The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1870. 43d YEAR.—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,149

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
FOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $8; half yearly, $4; quarterly, $2.
Single paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, for the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $3 00 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged for each insertion.
Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, per square, $20 net per month.
Advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above of transient rates as may be agreed upon.
No one shall claim discount except he pay promptly.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
Special advertisements to insert must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Each regular advertisement shall be rendered every month.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1870.

STORMING OF FORT SUMTER.

The first act of the Confederate forces at Charleston harbor has been represented as the commencement of the late Mr. Stephens, who views the war in its constitutional aspects, as well as in the light of the law of nations concerning civil wars that the storming of Sumter by General Beauregard, under the direction of the Confederate authorities, was no more the initiative act of war. The *first gun*, he admits, was fired by the Confederates, but "it does not follow," he urges, that "he, who in civil or national conflicts, strikes the first blow, or fires the first gun, inaugurates or begins the conflict." On this subject he cites the high authority of Halleck, the most learned constitutional lawyer of Great Britain, who declares that *aggression* is not war, (that is, he who strikes is not the *first* who *uses force*, but first who *renders force necessary*."

Strangely he maintains that the orders of the Washington authorities of Colonel Squadron to Charleston, to relieve Fort Sumter, if permitted, but not if they must," was the act that inaugurated the war, because it was an act, which, under the circumstances rendered the *employment of force* necessary to repel it.

The story of this first great movement, which was the forerunner of all the rest of the war, is interesting from the fact that it was *the first*, and this interest is increased by the fact that it served to show at the very commencement of hostilities the trickery, falsehood and double dealing of the prime actors in the great drama that has been gotten up at Washington to electrify, by its monstrosity, the rest of the earth.

The people of the Southern States, it is well known, had, when the above startling event occurred, in the exercise of their rights as sovereign States, peaceably resigned from the Union. Secession they regarded as a strong and conservative, but at the same time a remedy for existing political evils which could not be abated by any ordinary means of legislation. All the unarmed American civilians, from the time of Alexander Hamilton down to that of Calhoun, if we except Chancellor Kent, concurred in regarding secession as a part of a State or a number of States, a proper proceeding in cases of a flagrant infringement of the national compact by the Federal Government. The Southern States neither desired nor expected it, and were but illy prepared for it when it came. On the contrary, organizing their Government, they sent Commissioners on to Washington to treat with the Federal Government for the restoration of the forts which had fallen into the hands of South Carolina and all the seceding States, on terms of peace and equity. The Commissioners, however, delay and manœuvring on the part of the Federal powers, were informed that Sumter, then in possession of the States troops, under the command of Major Anderson, would be peacefully evacuated, which declaration was followed up by an assurance that the United States did not intend to make war upon the South.

Such, then, was the astonishment of the citizens of Charleston, and of the whole South, when they heard that a naval squadron, consisting of eleven ships, carrying two hundred and eighty guns, and two thousand four hundred men, were ready in the offing with hostile intent.

That instead of fulfilling its promise peaceably to evacuate Fort Sumter, the Government had sent this large body of men, with supplies to reinforce it, and that they were prepared to turn their guns against Charleston on one side, if Fort Sumter attacked it on the other.

These matters stood, not a gun would have been fired even then, on the part of the Confederates, had not Major Anderson, on application to him to evacuate the fort, and give his assurance not to turn his guns in the meantime against the positively refused to do either. The firing the first gun under a solemn sense of the Washington authorities, seemed to be a mere pretence, as well as their indisposition to use force against the seceding States, guaranteed by the Constitution, and not till then, that General Beauregard, under direction of the Confederate authorities, fired the first gun, because to have waited longer, would have been to have invited self-destruction by exposing himself and his forces to two fires at the same time—one in his front and the other in his rear."

NEW ORLEANS STUDENTS AT SPRING HILL COLLEGE.—Among the names of the students of this college who have distinguished themselves and are registered on the roll of honor for proficiency in studies and good conduct during the general year just closed, are the following young gentlemen, from New Orleans:

Alexander Bonch received three premiums and two accessits.

Forrester Dolhonde received three premiums and four accessits.

Edward Bermudez received six premiums and one accessit.

Edmund Bermudez received three accessits.

William Brady received three premiums and one accessit.

John Byrne received two premiums.

William Vance received three premiums and three accessits.

Peter Soniat received five premiums and two accessits.

Wilson Keeffe received four premiums and one accessit.

Reginald Keeffe received two premiums and eight accessits.

Alexander Solari received two premiums and one accessit.

Joseph Brisolara received three accessits.

Stewart Roland received one accessit.

John Roland received the second premium for French and two accessits.

Edward Zoelly received two premiums and three accessits.

Eugene Cassard received two premiums and one accessit.

Felix Dalton received two accessits.

Prince Gicquel received two accessits.

Charles Solari received one accessit.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD FOR SEPTEMBER.—E. F. Gogarty, Catholic Bookseller, Camp street, has sent us the Catholic World for September—a monthly publication, conducted with signal ability and scholarship. It contains the following articles: I. Hereditary Genius. II. Dion and the Sibyls. III. Our Lady of Lourdes. IV. The Paradise Lost of St. Avitus. V. The William Girls. VI. Religion in Education. VII. Journal and Campaign of Count Blanchard. VIII. The Emigrant. IX. Nicolaus Copernicus. X. The Church Beyond the Rocky Mountains. XI. Our Lord's Nativity. XII. Plutarch. XIII. The Miracle of St. Francis. XIV. The Last Ecumenical Council of the Vatican. XV. The First Dogmatical Decree on the Church of Christ.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Gregory & Davis, General Sewing Machine Agents, No. 3 Carondelet street. At this establishment will be found every thing pertaining to Sewing Machines, Needles, Cotton and Silk threads. Also, all varieties of staple and fancy knit goods, together with colored silks, braids and findings. Sewing machines repaired.

HONORIFIC ORDERS.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations of Rhus, must choose between the hair-dye and the sneaky coloring fluids. Both are dirty. Phalon's PYRALIA, on the contrary, is not a dye, but a tonic, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; it is transparent, fragrant, limpid and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.—Mothers as you love your offspring don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, for sinking children. Read the advertisement in another column.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Prussian Advance on Paris Causes Intense Excitement.

Increase in Volunteering.

The Imperial Baggage stolen at Rheims.

France Will Prosecute the War to the Last Extremity.

Note From Berlin to the Prussian Envoys.

Patriotic Tone of the French Journals.

M. Thiers Added to the Committee of Defense.

Report of the Inundation of Metz Generally Discredited.

French Loss at Risonville 23,000.

The London Times on the Tactics of McMahon.

Gen. Montain Captured by the Prussians.

Reported Engagement Near Rheims.

Bazaine Makes No Effort to Force a Passage.

London Times' Special Telegrams.

Bombardment of Strasburg and Pfalsburg Continues.

Great Disturbance Prevails Among the Invaders.

Miscellaneous.

Text of Order Concerning German Residents of Paris.

Some of the Prussian sympathizers have abandoned themselves to the horrors of a fervid imagination in depicting savage cruelty and popular violence perpetrated on the unfortunate Germans who have been unable to leave Paris. The simple fact that some Prussians have been ordered to quit Paris on account of their indiscretion. The ordinances to that effect is as follows:

PARIS, August 4, 1870.

We, the Prefect of Police, considering Article 5 of the decree of the 19th Messidor Year VIII, and considering that several foreigners, belonging to countries at war with France, are residing at Paris, or in the jurisdiction of the Prefecture of Police, give themselves to practices against the internal and external safety of the State, order as follows: Article 1. Every foreigner, a native of Prussia, of the countries of the Confederation of the North, of Bavaria, of Wurtemberg, of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and of the Grand Duchy of Baden, and residing at this moment in Paris, or within the limits of the Prefecture of Police, shall, within the space of three days, present himself at the Commissariat of Police for the quarter of his domicile, to seek a *permit to remain*. Article 2. Every foreigner, native of the countries above named, who shall not have, within the time named, conformed to the preceding regulation, shall be put under arrest. Article 3. The present ordinance is not applicable to those foreigners who have lost by another naturalization their nationality of birth; nor to those who have been admitted by authorization of the Government, to establish their domicile in France.

The Prefect of Police, J. M. PIETRI.

Paris is prepared in a state of siege, and this is scarcely a very tyrannous act of military despotism against the enemy's subjects.

PRUSSIA WARS WITH NAPOLEON ONLY.—King William has no war with France; it is only with Napoleon.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

How does the *Tribune* propose to make a distinction between France and her Chief of State? The Emperor himself testifies that he followed his people into this war, and did not lead them into it. All the world knows the war was popular with the people, and would be still if France were victorious in the contest.

But taking King William at his word, how can he justify the slaughter of the people over whom he rules, when his motive in going to war is merely to punish the Emperor Napoleon, when he is merely actuated by hatred of the man? In making such an admission the King concedes the war to be for no national object.

MARSHAL LEBŒUF.—Instead of Marshal LeBœuf being in prison under grave charges, as asserted by the telegraphic reporters, a Paris paper of a late date mentions him as the commander of a battery of mitrailleuses in the great battle of the 18th August at Gravelotte.

We are in receipt of an invitation from Mr. A. G. De L'Isle, to attend a festival, commencing to-day noon, to be given to the aged and infirm persons who are so charitably provided for by the society of the "Little Sisters of the Poor," one of the most deserving of our charitable institutions of the Third District.

PERSONAL.—Our worthy fellow citizen, Charles Cavarre, Esq., President of the Bank of Orleans, arrived in New Orleans on Friday last, from France, having left Brest for New York on the steamship Pereire, August 13. Mr. Cavarre was thus only thirteen days in travelling from Paris to New Orleans.

WAR ITEMS.

Paris Indignant.

Paris, Aug. 24.—The population of Paris manifested much indignation to-day with the left of the Legislatif. Keratry was hissed while walking near Durando on the Boulevard.

Special Despatch to the New York Tribune:

Bazaine Encamped.

London, August 24.—*Electric*, Monday.—Chalons camp is so completely deserted that not a straggler is to be seen. We found this on our road to Rheims, which is crowded with troops of every arm. As we approached the city we saw the French army encamped parallel to the road from St. Mercheult, and extending over it by Nour Vesle. They are camped on the right, back of the Vesle, looking down the plain. Two thousand four hundred cars were ready in the offing with hostile intent. That instead of fulfilling its promise peaceably evacuate Fort Sumter, Government had sent this large body of men, with supplies to reinforce it, and they were prepared to turn their guns against Charleston on one side, if Fort Sumter attacked it on the other.

These matters stood, not a gun would have been fired even then, on the part of the Confederates, had not Major Anderson, on application to him to evacuate the fort, and give his assurance not to turn his guns in the meantime against them, positively refused to do either. The firing the first gun under a solemn sense of the Washington authorities, seemed to be a mere pretence, as well as their indisposition to use force against the seceding States, guaranteed by the Constitution, and not till then, that General Beauregard, under direction of the Confederate authorities, fired the first gun, because to have waited longer, would have been to have invited self-destruction by exposing himself and his forces to two fires at the same time—one in his front and the other in his rear."

Still Another Great French Victory.

London, August 24.—There was a conflict near Novegin, nine miles from Metz, Monday, with all honors to the French.

The French captured a large number of Prussian cannon at Longeville and Marsla-Tour. The Prussians have taken no French guns since Werth.

The strength of the German army has been over-estimated.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Naval Battle.

London, Aug. 24.—From Hamburg comes an account of the first naval engagement of the war. On the morning of the 17th the German dispatch boat Grille started out of the bay of Rugen to reconnoitre the position and number of the French ships of war whose arrival in the neighborhood had been *represented* though nobody has seen them. After proceeding to sea until within sight of the British Island of Moen the Grille at length discovered the tall masts of the squadron, consisting of ironclad frigates and a couple of smaller vessels, and they approached boldly until within 3000 paces.

The French opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase. Every now and then lying to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve pounders in answer to the guns of the whole fleet, she lured them to follow her as far as the post house at Wittow, where the three armhauls, Arcadia, Blitz and Stolzwander were lying, which on hearing the report of cannonading at 4 o'clock immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consorts.

The Commodore of the little squadron, Capt. Count Von Waldersee, made a signal to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at his own discretion which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out nearly four miles to meet the superior force of the enemy. After a running fight of three hours, the gunboats finding their guns useless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries towards evening. It is thought that the French pointed their guns in a good direction, but they either fired too high or too low.

Twas difficult on the fresh breeze to take steady aim at the little gunboats lying low in the water, and painted gray so as to be almost invisible.

Twelve shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and a shell from the Salamander was seen to explode on the decks of one of the ships, but found little or no damage to the men at their guns.

The German flotilla suffered no losses whatever though the fire was very different had any of the 28 centimetre shells fired from the French ships taken effect and exploded on the decks of the gunboats, the latter having filled up their stock of ammunition and coal at Stralsund, returned to their stations in the outer harbor where they are on outpost duty.

The frigate captured by the French was the Gefion. She was captured off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The news came via Alexandria.

The following is the electoral vote of the wards in the parish of Orleans:

Wards.	Votes.	Delegates.
First Ward.....	2,047	7
Second Ward.....	2,589	9
Third Ward.....	3,734	12
Fourth Ward.....	1,528	5
Fifth Ward.....	2,587	9
Sixth Ward.....	1,704	6
Seventh Ward.....	1,779	6
Eighth Ward.....	1,522	5
Ninth Ward.....	1,718	6
Tenth Ward.....	2,608	9
Eleventh Ward.....	1,950	6
Eight Bank.....	198	3
Total.....	24,609	85

WHAT PRUSSIA WANTS.—The London *Times* assumes as that Prussia will certainly be successful in the field, and the Prussian armies conquering France, with the renunciation of the Hohenzollern candidature and his term, the consent of Alsace and Lorraine to the German Empire and the payment by France of the expenses of the war.

Prussia will be satisfied with all it can get, especially when it is sure it can obtain no more. Before the acquisition of these provinces, would it not be well for Europe to take into consideration the partition of Poland. Prussia, Russia and Austria took possession of an unfortunate kingdom, divided it, and now hold its subjects as vassals. Prussia has no more right to Alsace than Poland has to Belgium or Holland. If she is to strengthen herself by absorbing these Rhine provinces, ought she not to purify it by abandoning possessions to which she has no right?

One of the greatest embarrassments the Prussian army suffers is said to be the difficulty of enabling cavalry to live in the Rhine provinces and the grand duchy of Baden. Too many cavalry have been sent into these countries, so that forage is getting scarce.

Paris, Aug. 27.—Extract from the *Journal des Débats*: Every one will do his duty in the hour of peril.

The attitude of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif proves that, before the enemy, parties will be no parties. Deputy Keratry himself moved for a political truce, and public sentiment will judge all who attempt to break it. There must be but one thought—one interest—that to repel the enemy.

The *Siècle* says: "It is our duty to warn the people against the emotion which the presence of the enemy before the walls of the city may produce. All must understand that the strategic plans of our generals may involve Paris, being left to her self-defense momentarily. There is here, now, but one sentinel—that of national defense. Let all Frenchmen do their duty as we shall ours, and our country will issue gloriously from the struggle and expel the enemy from her soil."

Paris, Aug. 27.—The *City Journal* of this evening has a remarkable editorial, an extract of which is as follows: "Next to the news of the near approach of the Prussians to the walls of Paris, that which most occupies the public mind, is a possible capture between the Governments and Gen. Trochu. It is reported that the Empress has demanded the dismissal of Trochu, but we can affirm nothing positive; nevertheless, it is true that a person had been permitted to express, carelessly, the opinion that Trochu in the presence of the Empress had been asked to retire."

A late copy of the *Journal* of Nancy says, "that which sounds us more than all else, is the condition of our unfortunate farmers. Our tears flow at the sight of the long lines of wagons loaded with oats, hay and provisions of every kind for the Prussian army; of the fine horses which were intended to prepare the earth for the seed of a harvest, harnessed to Prussian cantoons. Everything is scattered and destroyed. Long years will be necessary to repair the damages caused by the invasion of the past few days."

London, Aug. 27.—Metz is gorged with wounded. Provisions failing.

The reported imprisonment of Madame Taschier is untrue. She is at Bretagne.

The Prince Imperial is at Rithel, 33 miles from Mezieres.

Bazaine's official report shows the French loss at Rezanville 23,000.

The representatives of France, England and Prussia have signed Belgium's neutrality treaty.

The *Times* reviewing Prussia's resources, says: Three armies have been forward to assail events. One under the Rhine under Duke Mecklenburg Schwerin, one at Berlin under Gen. Canstain, and one in Silesia under Gen. Tornerzerg.

The Prussians are incensed about the firing on flags of truce.

The Prussians say half the journey to Paris is accomplished and all obstructions is left behind.

The English, while its militia and volunteers are only half armed, ships 40,000 rifles to the Continent, at the same time the Ecclesiastical Society send lint and bandages for wounded.

The movement in aid of French and German wounded has become universal throughout England.

The Northern movement of McMahon is fully confirmed.

In the fight yesterday near Montmedy, between the advanced detachments, the Prussians were repulsed.

Large reinforcements have been sent from Paris by the Northern Railroad for McMahon's army. The tactics of McMahon appears to be to gather up the broken corps, thrown back on his ranks and then sweep along the borders of Belgium, avoiding battle, and make a junction with Metz from the north. If successful he will cut Prussian communication at St. Avold. This is supposed to be the policy Count Palikao hinted at in the Corps Legislatif a few days ago.

The Prussians captured Gen. Montaign, heretofore reported wounded.

People at Nice refuse to form an association to aid the wounded manifested strong sympathy for France.

Bonapart La Tarrenne writes and telegraphs from Paris that the Emperor is actually suspended. His Cabinet remains in power only because its chief is thought to possess the confidence of the army.

The Corps Legislatif is supreme, but conscious of the lack of national confidence, owing to the manner of its election.

Trochu and the Committee of Defense are raising Paris fortifications rapidly.

Marquis Hertford, who died in Paris, bequeathed the Prince Imperial a large sum of money.

The Prussians will send no more flags of truce.

The Prussians are still endeavoring to the River Aisne through Stenay. If they succeed the wheat will be left dry.

Berlin, Aug. 27, 6 P. M.—The general headquarters are temporarily at St. Dizier, the centre of stores for the Prussian armies are at Nancy.

Metz was completely invested at 8 o'clock this morning. Bazaine, who is in command there, makes no effort to force a passage. Deserters report extreme demoralization in the garrison. The Prussians are strongly intrenched before Metz.

Of the three new armies just organized in Germany, two are on march on Paris with Prince Royal, the others will remain to protect the rear.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A note from Berlin has been published to the Prussian Envoys in regard to the flag of truce asking for a cessation of hostilities to enable them to bury their dead, which truce was refused, and the flag consulted three times. Prussia therefore declares its resolution to offer no diplomatic negotiations to the flag and until that Empire be declared at an end.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 27.—Special to the *Evening Telegram*:

Paris, Aug. 26.—Preparations for defense continue. The authorities are determined that every man shall assist.

Six wagon loads of Prussian prisoners reached Lille to-day.

The bombardment at Strasburg and Pfalsburg continues. The garrisons are making heroic defense. The besiegers have gained but little advantage.

Great disturbance prevails among the invaders. The Prussian, Bavarian and Luxemburg soldiers quarrel, and it is necessary to place them in separate camps. A development of this spirit seriously interferes with the march. A similar spirit prevails in Berlin, where a riot occurred, during which Bismarck's house was attacked.

The German Hotel in this city has been attacked, and it was only saved by the police from destruction.

New York, Aug. 27.—Special to the *Herald*:

London, Aug. 27.—In a private letter from Paris the writer expresses the belief that to consolate public safety a movement has been prepared to seize the government, defend the capitol, and depose the Emperor.

A letter from Rheims, dated the 24th, says: It is reported that Bazaine, with a portion of the army, is between Montmedy and Longuyon, waiting for McMahon. The report is looked upon as doubtful.

Herdit, a Prussian spy, was shot this morning.

(Special to the New York World):

London, Aug. 27.—It is reported that there was a battle yesterday near Rheims, heavy cannonading having been heard in that direction. No particulars received.

The engagement was probably between McMahon and Prince Frederick or the Crown Prince.

The Crown Prince, at Bar-le-Duc, was joined by part of King's forces. The united army is moving rapidly, and will probably reach Paris Tuesday or Wednesday.

The King's object is to conclude the campaign as speedily as possible.

The Emperor is with McMahon, but McMahon's whereabouts is unknown.

The public feeling in Paris is very hopeful.

All vagrants and bad women have been turned out of Paris.

New York, Aug. 27.—Advices from Mexico to August 18th state that some excitement has been caused by unconstitutional arrests. The editors of the *Monitor* were arrested without legal process.

It is generally presumed that Ledro de Texad will assume the dictatorship before January next.

Congress and the President are at loggerheads on the Tehuantepec question. The President and the Ministers are there and praised his patriotism. He has been in consultation with generals and artillery officers in the Havana. No one can say what this movement meant; but it looked as if a part of Bazaines' forces had escaped from Metz and are expected to join the Chalons army at or near Rheims. There is a rumor that Bazaine is passing through Grand Pre and Sedanes. What makes it look probable is the strong force of light cavalry here—two brigades of chasseurs and hussars. They are probably the advanced guard.

News is received at the prefecture that Bazaine with part of his army is fast retreating by Verdun, followed by hard pressed by the Prussians. He was obliged to abandon his retreat on Verdun, the road to which was completely in the possession of the Prussians by way of Vendieres. Provisions and munitions were sent back from Verdun to Rheims.

Special telegram to the New York World:

Still Another Great French Victory.

London, August 24.—There was a conflict near Novegin, nine miles from Metz, Monday, with all honors to the French.

The French captured a large number of Prussian cannon at Longeville and Marsla-Tour. The Prussians have taken no French guns since Werth.

The strength of the German army has been over-estimated.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Naval Battle.

London, Aug. 24.—From Hamburg comes an account of the first naval engagement of the war. On the morning of the 17th the German dispatch boat Grille started out of the bay of Rugen to reconnoitre the position and number of the French ships of war whose arrival in the neighborhood had been *represented* though nobody has seen them. After proceeding to sea until within sight of the British Island of Moen the Grille at length discovered the tall masts of the squadron, consisting of ironclad frigates and a couple of smaller vessels, and they approached boldly until within 3000 paces.

The French opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase. Every now and then lying to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve pounders in answer to the guns of the whole fleet, she lured them to follow her as far as the post house at Wittow, where the three armhauls, Arcadia, Blitz and Stolzwander were lying, which on hearing the report of cannonading at 4 o'clock immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consorts.

The Commodore of the little squadron, Capt. Count Von Waldersee, made a signal to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at his own discretion which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out nearly four miles to meet the superior force of the enemy. After a running fight of three hours, the gunboats finding their guns useless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries towards evening. It is thought that the French pointed their guns in a good direction, but they either fired too high or too low.

Twas difficult on the fresh breeze to take steady aim at the little gunboats lying low in the water, and painted gray so as to be almost invisible.

Twelve shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and a shell from the Salamander was seen to explode on the decks of one of the ships, but found little or no damage to the men at their guns.

The German flotilla suffered no losses whatever though the fire was very different had any of the 28 centimetre shells fired from the French ships taken effect and exploded on the decks of the gunboats, the latter having filled up their stock of ammunition and coal at Stralsund, returned to their stations in the outer harbor where they are on outpost duty.

The frigate captured by the French was the Gefion. She was captured off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The news came via Alexandria.

Paris, Aug. 27.—There is considerable excitement over the story of the inundation at Metz having drowned the entire army corps. It is generally disbelieved.

Madame Portalice and Madam Vathaye are imprisoned at Vincennes as Prussian spies. The Government talks of executing them.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The *Moniteur* says the Prussians wish to invest Paris, but France will invest it before them. Every department with that unanimity which promises great results, forms corps of volunteers. In this important move, ment took place, and the order which saved us then, saves us to-day. It is the safety of our native land which rouses us all. The country is disgusted at if, in less than forty-eight hours, our enthusiasm does not make itself widely known, and the provinces do not send to Paris at least 50,000 men each. Our material interests, as well as love of country, invite us to all necessary sacrifices. Ought we not to be willing to expend our resources in driving out the enemy, than to be compelled to yield him with disgraceful tribute.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day publishes a decree, adding M. Thiers to the committee of defense. This movement seems to be a very popular one on the part of the Government.

Many of the journals to-day dwelt on the necessity of his appointment and praised his patriotism. He has been in consultation with generals and artillery officers in the Havana. No one can say what this movement meant; but it looked as if a part of Bazaines' forces had escaped from Metz and are expected to join the Chalons army at or near Rheims. There is a rumor that Bazaine is passing through Grand Pre and Sedanes. What makes it look probable is the strong force of light cavalry here—two brigades of chasseurs and hussars. They are probably the advanced guard.

News is received at the prefecture that Bazaine with part of his army is fast retreating by Verdun, followed by hard pressed by the Prussians. He was obliged to abandon his retreat on Verdun, the road to which was completely in the possession of the Prussians by way of Vendieres. Provisions and munitions were sent back from Verdun to Rheims.

Special telegram to the New York World:

Still Another Great French Victory.

London, August 24.—There was a conflict near Novegin, nine miles from Metz, Monday, with all honors to the French.

The French captured a large number of Prussian cannon at Longeville and Marsla-Tour. The Prussians have taken no French guns since Werth.

The strength of the German army has been over-estimated.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Naval Battle.

London, Aug. 24.—From Hamburg comes an account of the first naval engagement of the war. On the morning of the 17th the German dispatch boat Grille started out of the bay of Rugen to reconnoitre the position and number of the French ships of war whose arrival in the neighborhood had been *represented* though nobody has seen them. After proceeding to sea until within sight of the British Island of Moen the Grille at length discovered the tall masts of the squadron, consisting of ironclad frigates and a couple of smaller vessels, and they approached boldly until within 3000 paces.

The French opened fire and directed several broadsides at the little craft, at the same time giving chase. Every now and then lying to fire a few shots at her pursuers from her two rifled twelve pounders in answer to the guns of the whole fleet, she lured them to follow her as far as the post house at Wittow, where the three armhauls, Arcadia, Blitz and Stolzwander were lying, which on hearing the report of cannonading at 4 o'clock immediately got up steam and weighed anchor to stand by their consorts.

The Commodore of the little squadron, Capt. Count Von Waldersee, made a signal to the commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at his own discretion which produced loud cheers, and they all steamed out nearly four miles to meet the superior force of the enemy. After a running fight of three hours, the gunboats finding their guns useless against the plated sides of the iron-clads, returned to the protection of their shore batteries towards evening. It is thought that the French pointed their guns in a good direction, but they either fired too high or too low.

Twas difficult on the fresh breeze to take steady aim at the little gunboats lying low in the water, and painted gray so as to be almost invisible.

Twelve shots from the gunboats hit their mark, and a shell from the Salamander was seen to explode on the decks of one of the ships, but found little or no damage to the men at their guns.

The German flotilla suffered no losses whatever though the fire was very different had any of the 28 centimetre shells fired from the French ships taken effect and exploded on the decks of the gunboats, the latter having filled up their stock of ammunition and coal at Stralsund, returned to their stations in the outer harbor where they are on outpost duty.

The frigate captured by the French was the Gefion. She was captured off Point de Galle, Ceylon. The news came via Alexandria.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Car Traction by Friction.—We Friday witnessed a test of the car traction principle by means of friction as applied to locomotion of street cars, by Capt. John Roy, of this city, and exerted by a system of ropes and pulleys, placed at intervals along the track and worked with a stationery engine, causing the cars to be propelled by friction of the ropes in passing around the grooves of the wheels—the tension of the ropes, worked by the engine at one end, being maintained by a large box filled with heavy weights suspended by pulleys at the other. Lapping them perfectly taught. Although the test was made under somewhat unfavorable circumstances, it abundantly illustrated the correctness of the principle which, were it generally introduced on our streets would doubtless do away with the great expense of horses or mules, and would be an advantageous improvement in several respects. The trial was made on the track of the Carrollton Railroad, a new Louisiana Avenue, in presence of quite a number of spectators, all of whom, as far as we heard them speak of it, expressed themselves assured of the success of the principle. The speed used was moved back and forth over a section of about a mile of the track, part of the time while more than the speed with which our street cars are usually drawn by horses. The ropes are applied by means of three rotary wheels attached to the bottom of the car independent of the wheels which sustain the car on the track. The ropes work over the middle wheel and under the two end wheels attached to the car as stated for the purpose, and work easily. The car is stopped by moving the middle wheel slightly to one side, thus throwing it out of contact by means of a brake, which at the same time raises the rope and keeps it in position ready for the wheel to be returned to its place under the rope, when the car starts again. The ropes will be superseded by wire when the principle is permanently applied.

Capt. Roy's application is, we believe, a development of an idea of Gen. Beauregard, Presidents of the Carrollton Railroad, who, with Capt. Roy, have been giving the subject a large share of attention. The present premises complete success.

The Case of Preston. The lecture of Mr J. Passmore Dodgeson, Professor of Music at the Parkside Union Hall, on Rampart street, on the subject of "France and (Cyn) tia-tion," was a most interesting and able historical exposition of the subject, and was received with gratifying approbation by the large audience present. After the lecture, which was delivered for the benefit of the wounded, and widows and orphans of the French army, Mr. Van Hoffen gave with great éclat a French song which was heartily encored by the audience, and to which he responded in a most thoroughly moved the audience with his eloquently expressed convictions.

The Place to Get Shaved.—We notice that the best and cheapest shaving saloon of Mr. Hy. Wassem, No. 6 Royal street, has been refitted in fine style, making it one of the most elegant places for shaving in the city. The barbers there are masters of their business, and the saloon is amply provided with Campbell's celebrated hair vanishing machines.

Ball and Concert at the Lake.—We are in receipt of tickets to a grand select summer dress ball, the second and last of the series, to be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 3d, at Duncanand's Pavilion, on Lake and of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

Sunstruck.—Horace Greely, not the kindhearted Horace Greely of the New York Tribune who so nobly went bail for Jefferson Davis, and has thereby fastened his memory in the hearts of the Southern people, but a homicidal political idiot of that name, who was, doubtless, named for him, was sunstruck yesterday, by the light rays of Post 14, First District, and who sent in an insensible condition to the Charity Hospital.

Alleged Brutal Assault.—Mrs. Catherine Masiberelis has made affidavit before Recorder Stone, charging a man named Richardson with brutally assaulting with a stick and thereby severely injuring her little daughter, aged about ten years, all, it is alleged, without provocation. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Dress and Calico Ball.—We have received complimentary tickets to the first grand dress and calico ball at Anderson's Temple and Hotel de Ville, given Thursday evening, September 8th, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

First Quarterly Court—Preliminaries.—Lee Edwards, a mulatto, convicted of larceny, having stolen on the 21st July, from Mrs. W. F. Soniat, No. 82 Dauphine street, a barrel of flour, valued at $12, was sentenced to eight months' hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

Henry Clay, colored, who was convicted of larceny, for stealing from George Hendersa, on the 14th August, $9, one year Penitentiary.

Eugene Rio, colored, convicted of larceny, larking, on the 1st August, stolen from M. Verteck $9, one year Penitentiary.

John Peters, alias Jackson, colored, convicted of assault and battery on the 7th August, on Harriet Jones, one day in Parish Prison.

Officer John McCartney, who, on the 17th day of November, 1869, made an assault upon J. J. Foley, and did injure the eye of the latter, was fined $50 and costs, and against the will of the said gentleman, and without any justifiable warrant, was sent to the House of Correction for thirty days, and in addition to the above punishment, was again on Christmas street, on the charge of vagrancy and a professional thief. He was remanded.

Shooting.—A difficulty occurred last evening, about 10 miles below the city, among the laborers on the Texas Pacific Railroad, in which one Felix Conrad accidentally shot and wounded Capt. Roy, of the Levee Police. Capt. Roy was taken to his residence on Love, near Elysian Fields Street. Dr. Bell considers his wound severe but not dangerous.

THE CROPS ON THE THEATRE OF WAR.

A Paris letter to the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "A more unfortunate time for the outbreak of hostilities could hardly have been selected. The crops are nearly ready for the sickle, and there is not a sufficient supply of labor. Throughout the vast tract of country I have traversed, from the fertile valleys of the Rhine and Moselle to the sandy plains which encompass Berlin, the sight of waving cornfields was the one which uniformly met the eye. Here and there a few women were cutting down the ripe grain, yet in the vicinity of the fighting there was no sign of the gathering in of the harvest. Immediately in the vicinity of the Rhine and Moselle appear to be unusually luxuriant. The drought, which complained so much of, has, on the contrary, proved very injurious. It is expected that the vintage will be prematurely early, and that an opportunity is afforded for peaceably plucking the grapes. When passing upon the glorious province of the Rhine to Berlin, it is almost impossible to realize the fact that such a murderous effort is being made to undo the work which has been accomplished with much toil, and to destroy the smiling cornfields and vineyards into a barren and blackened battle-ground.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, 1870.

The Money market exhibits the same features noticed in our report of yesterday. On the street all notes with unquestionable collaterals were quoted at 7@8 per cent. per month, and first class business paper without collaterals at 12@15 per cent. per month for A1, and 18@24 per cent. second class.

Gold opened at 116¾@116¾ (agents, 116¾ at New York), and closed at 116@116¾ (against 116¾. The movement showed a fair degree of activity, the sales including $16,000 at 116¾; $5000 at 116⅞; $5000 at 116¾; $5000 at 116⅝; $5000 at 116¾; $5000 at 116⅝; $10,000 at 116⅝@116¾; $5000 at 116¾; $15,000 and $15,000 at 116⅝@116¾; $7000 at 116⅝@116¾; $7000 at 116¾@116⅝; $5000 at 116⅝; $20,000 at 116¾. Nothing reported in Silver.

Operations in Sugar Pontchartrain were again very limited, but the New York *World* reported being sanctioned to £3000 private bankers at 12½, a small amount of bank at 12½, and £500 for the same. Sterling is quoted nominal at 1250@127 for good to A1 bill of leading and clear and 126@126 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but steady. The banks drawn New York at ¼ per cent premium, and the sales included $30,000 commercial bills on 10 days' sight, ¼ premium, $20,000 do. do. on New York and Boston at ½ for the former and ¼ for the latter, and $50,000 bank sight on New York at ¼.

In Stocks 8 shares Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal were reported at $9.25, 30 shares Jackson Railroad at 50, 30 at 50, 3¼ Arkansas and Delta Railroad at 94, and 20 Crescent City Slaughter-House at $13.25.

We noticed more doing in Bonds, the sales of which include $6000 new city scrip for cash at 70¾, $600 do. at 71¼, $1000 at 70¾, $1000 at 71, and $2000 at 71¼. Bonding specie, by order of the Citizens' Bank, $1000 City Consolidated Sixes at 70¾. Among the assay commissioners, were sold at $8, $20,000 at city 7 per cent certificates, September and March coupons, and $6,587 20 New Orleans City Railroad 7 per cent. bonds, indorsed, at 70¾. The current rate of discount for commercial paper is 8@10 per cent. No gentlemen transactions were reported in Gold Coin.

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, NO. 38 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

Where will be found every article of Photographic knowing to the art.

Operator in all the Galleries, and the public are invited to call and examine specimens of work. Pictures taken in all weathers. Rooms open from 8 A. M.