

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Friday Evening, September 3, 1870. BEEFIT OF BILLY EMERSON.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—ONE HALF OF THE WHOLE OF A TRACT OF 170 ACRES HEAVILY TIMBERED, WITHIN TEN MILES OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND THREE LARGE LOTS, WITH STABLE AND OUTBUILDINGS, IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY HOUSE, 219 CALLEON STREET, BETWEEN CHARLES AND CAMP STREETS.

WANTED. WANTED—A GOOD COOK, DINING ROOM SERVANTS, AND CHAMBERMAIDS.

STOLEN. STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE UNDER-SIGNED, DURING THE NIGHT OF 1869, THE FOLLOWING:

BOARDING. BOARD AND ROOMS—PARTIES DESIRING TO board, can find pleasant rooms and satisfactory board at the approaching season for a short period, at the elegant residence No. 212 Canal street.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. JOHN B. HOWARD. LAW OFFICE. 26 St. Charles street.

BATTLE OF SEDAN. Account by a French Officer. (Cable Special to the Tribune). LONDON, September 6.—A Tribune correspondent, a French officer with McMahon's army, who witnessed the battle of Sedan on the French side and this report, was shut up in Sedan with the French army, having been released, reached London with the following account:

SEMAN, September 3.—Early in the forenoon of the 17th orders were given to bring into town the wagons, trains and oxen, which had been left outside the glacis.

At ten o'clock that morning some severe cannonading was heard six or seven miles from the city of Sedan. I went up on a rampart looking over the country in that direction, thence I could see the Prussians' position, and with my glass could well see the French lines, which were hid from view by the trees, about a mile from town.

I continued ascending, and everywhere passed reserve corps of infantry and artillery. I got to a higher position, between the hills, and I reached a battery of reserve guns, which were unlimbered and placed facing the rear of the French left.

At half-past four P.M. had ceased everywhere. The village which had been ground, and the smoke of the explosion formed innumerable little clouds at different heights, some so high they could do no harm to the enemy.

At half-past ten the advance of the Prussians was perceptible on both wings. At the same time some French infantry, which was close to the town on the east side, gave way; it seemed to me rather quickly, soon after shells were coming from behind my left, and it became evident that the French position had been turned, and that a fresh German corps had taken position in our rear.

The reserves were now obliged to be directed against those points. The battery near where I stood was already in action, and I thought it quite time to be a prisoner. The place was becoming so dangerous as any in the field. Among the guns close to me the Prussian shells began falling with their usual precision, so I got out the other side of the glacis and made my way toward town, as the road to Bouillon, which crossed the field of battle, was wholly closed to me.

At eleven o'clock his household and carriage left the town, and we knew he was a prisoner and the empire was no more. About the same hour there was posted in the street a proclamation from General Wimpfen, saying that notwithstanding the weight of the army, having no more ammunition, finds itself unable to respond to the summons of its chiefs and force its way to Metz.

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BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS. Dispatches From Minister Washburne. GRANT FOR MAINTAINING THE REPUBLIC. APPROACH OF PRUSSIANS TO PARIS. CAVALRY TEN MILES DISTANT. MAIN ARMY THIRTY MILES OFF. TOWN OF LAON BESIEGED. AUSTRIA ARRANGING AN ARMISTICE. ST. PETERSBURG PRESS ON FAVRE. FAVRE NOW, AND FAVRE IN JULY. STRASBURG SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS. ENGLISH STEAMER LOST AT SEA. FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS PERISHED. WASHINGTON.

Introduction of Foreign Ministers to the President—Survey Fleet—President to Remain Absent till October—Naval Promotions—Proposition to Join European Powers in Promoting a Peace—Conclusion of the Cabinet—Wildest Enthusiasm Over Our Recognition of the Republic—President Grant for a Maintenance of French Republic—He Thinks the Prussians may be Induced to Stop Fighting.

As a gentleman and a man of business, Mr. Washburne stood very high in this community. He was for many years connected with the daily press, in the same position he held in the Republican office at the time of his death.

Another Wide of the Mark. The following, which clip from the New York Tribune, reminds us of some of the "news" that reached New Orleans several years ago, before communication by mail and telegraph had been fully established.

A FORTIPLY GOOD HAVEN.—New York, August 22.—A private cable telegram received by a French importing house here states, positively, that a French detachment, sent specially from Verdun, succeeded in capturing King William, most of his staff officers, and General Saurian. The prisoners have been sent to Chalons, and will go from there to Paris to be held during the war.

Money Escier—Sterling Steady—Gold—Capital Freely Offered.—New York, September 9.—Money easier, at 86; London, 2 1/2; gold, 140; sterling steady, 140 1/4 to 1/2.

Rocheport's Letter Denouncing Violence.—Diplomatic Notes from England and Russia Suggesting Terms of Peace—Present Moment Opportune—Queen Victoria Beseeching Kaiser Augustus to Try and Bring About Reconciliation—Killed in Ireland for Political Reasons—French Ocean Cable Working—English Steamer Lost at Sea—Five Hundred Persons Perished—Empress Eugenie's Return to England—Task of an Armistice Undertaken by Austria.

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reponent telegraph from Paris, Friday morning, that it is understood from French sources, that England has thus far declined to take any steps to induce Prussia to consent to an armistice. Jules Favre's treaty of peace, involving no territorial sacrifice, and, as delay under the circumstances, must result in further bloodshed, the Austrian government has undertaken the task.

General Trochu has issued a proclamation ordering the members of the Franco-Mobile to their posts of honor, the defense of the ramparts being entrusted to them. Grunhild has offered the services, to the French, of a corps of foreign volunteers. The organization is called the Friends of France.

At least 300,000 troops will be needed to entirely surround the city. The Prussian army is expected this force in the city will be 100,000. The journals today again refer feelingly to the Princess Clotilde, who, before leaving Paris, distributed to her poor, sums of money representing the property of the Prussian king which she had accumulated during the war.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that England will not prevent intervention, owing to some unpleasant relations existing between the cabinets of Berlin and London. [Special to New York Evening Telegram.] Paris, September 9.—The Prussians are advancing rapidly, their cavalry within ten miles of the fortifications, and have cut the Northern railway. The main Prussian army is thirty miles distant.

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