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PER YEAR.....$6
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1870.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

We regard the intelligence published in the telegraphic columns this morning as favorable to the safety of Paris, the establishment of the personal government of the Emperor, and what is of greater importance, the ultimate triumph of the French arms. The new Ministry has been taken from the realm of the Imperialists. Some of its members are strong personal friends of the Emperor, and all of them are opposed to the concessions he lately made towards a more liberal form of government, and a relinquishment of his unconstitutional power. The Ollivier Ministry, like all half-and-half compromise arrangements, had gone down in the first crisis it has encountered. How has it been replaced? By such men as Jules Favre, Gambetta, Gaminiaux, Arago, Picard, Simon and Rochefort? Not at all. The honored men of Paris and the solid men of the country have no confidence in such extremists, such mad men as these are, even were their opinions acceptable. We do not believe there will be any republic in France just yet. The intelligent men of that country do not want it, the revolutionary element for it is in this crisis, nor in the event of the Emperor's death or abdication, would they suffer the irreconcilables to grasp the helm of the governmental ship. All see now that Napoleon made a great blunder in conceding a single iota of his powers. They know the character of Jules Favre, Gambetta, Picard and their associates, and that they would rush the country to destruction. They believe that these men, in their hatred to Napoleon and their eagerness to overthrow his government and drive him in ignominy from his throne, would consort with the enemies of France even in time of war, and betray the national interests at the moment the enemy was thundering at the gates of the capital. They have done it on this occasion. The commotions in Paris since Saturday last are the work of the Red Republican rioters and socialists, who would make a fine government if they were suffered to have their own way. We regard the change of the Ministry, considering the character of the men, as equivalent to a vote of confidence in the Emperor. The manifestations seem to be approved by the people, who prefer Napoleon and those who support him to any other kind of government, republican or monarchical. Notwithstanding the serious defeat Napoleon has sustained at the very beginning of the war, and we have no intention to belittle it, we believe that the ruling classes of France are in a continuance of the Empire's government the only chance of recovering from that blow, and that the mass of society and the stability of property are involved in a firm support of the present system.

And does the Emperor's condition not justify the confidence of the French people? He has not promptly conceded the necessity for an immediate change of his advisers? Has he not shown great decision and great self-abnegation, great disinterestedness in yielding the command of the army and taking a subordinate position in front of the enemy? Would he do all this if it became necessary, take up a musket and march in the ranks as a common soldier, sharing the privations and perils of the army? The Emperor is popular of all this. The people know he is brave man and that his sole thought is his public service and how he can best serve the interests of France.

We do not believe any of the miserable twaddle sent over the telegraphic wires about Napoleon and his wife and child. It is mere bosh—he may not possess the powers of a Hercules; the mere fact that he has had command in recent times. Age creeps on him and disease may have affected the brain of the man to some extent, but Napoleon, if we understand his character, will never grant to his malicious and undying enemies by running away or permitting his wife and son to run away from danger. That would be the stain upon the name which we regard it as certain, the Emperor will never be weak enough to permit. He knows that success in his position is the criterion of merit, and that he must be successful or give way to another.

Our American as well as French readers know enough of telegraphic reports and press correspondence to read between the lines of their statements. For every grain of wheat they send us a bushel of chaff. Much of what they send along the lines is mere rumor and is contradicted almost as soon as it reaches us. Telegraphic agents are so liable to be imposed upon by other men, and oftentimes they are where their sympathies are by the nature of their reports. There is much that at present for the exercise of a discriminating judgment when we come to read these war telegrams, but such a judgment we know our readers bring to bear upon them, and it is only necessary to caution them that we are not accustomed to read them with a scrutinizing eye. Why is it that we are not informed what has become of the Prussian army since Sunday last? Is it not certain that if they followed up their victory of Saturday we should have heard of it? Let us be certain until positive information comes to hand.

HUDSON'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations, must choose between the tardy process of dyeing colorless fluids or the dirty Hair Dye. PHALON'S VITALIA OR VEGETABLE HAIR DYE is the only article in existence capable of changing a gray hair to natural shade. It is transparent, fragrant, rapid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DYSPEPSIA.—Much suffering to those tender little buds of the human family might be alleviated by using Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

CONSCRIPTS MARINE.—Chalons, where Louis Napoleon's headquarters are now established, is the capital of the department of Marne in an open country, on the railroad to Paris from Paris to Strasburg, and on the right bank of the Marne, here crossed by a fine stone bridge. It is about 90 miles east of Paris, and has a population of 19,000. It is enclosed by old walls, and irregularly built, principally of rubble, lath and plaster. Early in the Christian era it was one of the most important commercial cities of Europe, and under the Merovingian kings it is said to have had 60,000 inhabitants. It has still active trade with Paris and the neighboring departments in wine, corn, wool, hemp, etc. In the vicinity Attila was defeated by the troops of Aurelian, and Chalons was vanquished by the Romans and their allies at the battle of Chalons, A. D. 451. From this battle century it formed a kind of independent State, governed by its bishops, till 1830, when it was united to the crown.

Strasburg.

This is a very strongly fortified city on the eastern frontier of France, capital and department of Bas-Rhin, and formerly capital of the province of Alsace, on the left bank of the Ill, near the left bank of the Rhine, to which its glacis extends, and across which it communicates with Kehl. Kehl, by the Rhine, which must be taken, is a town of a population of about 70,000. The fortified city is of a triangular form, enclosed by ramparts, and accessible only by seven gates. At the eastern extremity is a strong citadel, built by Vauban, and between the citadel and the Rhine, and between the citadel and the city, the country may be laid under water, outside the walls are several detached large artillery redoubts, with a special redoubt at the gate which was the place of public resort. It has a very extensive transit trade with Germany, Switzerland, North Italy and all the Danube countries of Europe. The Basel and Baden railway and the canal connecting it with all the great rivers of France, with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce.

Besançon.

This place, regarded by the Germans has been regarded as a kind of very complete fortress. It is of very considerable strength, and is the capital of the fortified town, department of the Doubs, on the Doubs, a tributary of Strasburg, in the province of Franche-Comte. It was originally settled by the Romans. It was the Bisontium of Julius Cæsar, and afterwards Besançon, in the 15th century. The Emperor Frederick III. was born in the place.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,135

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Italy and Austria.

New York, Aug. 8.—The *La Liberté*, says a hundred thousand Italians will be fighting with us in a few days under a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. As for Austria, she remains the Austria of 1811. She has sold herself to her enemy. King William for the German subjects which were left her by the treaty of Prague. If victory should crown our arms France will remember Italy, and she shall not forget Austria.

France.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The fourteen millions francs seized by the police in Paris last week belonged to Rothschild, Kirsch, Raznel, Bischoffheim, and other Jewish bankers.

It is asserted that the seizures were suggested by the authorities of the Bank of France.

The financial circles of Europe are much incensed at what is deemed a great outrage upon some of their members.

General Trochu, who was to have commanded the Baltic expeditionary corps, has gone to Metz, and the Baltic enterprise is indefinitely postponed.

Paris, Aug. 9.—General Failly is in communication with McMahon. The *morale* of the army is excellent. No fighting since the 5th. In the battle of Froschwiller one hundred and forty thousand of the enemy attacked thirty-five thousand under McMahon.

Ministers have addressed the following proclamation to Parisians:

"Our army is concentrated, and new efforts have imparted to it fresh hopes and confidence, but agitation here will lessen the moral force of the army, and act against it. Paris is rising; the French army will be between two fires. We prepare for the defense of Paris. The deputies will co-operate with us. Let all good citizens help to prevent disorder. Those who wish will have arms furnished them, and will be sent to the front at once."

Paris, Aug. 9.—The journals here announce with warm approval that Italy is ready to send one hundred thousand armed men to the assistance of France.

WEISSENBURG.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Interesting Details.

London, Aug. 8.—Our special correspondent writes from Mayence Thursday: This evening there came a dispatch from Weissenburg announcing the Prussian victory and occupation of Weissenburg. I have obtained the following additional details:

The King on his arrival at Mayence called a council of war and urged that the speediest and most decisive action proved the better, and pressed an advance. His opinion was adopted, and orders were telegraphed to attack the French outposts in the neighborhood of Landau and Weissenburg.

A Prussian force composed of two line regiments, one regiment of Bavarian troops, and some artillery, together about 9000 strong, drove the French before them into Weissenburg.

Artillery was then brought up and opened on the fortifications of the town. The town was caught fire, and in the hurry and some confusion among the French troops, the Prussians could no longer be restrained by their officers, who were anxious to reduce the town by a cannonade.

The soldiers rushed forward with the bayonet and surprised the French, who, not expecting an infantry attack for hours to come, were barricading and entrenching. The Prussians lost heavily, but took 800 prisoners and twelve guns.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails here and there is an immense crowd about the palace waiting to cheer the King.

The same correspondent writes from Mayence at midnight: At midnight half the prisoners taken at Weissenburg were first marched from the citadel to the jail road. They put a good face on matters and showed true French gaiety. A large crowd received them very well, throwing packages of tobacco and cigars to their bosten foes. The soldiers all belonged to the 74th regiment of the line. Officers were allowed to retain their swords and be paroled on reaching Munich.

The other four hundred taken at Weissenburg went last night to Ernut. They were 800 in all. As before, wine and cigars were offered by the Germans, but the French desired to pay for everything.

Our special correspondent sends from Nancy, Friday morning, the following account of the battle at Weissenburg from the French side:

When Gen. Douay's division, composed of the 74th and 8th regiments of the line, 10th battalion of chasseurs on foot, one regiment of Turcos, and one regiment of mounted chasseurs, were busy yesterday in the neighborhood of Weissenburg, they were startled by a tremendous discharge of artillery.

As the patrols, which had been posted all along the frontier, had not signalled the presence of any Prussian troops, the men believed for a moment that they were surrounded by the enemy.

This was not the case; but the Prussians in great force, well supplied with artillery, appeared on the heights of Schwebiboden, overlooking the whole country near the small Bavarian village of that name.

Gen. Douay ordered his troops to advance before the enemy, keeping as much as possible behind Weissenburg, which lay just between them and the Prussian forces. But this precaution proved quite useless, because guns were pouring shot upon them and the troops were falling in great numbers.

Prussian guns were firing at a tremendous rates and their rounds fell equally on the Weissenburg and in the midst of the troops. Several houses were on fire, and a large number of soldiers lay dead and wounded.

About 11 o'clock, Gen. Vohicau's division was commencing to retire. However, a new attack was ordered. The Turcos, bayonet in hand, threw themselves on the Prussians batteries of artillery.

All proved useless. Had the French insisted on attacking the enemy any longer, there would not have been one of them left alive on the ground.

As soon as what was left of Gen. Douay's force began retiring, the Prussian artillery was after them. It was about 12 o'clock when Gen. Douay fell a victim to the Prussian artillery.

The troops commenced running without order, crossing the roads and vineyards, until again reaching the furthest part of Weissenburg. The number of dead and wounded is very large. The remaining troops are eager to revenge the death of their late general.

THE FRENCH DEFEAT OF SATURDAY.

Comments of the New York Press.

New York, August 8.—All the papers have comments on the war news. The *New York Times* says:

"The promises to come for the friends of France in Europe, if she has any, to declare themselves.

"Without admitting, it is clear as the sun at noon-day that France must be finally hopelessly defeated.

"Napoleon wished to beat Prussia single-handed. He can not do it. Unless troops of other powers come to his assistance, he cannot save France."

The *Tribune* says: "The news from the Rhine may be summed up in two lines. The whole French army beaten, and retreating. The center in full rout, the right wing turned and cut off, and Napoleon calls upon France to raise and arm the country in this moment of danger.

"The Emperor's conduct inspires the respect even of the enemy. He acknowledges the full measure of the disaster, and appeals to the patriotism of France to save the country.

"Despite the excitement and disorder reported at the Capital, we believe France will answer him with enthusiasm."

The *World* says: "Yesterday's news of the Emperor upon France, and the declaration that Paris is in a state of siege, has the following:

"This, to our thinking, is a supremely significant feature of this day's news, and this means not so much a defense against the Prussians as a menace to Europe; for it means this: That if the Empire can not within a very brief period repel the Prussians beyond the Rhine, France will be to repel them in her own fashion as of old—to follow them with the flag of the Republic in the van of her armies.

"This truth, blazing up in a sight, means more and worse to the king and the royal princes of Prussia, if they would but see it, than all the miraculous fire of McMahon and all the Chassepots of Bazaine."

The Scandinavians on the War—They Fight Shy.

At a large meeting of Scandinavians held in Chicago, on Wednesday the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The course taken by Prussia in the Schleswig question has impressed the Scandinavian people with the conviction that their powerful Southern neighbor does not intend to solve this question in accordance with the demands of justice and the obligations assumed by treaty; and

Whereas, The people of the three countries of the North are compelled to interpret this unfriendly and defying course as an evidence that Prussia, if only watching a suitable opportunity for a further extension of her dominion at their expense; and

Whereas, It does not appear how the danger thus threatening the North can now be averted in any other manner than by Prussia being compelled by a power stronger than herself to respect the rights of the weaker; therefore,

Resolved, That the Scandinavians here express it as their conviction that the fate of France, in the contest now going on but seven like years of slavery the adoptive country may be laid under water, outside the walls are several detached large artillery redoubts, with a special redoubt at the gate which was the place of public resort. It has a very extensive transit trade with Germany, Switzerland, North Italy and all the Danube countries of Europe. The Basel and Baden railway and the canal connecting it with all the great rivers of France, with the Danube, are important aids to its commerce.

Besançon.

This place, regarded by the Germans has been regarded as a kind of very complete fortress. It is of very considerable strength, and is the capital of the fortified town, department of the Doubs, on the Doubs, a tributary of Strasburg, in the province of Franche-Comte. It was originally settled by the Romans. It was the Bisontium of Julius Cæsar, and afterwards Besançon, in the 15th century. The Emperor Frederick III. was born in the place.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Franco-Prussian War.

Further of the Stormy Session of the Corps Legislatif

Jules Favre's Plan for Revolution Voted Down.

Prince Imperial Reported Still at Metz.

Revolutionary Movements Suppressed at Marseille and Toulouse.

The Corps Legislatif in Session.

The People Clamoring for Arms.

Account of Gen. Douay's Death.

Suppression of Radical Journals.

The Emperor Still in Command.

Proclamation of King William to the People of France.

Strasburg Completely Besieged.

General Amnesty Declared by the Cortes.

HOME NEWS.

Serious Illness of Admiral Farragut

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, August 11.—Great activity prevails at Cherbourg.

A dispatch from Metz says the Prince Imperial still remains there, and the Emperor will certainly make a stand at that point.

Prince de Joinville and Duc D'Aumale are at Weisbaden, and Comit de Paris in England.

Admiral Lavonciere Le Noury will command the Parisian defenses with 800 navy cannoneers.

The radical journal *Reveil* and *Rappel* have been suspended.

The last official act of Duc de Grammont was the signing of the Belgium neutrality treaty.

Madrid, Aug. 11.—A general amnesty has been declared, including all crimes against the country.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The Senate adopted the project of the law tending to the arming of the nation.

The Corps Legislatif was very stormy to-day, and tumults interrupted business. The Deputies were very excited, with the reports of the proceedings, ceased all efforts to maintain order, and the meeting slowly dispersed.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The following is the conclusion of Jules Favre's remarks in the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif yesterday:

Jules Favre said the Cabinet need not meet to decide, but need not retard the action of the Chambers. The Chambers must give a report and we must deliberate at once.

Jerome David said the Government had made known its opinion.

Jules Favre—Their banner must decide.

M. Thiers rose to speak, but could hardly be heard. He advocated an immediate decision upon the question.

Remember, said Favre, how significant it will be to the nation, if you put off the deliberation. We place upon you the responsibility.

Minister David replied: You may, assuredly.

The members of the left asserted this was a menace.

Jules Favre replied: Think of the effect of a delay; remember that the Ministry had promised to invade the territory of the enemy and carry war into ours.

Here the tumult became extreme. Deputy Gambetta mounted the tribune but could not be heard. At last the Corps Legislatif adjourned in great confusion, and the Minister of Public Works has changed the question; the Chamber will vote under a wrong impression.

The members of the left asked for arms for a patriotic purpose.

Jules Favre—Let us suppose the demand for arms was only to trouble the public peace; the Chamber must know what it votes for. There must be no equivocation.

The Minister replied the Government did not seek to equivocate.

At last it was decided, by a vote of 170 to 79, that the question of reorganizing the National Guard go over until to-morrow.

The President expressed a desire to close the meeting. Deputy Estancelin insisted on a vote that the Chambers be in session so long as the war continues.

Favre renewed the agitation, by demanding to know why a state of siege is continued, in the face of enemies within the city of Paris. A voice answered, but it was impossible to hear more.

Paris, August 11, 3:30 P. M.—*La Liberté* has positive information that the Imperial headquarters are now at Metz.

Dispatches from the Prefects of Departments, in all parts of the Empire, are filled with details of the patriotic sentiment of the people. On all sides volunteers are coming forward.

The Corps Legislatif is now in session. A crowd of 50,000 persons is collected in front of the Chambers clamoring for arms. Within the Chambers there is much excitement, though no disorderly scenes have occurred.

The *Journal Officiel* says: "The War Department has sixty millions of cartridges for guns, with which the national guard is to be armed; and preparations have been made on an extensive scale for the manufacture of more to meet all emergencies.

The Council of State met yesterday, and will hold another session today.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the death of Gen. Douay, at the battle of Weissenburg:

The Prussians as a mass *en Masse*; for it means this: That if the Empire can not within a very brief period repel the Prussians beyond the Rhine, France will be to repel them in her own fashion as of old—to follow them with the flag of the Republic in the van of her armies.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Notorious Pierre Bertin.—It is reported that a petition is being circulated asking the Governor to pardon Pierre Bertin, who has been notorious here as a thief and burglar for years, and who is under sentence for robbery. It is said, that a woman representing herself to be a sister of his, and who promises to reform, pardoned; he will leave the city, is carrying the petition about for signatures.

The body of an unknown white boy has been found in the river, at the head of Montegut street, in the Third District. He was about ten years of age. Coroner Avila held an inquest, and no mark of violence having been discovered, it is inferred that the boy was accidentally drowned.

It has at last been determined by the owners of the property to tear down the unsightly ruin at the corner of Carondelet and Canal streets, and erect a building there suitable to the locality.

The Southern Bank Case.—Judge Colleau, of the Seventh District Court, has set aside the order of Judge Emerson, presiding in the Eighth District Court, to imprison Messrs. Thomas Layton, President, and Livandais, Cashier, of the Southern Bank, for contempt of Court. The gentlemen were brought before Judge Colleau upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, and he ruled that the imprisonment of Mr. Layton for an indefinite period was not allowed by law, and that in the case of Mr. Livandais, such an offense as aiding a party to commit a contempt was not known to the law. The Supreme Court at Monroe has issued an alternative mandamus to compel the Eighth Court to grant an appeal from its decision to compel the payment of the claim of Strauss, and thus the bank is relieved from the custody of the Sheriff.

The Radical State Convention.—Yesterday this Convention had its last sitting. The Committee on Resolutions, of which Postmaster Lowell was chairman, reported a platform, which was adopted without opposition. The only features of it that is interesting to the general public, is a resolution pledging the party to carry out the law to enforce a mixture of races in the public schools.

Mr. Lowell, in connection with the platform resolutions, presented a resolution, which the committee did not think proper to incorporate in the platform and therefore submitted it to the Convention for separate action. The resolution declared that the colored population were entitled, under the Constitution, to equal rights with the whites in public conveyances, in hotels and in places of public entertainment; implied that these rights had not been enforced, and recommended the Governor to sign the bill, which had passed the Legislature, which was known as "Isabelle's bill," and which would compel all publicans, common carriers and proprietors of places for public entertainment, to recognize social equality of colored persons, under penalties of fines and imprisonments to be inflicted by Recorders and Justices of the Peace.

This resolution was given and taken as a measure upon Warmoth and an impeachment of the Governor. This and the Republican party.

The matter was debated for three hours Lowell leading the colored element and Warmoth defending himself, and in turn assailing Lowell, and his allies. It would take columns of the paper to give a sketch even of the discussion which at times, had the parties been sincere to their personal honor and political character, might have resulted in actual violence or a retirement from the Convention to settle the insults handled by a meeting outside.

But the most opprobrious epithets were interchanged, and the most vituperative accusations passed between Lowell and Warmoth, the latter being at times compelled to give and receive insults as gentlemen are to decorum language, in their intercourse with one another.

Warmoth pronounced Lowell a liar, and Hugh J. Campbell was called upon to prove who was the liar. In 1867 he was again in Africa, commanding an expedition against the Kabyles, and was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of the Algerian Tirailleurs. In 1869 he was, however, the italian war which first placed his name prominently before the European public. With the designation of commander of the Second army corps, but really by the side of the Emperor, he rendered at the great, and for a time very doubtful battle of Magenta, a service so important that he was named by his Sovereign, and on the field of battle, Duke of Magenta, and Marshal of France. He has now been recalled from the Governor-Generalship of Algeria, to which he was appointed in 1864, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Duke of Magenta is represented as combining rapidity of judgment with calmness of temper and firmness of purpose in a remarkable degree. He never been considered a personal favorite of the Emperor, who, nevertheless, highly appreciated his abilities and character. It may be interesting to recall the fact that he was the officer chosen to represent France at the coronation of the present King of Prussia in 1861, a position which he sustained with great pomp and dignity.

One hundred householders of St. Louis have made arrangements for the introduction of Chinese servants into their families. Houses servants are said to be scarce in St. Louis.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1870.

The money market presents no new features to-day except a slightly better feeling and more disposition on the part of capitalists to accept ruling rates on good business paper. Call loans on accommodations at the banks continue quiet, strong and in excess of their available funds. The general rates may be still quoted at 11@12 per cent. per annum for first class paper, with prime collaterals, 10@12 per month for do. without collaterals, and second class paper at 20@25 per month. Mortgage paper can by placed at 10@12 and 12 per cent. per annum.

Gold opened at 113¼ and fluctuated slightly (as it has done for weeks) between 113¼ and 113¾ and closed at 113¼ bid, 113½ asked. Exchange rates are neglected and quoted at 109½@110 for sixes and 108@108½ for fives.

Government securities are quiet and firm. During the afternoon decidedly stronger. Will find a market at rates nearly all the bonds closed firm. Tennessees, 69½; new, 62¾. Virginias, 60; new, 63. Louisiana, 53; new, 65. Levees 68, 71; 68, 82. Alabama, 58; 58, 70. Georgia, 83; 78, 90. North Carolinas, 49; new, 30. South Carolinas, 56; new, 50.

New York, Aug. 11.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and weak. Sales to-day 1000 bales; middling uplands 19½c. Flour steady and Western heavy 15@20c lower; superfine $5.70@5.75. Southern dull and declining common to fair extra $6.25@7.75; good to choice $7.80@10. Wheat dull and very heavy; winter red and amber Western $1.27@1.32. Corn dull and lower; new mixed Western 90@95c. Beef quiet; plain $12@16; do extra $16@19. Pork dull and lower; new mess $31.50@32. Lard dull; prime Western steam 16½c. Butter scarce and dull 15@22c. Lard 16c. Butter scarce 20@25c. Sugar—raw dull; fair refining 8½@9c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice dull and nominal. Tobacco firm. Sales to-day 277 hhds at $5.40@$7.50. Whisky 94@95c. Rosin dull; $2.50. Rails Moss—shoulders dull 15½c; Lard 16c. Butter scarce 20@25c. Sugar—molasses 9½@5½c.

Louisville, Aug. 11.—Bagging firm and unchanged. Rope steady; middling 19c. Flour and grain quiet, prices unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. Pork $30.75c. Lard 16c. Bulk meats, shoulders 14c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 15c; clear sides 17½c. Whisky 95c for wood bound. Tobacco, market active; sales 102 hhds at $5@5.75 for trash to good leaf.

Cincinnati, Aug. 11.—Flour dull, 5@6c lower. Wheat regular, closing nominal at $1.02@1.06. Corn unchanged. Oats firm, lower; mixed 32@32½c. Rye dull at 56c for fresh. Pork quiet at $32@32½. Lard dull; shoulders 13½c; short ribs 15½c.

St. Louis, Aug. 11.—Tobacco. Hemp and Rosin quiet and unchanged. Flour dull; superfine $4.75@5.25; extra family $5@5.75. Wheat dull, No. 2 red fall $1.06@1.08. Corn 43c. Barley nominal. Rye 65@65c. High-wines 91c.

Mobile, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 19c; sales 300 bales; receipts 1; exports to the Continent 516; stock 18,432.

Galveston, Aug. 11.—Cotton dull; prices nominally quoted ordinary 15@16c; stock 6,611 bales.

Savannah, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet; low middling 19c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 91; exports to the continent of Spain 210 bales; coastwise 348; stock 798.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—Evening.—Cotton closed more quiet; uplands 9¾c; Orleans 9¾; sales to-day 15,000 bales, of which 600 were for export and one speculation. Red Western Wheat 8s 5@8s 6d; white winter 8s@8s 10d.

London, Aug. 11.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £39,000.

London, Aug. 11.—Evening.—Consols for money and account 93¼. Bonds steady 92¾. Stocks steady. Tallow 39s 6d. Sugar—afloat quiet.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 11.—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind northeast, fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Arinos, at 5 P. M., Fraim, master, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Departures.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.—Ship Wild Hunter, Kelly, master, 4 days from Bordeaux, with general cargo to Curavoie.

Sailed—Brig Gilsey Queen.

London, Aug. 11.—Noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 92¾. Tallow dim.

LATER.—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 92¾.

Frankfort, Aug. 11.—Bonds heavy 89¾.

Liverpool, August 11.—Noon.—Cotton market quiet and steady. Red Orleans 9¾d; estimated sales, 20,000 bales.

LATER.—Pork dull, 1s 3d. Lard quiet.

Paris, August 11.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, a loan of 500,000 francs for the benefit of the families of the Garde Mobile was increased to 25,000,000 francs. Jules Favre expressed astonishment that all commercial contracts falling due between the present date and the 30th of August be prolonged for one month.

Jules Brunet protested against the measure, and Clemenceau and Jules Simon insisted upon its necessity, saying that to the public mind nothing should appear be free of care. The project was voted. Circulation around the Bull outside was low and quiet. Rumors of the capture of several detachments of troops surrounded the building. The masses were, however, not disorderly.

Projects of the law for the national defense was adopted unanimously amid prolonged applause. In the excitement a member exclaimed, "Now let Prussia look us in the face."

Count Palikao announced for the new Ministry, and read aloud the names as follows:

Count Palikao, Minister of War.

De La Tour D'Auvergne, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Henri Chevreau, Minister of the Interior.

Grandperret, Minister of Justice.

De Grenouilly, Minister of Marine.

Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance.

Jerome David, Minister of Public Works.

Jules Brune, Minister of Instruction.

Clement Duvernois, Minister of Commerce.

Benson Billault, President of the Council of State.

London, Aug. 11.—Advices from the Prussian front to 10 o'clock Wednesday night state that the French army is falling back to the line of the Moselle, having left Metz under Bazaine, which had already passed Saar-Union, Falquamont and Lneutanges. Stores of all kinds and military trains had fallen into the hands of the Prussians.

They had taken a small fortress, Hatelstein in the Vosges, which the French had evacuated, leaving guns and provisions.

Paris, Aug. 11.—The *Journal Officiel* has advices from Metz to 4:30 P. M., yesterday.

Details of the battle of Froschweiger are still meagre. Marshal McMahon had his horse killed under him.

A brigade of cavalry of the Reserve Corps, and one division of the corps of Gen. Failly, arrived on the field at the close of the battle, and afterwards pursued.

The pursuit of the enemy was vigorous at first, but soon became a mere reconnoitering.

Gen. McMahon, after being 26 hours in the saddle, passed the day on Sunday at St. Avrene, which was abandoned on Monday. The French then afterwards occupied by the Prussians.

Some of their advance pickets came up with the French at Ennemoir, and were driven on without much difficulty.

MARSHAL FRANCOIS ACHILLE BAZAINE, Born February 13, 1811, descendant of a family of ancient lineage, studied military history, studied at the polytechnic school in Paris, and entered the army in Africa when twenty years old. After six years of service he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1837 to suppress the Carlist movement in the country. He returned to Algeria in 1839, joined the expedition against Milianah and Morocco, and was for several years Governor of the Kabyles subdivision of Tenneen. During the Crimean war, when he was in command of a brigade of infantry, he is said to have distinguished himself by his bravery, and by his talent for organization. When the Russians had evacuated Sebastopol, Bazaine was made Governor of the place. He took an part in the campaign against Austria in 1859, but was intrusted with the command of the expedition to Mexico in 1863.

$15,000 and $20,000 bank at ⅛, $6000 thirty days' sight at 1 ⅜ cent. discount, and $30,000 thirty days' sight at ⅛ discount. There was scarcely any movement in Bonds. 50 shares Slaughter-House sold at $18 50 ⅜ share, and a round amount of City Seven Per Cent. Bonds on private terms.

In Warrants $10,000 old State sold at 90c and $800 scrip. Dealers bought State at 70c for new and 90c for old, and Metropolitan Police at 90@90c, and sold the former at 72c for new and 91c for old, and the latter at 92c.

We heard of nothing doing in City Treasury Notes. There appears to be no inquiry and we hear of none offering. Dealers buy the small sums offered at their counters at 19 ⅜ cent. discount, and sell at 18.

Sales at the Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER.

No. 105 Gravier Street, near St. Charles.

Bonds—60m.	
Dixie's Sovereignty	0 2 25
Dixie	0 2 45
English Bank Notes	0 4 85
5 Francs	0 3 85
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	0 3 85
5 Thaler	0 7 60
5 Florins Prussian	0 7 60
5 Guilders Holl	0 3 35
Kroner	0 3 35
Ducats	0 2 00
Spanish Doubloon	15 00
Patriot	0 2 00
	$0 1 75
English Silver	0 2 25
Prussia	0 2 25
Mexican Dollars	0 2 25
Spanish	0 2 25
French Crowns	1 00
German	0 2 25
Thaler	0 2 25
Prussian Paper Thaler	0 2 25
Guilders	0 2 25
Specie	1 00
Spanish Silver 5 Duros	1 10

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, THURSDAY EVENING, August 12, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 201 bales at irregular prices, the better qualities being stiffer and the lower grades easier. It appears to wish the day's business we quote low ordinary at 10½@10c, ordinary at 10c, good ordinary at 11c @—c, low middling at 10c 10½c, middling —@11½c, and good middling at —@12.

Low ordinary up to strict ordinary sold at 8 up to 10½c, good ordinary at 11½ and strict middling at 12. The 5 P. M. telegram from Liverpool quoting middling uplands at 9¾d, and Orleans at 9¾d, we not received until after the close, but the intermediate quotations had no apparent influence. It was said that good ordinary could be had under 14¼.

Our quotations are as follows:

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869, bales	770
Arrived since last statement	135
Received since last statement	1,284,665
Supplies and crop	1,285,570
Cleared previously	1,284,800
Cleared to-day	200
Cleared previously	1,284,800
Stock on hand and on shipboard	770

Receipts proper since Friday evening 946 bales, against 468 for the corresponding time last year, and 357 last year, and since September 1st, 1,135,893 bales, against 794,989 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Arrived this week 1,000 hhds sugar and 50 hhds molasses. The market is quiet but firm, with a local business doing, and we quote 10¼@ ⅜c for common, Sugar, 11¼@11⅜c for fair, 12¼@12½c for good fair, 12¾@13¼c for yellow clarified, 14@14½c for white. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 10¼@ 12¼c for fair to good, and 13¼@14c for white. Molasses is quoted at 30@32c for fair to prime, city refinery rebolled 35@37c. There is no movement in Cuba Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The W. R. Arthur, from St. Louis, has arrived, since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is inactive. Treble extra is scarce and firm, while the grades above are in supply and dull, and those below are in good demand and firmer. Superfine is quoted at $5 37½, double extra $5@5 12½, treble extra $6 25@6 75, choice extra $7@7 50, family extra $8@9 and fancy $10@12 50 ⅜ bbl. The receipts of 3,000 bbls, of which 50 and 200 double extra at $6; 100 treble extra at $6 25; 600 fine at $5 37½; 100 extra at $5 50; 200 superfine at $5 25; 50 do. at $5 75; 50 do. at $5 62½; 50