The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS: WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1870

THE PRETENDED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors:—Many comments have been made about the pretended secret treaty between France and Prussia. King William is only executing the policy of his ancestors. Your readers have only to turn to the "History of My Times," by Frederick the Great, to see what deceptions and falsehoods he acknowledged to have practiced. His diplomatic combinations were all for the aggrandizement of power, at an enormous expense of blood and treasure. The rapacity of the King of Prussia in the annexation of Moravia, in 1741, is graphically described by the English historian, Macaulay, in these words:

"The selfish rapacity of the King of Prussia gave the signal to his neighbors. His example quieted their sense of shame. The whole world sprang to arms. On the head of Frederick is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years, and in every quarter of the globe—the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the brave mountaineers who were slaughtered at Culloden. The evils produced by this wickedness were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown. In order that he might rob a neighbor whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the great lakes of North America."

Frederick the Great is thus described in an article in Harper's Magazine for August, 1870:

"It was on the 5th of November, 1741, that Frederick, ... with his conquest of Silesia, returned to Berlin. In commencing the campaign he had said, 'Ambition, interest, and the desire to make the world speak of me, vanquished all, and war was determined on.' He had, indeed, succeeded in making the 'world speak of him.' He had suddenly become the most prominent man in Europe. Some extolled his exploits. Some expressed amazement at his perfidy. Many, recognizing his ability, and his tremendous energy, sought his alliance. Embassadors from the various courts of Europe crowded his capital. ... princes, with many ... of the highest rank, were ... the chamber. The king was in high spirits. While studiously maturing his plans for the future, he gathered around him a ... mass of fashion, and dazzled the eyes and bewildered the minds of his guests with feasts and pageants. But in the midst of these scenes of gayety the king was contemplating the most complicated combinations of diplomacy. Europe was apparently thrown into a state of chaos. It was Frederick's one predominant thought to see what advantage he could secure to Prussia from the general wreck and ruin. As we have stated, Frederick had declared that if any rumor should be spread abroad of the fact that he had entered into a secret treaty with Austria, he would deny it, and would no longer pay any regard to its stipulations. He had adopted the precaution not to affix his signature to any paper. By this ignoble stratagem he had obtained Neisse and Silesia. The rumor of the secret treaty had gone abroad. He had denied it. And now, in accordance with the principles of his peculiar code of honor, he felt himself at liberty to pursue any course which policy might dictate.

Frederick, in his Histoire de mon Temps, states that, in the negotiations which at this time took place at Berlin, France pressed the King to bring forward his armies into vigorous co-operation; that England exhorted him to make peace with Austria; that Spain solicited his alliance in her warfare against England; that Denmark implored his counsel as to the course it was wise for that kingdom to pursue; that Sweden entreated his aid against Russia; that Russia sought his good offices to make peace with the court at Stockholm, and that the German Empire, anxious for peace, entreated him to put an end to these troubles which were convulsing all Europe.

The probable object of the Austrian court in revealing the secret treaty of Schnellendorf was to set Frederick and France at variance. Frederick, much exasperated, not only denied the treaty, but professed ... devotion to the interests of Louis XV. The allies, consisting of France, Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony, now combined to wrest Moravia from Maria Theresa, and annex it to Saxony. This province, governed by a Marquis, was a third larger than the State of Massachusetts, and contained a population of about a million and a half. Moravia bounded Silesia on the south. Frederick made a special treaty with the King of Saxony that the southern boundary of Silesia should be a full German mile, which was between four and five English miles, beyond the line of the river Neisse. With Frederick's usual promptitude, he insisted that commissioners should be immediately sent to put down the boundary stones. France was surprised that the King of Saxony should have consented to the surrender of so important a strip of his territory.

Frederick paid but little regard to his allies save as he could make them subservient to the accomplishment of his purposes. He pushed his troops forward many leagues south into Moravia, and ... important posts of Troppau, ... Olmutz. ... part of December, ... carry the war to the gates ... of January, 1742, Frederick ... Dresden, to confer with Augustus III, King of Poland, who was also elector of Saxony, and whose realms were to be increased by the annexation of Moravia. His Polish Majesty was a weak man, entirely devoted to pleasure. His indolent mind, subjected to the dominant energies of the Prussian king, was as clay in the hands of the potter.

'You are now,' said Frederick, 'by consent of the allies, King of Moravia. Now is the time, now or never, to become so in fact. Push forward your Saxon troops. The Austrian forces are weak in that country. At Iglau, just over the border from Austria, there is a large magazine of military stores, which can easily be seized. Urge forward your troops. The French will contribute strong divisions. I will join you with twenty thousand men. We can at once take possession of Moravia, and perhaps march directly on to Vienna.'

Frederick, in describing this interview, writes: 'Augustus answered yes to everything, with an air of being convinced, joined to a look of great ennui. Count Brühl, whom this interview displeased, interrupted it by announcing to his Majesty that the opera was about to commence. Ten kingdoms to conquer would not have kept the King of Poland a minute longer. He went, therefore, to the opera; and the King of Prussia obtained at once, in spite of those who opposed it, a final decision.'"

So that the secret treaty of 1870, which is denied, is nothing more than William of Prussia endeavoring to carry out what his ancestor planned in 1741. His own history condemns him. What is now transpiring on French soil was foretold by Marshal Niel previous to his death, when he advised France never to invade Prussia on her own soil, and predicted if Prussia invaded France that she would be defeated.

Une singulière ... [illegible]

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of the September number of this sterling publication, the contents of which are of a very attractive character. These are the titles of the articles: I. The Genius of Dickens. Spectator. II. The Legend of La Brea. III. Positivism by Lawrence C. Johnson, Holly Springs, Mississippi. IV. Before the Funeral, by C. W. Hills, Washington, D. C. V. Mendelssohn's Elijah. Contemporary Review. VI. Concerning Dogs. VII. A German Newspaper. VIII. A Perfect Treasure. IX. Charles Dickens. Blanchard Jerrold. X. The old Forest Playground. XI. The Mystery of Edwin Drood, chaps. 13, 14. XII. Mosaic. XIII. The Green Table.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The August number has been received. Contents: 1. Who painted the great Murillo De La Merced. 2. New Books. 3. Earl's Dene. Part 10. 4. About What the Egyptians Knew. 5. The Wishes of a Dumb Waiter. 6. Lady Fair. 7. The Greek Massacre.

We announced yesterday the return to New Orleans of Edward Bermudez, Esq., but have since learned that he is yet in France and will not probably leave Europe until early in October.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ORIGINAL COLOR ... [illegible]

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS ... [illegible]

The Situation of the Armies.

There can be little doubt now that the Crown Prince's army has turned away from the direction of Paris and has united with those of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The entire Prussian force is in search of McMahon and Bazaine, if we are to believe the latest telegrams, and we think there is a great deal of probability that the movement is correctly reported.

A general battle seems to be imminent, if it has not already begun. The army of McMahon, we should judge, is drawn up not far from Mezieres and a few miles to the South of it, and the Prussian army is said to be north of Stenay. Bazaine is probably between Metz and Montmedy, sufficiently near to co-operate with McMahon when the battle opens. The Prussians, if we have placed them correctly, will front towards the northeast, that is, towards Luxemburg, and the French will front to the southwest.

We refer to our telegrams for later information.

CANDIDATE FOR CIVIL SHERIFF.—We announce to-day the candidacy of the present incumbent, Thomas L. Maxwell, Esq., for the office of Civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, at the approaching election.

Colonel Maxwell is one of the most efficient officers this parish has ever had. The business of the Sheriff's office under his administration has been conducted with remarkable ability and to the general satisfaction of attorneys and litigants. We do not think any change in the incumbency of this office is called for at this time or would tend to the advantage of the public, and we shall experience pleasure should the voters of the parish concur with us in that opinion.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The number for August 27 contains several instructive and valuable papers on topics of the day. There are articles on the war, and state of affairs in Belgium, from the Spectator and Pall Mall Gazette, carefully written, and discriminating notices of the late Earl of Clarendon and Prevost Paradol, and other selections of an interesting character.

We acknowledge receipt of a diagram prepared by Messrs. Cobb, Dolhonde & Co., Western produce merchants of this city, showing the fluctuations during the past commercial year, September 1, 1869, to September 1, 1870, in the various articles of Western produce; also, in cotton and gold. This diagram shows at a glance the prices of produce in any month of the year, and is ingeniously gotten up.

Albert Eyrich, Bookseller, 130 Canal street, has sent us a novel just published under the title of "Forgiven At Last," by Jeannette R. Hadermann, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1870.

WAR ITEMS.

(From Western Papers.)

Prospect of European Complications.

New York, August 25.—The World's special says that an envoy from Madrid has arrived in Prussia to re-open negotiations for offering the Spanish throne to Prince Thomas, of Genoa, son of the Duchess of Genoa, and brother-in-law of Prince Royal of Italy. The Papal Government no longer opposes, and Marquis Rapallo, the step-father of the Prince, favors its resumption. The Prince is sixteen years old.

The same correspondent telegraphs from London: "I have now the key of the recent Wurtemburg ... to England. The Court and people of Wurtemburg are both dissatisfied with the course of the Prussian Government."

The contingent of Wurtemburg in the Crown Prince's army has been massed with that of Baden in one corps and put under the command, not of any Wurtemburg officer, but of the Prussian General Von Wurden, second in command to the Crown Prince as Governor of Stettin. This gives great offence in the field and at Stuttgart, and more than that, the Bavarian corps are commanded by the Bavarian Generals Von Underander and Von Sartmann.

The King of Prussia has also announced his intention of bestowing Alsace and Lorraine upon his son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Baden, whose dominions are contiguous to Wurtemburg. Against all this, Wurtemburg chafes and is preparing to resist the projects of the Prussian Crown.

The mission of General Prole, of Rome, is entirely successful.

The Italian army is moving to the frontiers and there are no symptoms now remaining of trouble, either in the Pontifical States or in Italy.

M. De Failly Superseded.

Paris, Aug. 25.—At a council of members held yesterday, Gen. Wimpfen, who has recently been operating against the rebels in Algeria, was appointed to the command of a corps, vice Gen. de Failly. The council is now composed of the ministers and MM. Rouher, Schneider, Persigny, Larroche and Trochu.

An Important Order.

The Paris Committee of Defense has given an order for the destruction of the crops and food in the Department of the Marne and Tine as the Prussians approach.

Belgian Neutrality.

The Journals of last evening demand to know what action will be taken by the French Government now that Belgium has permitted a violation of her neutrality by Prussia.

French Prospects Bright.

The Journal Officiel publishes an article of which the following is an extract: Our ports are free. Our fleet will strike boldly in the North and Baltic seas. Our commerce and industry are active. Our credit is good. There can be no comparison of our finances with those of the enemy. Prussia looked for treachery and discouragement here, and uneasily wonders at the ... of the nation in arming ... and understands by this time that the more the struggle is prolonged the better is our situation. Our resources in men and money are inexhaustible, though invaded. France arms the entire nation. The neutral powers remain friendly, but comprehend that peace cannot now be a question of mediation.

Waning Power.

Daily ... more nominal than real. ... said himself yesterday to Gambetta that he had gone, confessing his willingness but inability to allow the reappearance of the Siècle and Centre Gauche newspapers recently suppressed.

Pessimists said yesterday to American friends that the want of capacity and fidelity among the Imperialists has destroyed the Empire. Moderate republicans begin to think it is time to act, and they chafe at the slowness of the left.

Gallant Charge of the Turcos.

(Correspondence of the Nationale.)

I saw the affair commence, and was present until nearly its close. From 6 o'clock in the morning the cannon thundered before the village of Freyschwiller, not far from Hagenau. Marshal McMahon is in command, and has not more than 34,000 or 40,000 men to resist forces at least four times their number, and continually reinforced. All went well until midday. Prince Frederick Charles was losing ground. Freyschwiller had been retaken; the two regiments of Turcos charged with the bayonet, and carried all before them. But while our troops were performing prodigies of valor the enemy debouched upon them in compact masses from the woods. The Prussian artillery took up a position upon the edge of the woods, and poured its fire upon us without intermission, the Prussian shells setting fire to the village. About 2 o'clock some regiments began to waver, the number of killed on our side was increasing. Still there was no cause for despair. McMahon held his ground, but presently a rumor was spread that our artillery was short of ammunition, and that our soldiers had exhausted their stores of cartridges. The cavalry attempted a last effort. The Cuirassiers charged upon the forest, but every tree concealed a Prussian, who fired with a certain aim. Then began the rout. The Hagenau road was covered with fugitives; it was a fearful pell-mell under the increasing fire of the enemy. Night began to fall, adding darkness to other causes of disorder. Amid cries, expostulations, oaths, it became an infernal gallop towards the railway station of Brumath. That is what I saw, and in the midst of which I pursued my way. I hope that the disaster may be less severe than it appeared to be, but I tell you what I saw, and I give you honestly the impression that was left upon my mind.

FROM OUACHITA PARISH.—The Vicksburg Herald of Friday last says:

A fire occurred in Monroe, La., night before last, by which some of the principal houses, with their contents, were destroyed. Mr. King, a very heavy dealer in plantation supplies, dry goods, groceries, etc., was the principal loser. It commenced in the ten-pin alley opposite the court-house, and burnt the entire square, except the Ouachita Telegraph printing office. The old court-house that has been for over sixty years the pet of the town, is no more, it having been destroyed by the fire. This is, it would seem to a stranger, the greatest loss, as the citizens seem to lament it more than anything else.

The blockade is damaging Hamburg to a very great extent. One thousand vessels are ... [illegible]

A Paris bookseller, having applied to ... [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Patriotic Tone of the French Journals.

McMahon Aware of the Crown Prince's Movements.

Committee of Defense Meets Daily.

The Capture of Paris Considered Impossible.

Action of the Corps Legislatif.

Prussian Dispatches Declare Bazaine's Communication Cut.

Bombardment of Strasburg Continues.

Interesting Dispatches to the New York Journals.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Journal Officiel complains that the rumors of battles arose from minor engagements when the losses were serious, but the results indefinite.

The citizens have sent an address to General Trochu, offering him a corps of volunteers.

General Failly was dismissed because he left a hundred cannons at Chalons, which would have been lost but for Palikao's vigilance.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Siècle says: "The sole object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence is to secure the safety of the French dynasty, while France is forgotten. Anxious to forget France and think only of the Bonapartes, who think only of themselves? True, Italy, Austria and Russia may yield to such inducements as the Bonapartes may offer, but England will not. The Prince, who is now with Ollivier, has already transferred his ample wealth to Italy."

Paris, Aug. 30.—There has been much confusion caused by the departure of a large number of Germans. The Journals say the policy is to rid Paris of many enemies.

La Liberté says the hour for a great battle has arrived. The battle must occur in the Valley of Argonne, and perhaps from there to Metz. We have reason to believe the battle is raging now.

If the Prussians are repulsed they must retire behind the Moselle. France every moment grows more formidable; even now there are new regiments ready to take the field. Defeat cannot subdue us.

The Opinion Nationale says: "War to the last! Let not one German recross the Rhine! For centuries let Germany remember an enemy may enter, but cannot leave France."

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Patrie says military events of the utmost importance are preparing. Whatever may be the result at Paris, France must redouble her energy and create a third and fourth army. The Germans are active. We must use all our efforts.

The news from McMahon's army continues to be of an exultant character. McMahon has never for a moment been deceived about the Prince Royal's movements. He understood the Prince intended to overreach his army, and therefore kept in advance. Parisians must not, however, cease preparing to repulse the enemy.

Prince Imperial has gone to Mézières, where he will remain until further orders. Mézières is considered impregnable, and contains a strong garrison and ample supplies.

Paris, Aug. 30.—Preparations have been made to promptly destroy all bridges and railways around Paris.

Diplomats will go to Tours, which city be considered neutral.

The committee of defense meets daily.

It is expected Count Palikao will announce to the Chambers this week that the preparations for a siege have been completed.

There has been nothing received from the front but rumors. Officers and other from the front insist that a great battle was fought on the 28th inst., in which Bazaine and McMahon gained great advantages. The latter expected to meet the Crown Prince who is receiving reinforcements. A great battle will occur immediately. The French troops are in excellent condition. McMahon has received reinforcement. Bazaine has an abundant supply of provisions and munitions of war.

Paris is fully prepared to resist an attack. The capture of the city is considered impossible.

The Opinion Nationale demands that as the Prussians shoot the country people France should teach Prussia that if the practice continues she will take no prisoners, and the war become one of extermination.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Carlists are swarming in the northern provinces of Spain. Reports from the frontier indicate formidable disturbances in Spain.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Corps Legislatif yesterday voted that the urgency of the situation demanded two measures: 1st. The formation of battalions from the Garde National and Home Guards, and for the firemen of each department, who should be lightly equipped and specially designated to hang on the march of the enemy and attack him at every opportunity.

2. The Government shall take at prices agreed upon all arms manufactured in France, either from foreign or private parties now ready for use.

The Committee of Defence meets twice daily. Its orders are promptly executed.

The country people second the scouts in giving precise information.

The working men declare they will defend the city street by street. The Democratic Republicans are equally ardent with others; political differences are forgotten.

The halt of the Prussians gives time for the arrival of immense reinforcements coming from the provinces.

Advices received from the provinces invaded show that the sharpshooters are becoming very efficient. They capture scouts and stragglers and repel attacks on the towns and villages. The presence of the Garde Mobile and sharpshooters encourages the country people to put on a bolder front. In some cases they have attacked the enemy, killing and wounding quite a number. At many places they resist the exactions, before tamely submitted to. Should the Prussians be defeated then their retreating columns will be terribly harrassed by irregular forces, who even now hang upon the enemy's line of march and inflicts daily losses upon them. Two leaders in the Boulevard de Villette riot were before the Council of War to-day, and confessed their attack on the barracks, and that they intended to excite the population to open revolt.

The population in the suburbs of Paris seemed panic stricken at the first news of the approach of the Prussians, and crowds living near rushed to the city with their effects. A calmer feeling now prevails.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Engineers are tearing down houses in the environs of Paris to give unobstructed range to the guns of the fortifications.

The administration of Paris have established eight economical cooking furnaces for the use of the poor of the city.

London, Aug. 30.—Foreign families who are leaving Paris are now allowed to take their carriage horses.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says: A naval attack on the Baltic fortresses may be expected immediately.

A dispatch from Brussels, dated 8 o'clock to-night, says the railroad communication between that city and Paris has been suspended.

There is fighting between the advance forces on the railroad between Montmedy and Sedan.

The Pall Mall Gazette places no credit on the statements regarding the numbers of the Prussian troops; these reports are not of facts, but of what Moltke wishes to be thought facts.

Florence, Aug. 30.—Italy will not permit another power to replace the French troops at Rome.

London, Aug. 29.—The Prince Imperial was at Sedan on Sunday night, where the Emperor was expected. The Uhlans at the time were only nine miles south.

London, Aug. 30.—The papers are besieged regarding the positions of the armies. The latest telegrams "make confusion worse confounded."

Carlsruhe, Aug. 30.—The Gazette of this city has the following: Last evening the Bishop of Strasburg ... [illegible] ... With this view he went to Schiltigheim, and had an interview with ... chief of the Prussian staff. He ... [illegible] ... The inhabitants had been denied leave to withdraw from the city. The Bishop obtained 24 hours cessation of the bombardment in order to give the Governor of Strasburg an opportunity to negotiate. The Governor was accordingly invited out and examined the preparations made by the Prussians for continuing the siege. As Mayor Leczinski escorted the Bishop back to Strasburg, his flag of truce was riddled with bullets.

The bombardment continues with guns of the largest calibre, and the surrender of the city is merely a matter of time.

London, Aug. 30—Evening.—Every German arrested appeals to the American Minister Mr. Washburne for an examination.

No American has yet been arrested as a Prussian spy; ten out of every dozen Englishmen are arrested.

The Prussians entered Vongiers on the heels of the retreating French.

King William's route to Paris is by the upper Marne and Meuse.

A French frigate repaired her engines at Leswick, Scotland. She was notified by the government to leave.

Parisians of all ranks have been enrolled for the defence of the city.

London, Aug. 30.—Dispatches from the Prussian headquarters, dated Sunday noon, declare Bazaine's communications completely cut, and that telegrams which are published in Paris purporting to be from him are manufactured there.

London, Aug. 30.—A large number of Irish field hands suddenly left Lancashire for Ireland just at the beginning of the harvest. The circumstance excites fears of mischief brewing.

Steamer Darcia, Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 30.—There is continued rejoicing over the success of the new cable just laid.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 30.—Special to the Evening Telegram:

London, Aug. 30.—Advices from Sedan states that there had been fighting along the railroad between the advance of the German and French armies on the 28th, and that the Saxons hold Stenay and Mouzon.

Correspondent says: Not only has McMahon failed to join Bazaine, but there is a Prussian wedge between them. McMahon is separated from Bazaine by two powerful armies.

A regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique routed two regiments of Saxon dragoons near Mouzon.

It is believed here McMahon will persevere in an effort to reach Metz, in spite of all the obstacles in his way.

New York, Aug. 30.—Special to the Tribune:

London, Aug. 30.—There has been no news received at Verdun of the great battle reported to have been fought on Sunday.

There is a large force of Prussians around Monsson, Dun and Stenay; cannon and musketry firing was heard on Sunday in that direction, and an engagement is believed to have taken place near Bouzancy.

500 Prussians attacked 50 French at Chauvency; the fight lasted an hour. 7 were killed and 5 wounded. The Prussians took 28 prisoners and burned the station.

Correspondent writes from Mezieres on Sunday says he left Rethel yesterday morning; was one day on the road, but found no troops besides the garrison here. Prince Imperial arrived during the day with an escort of Gardes. The Prince left this morning for a secret destination, supposed to be Sedan; proving the Prussians have not as reported cut the railroad between Mezieres and Sedan. Prince goes by the road, but would not be sent forward if the enemy were in the neighborhood.

It is certain that McMahon don't mean to fight for some days.

The National Guard here are undrilled, but ready to fight.

The Guard Mobile have no uniforms, but look soldierly.

The prosecution of correspondents continues. All have been expelled from Rethel.

The Tribune's correspondent writes from the headquarters of the Crown Prince at Ligny, 24th: This is a great day in the campaign of the third army. King William, Gen. Von Moltke and Count Von Bismark arrived.

The streets are checked with the Bavarian troops.

From morning till night the word is "Forward to Paris!"

Everything moves ceaselessly forward. The troops are in excellent condition.

A squadron of chasseurs were defeated at Bonsaney and nearly annihilated; they belonged to the 12th regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Laton, who was wounded and captured, with many others.

New York, Aug. 30.—Special to the New York Sun:

"Brussels, Aug. 30.—Stenay has been reoccupied by the Prussians. Some Belgian troops left this morning for the French frontier.

The Napoleons are crawling behind McMahon."

New York, Aug. 30.—The following is special to the New York Times:

Paris, Aug. 30.—One of the present editors of the Cologne Gazette was for a long time editor of a Paris journal, and who was well received at the Ministers, as he was supposed to be a warm friend of France, and was decorated. On the declaration of war he bolted suddenly from Paris for fear of being arrested as a spy. He is a Prussian by birth, and his name is Becker. Another Prussian named Simon was one of the editors of the Ministerial organ, the Paris Constitutionnel. He had a small salary and no private means, but kept up a large establishment, carriage horses, etc., and was well received at the Ministers. He had full access to the best sources for information, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor. As soon as war was declared, he, too, made off for parts unknown. Both distinguished themselves by the violence of their articles against Prussia. This system of Bismarck's is perfect.

Lisbon, Aug. 30.—Duke Soldanha goes to England as Ambassador.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—The Carlist bands of North Spain have been defeated and dispersed wherever encountered. Hundreds of them have fled to France when they have been promptly arrested.

Vienna, Aug. 30.—Gustave Struve, a well known German liberals is dead.

New York, Aug. 30.—Special to the New York Herald—London, Aug. 30.—A special from Berlin to-day says Austria is secretly arming. Furloughed officers and soldiers are being recalled and other warlike preparations are progressing. The object is unknown.

A Madrid dispatch reports rumors of a disquieting nature regarding Cuban officers. DeRodas demands 12,000 men to supply the losses from sickness. Recruiting progresses slowly.

A special envoy from the French Empress had an interview with the Regent and Prince yesterday. The Carlist movement is increasing. The republicans are working quietly and with confidence.

A Brussels dispatch says McMahon will make a desperate effort to force his way from Sedan along the line of the Montmedy and Thionville Railroad, with the object of attacking, from the north, whatever force may be gathered in the triangle formed by Metz, Verdun and Toul, regardless of their numbers.

McMahon hopes to have a position at all of those places. The attempt is desperate as there is no escape from destruction in case of defeat. It is believed the Emperor and son will await the result of this movement at Sedan, and be ready to cross at Bouvillon into Belgium in case of defeat at Paris.

The Figaro reports that a leading banker here has received a dispatch from America, saying: Twenty (20) ships heavily armed have started, ostensibly for various American ports; that they are named by Germans, and are to prey on French commerce, and upon the undefended ports of France. The report created a sensation.

Some of the journals to-day print a report that the Prussians last night attacked a town on the Paris and Lyons Railroad. There were some troops in the cars who made a defense. After several had been killed and wounded the rest retreated.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Herald's special from Paris says: "Gold is again circulating here."

"Another American ambulance train, with ladies, has gone to the front."

"Brittany will soon send immense numbers of volunteers here."

"30,000 persons have entered Paris from the neighboring country."

"The police have organized into regiments."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Two hundred recruits for the commands in Texas have been ordered to that State.

The preliminary arrangements for a new Democratic newspaper with ample capital, have been completed, and the publication will commence in November next.

A naval order has been issued that, after October next, no retired officer shall remain upon active duty.

Attorney General Ackerman telegraphs to the District Attorney of West Virginia, referring to suits brought by Confederates who were denied registration: "Dismiss all prosecutions under the third section of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, where the offense is not the distinction forbidden in the second section."

Washington, Aug. 30.—Judge Bond to-day telegraphed to the Attorney General's office for a copy of the instructions to dismiss all prosecutions under the third section of the act of July last, in reference to the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States.

Judge Bond has a case pending in Berkly County, Va., and he says he had granted a writ of habeas corpus under the act, on the ground that the petitioner had been refused registration for other reasons than "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Washington, Aug. 30.—Under an act of July 17, 1870, declaring forfeit to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Louisiana to aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, the Governor of that State has been called upon to furnish a descriptive list of the lands sold by the State, in view of restoring the lands thus granted to public sale, as other public lands are disposed of.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Denver, Col., Aug. 30.—The new silver mines, 40 miles from here, are very rich, and are creating intense excitement.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The Philadelphia Watch Company loses fifty thousand dollars by the absconding of the Secretary and Treasurer.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 30.—Joseph Kearny, a Professor in Seaton Hall College, was found dead in a railroad ditch to-day. He was struck by a passing train.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30.—Holden's Standard of this morning pitches into the New York Times and Tribune for accusing Holden of garbling Judge Tourgee's letter concerning the recent outrages. It says: "We have a few words to say to you gents of the Times and Tribune, and they are these: That you deem these Southern Governors officers, but not more so than yourselves, and so much so that we forced to admit that Pomeroy's Democrat contains more truth than either you or all papers of your ilk combined. We are pleased to place you on the side of rebellion, kukluxism and treason, willing subjects to the lost cause, and unwilling servants and slaves of Jefferson Davis' theories."

Judge Pearson binds Wiley, Mitchell and Roane over to the court of Caswell county.

The evidence against them is flimsy, and almost altogether worthless. They have negroes as witnesses for the prosecution. No jury will convict them upon such evidence.

Judge Pearson is engaged with the Alamance prisoners now.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 30.—The Eighteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention, which was held here to-day, nominated Hon. J. M. Coffinberg for Congress.

New York, Aug. 30.—Arrived—San Salvador and Montgomery.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Indiana State Fair commences here September 5 and continuing throughout the week; will, without doubt, be the largest stock exhibition ever held in this section of country.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export. Yarns and Fabrics steady.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—Flour 24s 6d. Corn 28s 6d. Beef 136s.

London, Aug. 30.—Consols closed at 91½. Bonds 88¼. Sugar active. Tallow dull—44s. 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 30.—Money 4@5. Sterling 9⅛@10. Gold 116⅞@116⅜. Governments steady, very dull. Southerns—nothing doing.

New York, Aug. 30.—Cotton steady, with a fair demand. Sales to-day 1800 bales. Middling uplands 19¾c.

New York, Aug. 30.—Gold opened weak on account of the advance in bonds and the regular morning reports of Prussian victories; it ranged from 116⅝@116⅛, and closed dull at 116½@116⅝. Governments opened quiet; were dull during the afternoon, and closed very dull. 5-20s of 1862, 112⅝; 64s, 111; 65s, 111⅝; new issue, 109⅞; 67s, 109⅞; 68s, 110; 10-40s, 109. Tennessees, ex-coupon, 61½, new 60. Virginias 70; new 64. Louisianas 70; new 64. Levees 69; 8s, Alabamas 99; 5s 70. Georgias 82½; 7s, 90. North Carolinas 52½; new 32½. South Carolinas 80; new 70.

New York, Aug. 30.—Freights—Flour by steam 1s 6d@1s 7½d; wheat 6½, by sail 4½. Arrived out—City of Brussels and Palmyra.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Southwest Pass, Aug. 30—12 M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind east by south east. Arrived—steamship Austin at 10 a. m., Lewis, master, from Rockport, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed—steamship Clinton, bark Aurelia and schooner Elina.

Special to Courrier des Etats Unis:

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Ministry are departing for Tours. The Emperor was invited to accompany them, but declined, saying his place was with the army.

The French army is now in the neighborhood of Verdun, where a great battle is imminent.

There has been a series of bloody engagements in the wooded region between Varennes and Stenay, but nothing decisive is yet known.

The work shops of Paris were closed yesterday.

Paris, Aug. 30.—Official information has been received to the effect that the Prussians continue their movement on Rethel and Vongiers. 20,000 cavalry passed Chalons, moving in the direction of Epernay. Strasburg and Pfalzburg still hold out.

Rochester, Aug. 30.—The walls of a building fell, burying a number of workmen. Three were killed, and others severely injured.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 30.—Six persons were killed by a derangement of the hoisting apparatus at Preston slope.

London, Aug. 30.—A light has been placed over the wreck of the Golden Fleece, in Bristol Channel, but much care is necessary in approaching the city.

McMahon's headquarters are reported to be at Sedan.

New York, Aug. 30—Noon.—Stocks dull. Gold 116⅞. Money 4@5. Sterling Exchange, long, 9⅛; short, 10⅛; 5-20's of 1862 112⅝.

New York, Aug. 30—Noon.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn unchanged. Pork $28. Lard steady. Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands 19¾; Orleans 20⅛; sales to-day 800 bales. Turpentine 37½@38. Rosin quiet. Freights firm.

London, Aug. 30—Noon.—Consols 91½. Bonds 88½. Tallow 44s. 9d. Sugar firm.

Frankfort, Aug. 30.—Bonds 91½.

Havre, Aug. 30.—Cotton dull; Orleans ...

Liverpool, Aug. 30—Noon.—Cotton market steady; uplands 8¾d.; Orleans 9¼d.; sales 10,000 bales.

London, Aug. 30.—The Times says: Five German detachments routed six French detachments of cavalry near Bouzancy. The Germans belonged to the Fourth Army Corps which is now securing the Eastern department to prevent communication between McMahon and Bazaine.

The Prussians say that the dispatches purporting to come from Bazaine are fraudulent, as Bazaine is entirely isolated.

The following from the French War Office has just been received: There are now nearly 300,000 men in the triangle formed by Rheims, Rethel and Vongiers. Bazaine is not shut up, but has 120,000 men.

McMahon has 180,000. They are stealing a march on the Crown Prince, who is two days ahead of Frederick Charles and it is hoped the latter cannot come up in time to prevent the defeat of the former.

Fifty thousand troops left Paris for Rethel on Monday.

It is said that the Prussians have a force of 500,000 men.

Brussels, Aug. 30.—Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier from all quarters.

A great battle is apparently imminent, and the presence of Belgian troops will be necessary to protect neutrality.

Carlsruhe, Aug. 30.—The Bishop of this city, on the plea that the bombardment of Strasburg was contrary to the laws of humanity and modern warfare, obtained twenty-four hours cessation of the bombardment. Meantime all non-combattants left the city.

In returning, the Bishop's flag was riddled with balls and the bombardment of the city resumed.

Its surrender is only a question of time.

The Picayune of yesterday evening publishes these special dispatches:

New York, Aug. 30.—The following cable dispatch has been received:

London, Aug. 30, 11:30 A. M.—A series of bloody conflicts has occurred since Sunday, in the woody region extending from Varennes to Stenay, but without any decisive advantage to either side.

"The Ministers of War, of Marine, of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, are preparing to leave Paris for Tours, where the Emperor has been invited to join them. To this invitation the Emperor laconically replied: 'My place is with the army.'

"The workshops in Paris are closed, and men are either laboring on the defences or drilling for the field.

"Bonds 88⅝. Consols 91¾."

Money extremely easy.

New York, Aug. 30, 1 P. M.—Intelligence from the scene of battle reports that Bazaine and McMahon have been "cut in two" by the Prussians. This is supposed to mean that McMahon's and Bazaine's commands have been isolated and attacked in detail by superior numbers. The report further says that McMahon will fight his way through the enveloping enemy.

A body of Saxon troops was defeated by the French near Monzon.

Gold 116¾. Cotton steady.

The Times of yesterday evening publishes these special dispatches:

New York, Aug. 30.—Dispatches, while contradictory in details, concur in saying that MacMahon has his right on Rethel and left on Stenay and Montmedy, the line looking south, and that the Crown Prince is moving on that line by way of Vouziers, Grand Pré and Dun.

Also that Bazaine is ... shut up in Metz, but holding a line from that city to Montmedy, at right angles to McMahon.

Heavy fighting is reported on McMahon's left, supposed to be an assault by him on Prince Frederick Charles to defeat that army before the Crown Prince can come up.

All accounts concur that the march on Paris has been definitely abandoned.

The French fortresses still hold out.

The World's special says Russia is preparing to assist France, and that the discontent in Bavaria continues, owing to the Prussians putting Bavarian troops in the front fire by which their losses have been fearful.

New York, Aug. 30.—The Emperor announces his determination to remain with the army to the last, and reposes the civil government in the hands of a regency and ministry.

McMahon's soldiers cheered him on his arrival in their camp.

New York, Aug. 30.—A Berlin dispatch says the Prussian Government has given official notice that the dispatches sent out from Paris as received there from Bazaine are manufactured in Paris, Bazaine being cut off from communication with that city.

The same dispatch says Steinmetz is removed, and his command given to the Crown Prince of Saxony; and it also says that a fourth German army is now operating between McMahon and Bazaine.

From Denmark.

[N. Y. Herald Correspondence.]

Copenhagen, Aug. 8.—The leading Danish journal, Dagbladet, to-day gives utterance to the public feeling when it says:

For us Danes this is as if this blow had fallen on ourselves. So heartfelt is our sympathy with France, so intimately is our future fate, our salvation or our destruction connected with the issue of this war, that we feel the cause to be our own. Our hearts throb with hope and fear as though it were Dannebrog, the Danish flag, that waved in the battle instead of the tricolor and the eagles. It cannot but be so, and it is for us as though this feeling grew stronger and deeper still with the growing danger. And let us not be disheartened because the heavens are dark with lowering clouds, because the lightning flashes and the thunder rolls around us. Let us hold fast by hope and faith and by our confidence in the arms of France, believing that there is a historical justice which, set aside, will turn the balance and with avenging retribution come home to that State whose power and greatness are founded on fraud, built up by violence and fenced around with unscrupulous machinations.

The King's Son-in-Law—Both Against Prussia.

The Russian steam yacht Oleff, with the Russian Grand Duke Alexander on board, arrived at Elsinore yesterday. He has come to take home his consort the Danish King's second daughter, Grand Duchess Dagmar Maria, who has been for some time on a visit to her parents here.

Even as the Prince of Wales is, the Grand Duke of Russia is anti-Prussian. Their alliance with Danish Princesses have taught these Princes how great wrongs Germany has inflicted on Denmark. The Grand Duke is, therefore, very popular here, and it is reported how deeply he at times has been affected on witnessing an audience of deputations of North Schleswig to the Danish King, and hearing them relate the oppression under which they writhed. He understands Danish almost perfectly and speaks it a little.

What Prussia Wants.

[From the Carlsruhe Correspondent New York Herald, Aug. 10.]

From what the Prussian and other German officers say, as well as the civilians, there is no doubt but that if Germany is victorious she will insist upon Napoleon vacating the throne of France. A gentleman on the permanent staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia sat next me the night before last at supper at Wissenburg, when I was flying along the frontier to discover a telegraph and a post-office. He told me that Prussia would not take Alsace, for although the population is German-speaking they hate the Germans. "But"—and this he repeated most emphatically—"the Prussian army will never retire from France until she has placed the Count de Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, on the throne, and has thus taken a moral guarantee that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed again."

The Count de Paris—"Ready."

He added—what I did not know, but what I now find out is perfectly true—that the Count de Paris is, and has been until the war broke out, on the frontier, ready to come upon the scene whenever called for. Further, I learn—and the fact is not without significance—that ever since the battle of Woerth a confidential agent of Bismarck's has been to Spa, where the Count is, and had a long interview with him. Well, it will, after all, be but a change of masters if Germany is victorious. The day is not very distant when Palmerston dictated to the other Powers of Europe. He was succeeded in that office by Napoleon III, and Bismarck will now succeed the latter. And then? Are we all to form one grand confederacy?

Col. Sir Henry James, in a recent lecture on the pyramids of Egypt, stated that in the King's chamber, inside the pyramid, some of the stones weighing some thirty tons, were not found in Egypt at all, but were brought down the Nile a distance of five hundred miles, and then placed at their present position, one hundred feet above the level of the ground. With regard to their finish, these Syenite stones are of the very hardest known, and yet they are so exquisitely polished, and built in to form a casing for the King's chamber with such superior skill, that the finest piece of tissue paper could not be inserted between the stones, and after these three or four thousand years, such workmanship excites the wonder and admiration of the world, even in this age of science and improvement.

It is understood that Sheridan will request the King of Prussia to organize all the incendiaries of the kingdom into an elite corps of mill-haystack-and-barn-burners, and give him the command of it.—Louisville Courier.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Council.—Regular meeting of the Board of Administrators last evening, Mayor Flanders in the chair.

The sum of $700 was voted to the school appropriation to make up a deficiency for the month of July.

Mr. Pierce's dog ordinance was laid over till another meeting.

The Chair called attention to the fact that concert saloons and gambling houses still existed and were kept open late at night, making them a nuisance to people doing business on Chartres and St. Charles streets.

The Administrator of Police said it was understood that one of these places had been closed, but it seems it was still kept open.

The Mayor suggested that the Council could declare the license of the saloon in question forfeited.

The matter was referred to him for further consideration.

A resolution to grant J. O. Belknap the privilege of constructing an ornamental fountain and Chinese Pagoda in the neutral ground of Canal street, between Camp and Magazine streets, to be used as an advertising medium for three years, was submitted and laid over for future action.

Mr. Emley reported against any modification of the bird ordinance.

The report was accepted.

After some business of minor importance the Board adjourned.

To be Tried for Murder.—The Colonel commanding at the Jackson Barracks has turned over to the city police private Joseph Bayne to be tried by the civil authorities, on a charge of murder in the recent killing of a fellow-soldier at the Barracks.

Pocket Picked.—About 7 o'clock Monday night, J. A. R. Francois, while riding in a car on Dauphine street, had $150 in currency picked from his pocket, by some thief who escaped.

Hail and Rain.—A heavy shower of rain intermingled with hail fell in the city yesterday. The hail stones were about the size of an ordinary bean.

Assault on Recorder Weber.—There was some excitement in Recorder Weber's Court about 1 o'clock yesterday, caused by Corporal Lentz striking the Recorder while presiding. The Recorder had just ordered his commitment to prison for 24 hours for contempt of court, while on the stand giving his testimony in a case. Lentz was sent to prison.

The Rewards for the Digby Child.—Capt. James Broadwell has applied to the Governor for the reward of $500 offered for the recovery of the Digby child, which was put into his possession by the colored woman, Ellen Follin, who, it will be remembered, has been committed to the First District Court for trial, on the charge of having aided and abetted her sister, Louisa Murray, who stands charged with the kidnapping. The question arises, too, who will claim the $500 additional reward in case of conviction of the offenders.

Crystal Palace Saloon.—This saloon was temporarily closed last night by the police. The proprietor, having a regular theatrical license, claims that his saloon cannot thus be closed, and will doubtless take out an injunction and sue the city for damages. The establishment was closed by order of the Superintendent of Police.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1870.

Nothing has transpired to indicate any change in the Money market. The demand for discounts both on the street and at the banks is strong, but the market is no tighter than during last week. No difficulty is experienced in doing mortgage paper, but capitalists are reluctant to grant accommodations on business notes unless at extreme rates. On the street A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals are quoted at 1¼@1½ ₽ cent. per month, and first class business paper without collaterals at 1¾@2½. Mortgage paper rules at 10@12 ₽ cent. per annum for A1, and 15@18 for second grade.

Gold opened at 115⅝@116 (against 116⅛ at New York), and closed at the opening rates, both here and in New York. The sales included $1000 at 115¾, $3000, $5000 and $10,000 at 115⅝, $4000, $5000 and $11,000 at 115¾, $1500, $5000 and $8000 at 116, $2000 at 116, $3000 at 116@116⅛ and $3000 at 116¼.

The market for Foreign Exchange was at a complete stand-still. We heard of few or no commercial bills offering and no sales of bank sterling was reported. Sterling is quoted nominal at 126@127 for good to A1 bill of lading and clean, and 129@130 for bank.

Scarcely anything was done in Domestic Exchange. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ₽ cent. premium, and the sales included $10,000 commercial sight on New York at ... premium, and $6000 bank at ...

No sales of Stocks were reported. 500 shares Mississippi Valley Levee Co. were offered at 28 without finding a buyer. ... new city seven ₽ cent. bonds were reported at 65½, and 1000 at 71. We heard of a sale of seven ₽ cent. old bonds at 76.

Also yesterday, not reported, $8000 City Fiscal Agency certificates sold at 84¾, and to-day $7000 and $15,000 at 84½. Dealers bought the City Fiscal Agency certificates at ... [illegible] ... 73, and sold the former at 84@85 and the latter at 73½@74.

$3000 old State Warrants sold at 89; $10,000 new do. at —, and $6000 Levee Warrants at 88½. 99 was offered early in the day for a round amount of Metropolitan Police Warrants, but we heard of no transactions in them worthy of note. Dealers bought new State Warrants at 73, and Metropolitan Police at 98@98½, and sold the former at 73½@74, and the latter at 98¼@99.

Nothing reported in City Treasury Notes. Some of the dealers bought small sums at 19@20 ₽ cent. discount, and offered to sell at 17½@18.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up barely 800 bales, at previous prices, the market closing at 9½@10¼ and 11½ for low ordinary, 11¾@12½ and 13¼c for ordinary, 14⅞@15¼c for good ordinary, 16¾@17¼c for low middling, 17½@17¾c for middling, and —@18¼c for strict middling.

Operations were restricted at the opening by light offering and the difficulty experienced in purchasing the descriptions wanted at quotations, but later in the day factors showed more disposition to meet the demand, and the movement became quite active, eight brokers participating in the business.

The sales for the past three days sum up 1805 bales, and the receipts 576, embracing 49 from other delivery ports and 527 proper, against 866 for the corresponding time last week, and 426 last year. Receipts proper since Sept. 1st, 1,141,535 bales, against 796,164 last year. Exports for the past three days 999 bales to Boston, 3489 to New York, and 4673 to Liverpool.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Supplementary, etc	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

Receipts proper since Friday evening 527 bales, against 866 for the corresponding time last week, and 426 last year; and since Sept. 1st, 1,141,535, against 796,164 last year. Receipts of new crop to date 104 bales, against 368 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—A few hhds Sugar were received this morning, no Molasses. The total stock on hand, including that in refineries, is confined to 2500 hhds of all descriptions. The movement is confined to the local trade, and we quote 10⅛@10¾c ₽ lb for Louisiana common, 11¼@11¾c for fair, 12¾c for fully fair, 13c for prime, 13¼@13¾c for choice, 13¾@13⅞c for yellow clarified, and 14@14¼c for white. Cuba yellows are quoted at 10@10½c, white 13@14c ₽ lb. Plantation Molasses is quoted at 25@35c ₽ gallon, city refinery reboiled 50@75c, syrup $1 ₽ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Nick Longworth, from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—We note a firm market with a scarcity of superfine, double and treble extra—a good demand for Cuba—although the sales to-day are confined to 1500 bbls, of which 50 superfine at $5 25; 165 and 250 treble extra, in lots, at $6 50; 50 at $6 75; 250 choice at ... and 200 choice at ... ₽ bbl.

CORN—The market is quiet at unchanged prices; 4500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 and 850 mixed at 80c, 100 white mixed, in poor order, at 86c, 100 ordinary white mixed at 87½c, 300 yellow and white mixed at 90c, 800 white at 95c, and 2000 yellow on private terms.

OATS—Are also dull without any change in prices. 1300 sacks were sold to-day, of which 285 St. Louis at 51c, 509 and 300 at 52c, 250 at 53c ₽ bushel.

BRAN—150 sacks sold at 95c, and small bags at 90c ₽ bushel.

HAY—The supply is light and prices are firm, although there is not much doing. Prime Western is quoted at $26 and choice at $28 ₽ ton.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce and demands 19@19½c ₽ lb.

BACON—... casks shoulders sold, in two lots, at 15¼c ₽ lb. Only a retail business doing at 15¾@16c for shoulders, 18c for rib sides, 18¼c for clear rib sides, 19c for clear sides, and 25@26c for sugar cured hams.

PORK—Only a retail business is doing at $31@31 50 ₽ bbl for mess. At wholesale prices are nominal.

LARD—The market is bare of kegs. A lot of 40 kegs kettle-rendered sold at 19c ₽ lb. Tierces are scarce and command 17¼@17½ ₽ lb, as in quality.

LOUISIANA RICE—There were receipts to-day of 20 bbls new crop, cleaning prime, which is offered at 8c ₽ lb. Old stock neglected.

SALT—Liverpool is quiet and steady. The dealers are selling coarse at $1 50 and fine at $1 65@1 75 ₽ sack. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats, a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island nominal. Table salt in pockets, at 10c, 4 lbs 5c.

EXCELSIOR—Potatoes are in light supply and firm at $4 ₽ bbl for Ohio, and $3 50@3 75 for St. Louis; Onions $3 75@4 ₽ bbl.

EGGS—Are selling on the landing at 20@... ₽ dozen.

TALLOW—45 Texas rendered sold at ...

BUTTER—Is in good supply, but the demand is only moderate. We quote choice Western 24@27c, inferior nominal, choice Goshen 38c, common Northern 33@...

CHEESE—Choice is in fair supply and demand, factory bringing 13½@14½c ₽ lb.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—286 Texas Beeves, 91 Calves and Yearlings and 18 Hogs.

[illegible]

Fifth Ward Democratic Club.

THE members of this Club are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, September 1st, 1870, at 7 o'clock P. M., No. 173 ... street, between Villere and Marais streets. Important business will be transacted and books open for the registry of voters and place to be designated after the meeting, as per order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

By order of the President,
CHAS. E. LENES, Secretary.

G. L. FEVRE, 148 ROYAL STREET, 148. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Leather and Shoe Findings. Receives by every steamer from Europe and New York a large stock of Calf Skins, Morocco, Kid and other Skins ... Best standard SHOE THREAD, MACHINE SILK, OAK AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER. SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS of every description.

JOSEPH GRAFF, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, No. 37 Hospital Street, Between Chartres and Old Levee Streets, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Chandler's New Orleans Directory FOR 1871.

CONFIDENT that I forced competitors to canvass the city last year, and produced better directories than they ... I shall commence ... for subscription and advertisement on the 1st of September. ... J. BENJ. CHANDLER, Look Box ..., New Orleans.

State Conservative Press Convention.

IN compliance with the provisions of a "Resolution" passed at a session of the State Conservative Press Convention, held on the 15th of April last, I hereby announce that the second meeting of said Convention will be held in the city of New Orleans, on TUESDAY the 6th day of September, 1870. It is all important that every Conservative journal in the state should be represented. Conservative newspapers throughout the State are respectfully invited to publish this notice. By order of C. WARD, President Press Convention. J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX, Secretary.

... of New Orleans, ... New Orleans, August 30, 1870. THE stockholders and friends of this institution are hereby notified that it will be opened on the 1st of SEPTEMBER, 1870, for active business, as a bank of deposit and discount, buying and selling foreign and domestic exchange ... JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.

Management: PATRICK IRWIN, President. HUGH McCLOSKEY, Vice President. JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier. Directors: PATRICK IRWIN, HUGH McCLOSKEY, EDWARD CONERY, JOHN HENDERSON, ... [illegible]

City Taxes. [illegible] JOHN R. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF THE SECOND ... DISTRICT. The Taxpayers are hereby notified ... [illegible]

OPENING OF THE AMUSEMENT SEASON. Academy of Music. EMERSON'S MAMMOTH MINSTREL TROUPE. Reorganized with Entire New Features.

To the Democracy OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS FOR THE CIVIL COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. THOS. L. MAXWELL.

FOR CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce HON. EDWIN L. JEWELL as a CANDIDATE for CONGRESS, from the First Congressional District, for the long term, subject to the nomination of the Democratic Convention.

J. PINCKNEY SMITH is announced by his friends as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Democratic State Convention.

For State Treasurer, [Subject to the Democratic Nomination.] JAMES D. BLAIR, OF ORLEANS. Formerly of DeSoto and Natchitoches Parishes.

We are authorized to announce Major RICHARD GAINES, of this city, as a candidate for State Auditor, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD, 123 Canal Street 123. Between Dauphine and Burgundy Streets.

THE next annual session of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, 5th September, when the Students are expected to attend punctually. Parents who wish to place their sons here are invited to send them early in the season. Prospectuses can be had at the establishment.

Wanted, A GOOD WASHERWOMAN, at No. 94 Esplanade street.

200,000 Railroad Cross-Ties Wanted!! —BY THE— NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

SEVENTY-FIVE cents is offered for Red Cypress Cross-ties, seven inches thick, ten inches wide, with not less than eight inches heart face, both sides, for whole length of tie, and ten feet long, with square ends, of sound durable timber, delivered alongside of the railroad embankment at any point on the line between Barrataria Canal and Bayou Goula. For further particulars enquire at No. 7 Gallier Court, or address P. O. Lock box 224, N. O. HENRY VAN VLECK, Chief Engineer.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE Medical Adviser. BY DR. REZIN THOMPSON, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. Author of "Thompson on Fever," etc.

A FULL and Plain Treatise on the Laws of Health and Disease, and the theory and practice of Medicine, especially adapted for family use. As a household medical work it has no rival. It is endorsed by the most eminent physicians in the country, North, South, East and West. Its merits and reliability are thus placed beyond question. This work is needed in every household. ... Send for circulars, with terms and testimonials, to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., ... Memphis, Tenn.

GREGORY & DAVIS, No. 1 1-2 Carondelet Street, (Second door from Canal.) GENERAL SEWING MACHINE AGENTS And Dealers in Machine Attachments, Needles, Cotton and Silk Threads, &c. —And— Every Variety of Staple and Fancy Knit Goods. Have just received from New York a fine assortment of COLORED SILKS, THREADS, BRAIDS AND BINDINGS, Which they offer at reduced rates. The Ladies would do well to give them a call. Will be prepared to repair all descriptions of SEWING MACHINES with dispatch.

To Rent. THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at the northwest corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets, with gas fixtures, bath room, etc., the whole in perfect order. Apply to C. Dufour, No. 76 Bienville street.

ART. CARRIERE. EMILE CARRIERE. A. CARRIERE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of Wines, Brandies, Etc., No. ... BIENVILLE STREET ... No. 21.

CONSTANTLY on hand CLARET in casks and boxes for the trade and family use; PORTO and SHERRY; OLIVE OIL, etc. Exchange on sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in other principal cities of France, always on hand. Liberal cash advances made on consignments to our friends in Liverpool, London, Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

M. ELIE, 16 ROYAL STREET 16. HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufactures, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned.

City Taxes. NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. Department of Assessments, City Hall, Room No. 13, August 10, 1870. IN ACCORDANCE with Section Seven, City Ordinance No. Seventy-one, Administration series, notice is hereby given that the assessment of real estate and personal property within the city for the year 1871 is now complete, and will be open for inspection and correction at the office of the Department of Assessments, Room 13 City Hall, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted), during thirty days, from the date hereof, at which time all complaints of either excessive or inadequate assessments will be considered. H. BONZANO, Administrator of Assessments.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS. Francisco Lladó & Co., IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK WOOD, 132 and 134 Maiden Lane, corner of Water street, New York. All kinds of Champagne Corks always on hand at moderate prices. Agencies in Catalonia and Andalusia, Spain. Parties can be supplied direct from Spain, through us if desired.

JULIUS LOEFFLER, (Successor to Chas. Loeffler,) GAS FITTER, And Dealer in Gas Fixtures, etc., Depot of the Tucker Manufacturing Company. CAST BRONZE CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c. No. 126 Chartres Street, Between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.

Daniel & James D. Edwards, Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Delord street, —And— Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 28 Front Street, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Manufacturers of IMPROVED STEAM TRAIN FOR MAKING SUGAR, and of every description of COPPER, BRASS, IRON, AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES, STEAM WHISTLES, etc. COPPER STILLS AND WORMS for Grain and other Distilling. —Dealers in— IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes, STEAM and HAND PUMPS, STEAM and WATER GAUGES, Made and Repaired. BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING and PATTERN MAKING. Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

Trusses and Braces. THE following highest premiums awarded to T. E. SPILLMAN, manufacturer and fitter, Louisiana State Fair, 1870: ... [illegible]

LUMBER! LUMBER! GEORGE MERTZ, PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD ... [illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED IN 1825.) Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets. WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills ... [illegible]

Office Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans, 80 CAMP STREET. New Orleans July 5th, 1870. In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish their Fourth Annual Statement.

Amount of premiums from July 1st, 1869, to June 30th, 1870, viz: Fire Premiums ... [illegible]; Marine Premiums ... [illegible]; River Premiums ... [illegible]. Unterminated premiums, July 1st, 1870 ... [illegible]. Loss Return Premiums ... Less Reserved for Premiums unterminated July 1st, 1870 ... [illegible]. LOSSES PAID DURING THE SAME PERIOD, VIZ: On Fire Risks ...; On Marine Risks ...; On River Risks ...; Rebate ...; Taxes and Internal Revenue ...; Reinsurance and Expenses, less Discount, etc. ... [illegible]; Net Profits ... [illegible]. ASSETS: Stock Notes ...; Loaned on Mortgage ...; Loaned on Pledge ...; Bills Receivable ...; Bank and other Stocks and Bonds ...; Office Furniture, &c ...; Premiums in course of Collection ...; Cash ...; Total Assets ... [illegible].

The above is a true transcript from the Books of the Company. E. RIGNEY, President. H. P. JANVIER, Vice President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this Fifth day of July, 1870. EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Twenty Dollars per Share to be credited to the unpaid Stock account. E. RIGNEY, President. H. P. JANVIER, Vice President, Acting Secretary.

DIRECTORS. E. Rigney, T. Prudhomme, H. H. Stanley, C. M. Soria, Geo. W. Mansen, B. L. Mann, William Von Phul, Alexander Marks, John Patton, S. H. Boyd, T. M. Simmons, E. Newman, James Byrnes, Thomas Sinnott, R. J. West, A. B. Griefe, H. P. Janvier, John Kerr, C. E. Slayback.

BOURBON WHISKEY FROM J. A. MILLER PARIS OLD BOURBON CO. KY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the finest cooperage. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Stencil Brand on one head of the barrel, and the burnt brand of the distillery upon the other, from Paris, Bourbon County, Ky. Wholesale Dealers, Grocers and Druggists are invited to examine our stock.

FOR SALE, ALSO, Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys. Orders solicited for the above Articles, and also promptly and carefully executed for the purchase of Cotton, India, Flax and Kentucky Bagging, Iron Ties, Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Grain, Hay, etc., by COBB, DOLHONDE & CO., 30 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

TO THE EAST! VIA LOUISVILLE AND Ohio & Mississippi Railway. The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment for passenger travel makes this the BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, AND All Points East and North East. 3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main sts., also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels. N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this Line are good on all Mail Line Steamers and Mail Line Ticket offices are good on this Road. CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Louis. J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis. THOS. DORWIN, Gen'l Southern Ag't, Louisville.

P. & R. De. Vergès, —DEALERS IN— ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL. No. 170 Gravier, and 38 Dauphine Streets. Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses, supplied at the lowest market prices.

Notice to Coal Dealers. THE public is hereby notified that I have REMOVED my COAL YARD from No. ... Dauphine street to No. ... corner Bourbon and Dauphine streets, where all orders will be taken as usual and promptly attended to, and also at office No. ... street, opposite St. Charles Hotel. J. M. PETERSON.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN. The Great Soothing Remedy. Mrs. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. (Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages.) Price, 25 Cents. It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

V. BIRI, Manufacturer and Dealer in WILLOWWARE. Wagons, Cradles, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Chairs, Clothes Baskets. Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc. Nos. 251 and 253 Chartres street, New Orleans.

The Imperishable Perfume! As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

MARGARET HAUGHERY. MARGARET'S Mechanical Steam Bakery, 74, 76 AND 78 NEW LEVEE STREET, N. O. Orders promptly attended to and delivered to the city free of charge.

H. W. Johns' Asbestos Roofing. THIS Roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an elastic water-proof compound ... [illegible] ... SABLE & DALTON, Agents for Louisiana, 126 Perdido street. ... [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS. For New York. Merchants' Steamship Line. Comprising the first-class Steamships MISSISSIPPI, CRESCENT CITY, SHERMAN, GEN. MEADE, UNITED STATES, WESTERN METROPOLIS, EMILY B. SOUDER. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship GEN. MEADE ... will leave her wharf ... on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 8 A. M. These steamers have superior accommodation for passengers. CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ... 25 00. Through Bills Lading signed for Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. Through TICKETS for first-class Steerage Passengers for Liverpool ... connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY. For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & ... [illegible]

The steamship CRESCENT CITY will follow, leaving SATURDAY, September ...

For New York Direct. The Steamship SHERMAN ... will leave her wharf ... on Wednesday, August 31, at ... P. M. ... CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00; STEERAGE PASSAGE ... 25 00. ... For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & ...

For New York. Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following ... GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA, ST. LOUIS. The steamship ST. LOUIS, WHITEHEAD, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 8 P. M. ... Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through bills of Lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 41 Carondelet st.

For Attakapas. THE steamer PRETENDER ... [illegible] ... A. SMITH, 17 St. Louis st.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!! The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern —AND— Mississippi Central Railroads. ... [illegible] ... VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE ... NORTH, EAST AND WEST ... [illegible]

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad." ... [illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ... EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE ... [illegible]

$20 ONLY.—ONLY $20. ... PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Preserve Your Teeth! J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST, No. 139 CANAL STREET ... HE continues to perform all operations in dental surgery in the most scientific manner. ... [illegible]

Dr. C. Blancke, ... St. Charles st. ... GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY! ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM! THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. GREAT SUCCESS! DR. C. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public ... [illegible]

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., No. 13 Baronne Street, NEAR CANAL STREET. HAVING been more than twenty years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans ... [illegible]

Premium Dentistry. ... [illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELL, DENTIST. OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 ... TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD. Essays for Young Men ... HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. Bontemps, DYER AND SCOURER, ... Poydras street, ... Between Carondelet and Baronne streets, New Orleans.

MAGNOLIA GARDEN, (BAYOU BRIDGE,) Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars. OWING to the great want experienced in the city for a respectable Family Garden ... [illegible] ... GEO. MENZ, Proprietor.

$1000 REWARD ... [illegible]