# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,161


## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Victor Hugo's Address to the Germans.

Mme. George Sand's Salute to the New Regime.

Proclamation of the Mayor of Paris

A Constitutional Convention to be Called.

Preparations for the Defense of Paris.

Prussian Scouts at Montmisac.

The Citadel of Laon Blown Up.

Many of the Prussians Killed and Wounded.

Official Accounts of Prussian Loss at Thionville.

Reported Peace Conditions Greatly Exaggerated.

Meeting Between the King and the Emperor.

Slow Advance on Paris.

HOME NEWS.

Judge Chase Slowly Recovering.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris*, Sept. 10.—Banneville has resigned the Ambassadorship to Rome.

The *Tuns*, from Sedan, on the 3d, says the Emperor, who had passed the worst hours of the night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron in the valley, and on the hill-top batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains, and as far as the eye could reach, hosts of disciplined Germans. His decision was taken.

At 8 o'clock, attended by a few of his staff on horseback, his Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan, on a brougham. Count Bismarck was informed at his quarters, at Donchery, where an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him, and to see the King. Bismarck hastily dressed himself, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside the town. It was away on the field, and therefore cautioned by his own personal knowledge state what occurred as his Majesty alighted. Ihar Bismarck uncovered his head and stood with one hand, and on a sign or request from the Emperor, mounted on. The Count replied: "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred—a few hundred yards outside of the squalid town of Donchery—the humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Bismarck led the way, and we entered it. The room was not inviting. The great Count walked up stairs. The apartment was filled by the hand-loom and the appliances of the weaver. So he placed a couple of neutral States, but I must confess it appears to me that the neutrality of existing small states is being put to a difficult test. Belgium at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications, that I do not think it worth while to make more neutral States, and thus create more dangerous. Secondly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces. Thirdly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces, but make them independent States, but I must confess it appears to me that the neutrality of existing small states is being put to a difficult test. Belgium at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications, that I do not think it worth while to make more neutral States, and thus create more dangerous. Secondly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces. Thirdly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces, but make them independent States, but

*Berlin*, Sept. 10.—The following from the Prussian headquarters, dated at Rheims last night, was received here today: "More than 25,000 prisoners were captured in front of Sedan before the capitulation; 83,000 capitulated with the Sedan, of these there were 14,000 wounded.

There were also 400 field pieces, including 70 mitrailleuse and 150 siege guns, and 10,000 horses and an immense amount of war materials.

*Paris*, Sept. 10.—The suburban residents are ordered to evacuate the zone which is threatened by the guns of the fortifications.

All tunnels on the railroad of the Seine have been blown up.

*Paris*, Sept. 10—Evening.—There is considerable excitement over the favorable news.

It is reported that Bazaine has cut his way through the Prussian army, and is now marching Paris-ward.

The report stiffens the Bourse. Rentes advanced to 54.

The Prussians are leisurely marching on the city.

The French evacuated Chamy as the Prussians appeared and destroyed the railroad.

*Paris*, Sept 10.—The afternoon papers say the Prussians have crossed the Marne and opened the gates on demand of the Prussians. When the Prussian officers and soldiers were inside, the Communists fired the mine, blowing up the citadel, killing and wounding many of the enemy.

Large numbers of the Garde Mobile still continue to arrive.

*New York*, Sept. 10.—Special to the *Herald*.

*Paris*, Sept. 9.—The Government was in session until 6 o'clock in the morning. A proposition to call a constitutional convention to impart formal authority to the Provisional Ministers, was negative—Jules Simon, Garnietta, Pelletier, Jules Terry and Rochefort—5 to 5. The Left Center perfectly law a tie decides the question affirmatively.

It is believed that the Ministry will control the elections which occur on October 16th.

The Democratic Socialist meet nightly. Their object is to obtain power to carry their extreme views.

Some parties who have attended these meetings are warned on pretense of political intrigue that they are calculated to impair national defense.

Every indication is now that Paris will make a terrible resistance, though many believe it is hopeless. Gen. Trochu declares that if the Prussians take the city there loss will be immense, the streets will be barricaded, and the great wower mined.

If the forts and ramparts are carried, the fighting in the streets will be desperate and savage.

Victor Hugo has written an address to the Germans, of which the following is an extract: "You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart; you may take the rampart you will find the barricades; you may force the barricades, and then, who knows the resources of patriotism and distress? You will find the sewers miles of powder, ready to blow whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sanctuary.

You must expect to take Paris, stone by stone, and to kill France in the spot; to kill France by detail in each street, in each house; that great light must be extinguished with great soul.

"Germans! Think awhile before her walls. All transformations are possible, for her obedience gives you the measure of her energy. Paris, dressed in fire, will awake. Her thought will leap from its scabbard, like a sword, and this city, the weakest, was Sybaris, to-morrow may be Saragossa."

Madame George Sands salutes the new regime in the following words:

"The Republic cannot have life in her, since she rises again from her ashes. By the grace of all, the wife of which she was the widow, the Republic lives and lives without a fratricidal strife, behold the third awakening. It is deadly and beautiful, it is not a war, rather, the fourth, for we must not forget that 1830 was political at the beginning. We have fought for her only to lose her. She rises from her ashes with the simple words: "Vive la France."

This then is the nominal state which the cause of the Republic is fighting for, is the inevitable end of the prodigious hull of humanity. It is well, it is the law of intelligence, the manliness of manly development, the adoration of the God of the armies. His name is country and liberty. Hail to the Republic. Hail to the side-de-camp, Hail to the people is near, marching under thy banner after a bloody explation. Thy task is hard, but should it happen to thee to fall once more, then will rise from thee again. The rights of man are immortal.

Signed: GEORGE SAND, NARIAT.

*New York*, Sept. 10.—A Home journal selling that the Prussian government and the people to show a practical sense.

The silence of death should surround a great public peace, and could not give interest by his uncle, Jerome.

Jerome's friends may ponder on his fallen greatness and failure, and imagine hopes to run and endure the Emperor.

The official accounts of the loss at Thionville August 16, shows—Prussians, 626 officers and 15,625 men, and 1832 horses. This account does not include the returns from several cavalry regiments.

*New York*, Sept. 10.—Nancy (in London.—Bazaine is recently fully inflicted a heavy loss on the Saxon Landwehr at Mariemont.

The Prussians have captured a quantity of munitions.

*Florence*, via London, Sept. 10.—There is increasing agitation in Rome. General Cardena has been ordered to cross the frontier if necessary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Sept. 10.—Judge Chase is slowly recovering, and is able to be out.

S. B. Slingerland, of Ohio, Indiana, has been appointed Consul to Brindisi.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department has decided that every cutting machine used in the manufacture of tobacco, whether worked by hand or any other kind of power, must be bonded in the sum of $500. Tobacco kegs must be so constructed as to leave space around the centre between the hoops to admit of attaching stamps, as prescribed in regulations, series No. 5. The Bureau will not admit of stamping any kind of wooden package on the head.

*Paris*, Sept. 10.—Diplomatic corps depart for Tours to-day.

A number of fine houses around Paris have been burned by order of the authorities.

The Secretary of the Bank of France says the crown jewels are not there. The Government took care to save them. They were sent to a place of safety within the city.

A letter from Strasburg says: The condition of this city is better than is usually supposed. There is plenty of ammunition—good—for two months.

Some formidable gunboats are arriving here from Toulon; are iron-clad heavily armed, and draw but little water. They are to be used on the Seine.

Large numbers of cavalry from Sedan have reached Versailles. They will remount and recuperate at short rest, and will watch the environs of Paris.

A mob has threatened the *Figaro* newspaper.

Heavy rains have retarded the march of the Prussians, and trees have been cut down to impede their progress.

Mr. Chase Slingerland, who joined the advancing columns, killing and capturing many of them.

The French Republic has been recognized by Italy and Spain.

The Garde Nationale guard the ramparts at night.

Gustave Flourens is here.

*London*, Sept. 10.—The King of Prussia has given orders that Napoleon be treated as the sovereign of France.

Lord Lyons reported his visit to the King's headquarters is denied.

The *Pleasure* publishes the following special telegrams in its evening edition of yesterday:

*New York*, Sept. 10.—It is reported from London that the Prussian Minister to England says King William will only hold communication and treat for peace with Imperial officers of State.

An unfounded rumor is circulating in Paris that the United States have offered mediation.

Evening advices from Liverpool report more tone in the cotton market, in consequence of the general impression of an early peace.

*New York*, Sept. 10.—Advices per cable report:

Property holders in Paris are alarmed at the approach of the Prussians.

In view of apprehended complications the Russian fleet in the Black Sea has been augmented.

England, thus far, has declined to sanction terms of peace to either combatant.

There are strong indications that the King of Prussia will decline to negotiate with or recognize the Republic in any manner whatever.

Bazaine's continued suspense in the London, Liverpool and Continental markets.

Liverpool advices report cotton dull with sales of 8000 bales.

Specie shipments from this port, per to day's steamer, amount to $750,000.

New York, Sept. 10.—12 o'clock.—Cotton is unchanged. Octobers are quoted at 16½.

Gold is firm at 14.

Sterling is firm.

Advices from Liverpool report cotton dull and irregular, and operations are impossible at raising quotations.

The *Times* publishes the following special telegrams in its evening edition of yesterday:

*New York*, Sept. 10.—Communication between Paris and Lille is reported cut.

The loss of the British iron-clad "Captain" is now given at 400 men, and a fine eight-inch armor and six hundred-pounder guns.

The Scotia, which left this port August 31st, reached Queenstown in seven days and fifteen hours.

Peace rumors are gaining in number but nothing of a reliable character.

Gold shows a slight advance on to-day's heavy shipments.

LIEU OF DANIEL WEBSTER, by George Ticknor Curtis, One of His Literary Executors—in The Volunteer, Fourth Edition, New York—D. Appleton & Co., 90, 92 & 94 Grand Street.—1870.

The reading world is at length supplied with what has long been regarded a great literature—a proper biography of Mr. Webster. It is the production of an eminent scholar, one of his literary executors, who was intimately acquainted with his public and private career. Attempts had been made to write the life of Mr. Webster before it was undertaken by Mr. Curtis, but we are compelled to say that however praiseworthy the intentions of their authors, and however truthful their statements, they were little better than mere sketches or sketches which failed to give us a complete and living idea of the great American statesman and orator.

We have spoken of Mr. Curtis as one of the literary executors of Mr. Webster, and it is proper to state, on his authority, that Mr. Webster expressly desired that whom Mr. Curtis was the one last named. The others were three well-known scholars and world-wide reputation, Edward Everett, George Ticknor and Cornelius Conway Felton, two of whom have occupied the high office of President, and the third Dean of Professor, of Harvard University. All letters, manuscripts and papers relating to Mr. Webster's personal history, and his relations to public life were placed at the disposal of these gentlemen.

It was generally expected that Mr. Everett would have undertaken the work, but his numerous and pressing engagements, to the time of his death, prevented his doing more than add, in his "a full collection of Mr. Webster's works, to which," adds Mr. Curtis, "he prefixed a beautiful and especially written biographical memoir." Mr. Everett was the—that time occupying the post of President of Harvard University, whose special and legitimate duties were of a character so nature as to prevent that fine scholar from preparing so thorough a life of Mr. Webster as the world "would not willingly let die," both on account of the author and his great subject. In 1867, the correspondence of Mr. Webster was published by his lamented son, Fletcher Webster, with the sanction of Mr. Everett, to whose judgment he deferred in accordance with his last instructions.

On Mr. Everett's death it was expected that his successor in the Presidency, Mr. Felton, or his accomplished relative, Professor Ticknor, would have addressed himself to the labor of preparing the great biography; but this expectation was disappointed by the death, in 1865, of Mr. Felton, and by the decided refusal of Professor Ticknor to enter upon the task, further than to furnish to Mr. Curtis, the other surviving literary executor, all the papers left by Mr. Webster containing particulars of his life, embracing those which belonged to Mr. Ticknor's personal relations to Mr. Webster, which were especially valuable. The duty, consequently, ultimately devolved on Mr. Curtis, a gentleman of eminent ability, the legal profession, and an intimate friend of Mr. Webster, to execute the purpose he had entertained, as the author of his brilliant career, in respect to his biography.

Some of the traits of unsanguinity to blind him to the blemishes coupled to his virtues and talents by enthusiastic admirers, Mr. Curtis was moved purely by considerations of friendship and feelings of profound veneration, to undertake a labor from which he could add in justice means, but which he is pleased to call a labor of love, and which he has done so well. Notwithstanding the gravity and statesman-like demeanor of Mr. Webster, which were recognized by his friends, there was a deep fountain of benevolence in his heart, often welling up to the surface, and, by its freshness and sensibility, betrayed the existence of a commanding temperament and tastes, who have how to appreciate his great worth, and to which he was sincerely devoted. Curtis was one of these personal and valued friends, and knowing his worth, Mr. Webster could have confided to no one, for his biography, more given no more convincing evidence to the world of the esteem in which he held him, than by appointing him one of his literary executors, and with the duty of telling the world and the whole truth, regarding his private and public career, the purest and noblest and estimable by which he was actuated.

We can only refer to extracts or our opinion of the excellent production, but it is worth the entire volume. It impressed on the reader the conviction that the author has spared no pains to be just, and to give a true picture of the man, and of the times in which he lived, and of the events, even if it were largely influenced by his political and judicial relations.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Election of Delegates.*—The election for delegates to the Democratic Convention passed off very quietly yesterday, though there was more than usual interest manifested in the result.

The voting kept up till 10 o'clock at night, and the counting closed at so late an hour that we are unable to give the names of but a few of the candidates chosen:

In the Twelth Ward, (Jefferson), C. J. Fox, R. S. Preston and John McCulloch were elected.

In the Thirteenth Ward, (Jefferson), Henry Arbo, E. Riviere and John Baehr were elected.

Sixth Ward—Oictor Grosjean, F. Wm. Nikoll, Robert Brewster, P. J. Robert, Aug. Banner and D. Valeton.

In the Eighth Ward, F. Borge, J. B. Fagot, Pat Swan, John Delaney and Joseph Jacobs were elected.

In the Eighth Ward, John Poustein, J. A. Letten, George Scrot, Octave Daleit, Bernard Wiser and M. A. Calongne are elected.

These are the only returns we could get up to 2 o'clock this morning.

*The Counterfeit Coupons Case.*—The examination of this case was resumed yesterday.

Capt. Badger, Superintendent of Police, recalled—Mr. Bechler, in presence of Mr. Chassaignac, stated that Chassaignac and Hacker first suggested the idea of counterfeiting these coupons; that he furnished the data of the numbers, etc., to be marked on the coupons; that he handed Mr. Canonge a warrant for some $7000 that had been drawn on these counterfeits; that Canonge had sold the warrant for over $4000; that Chassaignac received $2500 of the amount and the rest was divided in Hastings' store, on Delord street.

There have been no Masonic pledges between me and Bechler. Mr. Quacks was anxious to become State's witness. I was careful about making him any promises on that score. He then said the coupons had been printed in Bechler's office, and that he thought Bechler's father was concerned in the affair; and that he (Quacks) had sold a warrant for $12,000 for counterfeit coupons. Falk seemed surprised at this, he called the rascally game played upon him Falk.

When I arrested Chassaignac he denied all knowledge of the affair. I told him he could question Bechler's statement, and he angrily observed to Bechler—"Sir, I am now a different man, and I ask you when I ever had any coupons?" Bechler replied—"I don't know."

When I told him to tell the whole truth, he said Bechler's statement was not true, that Mr. Canonge had received but $1200, with the understanding that he should keep silent. Bechler at first denied any knowledge of the affair, but subsequently revealed the facts, one after the other. I told him that Falk and Jacobs were disposed to relieve him of the blame, provided, totally. I said this to him before he made any statements at all. Part of his statements were perfectly satisfactory. When I asked him to tell what he knew, he said something about Masonry, but I did not give him to understand that I would be any secrecy maintained by me. I used an assumed name when I arrested Mr. Chassaignac, and when I saw him told him I came to see him on the part of Bechler.

At this point it was agreed to continue the case till Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

*Died of His Injuries.*—Mr. Soulié, the cotton broker, of this city, who was stabbed on board of the steamer St. John on her upward trip, Mr. Garrice, is reported to have died on board, on the report lacks confirmation. Indeed, the Captain of the boat reported, at last accounts, that his wound was not considered dangerous.

### Dr. Russell's Account of Napoleon's Surrender.

*London*, Sept. 8.—Dr. Russell writes to the *Times*, from Sedan, on the 3d: When the Emperor, who had passed the weary hours of the night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron in the valley, and on the hill-top batteries posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains, and as far as the eye could reach, hosts of disciplined Germans. His decision was taken.

At 8 o'clock, attended by a few of his staff on horseback, his Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan, on a brougham. Count Bismarck was informed at his quarters, at Donchery, where an officer rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him, and to see the King. Count Bismarck hastily dressed himself and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside the town. It was away on the field, and therefore cautioned by his own personal knowledge state what occurred as his Majesty alighted. Ihar Bismarck uncovered his head and stood with one hand, and on a sign or request from the Emperor, mounted on. The Count replied: "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master." There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred—a few hundred yards outside of the squalid town of Donchery—the humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Bismarck led the way, and we entered it. The room was not inviting. The great Count walked up stairs. The apartment was filled by the hand-loom and the appliances of the weaver. So he placed a couple of neutral States, but I must confess it appears to me that the neutrality of existing small states is being put to a difficult test. Belgium at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications, that I do not think it worth while to make more neutral States, and thus create more dangerous. Secondly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces. Thirdly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces, but make them independent States, but

### Interview with Bismarck—What He Says About Peace Conditions.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent had an interview with Bismarck at the King's headquarters, near Sedan, on the 3d. In response to his inquiry, What were likely to be the conditions of peace demanded by the King of Prussia? Bismarck replied: "Sir, I can reply: There are three ways of stopping an attack on the Rhinish Province: first, we might take Alsace and Lorraine a neutral State, like Luxembourg or Belgium, extending from the former country to Switzerland, and so separating France and Prussia by a belt of neutral States, but I must confess it appears to me that the neutrality of existing small states is being put to a difficult test. Belgium at every moment capable of so many and so dangerous complications, that I do not think it worth while to make more neutral States, and thus create more dangerous. Secondly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces. Thirdly, we might annex Alsace and Lorraine, and hold them as conquered provinces, but make them independent States, but

DEATH OF DR. BEDFORD.—Prof. Gunning S. Bedford, M. D., one of our ablest and most respected citizens, father of Judge Bedford, died at his residence yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock. This sad climax to an illness which has for many weeks chained the sufferer to his bed, was not unexpected by the deceased, or his family. Paralysis some time since deprived him of his powers, and subjected him to the most distressing experience possible, that of utter helplessness. Prof. Bedford has for many years been regarded as the authority on obstetric matters, and his expert evidence in trials of divorce, where the proceedings turned on technical points, would be conclusive. A true friend, a tender parent, an affectionate husband, a skilled physician and a learned teacher, he has gone on, leaving behind a memory fragrant with the purest and redolent with virtues.—*New York Sun*, 8.

SAILED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—The steamship Hartington, Capt. Rankin, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For Boston, A. B. Stevens, A. Wyman, Mrs. Wyman and child, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Ellis and child, Mrs. Ellis and child, Mrs. Ellis and child