The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 23, 1870.

DEFENSE OF THE FRENCH FORTIFIED PLACES.

Our contemporary, the *Times*, in late editorials, has recommended that the French authorities should surrender their capital and other fortified places, because in its opinion further resistance was useless and therefore could not be justified. In a sense directe we undertook (on our French side) to show how ingloriously it would be in the troops to lay down their arms in an unconditional surrender, before a full defense had been made and before the great resources of France had been drawn upon to a much larger extent than they yet have been. It is true that great battles have been fought and serious defeats sustained, but that is not sufficient reason for a general surrender. There is yet in France millions of courageous hearts and strong arms who have confidence in their ability to prolong the struggle. What were these powerful fortifications around Paris built for if not to enable the capital of France to resist a siege? Will it be dishonorable in the commander of a strong place to surrender when he has exhausted all resistance, how much more dishonorable would it be in a great nation like the French to open the gates of their magnificently fortified capital before they had even attempted to defend it? What sort of terms could a conquered people expect to receive from their foe, who should abandon the struggle in so ignominious a manner? Such a spirit may animate other and more cordial nations, but assuredly the French people have never yet been characterised as a quality so dastardly and would the entire to their history, were they now, to make such an exhibition of themselves. If they may be overpowered by a superior force, yet they will at all events preserve a sort of self-respect if not their military fame.

The German *Gazette* goes farther than the *Times*. In its comments upon the defense of that devoted city of Strasbourg, which challenges the admiration of brave men everywhere, it indulges in epithets towards its heroic commander, which can only reflect upon those who employ them. The *Gazette* is thoroughly intimical to Gen. Ulrich and betrays towards him a venom which seems almost to be personal. It reserves for him, in the event of capitulation, only to malefactors and murderers. It holds that the defense is indefensible because useless. This may be so, but how is Gen. Ulrich to know the fact? It is not his duty to his government and his countrymen, who are now looking to him with so much confidence and admiration to stand firmly his post until he has been forced to surrender? How does the *Gazette* know that relief may come to him? Are there not armies in France in the course of organization which may yet march to his succor? His defense not sustained a bombardment for several weeks already? Gen. Ulrich has given proof that he is of the stuff of which heroes are made, and we believe he will do nothing unworthy of the nation whose officer he is. As a patriot, as well as soldier, he ought to continue his resistance until his means of defense have been exhausted, and until in his judgment it would be criminal to prolong it. So long as he has war material and men to use it, a soldier will appreciate his bravery and determination to hold out to the last. He should finally fail, he may and ought to consider resistance will not be without it, bear upon present and future generations.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

We understand the situation in France thus: The investment of Paris goes on without regard to negotiations for peace on the part of Mr. Jules Favre and his associates. The King does not refuse to receive Mr. Favre and hear what he has to say because that does not involve the loss of any time or delay military operations. But he receives him only as a citizen—not as a minister of France. He may communicate to Mr. Favre the terms of peace imposed on France by the North German Confederacy and co-operate with him in any effort he may wish to make looking to the repeal of the French people to those terms, so as to have that consent expressed in a manner which will bind them, but the King will not restrain the operations of his army which have for their object the investment of Paris. He may delay the bombardment until the Constituent Assembly has been called together and have time to act upon the terms to be submitted to them. In the meantime the bombardment of Strasbourg will go on, also the investment of Metz, if the king should see fit. That is to say he exists no agreement with Mr. Favre further than a promise to wait for the action of the legal representatives of the people before proceeding to extremities.

It seems to be confirmed that the French have repulsed the Prussians in the neighborhood of Paris, and we presume that Mr. Jules Favre in his conference with the King undertook to make no agreement for the cessation of defensive measures, on the part of the French army.

St. Louis Hotel.

We are gratified to be able to state that the business men of the Second District have so far responded to the appeal which has been made to them, in the matter of opening the St. Louis Hotel the coming fall, and to subscribe the sum of four-teen thousand dollars ($14,000) towards the amount required by the proposed lessees, Messrs. Bartels & Wiswesser. The business of real estate in our district have yet to do their part in this enterprise, and we cannot believe they will suffer it to fall through for want of the small sum ($11,000) needed to make up $25,000. The money is to be appropriated to furnishing the Hotel, which is to be under the management of competent and trustworthy men. Their success can hardly be considered problematical. All they ask is a loan of the money, for the use of which they promise to pay eight per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly. We think they can do it easily, and that there is little or no risk on the part of lenders, while an access of business in our district the coming winter may be regarded as a certainty, if we offer inducements to visitors to take up their quarters in this part of the city.

Is it possible there are not fifty men in the Second District willing to invest $500 each in this Hotel scheme?

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—The *Hearth and Home*, a finely illustrated family journal, for a high character, hitherto issued by Messrs Pratt, Bates & Co., has been purchased by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, and will be published with the *American Agriculturist*. Messrs. S. M. Pettengill & Co., whose great Advertising Agency, established in 1848, is one of the largest and most reputable in the world, find that their extensive business requires their exclusive attention, and they therefore transfer *Hearth and Home* to the new Publishers, whose long experience and abundant facilities will enable them not only to maintain the past high character of the paper, but to add materially to its value. The new Publishers also announce a reduction of the terms to $3 per year. The change will not at all disturb the *American Agriculturist*, which will continue on its long-established and popular footing. The Illustrations and reading matter of the two journals will be furnished from now to the end of 1871 (15 months), at the yearly subscription rate, viz.: for the *Hearth and Home*, at $3; the *Monthly American Agriculturist*, $1 50; or the two for $4.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This amount will buy a bottle of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all diseases incident to infants and children.

YOUNG HEADS OR AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer necessary to look to darken gray hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment; no stickiness, no darkened bottle.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. 1t

Trains on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad are now running to Red Gap, seven miles from Elyton. Mr. Sparks informs the Elyton *Herald* that the road would be sure to reach Elyton by the 1st inst.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The Clergy of France Favoring the National Defense.

Engagements During the Investment of Paris.

The Prussians Cut the Orleans Railroad.

Great Activity Among the Troops at Tours.

Siege of Strasburg Vigorously Pushed.

Assault on Toul Reported Abandoned.

Naval Duel to Take Place in Japanese Waters.

Demands of the Germans Military Authorities.

HOME NEWS.

Fish's Instructions to Washburne.

Virginia Republican Convention.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 22.—It is impossible now to separate the political from the military question; to understand one you must understand the other. There are two different powers in Paris: one official: the provisional government, which satisfies nobody, but is accepted and tolerated by everybody. The other is the Central Republican Committee, composed of four delegates from each arrondissement, or delegates. These four delegates are selected from twenty-five delegates elected by the people in every arrondissement. They are in constant communication with the population, during the day, through the 21 delegates remaining in the Arrondissement, and at night by public meetings.

A special Committee of 5 remain permanently day and night at the sitting of the Assembly.

These 3 delegates constitute the Committee of Paris.

The International Association of Workingmen has been the cradle of that powerful organization which is especially odious to the bourgeois and a source of fear to the Government, but it has the deepest root in the hearts of the people.

The Government sent a message to the Government asking for immediate measures; first, to transfer the police from the central government to the municipalities; the election of the magistrates; the abrogation of every law or decree interfering with absolute freedom of speech, of the press, or of the meetings of the association.

Second—Appropriation of the necessaries of life to every citizen; the abolition of the octroi; the suppression of the gendarmerie, and the formation of a National Guard, and the Rhine is so effectually guarded that bands of Alsatian sharpshooters and peasantry are constantly crossing, and being at free quarters in the Baden villages of the right bank. The trains of the Basle and Freiburg Railway, he says, were stopped by them one day last week, the road having been destroyed for several miles near Mulheim, which village was laid under contribution and in great part burned. The same fate overtook, a few days before, the villages of Neuenburg and Schlingen. Much indignation exists in Mayence and Carlsruhe at the condition of this part of the Grand Ducal territory.

London, Sept. 18, Evening.—The accounts of the *Herald* special correspondent at Rouen, as to the actions around Paris, which appeared yesterday telegraphed, are confirmed to-day. The Prussians were finally driven from their battery at Juvisy. Another smart engagement at Athis, Ris and Donetry, compelled to abandon Cabeill and fall back to eastward toward Melun.

Our special at Rouen telegraphs that a new attack was made early this morning by the Prussians in force upon Juvisy, which was successful. The attacking column pushed on through Albion and Villeneuve-le-Roi to Choisy-le-Roi and Ivry, where they were met by a French force, and after a smart engagement of the line and ten battalions of the Gardi Mobile, which drew them under the fire of the Fort Ivry. In this street fight the terrible execution, and the French fought splendidly. At the last accounts the Prussians were in full retreat through Choisy-le-Roi and Villeneuve. The loss on either side is not known, but it must have been considerable, as the fighting was severe and at close quarters.

A *Herald* special correspondent at Paris, on the 17th, writes: The large force that has been marching out of Paris Wednesday, occupies Villacoublay.

Two Uhlans captured at Maux and brought to Paris were followed through the streets with imprecations and insults.

Cannonading was distinctly heard at Paris this morning.

The Prussians appear to be advancing simultaneously by the Ourcay Canal and Sèvre Valley to keep the chain of hills from Cour de France, above Juvisy, to Athis, Albon and Villeneuve de Roi. Porte Noire, Romainville and Aubervilliers will probably be the first attacked on the east, and Chevanton and Jory on the south.

The Germans vs. the Negroes.

It is a noticeable fact, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that in Missouri at the present election, after the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the negroes and the Germans are arrayed in solid bodies against one another. Under the lead of their able and eloquent Senator, Carl Schurz, the Germans declare for the removal of political disabilities from all men, and for the overthrow of the protective tariff. The negroes, strange to say, who themselves have just entered upon the exercise of political rights, now favor their denial to a large class that represent the wealth and intelligence of the country. The Rebs go back upon the principle by which only they have been franchised, and justify the arguments of their opponents by adopting them. This is a fact which the Germans in Missouri should be followed by their countrymen in all the States. Why, for instance, should the Germans of Cincinnati vote for Perry and Stevens for Congress, who favor the same obnoxious policy that has led to the uprising in Missouri? The frugal and thrifty Germans want the wounds in the South closed, and their troublesome sore healed, instead of being kept open to irritate and annoy. They did not give political rights to the negro for the purpose of depriving whites of them, and they will not so manifest their intentions by their vote in Ohio, as well as in Missouri. They are under obligations to Mr. Sumner, General Carl Schurz, who introduced the amendment, resolutions in the Chicago Convention, in 1868, claimed its fulfillment as following:

"Let the pledge be made, the time has come to redeem it, and he felt sure that the people of the State of Missouri would redeem it. [Applause.] What were the issues at the present moment before them? The question to be discussed was not negro suffrage, for that has been decided. It was not a single one of the great questions that agitated us in former years. There was but one issue now before us, and that was the re-enfranchisement of those who were against us in the rebellion, and who were now to be taken back into the Union of free people, and who were to assist in developing the prosperity and the glory of the country."

Gloomy Picture.

The *Constitution*, of yesterday, has the following gloomy picture of the situation up at Atlanta. We second the proposition for a benefit to drive the rotten concern now running up there, but what is on sense against 20 a day?

"We are rapidly drifting to the conclusion that the sentiment of Georgia should emphatically demand the immediate adjournment of the present Legislature. Scarcely is one institution measure killed before another is sprung. One devilry is hardly cold before another is hatched. The people are trembling all the time in anticipation of wrong and oppression. The Governor is confronted with every vile conspiracy against the prosperity of the State. The lobbies are besieged by unscrupulous adventurers with wicked schemes to bribe through, or trick through, or force through of unholy combinations. If the honesty of the body is all right on a question, the strongest fears are rife that its capacity will be at fault. Expensive time is consumed in disgraceful measures that bear the stamp of rascality so strongly, that they should be killed instantly, with condemnation for the author.

There were one hundred and fifty delegates present, representing every county in the Commonwealth. Among the delegates were U. S. Senator Lewis, Congressmen Porter and Platte, ex-Gov. Wells and Judge Lucas.

John A. Harman, of Augusta county, was chosen President of the Convention.

Richmond, Sept. 22.—The Republican Congressional nomination Convention for the First District of Virginia, yesterday nominated Dr. Norton, (colored) for Congress. The white members of the Convention then withdrew and nominated Dr. W. Douglas, (white). The contending parties agreed to-day to submit their differences to the National Executive Committee for arbitrament.

New York, Sept. 22.—Arrived out—Steamships India, Britannia, France and Ottawa.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 22—Evening.—Cotton dull; uplands 9½d; Orleans 9½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation. Naval Stores firmer.

London, Sept. 22—Evening—Consols 93⅛; Bonds 92⅞.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull and easier. Sales to-day 150 bales. Uplands 18½c.

New York, Sept. 22—Money 5@6, with exceptions at 7. Sterling 109¼@109¾. Gold 113⅝@113¾. Governments closed firm, though a fraction of the highest figures of the day. 6s, 113. Southerns dull but steady. Tennessees are a little firmer on account of the anticipated purchases to pay for the delinquent roads which are advertised for sale by the State Commissioner.

Tennessee's 62¼, new 65¾; Virginia's 65, new 64; Louisiana's 71, new 69; Levee 74; Eights 86; Alabama 5s 100; 5's 68; Georgia 6's 88; 7's 90; North Carolina 56¾, new 36¾; South Carolina's 69, new 68.

New York, Sept. 22.—Money irregular and was easier in the afternoon, on the announcement that the Government had purchased extra million dollars of bonds. Brokers balances were loaned at 5; prime discounts 7@9.

There was but little doing in business paper outside of the banks. Gold was steady during the entire day, but closed drooping.

The extra million bonds which were purchased by the Treasury were discovered before the awards were announced.

The large offering of nearly nine millions tended to check the previous buoyancy. The fluctuations of the day were confined to a quarter. 6s, 113; 6s, 113⅛; new 110¾; 6's same 99s 110¾; 10-40s 106⅝.

Baltimore, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull but not lower. Sales today to date 1,500 bales. Receipts 57; exports coastwise 30; stock on hand 1600.

Memphis, Sept. 22.—Cotton dull, 16½c. Sales to-day 250 bales. Receipts 174.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Sept. 22.—The weather is clear, with the thermometer at 86. River stationary.

The steamboat Edinburgh, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, struck a snag near Island 40, and sank in six feet of water. The Hon. Mr. Louis took off her passengers and live stock, and transferred to the Richmond. The wrecking boat Eckert has gone to raise the sunken boat, which, it is thought, can be easily done.

[Previous Impression.]

Washington Sept. 22.—There is considerable excitement here in official circles about the new Minister to St. James. Rumors are rife that the Minister will be prominent man mentioned for the position.

London, Sept. 22.—Cotton market steady; Uplands 9⅝@9¾d. Orleans 9⅝@9¾d. Estimated sales 12,000 bales.

LATER.—Cotton tending down; breadstuffs rather easier.

New York, Sept. 22—Noon.—Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat and corn dull and unchanged; pork quiet, $25 25; lard quiet, steam 13c; cotton dull, 18½c.

Cotton market dull; Uplands 18¼c, Orleans 18¾c; sales 650 bales.

Turpentine 39½c; rosin weak, strained $1 80, fine $2 50.

New York, Sept. 22—Noon.—The bid for Government bonds today reached nearly nine millions. The highest bid was 10 and the lowest 7 and the amount 3200 worth of valuable papers. One of the jewels, worth about $4000, had been traced to a swindler of that city, who, when Mr. Clerk's safe was blown open and robbed of about $300,000 of valuables, principally fine jewels, had stolen about $2000