (1852). In 1856 he was republican candidate for the office of Governor and was beaten. In 1860, however, he was chosen Lieutenant Governor, and on the election of Governor Lane to the United States Senate assumed the vacant office and held it for four years. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected, and the year following (1865), having been stricken with paralysis, he made a visit to Europe in the hope of improving his health. On his return, in 1866, he resumed his executive duties and continued performing them until after his election, in January, 1867, to the Senate of the United States. Since his entrance into the Senate the new Minister has added largely to his reputation as an orator and a politician. His speeches on reconstruction, on finance, on the impeachment of President Johnson and on other topics have kept him prominently before the public during the past three years. Senator Morton is still a cripple and in feeble health.

NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR.

A Grand Display Yesterday on the Grounds at Waverly—Large Attendance and Good Trotting—The President Expected To-Morrow.

Yesterday, the second of the twelfth annual exhibition of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, at Waverly, witnessed a success beyond the expectations of all. The last of the eleventh hour exhibitors put in an early appearance, and by noon everything in the several departments had been arranged in apple pie order, and the comparative chaos of the preceding day was succeeded by a most orderly state