NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIZET, Proprietors.
No. 71 Carondelet square.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription: Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday, at $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, during the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This body met yesterday and organized. A report of their proceedings will be found in this issue. We are ashamed to say that the country delegations are superior in every respect to that from the city of New Orleans. That the former are superior constitutes a good reason why they should exercise the greater influence over the deliberations and action of the Convention. It was stated yesterday by a delegate that the nominations to State office would be selected from the candidates from the country. There is a better ticket than even this which deserves to be followed. *Reject every name hitherto identified with office, whether qualified or not, and whether from the country or not.* And reject all old political screw-workers and tricksters. Let the office seek the man and not the man the office." Unless this rule be adopted and carried out we deserve to be defeated in the contest. We subjoin some comments on this subject from the *Sugar Planter* of West Baton Rouge, in which we heartily concur:

THE OLD BANK WORKING.

If information received by us from the city can be relied on, the petty wire-pullers and tricksters of every shade have been busily engaged for weeks past in securing the nominations of their masters before the Democratic Convention on the 12th inst. They are paid for their dirty work by the men to be selected for positions at the hands of the people, and yet know that few substantial men in the community would consent to them in any capacity. This method of securing nomination was an evil greatly complained of before the war, and which we thought had disappeared under the flaming pronunciamento of the State Executive Committee that none but honest and substantial men should be selected for the different offices. No doubt that body meant well and may yet labor, so far as it powers go, to secure that desirable end before the vote of the State Convention is taken on Monday, but we fear their good intentions have been nipped at the very beginning by a class of men bold in the utmost contempt by every correct understanding in this community. Who the aspirants are for offices, and who secured the outside nominations in this despicable manner, will be made known in due time. They may secure the general Convention vote, but it is not so certain that the people at large will support them—they will stay away from the polls in preference. Men who, in these perilous times, will resort to such means to secure a nomination, cannot be expected to be very honest in office, if elected. This has ever been the rule, and we see no reason why there should be a change now. Beware of such men—their object is only to play the same game as those now in office are playing, with the simple difference that their pockets being empty there will be little scruple as to how soon they are filled or in what manner. It can matter but little to us who are swindling and plundering us so long as it is done. If one side is to be as bad as the other in that particular, there will be little use in going to the polls, on the contrary, there will be the strongest inducement to stay at home, and it will be done by a very large number of voters. These statements, we consider on good authority good, should cause ever country delegate to the Convention to take a decided stand against the nomination of these fellows, and secure the selection of a ticket that will carry the country parishes as well as the city of New Orleans.

Short Memory of General Sheridan.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writing from the Headquarters of the King of Prussia, near Sedan, says:

"After the last desperate charge of the French cavalry, Gen. Sheridan remarked to me that he 'never saw anything so reckless, so utterly foolish, as that last charge. It was sheer murder.'

General Sheridan's memory is quite short. It is not many months since he ordered from a safe place—hundreds of miles away—an officer under misconduct to fall upon an unsuspecting Indian camp, *in the night-time*, not to summon the warriors to defend themselves, but to *butcher* their innocent wives and children. Gen. Sheridan uses terse and expressive language. Were he truthfully to describe the Indian exploit of his, he would say, 'It was sheer murder.' We concede at once that he knows what "sheer murder" is.

THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—The Meridian (Miss.) *Gazette* says the Staptons of Boston, who are now constructing a railroad from Chattanooga to Meridian, have recently perfected negotiations for the purchase of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad. We presume if they have purchased this property, they take it with its burdens. The Stantons, of course, know that the title of the railroad of Ludeling, Ray and their associates is very far from being a good title, and that the real owners of the property—the bond holders of the V. S. and T. Railroad—are plaintiffs in a chancery suit now pending, for the enforcement of their mortgage, in the U. S. Circuit Court for Louisiana.

ST. ALOYSIUS'S ACADEMY.—The annual session of this excellent institution, situated at the corner of Chartres and Barracks streets, will commence on the 15th inst. The course of studies comprises, besides the French, English and German languages, all the branches of a thorough commercial education. The Academy is under the direction of the Brothers of the Sacred Heart.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from our esteemed confrère, J. B. Alcée Gauthreaux, Esq., editor of the *Pioneer* of Assumption. Mr. G. is in attendance on the Democratic State Convention as a delegate from his parish.

INFANTS.—The most irritable and restless of these tender little household buds, are charmed to sweet repose, into quiet and sweet repose, by using Mrs. Winslow's Syrup.

YOUNG HEADS OR AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION OF THE HAIR, affects the change without any unpleasant consequences. It is a liquid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications is from two to three. No sediment, no stickiness, no dazzled bottles.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. tf

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Western Metropolis, Capt. Crowell, from New York:

Cabin—D. Troxel, H. Cobb, Mrs. Wolf and servant, Mrs. Delaney, Miss M. A. Cashin, E. Powell, R. W. Blake, and 30 in steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dukehart, from Baltimore, via Key West, arrived at her wharf early yesterday afternoon, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

We are indebted to Captain Dukehart and Purser Jackson for their kind attentions.

WAR ITEMS.

[From Wood's Papers—Per Mail.]

General Wimpffen's Address.

The following is the address of General Wimpffen, to whom the command of the army at Sedan was assigned on the wounding of Marshal MacMahon. It is addressed to the soldiers at Sedan, and dated September 3. It is as follows:

SOLDIERS—On Thursday you fought against forces greatly superior in numbers. From daybreak until dark you resisted the enemy with the utmost bravery. When you had fired your last cartridge, worn out with fighting and not being able to respond to the call of your generals and officers in the attempt to rejoin Marshal Bazaine, by the road to Montmedy, you were forced to retreat on Sedan. In this desperate effort but twenty thousand men could be got together, and your general deemed the attempt utterly hopeless and impracticable. Your general, filled with deep regret, when the army was reunited within the walls of this the town, that it had supplies neither of food nor ammunition, and could neither leave the place nor defend it. Means of existence being alike wanting for the populations, I was therefore reduced to the sad alternative of treating with the enemy. I sent yesterday to the Prussian headquarters, with full power from the Emperor, but could not at first bring myself to accept the conditions imposed by the enemy. This morning, menaced by a bombardment to which we could not reply, I decided to make a fresh attempt to get honor-able terms. I have obtained conditions by which you are spared the horrors of a bombardment, and are assured honorable treatment, escaping and insulting formalities which the causes of war generally impose. I am about to open negotiations in which I shall myself take part.

Signed, WIMPFFEN,
Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Chalons.

WIMPFFEN'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Luxemburg, Sept. 7.—General De Wimpffen, the late Commander of the French forces at Sedan, and who negotiated the capitulation of the fortress and the remainder of MacMahon's forces, having been empowered by the Prussians to treat with Bazaine, left for Metz, to explain the reason which influenced the capitulation. General De Wimpffen was accompanied by an escort of Prussian cavalry, under a general officer.

Upon arriving at the foot of the walls of Metz, De Wimpffen, under cover of a truce flag, communicated with Bazaine, presenting in the strongest light the circumstances which necessitated the capitulation.

Marshal Bazaine, in reply to a suggestion for a capitulation of Metz, positively refuses to listen to any proposition, declaring that he will maintain his position inside the walls of Metz at the most extreme hazards.

Bazaine firmly refuses to treat upon any terms. General De Wimpffen will probably be compelled to return to Sedan with the object of his mission unaccomplished.

Disagreements Among Republicans.

(Cable Special to the N. Y. Herald.)

Paris, Sept. 9.—The meeting of the Reds last night evinces a growing disagreement in the Republican ranks, caused by jealousy and suspicion of the present self-constituted Ministry.

The Emperor's Mind.

I hear, upon good authority, that the Emperor's mind has been effected for some months.

There are complaints that arms are still refused, and that the citizens of the provinces are not pending men to Paris.

The Terms King William will Offer France.

(Cable Special to the World.)

London, Sept. 9.—It is reported that King William has given orders that Napoleon shall be treated in all respects as the ruling sovereign of France. He will perceive that nothing is said to him about treating with Republican France, and has made up his mind to insist only on ample security for the payment of the expenses of the war and the restoration of the Imperial Government.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The new French Government has officially notified M. Berthemy that Ledru Rollin will succeed him as Minister to Washington.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Democratic Convention.—This Convention met yesterday in Odd Fellows' Hall. It was called to order by Col. Hatch and Hon. A. M. Voorhies chosen temporary President, and Messrs. Dupeire and Small school Secretaries.

Messrs. Lawes, Hill, Bush, Henderson, Morse, Ellis, McCaleb, Riviere and Moulton, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Bryant, of St. Martin, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the question of admitting colored delegates to seats in the Democratic Convention of the State, contrary to precedent, has never been passed upon and determined by any duly authorized mandatory of the party, the Committee on Credentials is hereby instructed to report specially the names of all such colored delegates as may have been returned from the different parishes and sections of the State.

Mr. McCaleb moved to postpone as the resolution was out of order at this time. The resolution was postponed.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the admission of colored delegates. Their report was adopted by a vote 212 to 66.

On motion Judge Voorhies was chosen permanent President of the Convention; Messrs. Hill, of Claiborne, and Goode, of Terrebonne, Vice Presidents, and Arroyo and Small school Secretaries.

A Committee on Addresses and Resolutions (who are to meet at 8½ o'clock this morning in the Committee Room of Odd Fellows Hall,) were appointed as follows:

E. R. Chinn, of Baton Rouge, D. S. Cage, of Terrebonne, P. H. Morgan, of Tensas, W. F. Kernion, of East Feliciana, John McHenry, of Ouachita, F. F. Montgomery, of Carroll, J. J. Wise, of Rapides, Wm. Bowling, of Caddo, J. W. Patton, of Orleans, R. L. Preston, of Jefferson, Taylor, of Claiborne, and Desire LeBlanc, of Assumption.

A motion was adopted referring all resolutions to this committee.

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The Benevolent Association of the Sons of Louisiana.—This fine body of gentlemen mobilized in a very pleasant excursion Sunday over the tracks of the Lake Pontchartrain Railroad as far as finished, about twenty-one miles from the city, where they had a grand time, with music and dancing, with their lady friends and other invited guests. The writer regrets his inability to be with them on account of the election for delegates Saturday night having exhausted him for want of sleep, so that he was too fatigued to attend.

Nominations.—The delegates of the Third Congressional District in the Democratic Convention met last night, and nominated Judge Adolphe Bailey for Congress.

The delegates of the Fourth District also met and nominated Judge M. Ryan for Congress, and Messrs. Wm. Small and David N. Barrow for State Senators from the District composed of the parishes of Iberia, Iberville, St. Martin and West Baton Rouge.

The Counterfeit Coupon Case.—In connection with our previous report of the testimony in this case, we should state that Mr. Canonge, mentioned by one of the witnesses as having sold a warrant for $2000, did so simply in his capacity as a broker, receiving merely the usual commission for the service rendered, without, of course, any knowledge of the fraud involved by the action of others. The case before the Recorder was continued for Recorder Stark, when Mr. Canonge's testimony will be taken.

Murder.—About o'clock Sunday evening, Monday, one Joseph Jones was stabbed and killed in an affray with Reuben Jones, alias Ross, colored, which happened on the plantation of John H. Carter, in the parish of Jefferson. It seems to have been a deliberate murder, on account of a quarrel between them during the day, which had been settled. Reuben Jones was arrested in Algiers.

City Mortality.—The Board of Health officially report 170 deaths in New Orleans last week, of which 4 cases were reported caused by pernicious fever, nineteen by yellow fever, fifteen by other fevers, eighteen by consumption, and one by small pox.

Of the nineteen deaths of yellow fever, nearly all originated in the neighborhood of the French Market, fifteen of the deceased being natives of Italy, two of Germany, one of France, and one of Ireland.

Charity Hospital.—Through Dr. Rice, resident student in the Charity Hospital, we learn that the most prevalent fevers are cases of military dictators.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says Paris will certainly make a stubborn resistance if besieged.

Enquieres bearing two Corsaires passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. Preparations for an early sail are being employed. Twenty thousand volunteers left here yesterday for Paris.

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Berlin, Sept. 12—The following, dated Sunday night, was received to-day by the Queen from King William:

"The citadel of Laon was exploded after the surrender just as the Prussians were preparing to enter the city. Three hundred and fifty were killed, including two hundred of the Mobile Guards. Many of them were shockingly mutilated. There must have been cowards."

Madrid, Sept. 12.—Demonstrations of sympathy for the French continue in the Northern Provinces.

The Republicans here have signed an address, demanding the convocation of the Cortes.

Brussels, Sept. 12.—The Empress Eugenie, while on her way to England, remained concealed for three days in the environs of this city.

A convoy of French wounded has arrived here.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Count and Countess D'Eu arrived yesterday in the steamer from Rio de Janeiro. They will leave immediately for Bordeaux.

The Duke of Sabadia has started for London, to fill the part of Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 12.—Special to the New York *Tribune*:

"Thiers, Sept. 6, 1870.—The King's headquarters were established here yesterday. He remains until the ninth for the purpose of concentration, including what can be spared from Metz.

"A North German corps, and two Bavarian and Wurtemburg corps are on the road unhindered.

"Six additional cavalry divisions are expected to reach Paris on the 13th or 14th instant, when the regiments now coming forward will arrive.

"The German army will certainly reach, and probably exceed 400,000 men.

"The inhabitants everywhere reproach the Emperor, but do not favor the Republic, but are anxious for peace.

"They mostly favor the Count de Paris."

It is believed that Russia and Austria have rejected all overtures and will not stir for republican France.

Thiokhama, Sept. 12.—The European war is detrimental to business here. The silk market is lifeless.

The steamer City of Yeddo exploded her boiler at Yeddo, on the 1st of August, killing Rev. Edward Barnes, Mrs. Adelia Barnes, Edward D. Barnes, Mary Simmons, Thomas Irving and a number of Japanese, and injuring many others.

The jury of inquest found verdict of gross carelessness of the engineer.

The steamer Hiogo also exploded her boiler at Osaka, killing four Japanese and wounding fifteen or twenty others.

New York, Sept. 12.—News from South America, by the steamer which arrived to-day, is unimportant.

The new ministry of Chili has favored the discontinuance of the Araucanian war.

The Bolivian troops along the Peruvian frontier have been reinforced. They have had several collisions with marauding parties of Indians.

The Argentine Republic has contracted for a sub-marine telegraph to Brazil, to be completed in eighteen month.

The Republic of Salvador has just concluded a commercial treaty with Prussia.

New York, Sept. 12.—It is believed here from telegrams from Europe explaining action of the United States is not understood in Europe. The only official dispatch from this Government relative to the war was sent Friday last, addressed to Minister Bancroft, with copies to Ministers Washburne and Motley, the substance of which, ascertained from an altogether reliable source, was this:

"While we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet if our good offices would be acceptable to either, or both, we should be happy to extend them, with a view of bringing about peace between two great powers with which we have traditional friendship.

"This Government will scrupulously abstain from interfering with the affairs of foreign nations, in a spirit of unfriendliness; but it would not an example, or afford a pretext for interference hereafter with our own, being at variance with our enlarged views as to the rights of the war."

The dispatch to Bancroft was carefully worded so as to leave no doubt of engagements existing between foreign alliances to belligerents; while we are always ready to exercise the offices of friendship when especially desired by nations at war.

Havana, Sept. 12.—The Panama and West India cable opened for business this morning.

The cholera is increasing in this city.

Captain General De Rodas arrived here to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Solicitor Banfield has gone to Boston to consult with Secretary Boutwell about the unexpended balance.

The Revenue receipts from the first of July to date show an increase of nearly $6,500,000 over the same time last year.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Allentown, Pa., Sept. 12.—A train on the Lehigh and Susquehannah Railroad ran over a cow to-day. The rear car was thrown from the track, and over an embankment. The last number of passengers, mostly Philadelphians, were hurt.

Boston, Sept. 12.—Edward Bradly, who was indicted for the murder of his wife, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in jail.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 12.—The brig Red Wing, from Rio de Janeiro, passed the Capes to-day. She left on the 31st of August, with Valentano, and threatened to attack them. Order was restored in the name of the King of Italy.

The Daily News has a dispatch that arrangements for the occupation of the Papal States have been concluded. A plebiscitum will be taken on the question whether the people desire the Pope or King as their civil ruler, the decision to be binding on both parties. Meantime the Italian troops to hold the Roman territory.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The latest advices from China state the condition of affairs at Tien-Tsin was unsatisfactory. The Chinese were violent, and were concentrating troops there.

The project for laying another telegraph cable from England to America is announced.

There are no tidings of the crew of the ship which was wrecked on Goodwin Sands last week. Her cargo consisted of tobacco.

The ship Juana, bound from Bordeaux for Havana, with a general cargo, took fire at sea and was scuttled.

London, Sept. 12.—The telegrams from the seat of war in the papers here are a perfect chaos of contradictory statements. Private telegrams are refused in Paris.

The *Times* says France has been cured of military dictators.

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London, Sept. 12.—Florence advices state that the Italian troops enter Rome to-day.

Italy's intimations virtually strips the Pope of temporal power, but will concur with any other power in guaranteeing the independence of the Pontiff.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The successes at Toul and Montmedy, with the reported halt of the Prussian advance, strengthens the Bourse and cause considerable purchases on speculation.

London, Sept. 12.—The Prussian army halted 25 miles from Paris, at the special request of Bismarck, to consider the Russian and Austrian proposition for an armistice.

The departure of certain members of the French Government for Tours has been indefinitely postponed.

The *Times*, of Monday evening, publishes these special telegrams:

New York, Sept. 12—9:30 P. M.—The European peace negotiations present no features made to date.

Austrian mediation having based itself on French territorial integrity, has been declined by Prussia.

France declines to give a pledge of non-interference in the Eastern question hereafter, which Russia proposed as a condition for mediation.

Washington advices report that the latest instructions to American Ministers abroad are unfavorable to France.

All dispatches confirm King William's determination to treat the Emperor Napoleon as the legitimate sovereign of France, and not to recognize the Republic.

The *World's* special reports that Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales were loudly groaned and hissed by an anti-monarchial mass meeting in Hyde Park yesterday.

This morning's reported French successes do not affect the market tone here, being regarded as too slight to promise important results.

The *Times* of yesterday morning publishes these special telegrams:

New York, Sept. 11—10 P. M.—The tenor of the European specials received here is that there will be an armistice early in the week, followed by an arrangement of terms of peace. It is generally supposed that France will be compelled to pay some indemnity, either in money or territory.

One special reports that Napoleon told Bismarck that he proclaimed war because the Republicans of Paris would have seized upon his abdication, and has signified his willingness to cede territory, if possible to negotiated with him.

Between sixty and seventy Frenchmen and twenty Germans left here yesterday for the respective armies.

One young Frenchman, who worked his passage from New Orleans here, secured passage to Liverpool on the same terms.

No confirmation yet of Bazaine's reported escape from Metz.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, Sept. 11.—Spain has officially recognized the Republic.

The Prussians continue their advance. Their discipline is good and they commit no depredations.

Provisions are destroyed as the enemy approaches.

It is now stated that the Prussians themselves exploded the Laon fortifications.

Toul holds out. The garrison makes effective sorties. Everything is quiet and orderly, and expeditions daily to harass the enemy.

The Pope will retire to Fort Audalpho upon the approach of the Italians.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Trochu orders all the wards within sight of Paris to be destroyed upon the approach of the enemy. The Prussian forces in Soissons is being levied upon collectively by the French for conscription.

The Prussians captured some guns en route for Strasbourg.

Belgium expected to recognize the republic immediately. Baron Mercier, late Belgian Minister at Madrid, recalled, the understanding between Russia, and Italy and the United States, looking to the termination of the European conflict.

The suits of the Empress left Arenenberg for Harvich, England, with an immense amount of baggage.

The Baron Rothschildian have left here for King William's headquarters to inter-sede for Strasburg.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Sappers and miners, manned by the inhabitants, are felling forests in department of the Seine.

Trees will be fired when the enemy approaches. Gas works near the city are nearly completed.

The New York special correspondent writes from Florence on the 8th: The Cabinet Council yesterday were unable to agree on the Roman question, and the members agreed to resign. Subsequently a telegram announcing the French Republic was received, when the resignations were withdrawn, and the Cabinet resolved to occupy Rome. All plans of operations discussed were left to the Premier.

Speakers said that the English Government was hostile to France, not because they favored Germany, but because they hate Republicanism, and fear it.

The English Government has not recognized the Republic of France, but the day is near at hand when the French Republic would be called upon to recognize the Republic of England.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Ministry publish the following dispatch:

The Prussians attacked Toul on Saturday at 5 o'clock in the morning, and persisted until 9 in the evening.

They were constantly repulsed and many of their batteries were dismounted, and more than 10,000 Prussians placed *hors de combat*.

Verdun holds out.

Strasbourg splendidly repulsed the Prussians on Friday last.

The Prussians surrounded Meaux, and are in force in Creey, approaching Noisy and Lagny.

[NOTE.—Meaux and Noisy are each about twenty-five miles from Paris, and Lagrand nine miles.]

It is reported that Russia insists upon an armistice.

It is stated that the United States has taken a decided stand relative to Berlin, in consequence of which the Prussian advance has been stopped.

London, Sept. 12—Noon.—British journals say French intervention is a duty and a right, the neglect of which would involve dishonor.

Advices regarding the Emperor's treatment since the Empress Eugenie left are generally favorable. He is treated as an honored guest than a prisoner.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The Archbishop of Treves denies that the war on the part of Prussia is anti-Catholic.

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Italy's intimations virtually strips the Pope of temporal power, but will concur with any other power in guaranteeing the independence of the Pontiff.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The successes at Toul and Montmedy, with the reported halt of the Prussian advance, strengthens the Bourse and cause considerable purchases on speculation.

The departure of certain members of the French Government for Tours has been indefinitely postponed.

The *Times*, of Monday evening, publishes these special telegrams:

New York, Sept. 12—9:30 P. M.—The European peace negotiations present no features made to date.

Austrian mediation having based itself on French territorial integrity, has been declined by Prussia.

France declines to give a pledge of non-interference in the Eastern question hereafter, which Russia proposed as a condition for mediation.

Washington advices report that the latest instructions to American Ministers abroad are unfavorable to France.

All dispatches confirm King William's determination to treat the Emperor Napoleon as the legitimate sovereign of France, and not to recognize the Republic.

The *World's* special reports that Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales were loudly groaned and hissed by an anti-monarchial mass meeting in Hyde Park yesterday.

This morning's reported French successes do not affect the market tone here, being regarded as too slight to promise important results.

The *Times* of yesterday morning publishes these special telegrams:

New York, Sept. 11—10 P. M.—The tenor of the European specials received here is that there will be an armistice early in the week, followed by an arrangement of terms of peace. It is generally supposed that France will be compelled to pay some indemnity, either in money or territory.

One special reports that Napoleon told Bismarck that he proclaimed war because the Republicans of Paris would have seized upon his abdication, and has signified his willingness to cede territory, if possible to negotiated with him.

Between sixty and seventy Frenchmen and twenty Germans left here yesterday for the respective armies.

One young Frenchman, who worked his passage from New Orleans here, secured passage to Liverpool on the same terms.

No confirmation yet of Bazaine's reported escape from Metz.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, Sept. 11.—Spain has officially recognized the Republic.

The Prussians continue their advance. Their discipline is good and they commit no depredations.

Provisions are destroyed as the enemy approaches.

It is now stated that the Prussians themselves exploded the Laon fortifications.

Toul holds out. The garrison makes effective sorties. Everything is quiet and orderly, and expeditions daily to harass the enemy.

The Pope will retire to Fort Audalpho upon the approach of the Italians.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Trochu orders all the wards within sight of Paris to be destroyed upon the approach of the enemy. The Prussian forces in Soissons is being levied upon collectively by the French for conscription.

The Prussians captured some guns en route for Strasbourg.

Belgium expected to recognize the republic immediately. Baron Mercier, late Belgian Minister at Madrid, recalled, the understanding between Russia, and Italy and the United States, looking to the termination of the European conflict.

The suits of the Empress left Arenenberg for Harvich, England, with an immense amount of baggage.

The Baron Rothschildian have left here for King William's headquarters to inter-sede for Strasburg.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Sappers and miners, manned by the inhabitants, are felling forests in department of the Seine.

Trees will be fired when the enemy approaches. Gas works near the city are nearly completed.

The New York special correspondent writes from Florence on the 8th: The Cabinet Council yesterday were unable to agree on the Roman question, and the members agreed to resign. Subsequently a telegram announcing the French Republic was received, when the resignations were withdrawn, and the Cabinet resolved to occupy Rome. All plans of operations discussed were left to the Premier.

Speakers said that the English Government was hostile to France, not because they favored Germany, but because they hate Republicanism, and fear it.

The English Government has not recognized the Republic of France, but the day is near at hand when the French Republic would be called upon to recognize the Republic of England.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Ministry publish the following dispatch:

The Prussians attacked Toul on Saturday at 5 o'clock in the morning, and persisted until 9 in the evening.

They were constantly repulsed and many of their batteries were dismounted, and more than 10,000 Prussians placed *hors de combat*.

Verdun holds out.

Strasbourg splendidly repulsed the Prussians on Friday last.

The Prussians surrounded Meaux, and are in force in Creey, approaching Noisy and Lagny.

[NOTE.—Meaux and Noisy are each about twenty-five miles from Paris, and Lagrand nine miles.]

It is reported that Russia insists upon an armistice.

It is stated that the United States has taken a decided stand relative to Berlin, in consequence of which the Prussian advance has been stopped.

London, Sept. 12—Noon.—British journals say French intervention is a duty and a right, the neglect of which would involve dishonor.

Advices regarding the Emperor's treatment since the Empress Eugenie left are generally favorable. He is treated as an honored guest than a prisoner.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The Archbishop of Treves denies that the war on the part of Prussia is anti-Catholic.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

M. Thiers Goes on a Secret Mission.

Great Sensation About the American Dispatch.

The Supreme Tribunals of Law Removed to Toure.

Russia and Austria Indifferent About Republican France.

Official Report of the Capitulation of Sedan.

Sundry French Towns to be Fortified.

Paris Will Make a Stubborn Resistance if Besieged.

Reported Outbreak at Viterbo.

The Papal Zouaves Threatened by the People.

A Plebiscitum to be Taken on the Question of Ruler.

Garibaldi Expected in Paris.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 12.—It is officially announced that M. Thiers departs immediately for London, St. Petersburg and Vienna, on a secret mission.

The Prussian army at Melun last night. Rumors of an armistice are on the increase.

The Diplomatic Corps have concluded to defer their departure from the city.

Paris, Sept. 12.—*La France* says: "While the Republic is everywhere welcomed, the delay in the meeting of the constituent assembly causes dissatisfaction.

The Supreme Tribunals of Law have removed to Tours, where they are now in session.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Orders have been issued for fortifications at Havre, Marseilles, Dunkirk and other points. Provisions of war to be fully manned and held ready to sail at a moments notice.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Minister Washburne, while on his way to the Central Telegraph office, was recognized by a crowd. Cheers arose and the crowd hereby were unable to restrain their enthusiasm on account of the election for delegates Saturday night having exhausted him for want of sleep, so that he was too fatigued to attend.

Nominations.—The delegates of the Third Congressional District in the Democratic Convention met last night, and nominated Judge Adolphe Bailey for Congress.

The delegates of the Fourth District also met and nominated Judge M. Ryan for Congress, and Messrs. Wm. Small and David N. Barrow for State Senators from the District composed of the parishes of Iberia, Iberville, St. Martin and West Baton Rouge.

The Counterfeit Coupon Case.—In connection with our previous report of the testimony in this case, we should state that Mr. Canonge, mentioned by one of the witnesses as having sold a warrant for $2000, did so simply in his capacity as a broker, receiving merely the usual commission for the service rendered, without, of course, any knowledge of the fraud involved by the action of others. The case before the Recorder was continued for Recorder Stark, when Mr. Canonge's testimony will be taken.

Murder.—About o'clock Sunday evening, Monday, one Joseph Jones was stabbed and killed in an affray with Reuben Jones, alias Ross, colored, which happened on the plantation of John H. Carter, in the parish of Jefferson. It seems to have been a deliberate murder, on account of a quarrel between them during the day, which had been settled. Reuben Jones was arrested in Algiers.

City Mortality.—The Board of Health officially report 170 deaths in New Orleans last week, of which 4 cases were reported caused by pernicious fever, nineteen by yellow fever, fifteen by other fevers, eighteen by consumption, and one by small pox.

Of the nineteen deaths of yellow fever, nearly all originated in the neighborhood of the French Market, fifteen of the deceased being natives of Italy, two of Germany, one of France, and one of Ireland.

Charity Hospital.—Through Dr. Rice, resident student in the Charity Hospital, we learn that the most prevalent fevers are cases of military dictators.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says Paris will certainly make a stubborn resistance if besieged.

Enquieres bearing two Corsaires passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. Preparations for an early sail are being employed. Twenty thousand volunteers left here yesterday for Paris.

London, Sept. 12.—Garibaldi is expected in Paris.

London, Sept. 12.—Agents are here from Berlin seeking to place a Prussian loan on the market.

The Inconstant brings the news of the loss of the Captain. Before sailing the Captain narrowly escaped destruction by fire. The upsetting of her feed pipe ignited and had made considerable progress before it was discovered, and was extinguished with difficulty.

During the gale one of her heavy guns got loose, and in consequence of the tremendous rolling of the ship and suddenly swinging around, struck a gunner, killing him instantly.

The *Shipping Gazette* demanding a strict investigation, and says the British Government should know for one of these merchantvet vessels afloat foundered in weather which colliers might have outlived.

London, Sept. 12.—Consols closed at 92¾. Bonds 93¾. Tallow firmer but not higher.

London, Sept. 12.—Six French ironclads were seen off the