NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $14; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Bee—Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion
First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 9, 1870.

THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Now that Prussia has, to all appearance, conquered the armies of France in the field, and captured her Emperor, the more difficult part of the work has yet to be performed. The conditions of peace are to be agreed upon. To settle these so as to terminate not only the hostilities in which the two countries are now engaged, but to prevent their resumption at a future time, is a task which will strain to the utmost even the remarkable talents of the renowned Bismarck. The work of his colleague, the unequalled Moltke, in destroying the French army, was a small matter compared to the settlement of the terms upon which Prussia will withdraw her armies from French territory. Moltke had no need to consult with the authorities or representatives of the French people with regard to his measures, but Bismarck necessarily will have to announce his terms and ask for their acceptance. So far as we know, Bismarck has not yet—at all events officially—communicated to France the conditions of peace to which he requires her to agree. It has been conjectured that France must cede to Germany the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortifications of Thionville, Metz, Nancy and Strasbourg; and must besides indemnify Germany in money for the outlays she has incurred in carrying on the war. It is further stated that Bismarck will demand that a portion of the navy of France shall be delivered to him. These conditions are inadmissible, and no Government in France could exist for a single day that would even listen to them. We believe they are mere speculations of newspaper writers. That France will be called on to pay very heavy tribute to her conquerors may be considered certain, but it will be such tribute as she can pay with little overreaching her or humiliating her to a great extent. Bismarck will demand such concessions and guarantees as will ensure the complete success of the great work of consolidation and aggrandisement of Germany with which his name is identified. He may be expected to take large advantage of the wonderful success which the German armies have achieved. He may not seek to cripple the power of France by too exorbitant money demand for that would frustrate the payment of the money part of the agreement. He may not desire to impose upon her too severe a humiliation or reduce her to the level of a third class power, for Bismarck is a far-seeing and sagacious man and will not wish to sow the seed out of which future wars will spring whose ends shall have recovered from his losses. These might come in twenty or even forty years, but there will be none the less inevitable, for no Frenchman will ever accept as a permanent mark of degradation, the conquest of his country. Any Government in France, monarchical, or republican, or imperial, that may now be established, must immediately set about the creation of a great army, whose object shall be the pay of her lost laurels, should France take too great an advantage of her present.

The last question is, with whom shall Prussia treat? Will she negotiate with Favre, Keratry, Rochefort and the *Comuille* associated with them, who represent only a contemptible minority of the people of France, who have risen to power on the back of a Parisian mob? We think when the King arrives in Paris, he will at once establish such a government as he considers competent to guarantee the execution of the treaty to be made, or he will, in his quality of conqueror, summon notables to declare what kind of a government shall be established.

It is not impossible that he may consider the Empire to be the only feasible government, and in that event the way may be paved for the Emperor's return to Paris. The French might do worse than to recall the Empire.

Thanks to Mr. Black, of Ellis' news depot, opposite the Postoffice, for papers, also for a copy of Frank Leslie's Illustrated News, containing a fine bird's eye view of the seat of war.

Details of the Surrender of the Emperor.

Our correspondent of the New York *Times*, who was at the headquarters of the King of Prussia in front of Sedan, and witnessed the surrender, thus describes the meeting:

"The meeting between the Bavarians and the French officers arrived to get in negotiations themselves there, working their way forward from house to house. About 4 o'clock we heard a fight for the possession of the ridge above Bazille. The place was swept on all sides by the Prussian fire. At this point of vantage was the Prussian 24-gun battery. Gallantry there could no longer be a shade of doubt as to the ultimate fate of Sedan. About 4 o'clock there was again a sudden explosion of the cannonade along the line. Many were the speculations as to the cause, but nobody seemed to divine the truth. You pass under of our armies, four minutes later, we saw a officer, escorted by a trumpeter, coming at a hard trot up the street from Sedan to Bazeilles. One of the Uhlans, carrying a duster on a fagged stick, was the messenger, turned out a French Colonel come to ask the terms of surrender. After a very short conversation between the King and Count Moltke, the messenger was told that, of at least 80,000 men and an important fortress, it was necessary to send an officer of high rank. You are therefore to return with the report and tell the Governor of the Fortress that he must immediately treat with the King of Prussia. If he does not arrange an hour our guns will again open and you may tell the commandant that it is no use of his trying to make any terms than unconditional surrender. The parlementaire rode back with his message, and when he was fairly out of sight his mission was most eagerly canvassed. At half-past 6 o'clock there arose a cheery from among the members of the King's Staff. "Der Kaiser Kommt Da." And then came a loud hurrah. Soon people began to look anxiously for the coming of the Emperor. In ten minutes the General Reilly rode up with a letter for the King of Prussia. As he left the French General was in the slender escort of cuirassiers, dragoons we had with us was drawn up in line, deep behind the King. On the front of the house was the staff, and twenty in front of them again stood his Majesty King William of Prussia to receive General Reilly. That officer, as we learned, was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King William. The Emperor of the French wrote: "As I cannot die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at your Majesty." [Ne pouvant pas mourir à la tête de mon armée, je viens mettre mon épée aux pieds de votre Majesté.] On receipt of this most astounding news there was a brief consultation between the King and the Crown Prince, who came over from his hill on the left of the line of fires. Count Bismarck, General Von Moltke and Von Roon. After a few minutes conversation, the King sat down on a rush-bottomed chair beside a table on another chair held as a table two aides-de-camp to the Emperor, begging him to come next morning to the King of Prussia's headquarters at Vendres.

When the King had written his letter he handed it to General Reilly, who at once mounted to General Reilly, who at once mounted to General Reilly, who at once mounted