NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 124. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1066.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, September 5, 1870.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINÉE.

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MAMMOTH MINSTREL TROUPE

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FOR SALE.—ONE HALF OR THE WHOLE of a tract of 1700 acres heavily timbered land, within ten miles of New Orleans, together with 1500 cross-ties, 25,000 feet cypress lumber, mules, boats, stores, etc. The mill is in good running order, and profitably employed.

One half must be sold, the owner being obliged to leave the State. Apply to

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FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

For further particulars apply to

H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent, 22 and 24 Commercial Place.
jy21

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUAble property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. jy16 tf

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner, of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. jy2 2m

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FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. au9 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets.
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ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 288 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

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WANTED.—FORTY ABLE-BODIED MEN to take off a sugar crop on a plantation nine miles from the city.

None need apply unless competent to work on a sugar estate. Address
au28 2w 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

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BOARD AND ROOMS.—PARTIES DESIRING to do so, may secure pleasant rooms and satisfactory board for the approaching season or for a short period, in that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. Apply on the premises. au2 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD.

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WILLIAM R. BARR,
General Passenger Agent, New York.
W. B. SHATTUC,
General Southern Agent, Cincinnati, Ohio.
fe2 1y

HURRAH, GERMANIA!

The London *Times* publishes the following spirited translation of Ferdinand Freiligrath's song upon the present war:

Hurrah, thou proud and beauteous nymph,
Hurrah, Germania!
Upon the Rhine, with outstretched arms,
Thou stand'st so bold and fair.
Beneath the burning July sun
Thou shout'st with scornful mirth;
Thy sword has quickly been unsheathed
To guard thy sacred hearth.

Thou had'st no thought of war and strife
In joy, and rest, and peace.
Throughout thy fields the happy toil
Of harvest did not cease;
By clang of scythe, midst festive round
Thy golden sheaves did shine,
Then sudden came another sound,
The war-horse o'er the Rhine.

Thou's cast the sickle in the corn,
Flung far the harvest wreath,
Sprung up upon this sudden call,
With bated, angry breath
Then joyfully thou clap'st thy hands,
Will thou? The fault be thine;
Up, up, my children, every man,
"The Rhine, the Rhine, the Rhine!"

A rustling o'er the German sea!
And o'er the Northern bays!
The Oder marches to the field,
The Elbe her hosts arrays,
Neckar and Weser, too, advance—
Old feuds are past and gone;
Even the Main stream joins the ranks
For Germany is one.

Whatever now shall come, may come,
Stand fast, Germania!
This is our German honor's day,
Woe to thee, Gallia!
Woe! that a robber's greed has pressed
The sword into thy hand!
Curse him! now let our sword be drawn
For German home and land!

For hearth and home, for wife and child,
For every precious right,
To guard it from the invader's power
We arm us for the fight;
For German truth and German tongue,
For German rule and sway,
For German custom honored long,
Hurrah! to war's array!

HOW BAZAINE WAS BOTTLED.

Interesting Letter from Verdun.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The New York *Times'* letter from Verdun says: "Let me sketch the position of the French army as I understood it to be on Sunday, the fourteenth. The main French force lay in a semi-circle in front of Metz, facing westward. They had a large detachment of Decan's corps thrown about four and a half miles to the front of Metz, at Pangeon, on the little river Nied, which flows northeast to the Saar. A part of the heavy baggage trains had already the day previous been sent across the Moselle by bridges under cover of the guns of Metz, on the road to Verdun, and Bazaine was only holding his troops at Metz until he could effect a retreat in light order. The German armies of the Saar and Rhine were, however, determined to prevent Bazaine from retreating on Verdun, and, joining his forces with the new levies of France, form a formidable line of defense along the valley of the Meuse, between Verdun and Commercy.

Steinmetz on Sunday again opened the ball, and pressed forward his skirmish line upon the outposts of the great French detachment thrown forward at Pagne. He desired to prevent them crossing the Nied on their pontoons to join the main army to the rear. So hot became the fight that, to save their advance force, Bazaine was obliged to bring forward a large part of l'Admirault's corps, which brought on a fierce engagement that opened about three or four o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until dark. The result was that after several repulses of the Germans the French troops were finally forced back to the protection of the small works to the east of Metz. The losses were very heavy on both sides.

Upon the forcing back, on Sunday, of the whole French army to the protection of the guns of Metz, the army of the Saar, consisting of the Seventh Westphalian and the Eighth Rhenish corps, with the Brandenburg division of cavalry, deployed from the right and left from their massed position in front of Metz, the cavalry taking the extreme right, and stretching its outposts almost to Thionville on the north. This army, under Steinmetz, numbers over 70,000 men of all arms, and has 180 cannon. Meantime Prince Frederick Charles was deploying his magnificent army of the Rhine to the left, hurrying horse and foot for Pont-a-Mousson, about ten miles above Metz, on the Moselle, to cross and cut off Bazaine's retreat toward Verdun. Prince Charles has probably under him 200,000 men; the first East Prussian, second Pomeranian, third Brandenburg, fourth Magneburg and Thuringia, North Schleswig-Holstein, tenth Hanoverian, and twelfth Saxon corps, and a few small divisions of infantry, five cavalry divisions, and 110 batteries, with 660 guns.

The German movements have been so well timed, that on the same day, the fourteenth, a large detachment from the army of the Crown Prince made its appearance in front of the old fourth-class fortification of Toul, commanding the railway track between Nancy and Commercy, and demanded its surrender, which, of course, was refused. On Sunday night and Monday morning, the fifteenth instant, therefore, found the Prussians in motion, but occupying a semi-circle, with its concave side to the westward. Steinmetz on the right, and facing Metz, with his pickets almost at Thionville; Prince Frederick Charles in the centre, and the Crown Prince, Frederick William, on the left, stretching across the Nancy and Paris railway at Toul, with his cavalry outposts thrown forward to Commercy. Under the Crown Prince there are perhaps 150,000 men, including the Wurtemberg and Bavarian troops, sixth cavalry division, eleventh Hesse and Nassau corps, sixth Silesian, fifth Posen, and the splendid corps of Guards, also between 400 and 500 field pieces. Opposed to this vast army the French had the Army of the Rhine, under Bazaine, at Metz, consisting of about 180,000 men, and some 600 field pieces, and the reserves and new recruits at Chalons, consisting of 100,000 of the Garde Mobile, and the various troops from Africa and other sections hurried forward to swell the ranks and meet the force of McMahon, retreating westward.

Monday, the fifteenth, Bazaine commenced his retreat in earnest. He had given the Germans such desperate repulses the previous day, that it was thought but slight obstacle could be opposed to his retiring on Verdun. The main force took the southern and direct high road, but nearly 60,000 men were pushed along the northern road, which branches off from the main one at a point almost within reach of the heavy guns of Metz, and by a somewhat longer route reaches Verdun via Etain. All day Monday, however, these two roads had been secured by the German Uhlans, who had, in small detachments, frequent intercourse with the Second Chasseurs d'Afrique, the latter always clearing the roads of the former. On Monday, also, Prince Frederick Charles had succeeded in massing a large body of troops to the southwest of Metz, on the left of the Moselle, having been engaged all Sunday night in crossing in battalions over Pont-a-Mousson bridge.

On Monday evening the main bulk of his army occupied a line facing northward on the south side of the main road from Metz to Verdun, and ready for a dash on the retreating force of Bazaine, who were thus brought to a stand and forced to give battle. The force of Steinmetz, or a large part of it, at least, had in the meantime crossed the Moselle, at a point about two-thirds the distance from Metz to Thionville, north. It was headed by the Brandenburg division of cavalry, that came down with a dash, and without waiting for their supports, forced the divisions of the French army on the northern road to give battle at Doncourt. Bazaine's army, therefore, of some 180,000 men, were brought to a stand between Marsla-Tour on the main road, and Doncourt on the Metz and Etain road. Froissard found himself engaged at Doncourt with the same troops he had fought tenaciously at Forbach. It would appear that Prince Charles waited in the south until the guns of the Prussian divisions on the north assured him that the right wing of the French army was well engaged, for the attack on the main road did not commence until nine o'clock in the morning of the sixteenth.

Every available regiment appeared to have been engaged on each side. The French, however, fought with desperation, for they all recognized that the effort was one on which hung the fate of France. They rolled back every charge of the Germans, and on all sides repulsed them. So far as the field of victory goes, without calculating the great general object of the battle, the French troops were gloriously victorious, and when it closed at twilight, the sturdy defenders of France occupied the field of battle. The German army had, however, obtained its object, which was to stop the retreat of Bazaine, and in this view, and its probable subsequent advantages to Germany, may be considered the greatest victory they have won up to this time. The result of this battle of the sixteenth will probably be that Bazaine will be forced within the lines of Metz. Here he will find it difficult to feed such a large army. I do not believe, however, the position is so extremely critical for France as it might appear at first sight.

It is no easy matter to invest Metz with such an enormous army as the French have there. For this army, perforce compact, will not fail to deal perhaps some fatal blows to an enemy who is obliged to run his lines of investment over a long distance, and have them cut by a river. It is probable, however, that no investment of the city can take place under the present circumstances, but that Bazaine will make many efforts to break through the line of his enemies.

BREMEN, August 31.—Letters from the Prussian headquarters explain how Bazaine's attempt to escape from Metz was defeated. A copy of certain instructions of Bazaine was found near Metz, from which the Prussians learned that the enemy was to retire in two bodies, one by the high road to Mars-la-Tour and Verdun, and the other by the Conflans turnpike. This plan was disconcerted by the Prussian attack on the 14th. The French subsequently took the road *via* Briey, but were again repulsed and finally driven back in the battle of the 18th to the walls of Metz. There they have since been confined, their only way of escape being to cut a passage through the Prussian line, which they have not attempted.

Academy of Music.

We dropped into the Academy of Music yesterday, and found workmen still busy in putting finishing touches to the various redecorations made in preparation for the coming season. The preparations will be all complete before to-morrow evening, when the theatre will open.

At various points about the town small crowds may be seen gazing in open mouthed admiration at works of pictorial art embellishing fence or some blind wall. These artistic delineations represent Billy Emerson (in various colored characters), who, with his troupe will open the season at the Academy. We expect to see a crowded house on Monday evening at the first theatrical exhibition of the season.

Our Extra Yesterday.

The glorious news of the surrender of the Emperor of France and the army of Marshal McMahon startled our people from their morning reveries yesterday, and the "Extra REPUBLICAN," communicating that cheering intelligence, was cried by the newsboys fully twenty minutes before an extra was issued from any other office.

The REPUBLICAN is always ahead in all news of paramount importance, and will continue to be the first journal in the city to communicate great events to the public.

The Prussian Anaconda.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Tuesday had a long double-leaded editorial, from which we make this prophetic extract:

To-day's advices indicate that the anaconda movement, which seeks to surround and crush McMahon, is well under way. With his head resting at Metz and Thionville, the huge Prussian boa extends its coils round through Bar-le-Duc, Chalons and Rheims, hoping to sweep McMahon into its fatal embrace as Bazaine already has been. Unless he can break through these meshes, unless he can sever and smash the coils which now slowly but surely contract about him, McMahon is lost, and the dashing Uhlans may water their horses in every French stream from Calais to Toulouse.

The General Superintendent writes, that the rental arrangement, by which the Freedmen's Bureau has been aiding benevolent organizations in sustaining schools, expired on the first of July last. Congress failed to make an appropriation for the continuance of the work. Arrangements can not be renewed the coming term. He hopes societies will make all possible appeal to their patrons, and put forth the most vigorous efforts at least to prevent the schools in the South from decreasing.

The German ladies of this city, assisted by sympathizers of the opposite sex, will hold a fair for the benefit of the wounded Prussian soldiers, at the Turners' Hall, corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets, commencing on the thirteenth instant and continuing eight days. The object of this fair appeals to the sympathies of the great mass of our citizens, and we hope its results will be successful.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON CANAL STREET AT AUCTION.—The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction tomorrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, five lots of ground, with all the improvements thereon, situated on Canal street, between Galvez and Miro, Second District. For full particulars, see advertisement.

ASSESSMENTS NUMBERS TWENTY-SIX, TWENTY-SEVEN, TWENTY-EIGHT AND TWENTY-NINE.—See special notice column, death of Frank Lois, John Brennan, Robert Wynne and J. W. Sessions, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association of Louisiana, 199 Carondelet street.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell at auction to-morrow, half-past four o'clock P. M., on the premises corner of St. Joseph and Commerce streets, First District, the contents of a barrel factory.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the contents of store No 62 Magazine street will be continued to-morrow a half-past ten o'clock A. M.

Gresham, bookseller, sends us a copy of "Robinson's First Lessons in Mental and Written Arithmetic," published by Ibison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York and Chicago. It appears to us to be worthy the attention of school directors.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, mischievously says:

It is understood that Dr. Newman, having thrashed out Brigham Young on polygamy, will now try his hand on Jim Fisk, Jr., who, it is said, introduces a new wife to his friends at Long Branch every time he goes there.

OUR WHARVES AND LEVEES.

Repairs and Improvements.

That branch of the Department of Public Improvements relating to wharves and levees is particularly active at the present moment, as may be seen by an inspection of what is going on at the various landings.

We learn that the city administration is making thorough repairs all along the river front wherever it is necessary, in some instances entirely renewing the wharves.

A large amount of repairs is needed, and a great deal of heavy work is to be done. For instance there is full two hundred and fifty feet of the ship landing, in the neighborhood of Montegut street, sunk down some fifteen feet below its proper level, the sinking being caused by the falling in of the river bank. To repair this properly, and in time for the winter business, will involve no small portion of labor; but the energy of the Administrator of Public Improvements, General West, is well known, and the City Surveyor Mr. Bell, is pushing forward the work with commensurate rapidity.

The necessity for repairs of the wharves above the Third District does not arise from the caving in of the river banks, but is caused by wear and tear. These wharves have not been repaired for several years, and the necessity of renovation in many places is imminent.

From Canal street downward, about eleven hundred feet of wharf have been made entirely new, except some of the inside piles. This newly constructed wharf is made with a solidity and an attention to strength and resistence of wear and tear that altogether surpasses any wharves ever before constructed in New Orleans. The platform at this landing is about ninety feet wide, and that part which slopes toward the river, or "apron," is thirty feet wide, making a total width of one hundred and twenty feet. This wharf is raised some inches above its former level, and the space behind is filled up with batture dirt. When this has had sufficient time to "pack" or settle, it will be covered with shells, of which there are already twenty thousand barrels on the ground ready for use, and more are arriving daily. It is the intention of Mr. Bell, as soon as the present length of wharf is finished, so as to give a landing to the Red River steamers, to carry the improvements downward to the lower city limits.

The up river steamboat landing above Canal street is so far finished that boats are lying in front of a part of it, receiving or discharging freight. This wharf, like the wharf below Canal street, has a front facing of four heavy gunnels, instead of having the front piles exposed, injuring the guards of steamers in low water. These wharves have also the improvement of a cap, consisting of a heavy gunnel fastened on the edge of the wharf, and rendering both wharf and boats less liable to injury at the season of high water. None of our wharves have ever had a cap before. The whole construction does great credit to the skill of the City Surveyor. When the system of wharves is completed with the proper filling up and covering of shells, thus making a good dry levee, there will be left little to desire in regard to the completeness of the river landings. Among other improvements in the new wharves, we notice double mooring posts, instead of the single posts heretofore used.

In that portion of the renovated landings fronting Poydras street, a number of hands are employed wheeling dirt to fill up behind the wharves, which are raised two feet above their former height, and this raising and filling up will put these wharves in a condition never before equaled. These wharves are now rapidly approaching completion.

Opposite Notre Dame street and in that vicinity, the landing has been almost entirely renewed and much improved. About three hundred feet of the landing here is appropriated to barges of the Mississippi Transportation Company. The landing for Texas steamships, some five hundred and fifty feet in length, by a width of one hundred and twenty-five feet, was finished about sixty days ago.

The progressive prosperity of the city and its constantly increasing commerce will necessitate more attention to the condition of the landings running upward from Notre Dame street toward the Fourth District. Accordingly the City Surveyor is about to have filled the numerous small ponds at present existing there. These ponds render the locality by no means safe on a dark night, and several instances of drowning in them have occurred. The exigencies of commerce require that they should be filled up, and in a short time the landing places in the upper part of the First District will be as efficient for landings as the central landings have been for so many years.

CENSUS OF NEW ORLEANS.

Only Algiers Wanting.

We are under obligations to United States Marshal Packard for the following details of the census in New Orleans, with the exception of that part of the city formerly known as Algiers:

	1870.	1860.
First Ward	13,521	14,262
Second Ward	18,051	19,332
Third Ward	23,001	23,761
Fourth Ward	12,267	10,639
Fifth Ward	17,916	17,414
Sixth Ward	11,703	11,061
Seventh Ward	18,729	13,687
Eighth Ward	19,259	15,706
Ninth Ward	11,997	14,932
Tenth Ward	19,157	8,786
Eleventh Ward	14,576	19,035
	173,888	168,675
Sixth District	19,800	5,107
Total	184,688	173,782

These figures show an increase within the old territorial limits of the city of 5153 since 1860, and an increase of 10,906 in New Orleans, including that part of the city which has been hitherto known as Jefferson City. Returns from Algiers, not yet in, will swell the population of New Orleans to about 192,000.

"Mark Twain."

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

We have recently noticed several paragraphs concerning this gentleman. It is very true he was once a river character about this port. Mrs. Clements, the aged mother of the humorist, we understand, is still a resident of this city. "Mark Twain" learned the river on the old steamer John J. Roe, and used to write up steamboat memoranda and occasional squibs for the *Republican*. Captain Sellers one of the first victims of Mark Twain's humor, was an excellent pilot but devoid of any literary culture whatever; but withal, had quite an opinion of his own mental abilities. Mark sketched the captain in good style. After he had written the article he inquired of John Morris, now steward of the Belle Memphis, what name he should sign to it. One of the deck hands, at the time, happening to be heaving the lead and hollowed out "Mark Twain," meaning the depth of the water, when Clements exclaimed, "that's it. Mark Twain's the name." This sketch with his new name, "Mark Twain," at the bottom of it, was subsequently placed in the hands of Mr. T. E. Garrett, who was at that time river editor of this journal, and it found a place in the river department of the *Republican*. It proved to be a decided hit, and was extensively copied by Western journals. Mr. Clements continued for some time to contribute to the columns of this paper, and his productions began to attract great attention throughout the West. It is now manifest that his destiny was not in the pilot-house. He soon left the river, and his subsequent literary career is well known.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court—The Pontchartrain Railroad Case.

In this case yesterday, Judge Emmerson, sitting in the absence of Judge Dibble, delivered a decision substantially as follows:

Bernard Marigny conveyed to plaintiffs, on the twenty-third of February, 1830, a tract of land at the centre of Elysian Fields street, fifty feet in width, and running from the levee to or near Force street. The balance of Elysian Fields he had reserved and dedicated to the city as a street or public highway. A vacancy was established on each side of the central ground, being a strip on either side of the tract granted to the plaintiffs, twelve feet wide, as a walking avenue or banquette.

The fifty feet above mentioned became the property of the plaintiffs, and the remaining portion or portions of the street a *locus publicus* or public highway, including the sidewalks.

On the twentieth of January, 1830, the plaintiffs were incorporated with perpetual succession, and were authorized to construct their road from every point in the city to the lake, and through such streets as the Council might designate.

On the fifteenth of March, 1830, the Council, by resolution, granted to plaintiffs the right "during the whole period of the existence of their charter" to use twelve feet in width of the street, or walking avenue on either side of the tract conveyed to them, upon which to construct their road, and they have uninterruptedly enjoyed the same from the time their road was completed until recently, when the strip on the lower side of the central portion was occupied by the Chattanooga Railroad Company.

The above grant, made by the Council, was authorized by the plaintiff's act of incorporation.

On the twenty-sixth of July last, the Administrators of the city revoked the said grant, and replaced the ordinance by which it was established; whereupon the plaintiffs sued out an injunction against the city, claiming the said grant of March 15, 1830, to be a franchise, asserting their exclusive right in perpetuity to the use of the two strips of twelve feet in width; restraining the city from enforcing in any manner the ordinance of July 26, 1870, prohibiting it from disturbing them in the use of said strips, and from removing the depot buildings and constructions erected thereon by them, and from selling or granting to any person or corporation the use or possession of said strips.

After a lengthy opinion, in which Judge Emmerson gave an exhaustive view of the law, he concludes as follows:

Under these circumstances I can grant no order, except so far as it will relate to the two strips in dispute. To the free use of them the public has a right, and from them the Council has a right to remove the obstructions.

Let the motion to bond be granted, and let the injunction herein issued be dissolved, so far as it restricts the defendants, the Administrators of the city of New Orleans, in their legislative power, to control and regulate the two strips of land of twelve feet in width in question, and so far as it restrains the said defendants from removing, or causing to be removed, the obstructions upon said strips. This decree is to be so construed as not to authorize any interference with the railroad tracks now in use by the plaintiffs.

BUDGET OF WAR DETAILS.

Letter from New York.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 31.

The French are despondent to-night, over private dispatches about the battle just fought, and the Germans are equally jubilant. The Germans are offering heavy wagers that their army will be under the walls of Paris within two weeks, and find very few takers.

Major General W. B. Hazen sails to-morrow to visit the seat of war and witness the military operations. He intends to join the Prussian army and accompany General Sheridan, though he has a suspicion that the war will be ended before he gets there.

A dispatch to a French merchant says an ambassador has arrived from St. Petersburg and is communicating with the Ministry. It is rumored that he brings an offer of Russian assistance, provided France will give certain guarantees about affairs in the Black Sea, but nothing is positively known.

A letter from Paris, August 19, says the end of the Imperial game has commenced. The Emperor is at Rheims. On arriving at the camp of Chalons he was hissed at and hooted down by the soldiery. Care will be taken to prevent it from becoming bruited, and to contradict it when buzzed abroad, but the fact exists. A general sentiment prevails that we are upon the eve of an abdication. It will, of course, be in favor of our son Louis, and the Empress will be appointed Regent.

The same correspondent, speaking of the arrests at Villette, says: "No doubt exists of an extensive secret organization, of which these criminals constitute only a small section. They were armed not only with long barreled revolvers, but with daggers made out of long files. The blade being triangular, internal hemorrhage is superinduced, and a wound made with it is almost certainly fatal. The police have discovered numerous deposits of revolvers and daggers of this kind, and upward of twenty individuals not connected with the La Villette tragedy have been apprehended, upon whom weapons identical with these were found. It is asserted that proofs exist of a direct connivance of the culprits with the agents of Bismarck, who is accused of seeking to create riot and confusion in Paris, with a view to discourage the army on the frontier. Certain it is this city swarms with Prussian spies."

A correspondent, writing from Luxembourg, says: "From information carefully derived from many sources, I am confident that the Prussians have now in France at least 475,000 men of all arms, and that on the frontier they are now forming a second host of half a million more, which will soon be ready to follow the first as a reserve. These statements are made on wholly reliable data, and will be found to be perfectly true. The organization of the Prussian forces is simple perfection. The smallest detail of supply, as well as the most momentous strategic movement, seems to have been foreseen and provided for, and all goes on with mathematical precision and accuracy. They have 50,000 cavalry, and this force has been of most essential service. As for the commissariat, hospital and supply service, it is faultless, and although the Germans are in a hostile country, and the French are at home, the former are better fed and better provided for in all respects than the latter."

A letter from Verdun says: "The garden interview between King William and Benedetti has not been fully detailed. The truth is that when the French ambassador approached the King to press him for an answer to the Emperor's demand, the King was so far under the influence of wine that he scarcely knew what he answered. He launched out into a tirade against the Emperor Napoleon, and included the Empress Eugenie in the sweep of his tongue, applying such epithets and vile language to both as would not look well in print. You may here find some cause for the hot haste with which the Emperor declared war. This fact I know direct from the Ollivier cabinet."

A letter from St. Petersburg says: "We can not help taking the newspapers as an index, in some measure, and we find them unanimously in favor of neutrality, yet all wishing for the success of France rather than of Germany. Even in discussing the cause of the war, nearly all of the newspapers found France in the right, and said that Prussia was to blame. The *Galois* at first sided with Prussia in the quarrel, and was accused by the other papers of a want of patriotism in putting the blame on France. The new explanation of the Duc de Grammont gave it an excuse, and it immediately turned about and is as pro-French as could be desired. The *Galois* spoke to the truth when it said that a war for Prussia would be the most unpopular war ever entered into by Russia.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the Republican.]

ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS

Dispatches from Ministers Motley and Bancroft.

OUR MORNING REPORTS FULLY CONFIRMED

The Emperor Napoleon Dangerously Ill

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN BELGIUM

NEW YORK, September 3, 1870.

The Associated Press dispatches say that official advices from Ministers Motley at London, and Bancroft at Berlin, fully confirm the American News Associations reports of the surrender of Napoleon to King William, and the French army under MacMahon at Sedan to the Prussians.

The Prince Imperial is in Belgium.

When the Emperor Napoleon surrendered to the King of Prussia he wept bitterly. He is dangerously ill.

Eighty thousand French surrendered.

Up to this time Paris is ignorant of the overwhlming disaster of Sedan.

The battles of Thursday were attended with unparalleled slaughter.

Sedan capitulated at half-past two on Friday, September 2.

FROM NEW YORK

FURTHER REFUTATION OF THE METAIRIE SLANDERS.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1870.

The New York *Standard* has republished conspicuously the letter to the *Sun* defending Governor Warmoth against the slanders of Metairie. UNO.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

BAZAINE'S ARMY CAPITULATED

SURRENDER OF EMPEROR NAPOLEON

CAPITULATION OF M'MAHON'S ARMY

A Day of Festivities in Berlin

LONDON WILD WITH DELIGHT

AMERICAN CITIES REJOICING

FRENCH TWELVE DAYS IN THE SADDLE

BLOODY BUT DECISIVE BATTLES

Details of the Battle at Sedan

EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE KING

His Surrender in Person

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE IN PARIS

NOTHING FROM THE ARMIES

SITUATION DESPERATE, NOT HOPELESS

Effect of the News on the Finances

SECURITIES TENDING UPWARD

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars—Stipulations by Napoleon in his Surrender—Dispatch from Minister Bancroft.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,250,000.

Minister Bancroft telegraphs to the State Department from Berlin, that Napoleon, in his surrender, stipulated that it should be without prejudice to Paris Regency.

NEW YORK

Intense Excitement Over the Surrender in Northern Cities—Stolen Property Returned—Bank Statement—Decrease all Around, Except Legal Tenders—Decline in Gold.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The surrender has caused intense excitement in the Northern cities.

The property which was stolen, some time since, from the Methodist book concern was returned to-day by a messenger, who could give no account of it beyond that he was directed to deliver the package.

The bank statement shows a continued loss in the reserve, but is generally favorable. There is but little currency going to the interior. Loans decreased $2,750,000. Specie decrease over $1,250,000. Circulation decreased a trifle. Deposits decreased $1,250,000. Legal tenders increased $750,000.

Evening.—Gold closed active and excited. Opened at 115¾ and fell to 114 on the news of the surrender of Bazaine. Large sales of long Gold for account of parties recently prominent bulls in the market. Late in the day it advanced to 114¾; on the rumor that Trochu had proclaimed a Republic in France, closed at 114⅛@114¼.

62s 113½; 64s 111⅞; 65s 112½; new 110⅝; 67s 110½; 68s 110⅝; 10-40s 106⅛. Tennessees 62⅛, new 60⅞; Virginias 67¼, new 67½; North Carolinas 51½, new 31. Others not quoted.

Arrived steamship Mississippi. Arrived out steamer Abyssinia.

LONDON.

Russian Press a Unit for Prussia—London Wild with Delight—Sympathies with Prussia Strongly Manifested—News of the Surrender Published Yesterday Morning—The Finale of the Emperor's Hopes—Death of Imperialism—Sedan the Emperor's Waterloo—The Author of the War Surrenders to his Conqueror.

LONDON, September 2.—Martial law has been declared in Algeria.

The Russian press is a unit in its sympathy for Prussia.

The city is wild with delight over the Prussian triumph. The streets are filled with the excited multitudes. Englishmen congratulate each other as if it had been an English victory. Sympathies with Prussia were never so strongly manifested.

The news of the surrender was published here by the *Daily News*, in an extra about half-past ten o'clock this morning. The other papers soon followed. Placards were posted everywhere in the streets and thousands of dispatches were sent in every direction.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the news will be regarded as the final of the Emperor's hopes, by a hastily patched up peace, to find means to transfer the throne to his son. It is the last and greatest delusion of a life of delusions. He may find it easier to begin than to end a war. Peace is by no means yet certain. There is no government to make peace. Imperialism is dead. An Orleans government or a republic can hardly begin. By the surrender France has, for the first time, to act. Her eyes are for the first time opened.

The *Standard* says Sedan is the Emperor's "Waterloo." The second Empire is now overthrown.

The *Standard* depreciates exultation and expresses heartfelt sympathy with the fallen sovereign.

The *Echo* says the Emperor's last act does what is possible to redeem his fault, the author of the war, surrenders himself to his conqueror, admitting his own defeat, which may help to avert that of France.

A slight fire has occurred in the ship Magellan, from Havre for Antwerp. The cargo of sugar is damaged by water.

PARIS.

Silence of Press Agent—Nothing About the Surrender—Ignorance of McMahon and Bazaine—Nothing Official from the Armies—Reasons Why an Attack on Paris is Impossible—Grape Crop of France—Trochu Virtual Dictator—The Fortifications Complete.

NEW YORK, September 3.—Dispatches have been received from Paris via the French cable, but the Paris agent of the Associated Press is silent, whence it is inferred the censor forbids the transmission of political news.

LONDON, September 3.—Paris telegrams continue to say McMahon may hold out under shelter of the fortresses, and that Bazaine's position is good. He lacks neither provision nor men.

PARIS, September 3.—Nothing official from the armies in the northeast. The battles which have been fought in the past few days are considered indecisive, though the losses have been very heavy.

The journals look upon an attack on Paris as impossible now, as the Prussians are not able to leave McMahon and Bazaine in the rear.

It is well understood in Germany that Paris, instead of making peace, will defend itself to the last extremity.

The enrollment of men between the age of twenty-five and thirty-five will give in a few days an additional force of three hundred thousand to the national army in France.

Cattle have been brought from Bois de Boulogne to the city.

The grape crop in France promises an unusual yield.

The fortifications are complete. Trochu is virtually dictator. My informants left Paris on the second instant. To-day is the last day of grace.

The *Public* to-day says rapid communication between Paris and the armies is still lacking.

From private information we may state that the Prussian accounts are greatly exaggerated, and in some cases totally false.

Bazaine and McMahon have fought far and maintained favorable positions. They are fully supplied with provisions and arms and it is supposed are fighting to-day.

Workmen have been incorporated in the Garde Nationale