NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $2 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged each insertion.
Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, per square, $20 net per month.
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No one shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times, and charged with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
ONE YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—16,176.

DEATH OF JUDGE ZENON LABAUVE.

It is not unexpected event, considering the great age and feeble health of the dead, occurred at his home in Iberville parish, on the 26th inst.

Judge Labauve was one of the oldest and most successful legal practitioners in the State. Well-read in the civil law, of whose principles he was deeply imbued, he also possessed in a high degree the judicial faculty. He was a man of few words, but of untiring industry. The fulfilment of a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State, which he occupied for four years, was due to his judicial attributes and prominence in the profession. It reflected credit upon the Executive who conferred the appointment upon him. Judge Labauve was regarded by his brethren of the Bar as a sound, and prudent lawyer. It was a pleasure to plead before such a Judge, so fair and unassuming in his manner. He also exceedingly attentive to the wishes of counsel, both oral and written. Every one felt that Judge Labauve was either conversant with the law or where to find it, and that it would be correctly and rigidly administered by him without fear or favor. No Judge was more conscientious in deciding and he accomplished a great deal of work while on the Bench. Noted for his integrity in public as in private life, he retired from the world at the ripe age of 71 years, enjoying the respect and esteem of all who were acquainted with the worth of his character.

POST-OFFICE DELIVERY.

We have received a communication in which we are requested to call the attention of Post-master Lowell to some irregularities in the delivery of mail matter by the carriers.

It is said that letters and papers left at the Post-office by the Northern mail are not delivered until the day following. It is charged that letters have been lost by carriers with before delivery.

We know no facts going to substantiate the complaints, and general accusations point to nothing. Our correspondent does not furnish any facts. The carrier delivery, as we understand it, is an experiment in New Orleans. It is an innovation upon previous home habit, is has worked well in the other large cities of this country and in Europe. And it should be borne in mind always that no one is bound to give his mail matter through the post. It is only the mail matter of those who request its delivery through carriers that is so delivered. Any one may take his letters and papers to be received at the Post-office till called for, can have so retained. Keeping this in mind there need be no complaint on the score of slow delivery or peculation under the system. As to the appointment of the Postmaster of his employés on account of their political opinions, we think of effecting any change in that direction.

AMERICAN TUNE BOOK," published by Oliver Ditson and Co., Boston. A collection of widely popular church tunes, by a hundred editors, in which the publisher has been to collect and preserve the good, instead of pulling the chaff, the result will be appreciated by all musical musicians; what the people call appetite is best adapted to the people, whatever the critics may say. Neither tunes have been admitted; the purpose of the compilers being to give in this volume such tune as having been thoroughly tested have thereby proved their usefulness and at the same time being approved by the majority of the musical public. A choir or congregation can take book to sing from will hardly find any other, as all that can be called good, substantial church real estate is obtained in this volume.

In the hundreds of tune-books which have been published in the last 30 years, there is, perhaps, not more than one which has presented to the public as many as twenty-five new tunes which have proved widely and permanently popular, and have continued to be extensively used. Many of these books have contained not one single new tune which has endured more than transient popularity.

The new book, by five hundred editors, contains all these popular tunes, and is simply a treasure. It is, as some have expressed it, "the cream of all the tune-books," containing upwards of 1 thousand gems.

It will be seen from the Washington Bulletin to our Postmaster, published below, that no newspaper mail will be made up for those points in Texas that have declared an absolute quarantine against this city. A letter mail will be made up tri-weekly for Hallsville, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, arrangements having been made to have it forwarded from that point:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1870.
Lowell, Postmaster, New Orleans:
Mail only letter mail to Hallsville is Mr. Morgan refuses to carry it. Arrangements are made to have it forwarded to Hallsville.
GILES A. SMITH,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.
In accordance with above will be made tri-weekly—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—closing at 4 p. M.
Respectfully,
C. W. LOWELL, P. M.

The Lever Watch, No. 13,580, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Carondelet-street, New York, January 8th, has worked by me over six months. At all events a variation in time of only 26 seconds, without the slightest variation in rate, proves the same brilliancy of color when purchased.
JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870. 3m

I have for the past eight months carefully timed one of the $12 Oride Gold Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, and find the total variation in its time to be one half minute, 30 seconds and it regulates the same apparatus of gold as when purchased. Several of our men use them for the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.
HORACE W. WITTRAGE,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

PATENT "VITALIA" although transparent and glorious, will darken gray hair to every shade it were before it began to turn. Among the triumphs of Italy it stands preeminent. It is the sweet smelling, and its name is "household word." Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

TAPEWORM—By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Comp. for children, many a doctor's bill is saved, and much suffering averted. See the advertisement in another column.

Taglioni's Visit to the Field of Wœrth.

An opera dancer—one who was Taglioni—has shown in the Twelfth Chasseurs. Her visit was almost cut to pieces at Sarrebruck, and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the anxious mother that Albert was among the slain. Mme Ulrich—for that is her name and her husband is Governor of Strasbourg—declared she did not care for the news, she would travel to Wœrth herself, and not. Credit the fair lady until she had found his body out among the corpses left without burial. The journey lasted a few days to a small village, at which, by dint of perseverance inquiry, she had ascertained a few survivors of the twelfth Chasseurs were gaining fresh strength for a second attack. It was night when she reached the said village, but by the light of an oil lamp she was led to a barn, and of the first chasseur mounting guard asked in confident tones where to find Albert Ulrich. "He's in there," replied the man, pointing to the barn door. The grateful lady rushed on. There, indeed, was the youth, fast asleep between the legs of a horse eating hay. He had crawled there in fancy of the weary, mother, down to the sleeper's warm ankles, when, without awaking him, she slipped the halter off the forehead. What wonder she not have given for an affectionate glance in return? but no, it would be cruel to wake the soldier boy from there worth be the exposition, and she knew he was to fight next day. It is better for that he should gain fresh strength, and so she noiselessly rose once more, looked at the sleeping boy, disturbed by passing dreams, and left the barn.

"I will tell Albert I came and kissed him," she said to the man outside, slipping a coin in his hand.

The next day the Twelfth fought again, and Albert not only lived to be still alive, the mother's kiss to be talisman for life.

It is said that casualties of the war thus far aggregate 400,000. More than one-half of this immense number are either dead or maimed for life.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

An Authentic and Brilliant Description by Dr. W. H. Russell.

Dr. W. H. Russell sends the following account of the battle of Sedan, and the scenes on the field, to the London *Times*. He writes from Donchery on September 3:

The greatest event of our time has occurred under the eyes of those who saw the battle of Sedan. I think the British public must have had enough of battle-field horrors and hospital scenes. There will be plenty of letters describing *Kranken wagen*, burial parties, wounded men, heaps of dead, the hideous reverse of the medal on the other side of which are the bright emblazonments of glory and victory. I will not dwell on the topic, but ask your readers to be content with the assurance that no human eye ever rested on such revolting objects as were presented by the battle-fields around Sedan. Let them fancy masses of colored rags glued together with blood and brains, and pinned into strange shapes by fragments of bones, and then conceive them a bodies without heads, legs without bodies, heads and trunks attached to red and blue cloth, and disembowelled corpses in uniform; bodies lying about in all attitudes.

With Shells Shattered, Faces Blown Off, Limbs Scattered,

bones, flesh and gay clothing all pounded together as if brayed in a mortar, extending for miles, not very thick in any one place, but recurring perpetually for weary hours, and then they cannot, with the most vivid imagination, come up to the sickening reality of that butchery. No night-mare could be so frightful. Several times I came on spots where there were two horses lying dead together in harness, killed by the same fragment. Several times I saw four, five, and six men, four sixes and six horses, all killed by the explosion of one projectile, and in one place there lay no less than eight French soldiers who must have been struck down by the bursting of a shell over a company, for they lay all round in a circle with their feet inwards, each shattered in the head or chest by a piece of shell and no other dead being within a hundred yards of them. A curious and to me inaccountable phenomenon was the blackness of most of the faces of the dead. Decomposition had not set in, for they were killed only the day before. Another circumstance which struck me was the expression of agony on many faces. Death by the bayonet is agonizing, and those who die by the steel, open-eyed and open-mouthed, have such expression of pain on the features, with protruding tongue. A musket ball, which is at once vital, does not seem to cause much pain, and the features are composed and quiet, sometimes with a sweet smile on the lips. But the prevailing expression on this field of the faces which were not mutilated was one of terror and of agony unutterable. These must have been a hell of torture raging within that semi-circle in which the earth was torn asunder from all sides with the repeated tempest of iron hissing, screeching, and whistling into the heavy masses at the hands of an unseen enemy. I cannot imagine anything so trying to the nerves, more than to meet death almost ingloriously in such a scene as that—nothing so maddening to a soldier as to be annihilated without a chance of vengeance—nothing so awful to the fugitive as to see his comrades blown to fragments all around him. It is well that wives and children and fond sisters were spared the sight of their beloved ones, and it is well that in France it is only Germans who will have to deplore the slain. Whether the Prussians buried their dead early—the night of the battle itself—or not, I cannot tell, but their losses evidently must nothing if they were to be estimated by the number of bodies on the field. Soldiers well know how deceptive is the appearance of ground viewed from an elevated point; and during the battle which raged for fifteen miles before and around us there were outbursts of firing from valleys and knolls which seemed purposeless, but which were at once explained when the positions were gained. The artillery fire showed the French had capitulated, and that the Emperor had surrendered, to see great columns of the German army in motion towards the heights over the Meuse, and the Sixth Corps and the Bavarian Corps, in reserve, hastening up in the same direction. But it seems that in

General Wimpffen, When He Heard the Terms,

declared that he would die sooner than sign them. He could not think his situation was so desperate. He was informed that if he preferred the destruction of his army it was his own affair; but to show him that such destruction was inevitable, maps were produced, and the position and force of the corps of the German army and of its batteries indicated. If at noon the capitulations were not agreed to the artillery fire on Sedan would commence.

Gen. Wimpffen was in a deplorable condition, and one which his brave enemies commiserated. He had arrived only two days before from Algeria. He found an army already beaten to his hands. Marshal McMahon was wounded early in the day, struck in the back and hip by a piece of shell or ball, and Wimpffen had to take command of the troops without knowing the Marshal's plans, or even the disposition of the corps on the plateaux over Sedan, except through others. "And now my name will go down linked with a humiliating capitulation for all time." To make assurance doubly sure, and to show that the *gros bataillons* were on the side of the victors, this army of force was made all around Sedan, and when I got to the heights of Donchery the plains at our feet were covered with the masses of the Prussian army. The Wurtemburgers had come up from the direction of Mezieres; the Bavarians were on the right of the second army. The Landwehr were black with troops, and all along them clustered the batteries in position. It was not a bright day, but the atmosphere was as clear and the position of the French admitted of their further study. The Meuse twists in such an extraordinary way that no one would suspect its stream runs in many places right across what seems a continuous champagne and undulating land, and thus it happens that the French bluff above the village of Floing, on which the cavalry charges and many most interesting episodes of the fight went on, comes close to the bluff over Donchery, although the road to it must wind for six or seven miles by the banks of the river, in a course which cannot be seen from the bluff. North of Floing stands a mamelon, or conical hill, with a fenced patch of forest (fire) on the summit. At each side of this wood the Prussian batteries, which brought such ruin on the defenders of the intrenched plateau over Floing, were established.—This hill is about three-quarters of a mile from the village over Floing, and inside the ridge the French were intrenched—a breastworking taking the natural line of the slope, and a series of detached *fourchettes* being formed before the up. Now, it is purely the old *story* of Chlum over again. *Generals ought to watch the weather.* It may be true that Marshal McMahon's force did not permit him to occupy the mamelon. In that case his position was very weak on the northern side, but it was worth making a strenuous effort to do it. At all events, he should have got a great strength of artillery up to it and check Prussian occupation.

But it was a Foggy Morning.

The weather, as well as the *gros bataillons*, helped the Prussians. Their advance and their passage of the Meuse below Donchery, by two pontoon bridges, were unnoticed; so, apparently, was their approach to the wood. The force which Marshal McMahon had at his disposal consisted of the 5th, 12th, Fifth, Seventh and Twelfth Corps, with part of the 1st Corps. It is thought that they may have reached 110,000 men, with 400 guns, but I have no precise information as to their strength in either, nor will it be known for some days. It is almost ridiculous to suppose that McMahon, with an enormous army under his nose, and with a river between him and them, should not have watched most jealously the slightest indication of an intention to throw pontoons across, and have tried to vex and defeat it; but the Prussians believe he was not informed of the existence of the bridges, and that their appearance before Floing was almost a surprise. *Everything ahead the war is a surprise from beginning to end.* The prisoners say it was believed they could hold out for five weeks in the intrenched position they had made. The batteries of the Fifth and Eleventh Army Corps established their confidence. From the plateau of Floing the ground falls towards the Meuse, but retains its elevation and bluff-like formations towards the north, cut by several deep ravines running generally north and south. In one of these hollows, sweeping in a semicircle towards Sedan, lie the villages of La Chapelle, Illey, Givonne, etc. Woods on the summits of the ridges or sections forward, and trees concealed the features of the country from a general view. Sedan itself screens a good deal of the ground from the eye. On the right, towards Bezeilles and over the ridge by which the Prince of Saxony advanced, the woods are so thick as to look like a continuous forest.

The Position.

Any one with a good map (Reyman's Special Karte will do) can get an idea of the position and nature of the ground by filling the line from Cazal by Floing, and so on round by Givonne to Bazeilles, and he can mark the effect by cutting up the ground of the two little rivulets which flow into the Meuse east of Sedan. There were outposts in the villages towards Mouzon, but generally the ground held by the French was inclosed within this semi-circular line. The army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, consisting of three corps and of the Prussian Guards, came to the north and had to deal with the principal force of the French. It was at one time exposed to an offensive movement by which to attack positions most savagely defended, including those which covered the depots. One division of this army was not engaged at all, but the losses were severe. One battalion of the Queen's Regiment of the Guards, the Jaegers, lost 26 officers and 560 men. The Jaegers also attacked Bazeilles and the works in Sedan. The Crown Prince's army on the west, *with the* Fifth and Eleventh Corps attached, and all the divisions of the army, got engaged. The Wurtemburgers waited Mezieres towards Donchery on the left, covering the bridges. The Sixth Army Corps was in reserve. Altogether there were about 170,000 men engaged, and it we take Mezieres to have had 180,000, and count the Bavarians and Saxons, and the troops of Baden and Hesse Darmstadt, we may be assumed for the Prussian force. The disparity in force was, however, more than compensated by the position held by the French as long as it was not bulged in or contracted; but as soon as they allowed their line to be forced they were exposed to a converging fire from the semi-circle closing in from east and west and north, and put in desperate straits. Then there only remained the chance of breaking the fence and of forcing back one or the other army, and their efforts were directed to repulse the Crown Prince of Saxony with the results known by this time to all the world. The Prussian guns were

as Superior in Number as in Power;

in fact, if Marshal McMahon could, he ought to have evaded an encounter with such a force, and would have done so. But what men call fate was upon his track. *The genius of Prussia, in the head of two men, was, humanly speaking, irresistible.* The Emperor and his army were hunted down, fenced in, brought to battle, and overwhelmed in a vast ruin, of which mankind will speak and read as long as history endures.

The Prisoners.

Beyond the town a strange scene presented itself. In the large fields near the railway station there was a body of French prisoners, unwounded, fenced in by a line of Wurtemburgers. They were about 3000 in number, and were of several slightest regiments, comprising all arms, drawn up as if in military order, to receive rations, their officers taking down their names and calling out their numbers.—They were a remarkably fine body of men—taking them all in all. Many were too young—mere boys—but even in their depression, after a night of cold, after a day of terrible trial, they had that military air distinguished from a warlike air which is characteristic of the race.

A Contrast to the Slouching, Shambling look of the men who were guarding them. Turcos and zouaves, lancers, Chasseurs d'Afrique, hussars, cuirassiers, artillery men, chasseurs and line were there in ranks, many lying down, others fast asleep—let us hope happy in their dreams, poor wretches! They had nearly all their great coats and cloaks, but the miserable throng looked as gay as a flower garden, owing to the variety of kepis, turbans and shakos. Farther on lay a great spoil of the Prussian proper—a quadrangle filled with an array without arms—as many men as we can show royalty on a field-day at Aldershot; probably twelve thousand men—such a spectacle I have never seen yet in my life. There seemed to be whole battalions of them—five hundred and six hundred of single regiments. It is very unwise in a military point of view, with prisoners of war if he has not authority to do so, Germans are very jealous on that score, so I could not make inquiries. The men were passive and quiet—no movement, no voices in the multitude. Outside, here and there, like seeking to regain the flock, were wounded men, limping in twos, as if for company's sake, quite free as their captors knew that a man wounded is too sensible to flee from his only chance of rest and care and food. Streaming along the road there was almost unceasing a procession of such objects, now Prussians, now French, and now a Prussian and a Frenchman together, with shattered hands or limpid gait or horrid face wounds. I made for Floing in order to begin.

The Review of the Battle Field.

The road was crowded with regiments and ammunition wagons, and to my wonder, I saw it winding for three or four miles by the river bank towards the village or little town, the steeple of which looks very near the Prince's hill. About a mile outside the village, on the road side, I came upon dead horses, and then I remembered the charge of the Cuirassiers of the Prussian infantry, and the wild confusion of what I thought was a rush of runaway steeds. And so it was, but the riders lay further on—cuirassiers and lancers, who had either attempted to cut their way through or had fallen in pursuit of the Prussians. I regret to say that the sheets I sent from the field contained my notes of the times of the occurrence I observed, as I cannot now reconcile them. There were many cuirasses strewed in the field and by the roadside outside Floing, and there and there among the turnips, wurzel, and potatoes, which the peasants were gathering, lay dead men—all French. But there were no *lances* and needle guns lying about also, and I could not find one single knapsack. After a most irritating ride, getting over useless ground, I got into the village which lies directly under the cliff-like side of the plateau. From the south side there is a steep stony lane, a continuation of it winding up north to it again. The side is in places scarred by patches of vines and vegetables, fenced with stone walls, and enclosures round small cabins. Floing was full of wounded men. The white flag and red cross floated all round; but if needed not that to tell there were victims of the fight here, for pale faces and bandaged limbs were in every doorway and window. The Place was almost impassable, owing to a wreck of arms, chassepots, needle guns, helmets, swords, accoutrements, bayonets, knapsacks, littered over with regimental accounts, papers, "livres" and letters, and wagons and commissariat carts, ammunition boxes, tumbrils—things that had cost poor Frenchmen life, and a great deal of money, for which there was a great deal of return indeed. I pressed my horse up the steep, the beast shuffling and starting at the dead chargers which lay distributed over the side of the plateau over Sedan, except through others. "And now my name will go down linked with a humiliating capitulation for all time." To make assurance doubly sure, and to show that the *gros bataillons* were on the side of the victors, this display of force was made all around Sedan, and when I got to the heights of Donchery the plains at our feet were covered with the masses of the Prussian army. The Wurtemburgers had come up from the direction of Mezieres; the Bavarians were on the right of the second army. The Landwehr were black with troops, and all along them clustered the batteries in position. It was not a bright day, but the atmosphere was as clear and the position of the French admitted of their further study. The Meuse twists in such an extraordinary way that no one would suspect its stream runs in many places right across what seems a continuous champagne and undulating land, and thus it happens that the bluff above the village of Floing, on which the cavalry charges and many most interesting episodes of the fight went on, comes close to the bluff over Donchery, although the road to it must wind for six or seven miles by the banks of the river, in a course which cannot be seen from the bluff. North of Floing stands a mamelon, or conical hill, with a fenced patch of forest (fire) on the summit. At each side of this wood the Prussian batteries, which brought such ruin on the defenders of the intrenched plateau over Floing, were established.—This hill is about three-quarters of a mile from the village over Floing, and inside the ridge the French were intrenched—a breastworking taking the natural line of the slope, and a series of detached *fourchettes* being formed before the up. Now, it is purely the old *story* of Chlum over again. *Generals ought to watch the weather.* It may be true that Marshal McMahon's force did not permit him to occupy the mamelon. In that case his position was very weak on the northern side, but it was worth making a strenuous effort to do it. At all events, he should have got a great strength of artillery up to it and check Prussian occupation.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Capitulation of Strasburg Confirmed.

The Prussians Repulsed at Recon.

Fighting Near Metz on the 22d and 23d.

Internal Government of Paris.

Total Captures by the Prussians Since the Commencement of the War.

Vomito Spreading in Barcelona.

Sudden Deaths from Cholera in Havana.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Sept. 28.—A dispatch just received announces that the Prussians had not entered Orleans. They came near the city, then halted. Then they commenced moving backward toward Paris. The citizens whom they captured, and subsequently released, say that Prince Albert received a dispatch which suddenly changed his plans.

The Prussians have entirely evacuated Fontainebleau. They imposed no tax on the people, but made a heavy requisition for provisions and forage.

Tours, Sept. 28.—A letter dated Paris, September 24, says the population is animated by a warlike spirit. The forts of the capital. The Mobile and the National Guards behave with great calmness and determination.

A zouave who fled in the recent fight without firing a shot, and afterwards attempted to kill the officer who arrested him, has been shot by order of a court martial. Severe measures have been taken with the others who behaved badly. The cowardly zouave who fled was joined with the fragment of the zouave regiment which escaped from Sedan.

The officers of the Bank of France propose to destroy the notes now on hand in case of the danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy.

Preparation has been made to light the city with petroleum if it becomes necessary to cut off the gas.

Rochefort has remarkable influence over the workingmen, who are prepared to defend the city to the last.

The Prussians are orderly up to the 24th. The Prussian reported riots are false.

The gunboats guard the Seine effectively on both sides of the city.

The number of men who have no arms have been detailed as firemen in case of need.

The strictest measures have been taken to insure order. The police force is large and can be speedily be reinforced by the military.

There is no possibility of a lack of water.

Great numbers of women who have organized to take care of the sick are marched through the streets one day with flying banners, and were enthusiastically applauded.

The Bourse is no longer frequented, and scarcely any operations take place there.

The Protestant Pastor Paschaud, in name of the League of Peace, has sent a telegram to the Queen of Prussia as President of the Peace Congress, to Queen Augusta at Berlin. The answer came in the name of the Queen, expressing ardent hope for peace.

Gambetti, Garinet, Pagos and Arago have been added to the Committee of Defense.

Proper measures have been taken to feed the poor.

London, Sept. 28.—The Board for the revision of the Bible has resumed its sessions.

The citizens of Mezieres and Charleville are fugitive; many of them have been welcomed by Belgium. The cause of the terrible origin of the Prussian bombardment of those places by the Prussians.

The question of Italian immunity will be the subject of a plebiscitum.

London, Sept. 28.—The British Cabinet will meet on Friday to consider the question of intervention.

The Prussian corvette Bertha was sunk in Euxine, after a prolonged engagement with three Russian frigates.

The troops in Poland, it is reported, have been strengthened under Germans and the sympathy of the Poles with France.

It is reported that the Belgium militia have been called to the frontier.

Advices from Tours represent that confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the troops in Paris, but impartial observers do not support these statements.

Troops are being mustered in the principal French cities which are not occupied by the Prussians, and large bodies are moving up from the South.

Paris advices to Sunday by balloon represent that perfect order existed in the city.

The Prussians have marched into Orleans.

London, Sept. 28.—There was a grand parade of the Prussians in the courtyard at Versailles yesterday.

The Crown Prince, standing under the statue of Louis the Fourteenth, distributed medals and badges of honor to the soldiers who had distinguished themselves.

The Duke of Wurtemburg was wounded at St. Cloud.

Large numbers of the Garde Mobile are deserting at Paris. Two thousand were shot for insubordination.

King William telegraphs the Queen that the capitulation of Strasburg occurred at 6 o'clock last evening.

Reports thickens that Moltke is preparing for war. The army of the South has been mustered, and the movements of troops toward the Turkish border are ominous.

London, Sept. 28.—*Telegram* special.—The Prussians, in entering Metz, made a requisition for horses. They remained out a short time.

It is their evident intention to sweep through the south of France. The capital has been moved to Poitiers.

London, Sept. 24.—All the Democratic papers in France that survived the Empire have resumed publication.

People from the suburbs of Paris, who had gone into the city for protection, have returned to their houses, whence they were driven by the lawlessness of the Garde Mobile.

(Special to N. O. Times, of last evening.)

New York, Sept. 28.—11:45 A. M.—The Hermann is at sea, hotly pursued by a fast French cruiser. The steamship was seen on the head of steam, and the French vessel in full pursuit.

Another French war vessel, the Bouvet, is off this harbor.

The State Department decides that the French ships have not violated the neutrality laws, but at Baron Gerault's instance the United States war ships are to lie off this harbor to see the neutrality laws observed.

Nine vessels are quarantined at this port on account of alleged yellow fever.

Among them the steamers Rapidan and Western World, from New Orleans, but no cases are reported on board of either.

Gold shows no effect yet from the foreign news.

(Special to N. O. Times, of last Evening.)

New York, Sept. 28.—The startling news comes by cable that Strasburg has fallen. The following dispatch has been received:

London Sept. 28.—An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet has been called. It is rumored, to discuss the question of interference in the affairs of the Continent.

Bruce, the Home Secretary, said in his speech: "It may, at some not very distant time, become the duty of England to offer such assistance to one of the parties to the existing war as shall put an end to the unhappy strife."

Preparations are making to place London in a state of defense.

Bonds 92½.

Advices from Liverpool report cotton flat, with sales of 7000 bales.

New York, Sept. 28.—The Prussians represent that when they entered the city of Strasburg the scenes which met their view were dreadful beyond description. The wounded were thick on all sides testified but too sadly to the precision and destructiveness of the bombardment.

It is stated that the terrible sufferings to which the unhappy citizens were exposed caused Gen. Uhrich to surrender.

New York, Sept. 28.—The reported capture of Strasburg is denied. The fact is represented to be that an armistice has been arranged.

A report comes that Montmedy has fallen.

Prussian military movements are said to assume a certain grave. Ammunition wagons have been ordered to the regular army.

The Prussian *Gazette* censures the United States for recognizing the Republic of France.

Montreal, N. Y. Sept. 28.—Lent's circus train collided with an express train. Director Whitcomb, of the circus, was killed.

The English journals are filled with reports of military movements in different parts of France.

London, Sept. 28.—The ship Uncle Joe, Small, master, of New York, *en route* from Baltimore for Amsterdam, collided at sea recently with an unknown vessel, and has put into Plymouth in a leaking condition.

The bark Masonic, Moore, master, from Antwerp, with an unknown vessel, for New Orleans, put back to Flushing for repairs, having completed them, proceeded on her voyage.

London, Sept. 28.—Offenbach, the opera bouffe composer, has expelled from France as a German. He is now at Martin's Opera, at the performance of the Grand Duchess, he received an ovation from the audience.

London, Sept. 27.—The new Roman Government announces an appropriation of 50,000,000 to defray the expenses of the inauguration of Rome as the capital of Italy.

The enthusiasm of the inhabitants is boundless, and the plebiscitum is expected to be unanimous.

The Pope will probably leave Rome as soon as the result is declared.

Parliament will meet on the 12th prox. to ratify the plebiscitum, and on the 18th the King will make his entry into Rome and alight at Quirinal.

London, Sept. 28.—The new iron-clad steamer Triumph has been launched.

Madrid, Sept. 28.—The vomito is spreading at Barcelona, and people are leaving and business is suspended.

The practical nullification of emancipation is illustrated in advertisements. Writers quote advertisements from Havana offering children for sale and contracts for slave labor, which is practically the continuation of slavery, in violation of the express law of the land.

Brussels, Sept. 28.—The Order of St. Leopold, a manifesto defending the Belgians from discord and inhumanity.

Vienna, Sept. 28.—In the Reichsrath, yesterday, confidence in the Ministry was voted by a large majority.

The first civil marriage was celebrated at this place on the 16th. The groom was a journalist.

Egypt, Sept. 27.—The Prussians attacked Raon yesterday and were repulsed.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—The idea of peace is broached by Thiers at Vienna, that Prussia's demands are in demanding Alsace and Lorraine, are ridiculed on all sides in Berlin.

Medelsohn, Sept. 28.—The articles for the capitulation of Strasburg were signed at two o'clock this morning. Four hundred and fifty-one officers and nineteen thousand men laid down their arms and eight of cheers.

Berlin, Sept. 28.—Provincial correspondence says France vainly hopes to convert defeat into victory. Further carnage would therefore be vain and impious.

Bismark demands, in the name of the French Government, responsibility; France, refusing that, must take the consequences.

There is great rejoicing throughout Germany over the capture of Strasburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Pending the quarantine regulations at Galveston, letters addressed to points in Texas may be supplied from, they should be sent via New Orleans from the Eastern and Middle States, and St. Louis from the Northwest. The Southern mail goes as usual via New Orleans, thence via Red River.

Commissioner Delano resumes his duties to-day.

The regulation for the transportation of imported goods through the country in bond is greatly simplified.

The new issue of the 50 cent notes has been counterfeited.

The Secretary of the Navy has given a positive order to prevent the landing of the Farragut obsequies on the 30th of December. The Departments here will be closed.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Sept. 28.—A. G. Green, Republican, was today elected State Senator from the Petersburg district by 200 over Colonel Wm. Cameron. This is a Republican loss of nearly 300.

The locomotive engineer on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad were killed at Waynesboro yesterday by the falling in of a tunnel.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 28.—F. E. Franklin, Speaker of the House of Representatives, died near this city of disease on the Pearl River. He was an officer in the Federal army from Ohio, but had resided in this State the past three years.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 28.—Dr. F. G. Godbee was stabbed to death last night by a negro at his residence, in Burke county. The murdered escaped.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—The census takers return 822,000 as the population of St. Louis, and the enumeration not yet completed.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Senator Drake, opening yesterday in behalf of the Republicans the bolting Republicans with the party in the city. The report from the various committees for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, showed 12 M. to 3 P. M. showed a decrease of 1,000 in the number of the dead, to which we have added one week ago. Yesterday's report