The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1870. 43d YEAR.—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,184

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Price of subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half yearly, $6; quarterly, $3. Sale of the paper 5 cents per copy, in advance. The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday; subscription, $5 per annum, payable strictly in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $2 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 50 per square.

Notices under Editorial Head, preceding the reading matter of new each insertion, $3 00 per square.

Notices under Editorial Page, monthly or quarterly contracts, $50 per square.

Regular advertisers, who advertise by the month, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon, but in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbidden.

Bills with regular advertisers should be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 11, 1870.

AN IRREFRAGABLE ALIBI.

Two excellent friends and fellow citizens, Mr. Thomas Layton, and Mr. C. Livaudais, President and Cashier of the Southern Bank, were yesterday imprisoned for contempt of court—the former for an indefinite time, the latter for forty-eight hours, by order of Judge Emerson, acting Judge of the Eighth District Court, in absence of H. C. Dibble, the regular incumbent. The offence of which Messrs. Layton and Livaudais were guilty was their refusal to pay to Mr. Jacob Strauss the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, which sum had been on deposit by him in the Southern Bank and transferred by check in favor of another party, which check the bank had certified as good, and thus made itself liable to the transferee of Mr. Strauss. After the certification of the check, Mr. Strauss notified the bank not to pay the check as he had received no money therefor from the party in whose favor it was drawn. The bank was thus placed between two fires—the holder of the check on the one hand and the drawer of the check on the other. The question arises: To whom, under this State of facts, did the bank owe the money? Was the certifying of the check so good, equivalent to assuming an obligation to pay the money to the holder of the check? This is a very nice and interesting question of law, which we do not propose to discuss. A good deal might be said on both sides of the question. What we do propose to assert is that the act of Judge Emerson in committing Messrs. Layton and Livaudais to prison is illegal—an unwarranted stretch of authority and an insufferable outrage which ought not to be endured. The order was issued by Judge Emerson upon the application of Strauss for a writ of mandamus compelling the President and Cashier of the Southern Bank to balance his bank-book in such a way as to show that the bank owed him a sum which he had ordered it to pay to his check, and which check had been rejected by the bank when presented by the holder thereof. Now we assert, without fear of contradiction, that if the Southern Bank owed the money to Mr. Strauss and refuses to pay it, his recourse is to sue the bank in ordinary action. The remedy by mandamus is not the proper remedy in such a case as this, and Judge Emerson had no right to issue it. If we understand the practice of the Louisiana Courts, the writ of mandamus is not a writ of right—that a writ to be issued to any person who refuses to do, but one which may be issued in a certain class of cases when the Judge is of opinion that the applicant has no other remedy, and the duty to be performed by the respondent is clear and indisputable. It is generally employed in cases where public officers refuse to perform the duty required of them by law, and where delay by proceeding in the ordinary form of action at law would prejudice the public interest. We say the writ of mandamus rests in the sound legal discretion of the court, and can only be issued properly in such cases as are complained of by law. It may safely be asserted that it ought not to be issued to compel the payment of money by a Bank to its depositor. If it can be issued in such a case, then every suit would be commenced by mandamus because that is a summary method of obtaining judgment against a debtor and immediate execution, without affording him an opportunity to plead such defenses as it may be competent for him to set up. In the present case, all who know the worthy President and Cashier of the Southern Bank know they only seek to protect the interests of the stockholders of the Bank of which they are officers, and that they had no intention of committing a contempt, against the authority of the Eighth District Court or any other tribunal. We undertake to say that not a doubt any competent lawyer in any one connected with the Bank, that if Mr. Strauss had obtained a judgment for the sum of $13,000 against the Bank, through the ordinary form of action and after the holder of the check had an opportunity to set up his right to the money, it would have been promptly paid. It is at least doubtful whether in the out of their having the money to Mr. Strauss without such a judgment, they would not have been liable still to the holder of the check.

It is eminently a case where parties should submit the question in dispute to the decision of the Courts.

We repeat that the employment of the writ of mandamus in a case like that we have stated, is violent, reckless and practice which we little suspected Judge Emerson would approve of. But we may look for anything now-a-days, however unprecedented and extraordinary it may be. No one would have been surprised had Judge Emerson issued such an order, but a different course of action was looked for from a Judge who has hitherto had the credit of being, we regret that he has risked his good name in the manner we have set forth.

Judge Emerson's animus in this matter is proved by his refusal to grant the appeal from his judgment to the Supreme Court, as asked for by the Southern Bank. Appeal from an inferior court to the Supreme Court is a Constitutional right. It should never be denied in cases where an appeal is allowed by law. It is an inexcusable offence to refuse it in such cases. The Southern Bank is interested or not interested to the extent of nineteen thousand dollars in the decision rendered by Judge Emerson, its right to an appeal is beyond all doubt. Should the Supreme Court order Judge Emerson to grant the appeal, which is quite possible, how can he repair the injury he has done to Messrs. Layton and Livaudais?

NEW RICE.—Mr. James Wood, dealer in Louisiana and Carolina rice, No. 25 Peters street, between Customhouse and Hospital, has sent us a sample of new rice, grown in Plaquemines parish, on the farm of Mr. Valery Delhard, which is under the management of Mr. Adolphe Parrois, and hulled and polished at the Empire Parish Rice Mill, Pointe-a-la-Hache. This rice is bright and well milled, but somewhat broken as is common with new rice. This year the first lot of the new crop, consisting of five barrels, was received in the month of August, cleaned prime, and sold at 6c. The year previous five barrels of the first new rice made their appearance in this market on the 10th of August, and brought 11c.

ORIGIN OF THE BISMARCK POLICY.—We have received a pamphlet with the above title and bearing the imprint of Crosby & Nichols, 103 Washington street, Boston. It purports to give the description and definition of the Hohenzollern Hoverkirche Maximus as laid down by Frederic the Great, with his opinions on Religion, Politics, Morals, Politics, Diplomacy, Statesmanship, the German people, etc., written by himself for the use of his successor to the throne. For sale by James Chapman, Bookseller, 92 Camp street.

STEAMER W. S. PIKE FOR BAYOU SARA.—Attention of our commercial readers is called to the advertisement of the fine steamer W. S. Pike, Capt. Burwell, to be found in this issue. It is thus announced that she will make semi-weekly trips to all points on the Bayou and up as high as Bayou Sara, leaving New Orleans every Tuesday and Friday. Mr. John Pike is her agent in New Orleans.

HODSON'S CANDY.—Whoever attempts to compete with the ordinary preparations, must have very little faith in the good and the quality of their goods, which are dirty. Prather's Vanilla, on exhibition for ten days, is the only candy in existence capable of obtaining a hair to any natural shade; it is free from grease, fragrance and adulteration, and is the only all dressing and family goods.

INSANITY.—Much suffering to those connected with the insane might be avoided by using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Railroad Bank Charter.—We hear that the Convention was in session yesterday throughout until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day. The only business done was to nominate candidates for State Auditor and State Treasurer, and the candidate for each of these positions was nominated on the first ballot. The nominees are Messrs. Graham and Dubuclet, the present incumbents of those offices. The votes stood:

For Auditor—Graham (Graham).....[illegible]
C. H. Merritt.....[illegible]

For Treasurer—Antoine Dubuclet.....[illegible]
C. W. Lawrence.....[illegible]
C. Wilde Menard.....[illegible]

It is understood that Sypher has received the nomination for Congress in the First District.

The Case of the Kidnapping of Mollie Digby.—Ellen Angelo and her mother, who were arrested in the Sixth Precinct on Tuesday, charged with being concerned in the abduction of Mr. Digby's child, and with being an accessory after the fact, were yesterday removed from the Sixth Precinct, the kidnapping having been committed within the jurisdiction of Recorder Houghton. During the morning Col. Theodore Hunt, accompanied by Capt. Broadwell, called upon the Recorder and applied to him to admit the prisoners to bail. The Recorder took some pains to consider what amount of bail he should require, remarking to counsel that the charge was so grave that he considered it incumbent on him to be circumspect in every step he should take in relation to the affair. During the afternoon he fixed bail for the woman at $4000 and for the boy at $1000. Satisfactory securities were given and the woman and her son were liberated. Nothing has been heard from Mobile. An officer was sent there yesterday with a requisition for Ellen Angelo's sister.

The young white woman in the house is very near her accouchement, and her history betrays the vocation of Ellen and her sister. The young woman is married, but her husband has not been with her for more than a year, and she first took refuge in the house of the woman at Mobile, and afterwards came here, probably to be more secure against discovery, and to get rid of the proof of her indiscretion remote from her friends and acquaintances, who she in Alabama, about eighty miles above Mobile, on the Alabama river. She says she came here with Ellen's sister from Mobile on the 3d of July, and the kidnapped child was then in Ellen's house. She is a woman of culture and refinement, and there is no reason to doubt the entire truth of what she says in regard to the manner in which she has no motive for prevarication. Her statement as to what transpired at Mobile is that Ellen's sister, who was absent in New Orleans several days, arrived at Mobile on the 15th of June, which goes to confirm the suspicion that she was a party to the abduction and probably the planner of it.

State vs. Warmoth.—We are informed that Justice Sidler, who consented to the prosecution of Governor Warmoth to send before the First District Court, without examination and, without requiring bail, the affidavit made by Mr. Ernest Gaudet against the Governor for assault and battery, has not yet transmitted the papers to that tribunal.

Larceny.—Sophie Zimmerman was arrested in the Sixth Precinct yesterday, upon the complaint of James Benton, who charges her with stealing him large sums in specie and several articles of jewelry. The sum of $23 in specie and some jewelry were found in her possession when arrested; also a quantity of dry goods said to have been purchased with the money alleged to have been stolen.

Fire.—Shed, stable on the premises of Judge Merrick, on Napoleon Avenue, between Prytania and Pitt streets, was destroyed by fire at midnight on Tuesday night. Loss about $400.

Homicide at the Barracks.—A drinking quarrel which took place between two privates of the 10th Infantry, at a coffee-house near the barracks, on Monday night, was kept up in the Barracks on Tuesday, on the afternoon of which one shot the other dead with a musket and mortally wounded another soldier, who was standing behind the deceased. The name of the man who was killed is Bowen, the man killed, David Kelly, and the one mortally wounded, Mike Ford. Bowen was immediately put in irons and charges preferred against him.

Drowned.—On Tuesday evening a boy between 9 and 10 years old, named W. Schunacher, son of Mrs. W. J. Schunacher, living in Jackson, was accidentally drowned while fishing in the river, in a skiff.

Various Items.—Early yesterday morning some unknown rascals forced the furniture in establishment of Peter Jackson, No. 146 Chartres street, and stole three hats worth $5 a piece.

On Tuesday evening the ship Rodyhton, being towed by the tug Valeau, ran into the ship Autocratic lying at the head of Poydras street, sticking her on the quarter, staving it in, and also carrying away her main and mizzen yards. The ship also ran foul of a coal boat lying at the head of Bourbon street, and belonging to Mr. Taylor. The boat was so badly injured that Mr. T. was compelled to call on the tug Admiral to pump it out.

Base of Operations of the French Forces.

The Base of operations for the French armies forms an acute angle, running east by south and south-by-east, with the headquarters at Metz as the point, and the two extremities. We say "might" because, in fact, Metz and Strasbourg are not really the extremities, the line extending north of Metz at Thionville and south west of Strasburg at Colmar, or at Belfort, if the cable dispatches are correct. As regards Belfort, however, it does not seem probable that the right wing of Marshal McMahon can be located so far south, the town being not less than a day's march from Strasbourg, and is, in fact, less a defensive position from invasion from Germany than from invasion from Switzerland.

But admitting Belfort to be the extreme right of the French, we have the following fortified places, which the army covers: Beginning at Belfort, the line runs in an east-northeast direction a distance of twenty miles to Mulhouse, or Mullhausen; thence northeast for another twenty miles to Neuf Brisach, whence it takes a northerly course for thirty miles to Strasburg. Continuing north it first strikes Haguenau some seventeen miles distant, and reaches the angle at Lauterburg, eighteen miles distant to the northeast. Here the line makes a sharp turn, and runs along the Lauter river to Wissembourg, nine miles northwest of Lauterburg. Continuing west by south, and consequently forming a digression it meets Bitche; some twenty-two miles and continues westward for some fifty-eight miles to Metz, then turns to the north and goes up to Thionville, a distance of seventeen miles, where it ends. This would give a total of 211 miles for the military line; but if we begin at Strasburg, ignoring Belfort, Mulhouse and Neuf Brisach, the length is reduced to about 141 miles—a line by no means too long when we take into consideration the immense force concentrated along it and the perfect railroad system, which facilitates the moving of troops to any point.

It will be noticed that from Bitche to Metz, a distance of nearly sixty miles, there is no fortified town. South of the line, however, are Sarreguemines, Forbach and others, which cover and protect the railroad between Nancy and Metz. Furthermore, while for the purpose of connecting the fortified towns we have linked Bitche and Metz, it is certain that the French army is allowed to use the road running from Bitche, to Sarreguemines, Forbach and Thionville, which reduces the line of line by some fifteen or twenty miles.

The Kirk-Holden Tyranny.

For shame's sake, let us have no more "eloquent speeches" from Carl Schurz, Gov. Salomon, General Sigel, or any other Radical Republican, about "European despotism," "German bullies," or German "patriotism," as long as their lips are sealed to the infamous Kirk-Holden tyranny in North Carolina. No Austrian Geslier ever lorded it worse over the Swiss than does this fellow Kirk is lording it over the people of that unhappy State, with the "Governor" looking on and the President not only conniving. The pretext for these outrages upon the people is that they are "disloyal," that they are guilty of disorder, refuse to obey the laws—all of which is false, and false as it is, it is made the excuse for the lawlessness in the State, except such as has been provoked by the Kirk "Kirk Lambs," but as a pretext for their infamies must somehow be found, falsehood thus becomes to their aid, and on this falsehood the President would seem to be deliberately acting.

We call this tyrannical, inhuman policy towards the old North State, in the desire to keep the Radical party in power there. The people repudiate and abhor them; and were Kirk's bayonets and General Grant's supporting artillery withdrawn, the State (they well enough know) would be a bad place for creatures of their stamp to live in—but even for men who love their country and detest tyranny and tyrants.

We are to have another Presidential election before long, and as the Radical leaders have sense enough to see that they have not a fair chance of success in the South—if the South is left to itself—they may be that they are only experimenting preliminarily on North Carolina, with a view—if the experiment succeeds—of carrying all the other carpet-baggerized States at the time comes, at the point of the bayonet, next year.—*New York Herald.*

We should like to ask of the "accepted of the occasion" if Kirk and Holden and their infernal outrages are a question of our "dead issues," which only "sickly sentimentality" would discuss or oppose? And of those cowardly Southerners, who preach the "new nation," and denounce as traitors or "sore heads" all who do not seem to cease fighting against a destruction of liberty while a band of life continues to rule, if these North Carolina brutes are a portion of the "opprobrium" to which we are fated to bow down and call masters—we ourselves and our children?

In the light of the dismal deeds of these doubly-damned devils, on our borders in North Carolina, how does the rebel like the advice and the doctrines of the submission and immediate acceptance of the "dead issues," and "dim memories" of the past, and general and cowardly submission in your state? Then was a time when Southern men would chastise such advice as an insult.—*Mobile Register.*

Was Best as War.

and he refused. Then it was that Benedetti urged his point, and asked for a third audience. This was refused; the King put on an offended air, and administered the third cut-direct in the public garden. The insult was not to be overlooked; the King intended it; in his speech the other day he boasts of having had to speak.

The Decisive Word,

and this word is the one that has plunged the continent into war.

Developments in the Nathan Murder Case.

New York, Aug. 7.—It is more than likely that the murderer of Mr. Nathan will be arrested in less than forty-eight hours. A new theory has been started, and it is proved that the detectives are now operating. The theory is based upon a more intimate friend of the family, who has known the murdered banker more than thirty years, and who was thoroughly acquainted with all of Nathan's movements. No burglar has committed the deed. The man who so brutally slaughtered the millionaire is supposed to have written a letter, but the family are said to have had him their mind since last Thursday evening. There they positively swear that certain papers were missing from the safe, papers in which only the murdered banker and one other person could possibly be interested. That was a stock transaction. The proclamation offering $47,000 reward contains at the end of a very important clause, offering a reward of $6000 for the recovery of a piece of paper which Nathan was taken from the shop by a laboring man on the morning of the murder. This piece of paper is believed will throw light on the entire mystery, as it is now thought that the murder was committed for the purpose of getting possession of that contract by a well known stockholder. The contract was a man of shrewd business capacity. It is known that he in a fair transaction he had cornered certain stocks on Wall street, and especially one person, a member of the exchange had a friend of Nathan. The operations are said to have been connected with the present European war. Mr. Nathan believing in war and his opponent having on this falsehood. Theories thus indulged in by each led them to make certain financial operations in which the mysterious murderer would have lost heavily had Mr. Nathan retained possession of the contract; that contract was made. He has not been seen since the day of the murder and cannot be found. He is believed to be a member of one of our leading families and highly connected with all leading social circles. The police now are looking for him and are confident that they will arrest him before two days have passed.

THE STEAM PLOW IN LOUISIANA.—I have just come from a visit to the Magnolia sugar plantation, forty-five miles below New Orleans, which you visited while here, and belonging to E. Lawrence, the pioneer of steam plowing in the United States.

The crop on his plantation of corn and cane is about one thousand acres, which has been beaten up and cultivated by the steam plows. The entire crop looks finer and more promising than any crop of cane or corn I have ever seen on the first day of June. There has not been one drop of rain to the crop for over six weeks. The crop is nearly all laid by, middles plowed out, and fully one month in advance of usual year's work.

The number of hands that have been employed to make and cultivate this crop is more than thirty-three and one-third per cent less than the previous year. The very severe drought was feared, lest it would checked the growth of the cane or corn to a particle. I am more than convinced the crops of the South can be cultivated fully thirty-three and one-third per cent, average yield per acre, and the number of hands and mules demanded fully to same percentage by use of steam plows.—I speak from personal observation. I have been a planter for twenty-five years.—*Observer, to Rural Carolinian.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Prussia Organizing a Volunteer Naval Force.

French Forces Concentrating on the Road to Paris.

Arrival of the Prince Imperial in London.

He Brings the Empress' Jewels.

Stormy and Violent Proceedings in the Corps Legislatif.

Threatening Demonstrations Towards Granier de Cassagnac.

The Republicans Denounced as the Allies of Prussia.

Increasing Enthusiasm of the Soldiers.

Resignation of the French Ministry

A Dictatorship Anticipated.

The Prorogation of Parliament.

The Emperor Invitated to Return to Paris and Await the Reconstruction of the Government.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 10.—After the session of the Corps Legislatif just evening, the Deputies were unable to pass the Point Coupee, because of the great crowd on Place de la Concorde.

M. Ollivier has lived at his private residence during the last three days, instead of occupying the official place.

Prince Clotilde and children returned from Vaudion to Paris.

All the evening journals of the Paris journals, for whose safety fears have been entertained, have arrived from the frontier, except the Pays, which has not been seen, who is still missing.

The Senate will re-assemble to-day at 9 o'clock a. m., to vote on the proposition made yesterday by the Corps Legislatif, and will discuss the progress made for the safety of the State.

Deputy Kentern proposes the calling out under arms, and ready to take the field at a moment's notice, of all unmarried men of the military classes of 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Paris, Aug. 10.—A number of French newspaper correspondents, who were supposed to have been captured, and who arrived to-day, were wounded. In the engagement they give of the battles, they testify to the wonderful bravery of the French troops, the great courage of the Algerine African corps, who fought for eight hours incessantly against overpowering odds.

The army spirit and enthusiasm is increasing throughout France.

Large crowds of people are assembled in various quarters of the city, but the greatest order prevails.

Abbe Bonnom, chaplain of the corps of Marshal McMahon, was killed in the battle of Worth while helping the wounded.

The correspondent of the *Pays*, who went to the front, is missing. Edmund About, correspondent of the *Loire*, has been heard from and is supposed to be safe.

The ladies of Paris have issued an address in which they make a stirring appeal to all for aid to the society for the wounded.

Contrary to all reports received here (Paris) it is now stated that the Prince Imperial is still at Metz. (Note—The London dispatch explains the whereabouts of the Prince while, of course, is not permitted to be known in Paris.

After the adjournment of the Corps Legislatif yesterday the crowd, whose feelings had been wrought up to a pitch of fury, went to the residence of Granier de Cassagnac and made threatening demonstrations against Cassagnac. Cassagnac was warned of the danger and fled to the house of his son, and the mob not finding their intended victim dispersed.

La Pays, Cassagnac's journal, to-day denounces the Republicans as the allies of Prussia.

Paulin Cassagnac publishes a letter to the Prefect of Police stating that M. Lissagary who was condemned to 12 months imprisonment and who fled to Brussels to escape punishment has returned to Paris, and last night was at the head of the mob which wanted to hang his father Granier De Cassagnac.

Official dispatches from Metz, timed at 8:30 a. m. this morning, says: This morning the Emperor has gone to visit the encampments of the army.

The order and enthusiasm of the soldiers hourly increases, and the signal for battle is eagerly awaited.

Gen. Changarnier has been placed on the general staff and his presence has an excellent effect.

Paris, via London, Aug. 10.—A Dictatorship is anticipated, with Gen. Trochu as supreme head. The Emperor has been invited to return to Paris and await the reconstruction of the Government. His refusal is considered certain.

Paris, Aug. 10.—The session of the Corps Legislatif opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. M. Schneidler presiding. As soon as the Journal of the opening were over M. Ollivier addressed the house as follows:

Gentlemen—The Emperor is his proclamation told you of circumstances which prove unfavorable the Empress would call you to her. We have not waited until the situation has become worse before calling you. (Interruptions.) M. Favre exclaims: This is too audacious. M. Ollivier continued: We call you at the first sign of trouble. Some of our troops have met with reverses, but the greater portion remain unvanquished. Our citadels, our fortresses are intact, our munitions are intact. We ask you to aid us in organizing the Nationals Gards. Deputy Pere—All sacrifices without you.

M. Ollivier continued: We are all prepared. We can arm 45,000 men in Paris, and that the departments which are threatened are ready to take the field. We hope to add to her own advantages by our inestine troubles, but her expectations will not be realized. We shall defend ourselves. Order is safety. Rise, assemble, one word: It were ingratitude at such a time to dwell upon personalities. Accuse us; doubt us; we shall not answer except to defend the measures we intend to propose. If the Chamber is not with us, I shall appeal to the Corps Legislatif, it is wanting in the performance of its first duty. Let us not lose time in discussion. The Senate meets at 9 o'clock. The last time I shall mount this throne. Make no more speeches. Send us away if you deem it best. (Shouts from the left, "Yes! yes!")

Deputy Demouilin interrupts, and proposes that the Presidency of the Council of Ministers be conferred on Gen. Trochu.

Jules Favre demanded that the Chambers pronounce a vote of censure against the Ministry which they consider responsible, and were continually demanding calls to order.

Paul De Cassagnac, who was temporarily presiding, refused to accede to the demand, saying it would produce violence on the other.

Deputy M. Ollivier after great effort to make himself heard in the confusion, said some of my colleagues say to me if I would leave the Chamber. The Duke De Grammont exclaimed: "They all want it to be." At this expression Deputy Malacain rushed toward Duke de Grammont, and put his fist in his face. Jules Ferry also left his seat and threatened the Duke. The members of the right and left rushed to the scene of disorder and restored order, and the President put on his hat in the midst of the confusion and the session was temporarily suspended.

M. Jules Favre, on the resumption of the session demanded the immediate convocation of the people, but it was refused by a vote of 190 to 53.

M. Clement Duvernois then proposed an order of the day declaring that the Chambers confirm all preceding orders in the same.

Gold opened at 117¼ and closed at 116¾ in New York, and closed at 116¾@¾ in London. The sales in gold were $2000 at 117; $6000 at 116¾, $1000 at 116¾, $1000 and $5000 at 116½.

Stocks generally were higher. The prices continued to ruled. At one time sterling fell 1¾@2 per cent. Bank of Commerce Exchange was quiet and rather weaker. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ premium, and the sales of commercial are confined to $20,000 and upwards at one New York at ¼ premium, and $14,000 thirty days sight at 1 @ cent.

In Stocks the only transactions reported were 100 shares Slaughter House at $17 50 and 100 at $18 per share.

The only sale of Warrants was some new-Issue at 70¼. Dealers bought State at 76 for new, and 90c for old, and Mobile Police at 88¼@90c, and sold the former at 75c for new, and 88c for old, and the latter at 90@90½c.

We heard of nothing doing in City Treasury Warrants. There seems to be no supply and no hear of some offering.

The sales of Bonds were quiet, and to buy the small sums offered at their counters at 56 @ cent. discount, and sell at 58.

Speedy and Elegantly Office of BRUNO & WARNER.

No. 105 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Shipping Intelligence.

Port of New Orleans, Aug. 10.—Weather cloudy.

Arrived—Steamship Leyton, Schelling, master, at 9:00 A. M. from Havana via Florida ports, to F. W. Pratchen & Co.

No departures.

London, Aug. 10.—A fleet of nine Swedish passed Dover to-day.

The *Times* thinks the United States Congress blundered by adjourning without such legislation as was necessary to repatriate American merchant shipping, which is now sailing under a foreign flag.

The citizens of Birmingham have petitioned Parliament to preserve neutrality.

The latest news received from Paris indicates the greatest activity in preparations against foreigners. The foreign consuls threaten a bombardment in case of further violence.

Metz, Aug. 10.—Yesterday Changarnier was closeted with the Emperor, and afterwards with artillery officers. The Emperor afterwards visited the staff at his headquarters. In reply to the suggestion that he should return to Paris, the Emperor said: "I will return to Paris victorious or dead."

Paris, Aug. 10.—Two thousand persons gathered about the Corps Legislatif. A body of citizens marched to the Place de la Concorde, and shouted: "To the front! to the front!"

No disorders. No vivas for Napoleon. The troops were arranged around the hall. A squadron of cavalry also appeared, to which the people cautioned the cry: "To the front!"

The cavalry broke into a trot along the streets and the crowd dispersed.

London, Aug. 10.—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 86. Stocks steady. Turpentine 34s 6d@35s 9d.

LATER.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 86¼. Stocks firmer and higher.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d. Estimated sales 15,000 bales. Wheat and Western 7s 6d; red winter 7s 9d. Flour 25s 6d.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Afternoon.—Cotton market brisker; uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 9¾@9¾d. Lard 64s. Bacon—Cumberland cut middles 35s.

New York, Aug. 10.—Noon.—Flour dull and 5c lower. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower. Corn dull and heavy. Pork quiet 79@79½. Lard dull; prime steam 12¾c. Cotton steady; sales 1000 bales; middling 16½c. Turpentine 34½@35c. Rosin 1@2 lower. Rice quiet. Sugar. Raw 9¾@9¾c. Molasses 30@35c. Petroleum quiet; crude 9c; refined 20c. Tallow 9¾@9¾c. Rice quiet. Freights steady. Cotton to Liverpool 5-16d. Cotton to Havre 1-32d. Cotton to Bremen 1-16d. Cotton to Genoa 1-16d. Cotton to Barcelona 1-16d. Cotton to Cronstadt 1-16d. Cotton to Reval 1-16d. Cotton to Gothenburg 1-16d. Cotton to Amsterdam 1-16d. Cotton to Ghent 1-16d. Cotton to Lisbon 1-16d. Cotton to Oporto 1-16d. Cotton to Cork for orders 1-16d. Cotton to Liverpool per steam 3-16d. Cotton to Havre per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Bremen per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Hamburg per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Reval per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Barcelona per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Genoa per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Trieste per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Cronstadt per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Gothenburg per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Amsterdam per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Ghent per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Lisbon per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Oporto per steam 1-16d. Cotton to Cork for orders per steam 1-16d.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 119 bales, taken by two buyers. Nothing transpired to indicate any change in prices, and we give nominal quotations as follows: low ordinary 9¾@10c, ordinary 10@10¼c, good ordinary 10¾@10¾c, low middling 10¾@11c, middling 11¼@11¾c, and strict middling 11¾@12c.

Apart from the trifling transactions noted above we heard of no enquiry. Some factors are ready to open cotton whenever there are any indications of demand, but at present they do not offer. The foreign news appears to have had no influence.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869.....[illegible]
Arrived previously.....[illegible]
Arrived yesterday.....[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]
Cleared to-day.....[illegible]
Cleared previously.....[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts this morning. The total stock of all kinds on hand, we are informed, reduced to 20,000 hhds. Sugar. The market is quiet but firm, and we quote: 10¾@ 11 for common Sugar, 11¼@11½c for fair, 11¾@12c for good fair, 12¼@12½c for prime, 12¾@13c for yellow clarified, 13@13½c for white. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 10 for fair, 10½@10¾c for yellow, 10¾@11c for white. Plantation fermenting is quoted at 25@30c ⅌ gallon, city refinery reboiled 30@35c, syrup $1. There is no movement in Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals since last Saturday.

FLOUR.—The market is dull and the movement is nominal, confined to jobbing trade, at $5 25@5 50 for superfine, $5@5 25c for double extra, $5 50@5 75 for extra family, $6@6 50 for family, and $6 75@8 50 ⅌ bbl. for family extra. The principal sales to-day were confined to Superfine at $5 25, extra at $5 50, family at $6 50, 100 bbls. extra at $6 25, 100 bbls. family at $6 50, 100 do. at $6 75, 100 choice extra at $6 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—Is scarce, but the demand is limited, and we make no sales to-day at prices ranging from 80@85c ⅌ bushel for sound white, 75@80c for sound yellow, 150 and 200 white at $1 05, 100 yellow, 150 and 200 white at $1 10 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are also in light supply and limited demand. The sales to-day are confined to 800 sacks, of which 150 $1, 100 at 95c, 100 at 90c, 100 Gates at 85c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—75 sacks sold at 90c, and 100 do. at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is also in light supply and firm. Prairie is worth comfortably $18@20 ⅌ ton; choice $20.

BACON.—Only a retail business is doing at 13½c ⅌ lb for shoulders, 18½@19c for clear ribs, 19½@20c for clear sides, the latter for Sugar-cured hams are quoted at 22½@23c ⅌ lb.

PORK.—There is no demand at wholesale; some jobbing at $22, and is retailing at $22 50 ⅌ bbl.

LARD.—Is in request. The supply is light and prices are firm at 17½@17¾c; kegs 18c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is quoted at wholesale at 14½c, and is retailing at 15 ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Western is quoted at 19@20c; Northern 20@22c ⅌ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—Steamer Delta, 300 Quitman and Cattle.

Arrived previously—Steamer Bienville, 300 Cattle.

Total.....[illegible]

Sold yesterday.....[illegible]

Sold previously.....[illegible]

Total.....[illegible]

Notice.

THE CORE Portrait firm heretofore existing under the name and style of LAROUCHE & DRINGER is now dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who alone are authorized to receive payment of the accounts of the firm.

LAROUCHE & DRINGER.

Special Notice.

CENTRAL RAILWAY.

PERSONS having tickets at the office corner of A. Camp and Common streets, can have their baggage checked at the Depot, corner of Canal and Carondelet, thus saving time.

W. H. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

The Impeachable Perfume!

As a rule, the perfumers very in use have no power to impeach, and the reason is, they dare not, there is no trace of perfume left.

Persons recommending the use of

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water!

Days after its application the handkerchief retains a most delightful, distinct, and agreeable fragrance.

CORKS, CORKS, CORKS.

Francisco Llado & Co.,

IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK Wood, No. 1 Magnolia Lane, corner of Water street, New York.

All kinds of Champagne Cloth drawn on hand and for sale.

Houses in Catalonia and Andalusia, Spain, furnish the best Corks from Spain, Spain, Portugal and Algeria.

Wanted.

IMMEDIATELY, a good WET NURSE, white or colored, coming well recommended. Apply at the Dispatch Office.

To Rent.

THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at [illegible] the northwest corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets, with gas fixtures, bath room, etc., the whole in perfect order. Apply to C. Bouny, 7 Hospital street.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

(VIRGINIA.)

Gen. R. E. Lee.....President.

THIRTY-FIRST session will begin September 8th, 1870. Tuition, $100 per annum. Board, $15 per month. For Catalogue, address GEO. W. C. LEE, Clerk of the University, Lexington, Va., July 6, 1870.

F. GONTHIER

Has removed his

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

to

No. 26 Charles Street.....26

OPPOSITE THE HOTEL.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,

(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)

GAS FITTER,

And Dealer in

Gas Fixtures, Chandeliers, Brass of the Trades, Gas Fitting Company.

CAST IRON CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, etc.

No. 52 Chartres Street, Between Bienville and Tremoulet, New Orleans.

TO THE EAST!

VIA

LOUISVILLE

AND

Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

THE only direct rail route to CINCINNATI, Without Change.

BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,

All Points East and North East.

3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY

With direct connections from the South for

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Passengers and baggage checked through to destination. Tickets for sale at all principal offices in the South, and in Louisville at the Ticket Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main sts., at Gait House and Louisville and Nashville Hotels.

Tickets to Cincinnati and points East via this line are good on Mail Line, Accommodation and Express Trains.

Tickets to Louisville and points East via this line are good on Mail Line, Accommodation and Express Trains.

Baggage checked through to destination.

Ask for Tickets via Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Tickets for food and most comfortable Travelling Conveniences.

Best Child's Trunk: best Trunk, best Umbrella.

Best Shoulder Brace.

Best Ladies' Dress and Travelling Trunks.

Latest, Lightest, Best Gentlemen's Travelling Trunk.

Best Gentlemen's Dress Trunk.

Gentlemen, Ladies and patrons of Travel, call at the Ticket Office, Louisville and Nashville R. R. Ticket Office, corner 4th and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

Ask for Tickets via Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Tickets for food and most comfortable Travelling Conveniences.

Best Child's Trunk: best Trunk, best Umbrella.

Best Shoulder Brace.

Best Ladies' Dress and Travelling Trunks.

Latest, Lightest, Best Gentlemen's Travelling Trunk.

Best Gentlemen's Dress Trunk.

Gentlemen, Ladies and patrons of Travel, call at the Ticket Office, Louisville and Nashville R. R. Ticket Office, corner 4th and Main sts., Louisville, Ky.

Ask for Tickets via Louisville and Nashville R. R.

Tickets for food and most comfortable Travelling Conveniences.

Best Child's Trunk: best Trunk, best Umbrella.

Best Shoulder Brace.

Best Ladies' Dress and Travelling Trunks.

Latest, Lightest, Best Gentlemen's Travelling Trunk.

Best Gentlemen's Dress Trunk.

Gentlemen, Ladies and patrons of Travel, call at the Ticket