# The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII—Whole—15,152



NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE
[illegible]


NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1870.

The Situation of the Armies.

It will be observed there is a telegram from Paris among our dispatches to-day, which denies there has been any serious engagement between McMahon and the Prussians who are pursuing him. The dispatches since Sunday last, announcing battles, are all false. There have been unimportant conflicts between portions of the armies. It is reported from London that McMahon's object is to raise the siege of Metz. This may and may not be the case. He keeps his object to himself. One thing seems to be certain—he does not want a battle. It will also be observed Berlin is silent as to the movements of the Prussian army. McMahon's army is said to be at or near Mezieres and Sedan.

Annual Commercial Review.

In this day's issue of the Bee will be found our Annual Review of the New Orleans market, the extreme length of which precludes the comments we had designed to make. The review itself, however, is full and perspicuous as to dispense with directing the attention of our readers to the more prominent facts which it gives and summing up in a condensed form, as is our custom, the history of the commercial year just closed, and the lessons which it teaches.

Hospitalities to the Delegates.

[illegible] are requested by the Democratic Central Committee to announce to the delegates to the approaching Democratic State Convention that the hospitalities of the Hancock Club have been kindly tendered to them during their sojourn in the city, and that they are requested to repair to the Club on their arrival, where a member of the Committee will be in attendance to receive them, and register their names.

Messrs. Auguste Meleder and Hubert Rolling are the authors of a [illegible] addressed to Capt. [illegible] captain in the French army, on the occasion of his leaving for the field. We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the [illegible] which has been set to music by Mr. Rolling. The proceeds of the publication are to be devoted to the wounded French soldiers [illegible].

Our contemporary the [illegible] in its evening edition of yesterday, in a letter from its Paris correspondent, "Gamma," [illegible] concerning Frenchmen. We would like to [illegible] the editor of that journal [illegible] in print, and [illegible] his attention to the circumstance to secure an immediate and frank disavowal of any intention to impute dishonesty and untrustworthiness to a people who are so [illegible] honorable in their dealings. The passage in the letter of "Gamma," which this offensive charge appears [illegible]:

Messrs. Drexel & Co., exchange brokers, have an office at the corner of Rue Richelieu and Boulevard Montmartre. They are not Germans, but Philadelphians. Belgian; his partner is a Parisian. Their clerks are all Germans, as you will find in all the banking and business houses in Paris, because Frenchmen cannot be trusted.

We have italicised the words which have given offense, and regret we cannot attribute them to the inadvertence of the writer of the letter, because there runs all through it an unfriendly spirit towards the French nation.

"Gamma's" opinion of the French and the feelings with which he regards them are of no sort of consequence. It is only the vehicle through which they are made public that justifies our noticing his impertinence.

Gray Hair Restored to Original Color under the operation of Chalon's Vitalie, or Salvation for the Hair, which contains nothing dirty, is transparent, without sediment, leaves no stain on the scalp, and [illegible] to the hair. 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 soothing children. Read the advertisement in another column.

The London Times.

We heartily concur in the following observations of the New York World upon the [illegible] conduct of the London Times, in persistently circulating the most infamous slanders upon the Emperor Napoleon, the Empress Eugenie, and their son:

The scandalous exposure just made of the London Times in regard to an alleged letter from the Empress Eugenie to Queen Victoria, which that journal first published as authentic and has since been compelled to admit to have been a forgery, throws fresh doubts upon the previous revelations of the "secret treaty" between France and Prussia. No well-informed diplomatist, we believe, puts the slightest faith in the genuineness of that document, but by much reiteration it has come to be considered a part of the history of the war. The course of the leading English journals towards France and Napoleon is by no means creditable to the national character. England has never had so faithful an ally as the France of the second Empire, nor has any sovereign in history shown such persistent good faith to a foreign power as the third Napoleon has shown to Great Britain. While the United States may fairly enough be not displeased at his ill-advised ventures, England [illegible] neither gratefully nor nobly in turning like a dragon upon the friend in his adversity whom in his prosperity she adulated and delighted to honor.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the Czar Nicholas that, shortly before the Crimean war broke out, he was reviewing the troops at Sebastopol, [illegible] the pyramids of cannon balls piled up there, [illegible] one of them with his walking-stick. It gave back a strange, dull sound. An examination revealed that it was made of wood, and the same exaggerated wooden imitations [illegible] had been practised by the contractor in supplying all the balls there stowed away. [illegible] the Czar ascertained that fraud and [illegible] pervaded all departments of the army service, and then, except on paper, his empire was in no condition to contend with the allied powers. Napoleon's army and military equipments and provisions are just as deficient and delusive as those of Nicholas; but they fail far short of what we had the world expected them to be. The question, in the first place, whether the active army was anything like 400,000 strong. We have never been able to figure up more than 300,000 or 325,000 regular French troops in the advance on Prussia; and we believe that the actual enumeration of the men at his command was the principal reason that induced Napoleon to stand on the defensive instead of attempting an invasion of Prussia. [illegible] some military ring [illegible] deceiving the Emperor and getting rich out of the rations and supplies of a paper army. Then, too, the reserve of 400,000 men, which were supposed to be capable of taking the field at short notice, why have they not been available to reinforce the regular army [illegible]? Because, we venture to say, the War Department was unable to furnish them with rifles or muskets of any description, to say nothing of Chassepots, equipments and uniforms. More than a year ago we read the statement that France had over a million Chassepots in her arsenals; and the Government fabrics were said to be still turning them out. [illegible] McMahon's defeat, complaints began to be rife that France was short not only of Chassepots but of arms of every kind. The French commissariat is worse, if possible, than any other branch of the service, if we may believe a tithe of the statements made by correspondents. McMahon's army was represented to be almost starving for some days, and that, too, in a region so easy of communication with the capital. [illegible] French army, [illegible] by the light of [illegible], [illegible] those who believe that since 1866 France has been making unremitting efforts for a war with Prussia. Either she has had no serious intention of fighting Prussia in all that time, or the Emperor has been grossly duped by his favorites, who have deluded him into the belief that France was prepared "to conquer every eventuality" to quote from his speech to the bodies of State, January [illegible], and have profited by his credulity [illegible].

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*Special at the Crystal Palace.*—We notice that Mr. Thomas H. Dryden, ex-Lieutenant and Sergeant of the First District police, is on service, as special officer, at the Crystal Palace, corner of Chartres and Conti streets. No better and more efficient special could have been selected for that position. Firm, energetic and courteous, he knows how to maintain order and decorum in a public establishment.

*First District Court.*—The trial of James White, for killing Gus. R. Taney July 31st, will take place on Thursday, September 15th.

*The Digby Rewards.*—As the facts stand it would seem that nobody is morally or legally entitled to the rewards offered for the recovery of the Digby child, and possibly not even for the $500—additional reward offered for conviction of the kidnapper Ellen Follin, at least till convicted, is entitled to it, if any one is, and her story be true, for it appears she surrendered the child through Capt. Broadwell, who was her business agent. If the principal is not, the agent is not. We conclude that the Captain is as little entitled to any thing as the man in the moon, or the police who searched Ellen's premises and failed to find the child, though known to be in the yard at the time.

Gravelotte.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* thus comments upon the battle of Gravelotte as reported to the New York *Tribune*:

No man can read this account without having his estimate of the courage and intrepidity of both French and Prussians greatly elevated. The French, as being the belligerent at greatest disadvantage, will excite especial admiration for the bravery, constancy, and military skill with which they maintained their ground and conducted the battle against the odds of two to one, which was still further increased by arrival of a great army under Steinmetz towards the latter part of the day's struggle. How the French and those who sympathize with them must deplore from the bottom of their hearts the mismanagement which reduced such heroism, such unfaltering courage, and undying bravery, amidst the dreadful scene of carnage for so many hours, to the vain effort to retrieve fortunes that were lost as it were by default. The grand achievement of the day on the French side seems to have been the successful and orderly retreat to a second line, and the renewal of the fight therefrom with unabated ardor and effect.

The French army of Bazaine at Gravelotte has vindicated the French honor and name. It fought as the French did under Napoleon the First. True, the desperate charges which distinguished the great man's battles seem not to have been made at Gravelotte. We suppose it was not practicable. But such cannonading, with such fearful havoc, we suppose, has rarely been known in the history of war.

The fate of the day evidently was doubtful until night closed in, and it was settled at last by the reinforcements under Steinmetz, who, without the knowledge of the Allied Von Moltke, or Bismarck, came in, like Blucher at Waterloo, to turn the tide of war.

Such a fight as that at Gravelotte the world should think sufficient to entitle both belligerents to be covered with honor and glory enough, and to their health [illegible] Certainly there was blood and life enough shed there to satisfy any demand. As with duelists, where honor is vindicated by bravery and blood, it is a pity friends could not interfere after such a fight, and end the struggle between nations, and restore peace. It would avoid a world of human affliction.

What the Parisians Think of Jules Favre and His Colleagues.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* thus writes to that journal on the 10th August:

The Emperor has shown as much sagacity in selecting Bazaine for the chief command as he displayed promptitude in throwing aside Leboeuf, who was stained by defeat.

It is certain that no one in France has suffered so poignantly from the reverses that have befallen the army as the man who but a month since was at the apogee of his career. Still, it must be a consolation to hear, that in the midst of his present humiliation not a hand is uplifted nor a cruel word uttered against him by the people of France.

Political Trickery Against the People.

There are political parties here eager for his downfall. The Orleanists rejoice at the bare chance of his final overthrow in the field, while the Republican leaders palpitate with the hope of occupying the palaces their predecessors revelled in so gorgeously in the saturnalia of 1848. Still they do not venture to give expression to their burning aspirations; for the masses do not hold Napoleon as solely responsible for the war, while they feel no one is more competent to aid, with all the resources of a master mind, in its successful prosecution. He is, say the last advices from the field, calm and imperturbable as in his chair at home, and while within the last two days it was strongly urged on him to give up the fatigue and anxiety of the camp and return to Paris, "Yes," he answered, with composure, "I will return dead or victorious." This is, no doubt, his fixed resolution; for final defeat is to him worse than death; it is a disgrace and ruin.

Devotion of the Troops.

The Empress has displayed great heroism and brilliant capacity during the severe trials of the last few days. Ministers, generals and deputies have in turn, singly and in groups, discussed the gravity of the situation with this accomplished woman, and have all left her presence with heightened respect and deepened devotion.

The mere Empress, "the glass of fashion and the mould of form," has disappeared; under the pressure of great calamities, and the woman of strong intellect and bold heart has revealed herself. She proves herself worthy the mission devolving on her, and Paris contemplates her with an admiration that rises to enthusiasm at any moment. The Chambers opened yesterday to hurry through some laws to meet the emergency. At a moment like this, when every mind is brimful of anxiety, and every true French heart is swelling with patriotic ardor, it was not thought that some pitiful politicians would seek occasion to indulge in coarse recriminations against the men who are held responsible for the situation. If the petty band of irreconcilables had known how to turn the occasion to profit they might have acquired an influence out of doors that might have served them hereafter. If they had risen with a severe gravity, and said that for the moment they would suppress their first indignation at the dishonor brought on France, in the patriotic hope that by a perfect unity of all their forces they could redeem and save the future, they would have preserved their dignity and increased their weight in the country. But the language and demeanor of such men as Jules Favre, Jules Simon and E. Arago on this solemn occasion has tinged all checks with shame. The press of last night and to-day has unitedly denounced these miserable antics in terms of unmitigated severity. The *Gaulois* says this morning: "It is not surprise, nor anger, nor indignation, the odious conduct of these men awakened, but simply disgust, downright nausea." This is the tone of all classes, and those gentlemen, if I may be excused applying to them so lofty an epithet, have received a lesson that will sober and awaken them. A singular effect of their attempt to create a revolutionary agitation was that last night the streets of Paris were more tranquil and silent than on any night since the opening of this bloody drama. Everybody seems shocked and sorrowful at such a display of passion, if not criminal, behavior at such a terrific crisis.

Must Conquer.

From all over France the cry of revenge is heard, and the nation is clearly preparing for a death struggle. The giddiness and gayety of the French have all disappeared. The thought of becoming the laughing stock of Europe stings them to the quick, and you may expect some prodigious efforts to recover their damaged laurels and to reinstate themselves in their own esteem. Such is the fierce ardor to drive the enemy back that all chance of intestine feuds are out of the question. Hereafter will be the time for recrimination—perhaps something worse.

Prussia Ready Two Years Ago.—Two years ago a distinguished American soldier (Gen. McClellan) I called upon Gen. Von Moltke at the War Office in Berlin, where he found the great Prussian strategist poring over his maps of the Rhine frontier. "If you will permit me, Gen. Von Moltke," said our friend, "I should like to ask an impertinent question, which you must answer or not as you think best." Laying his hand upon the open map with significant gesture, he inquired: "Are you ready?" "Yes," was the answer, "only we cannot [illegible] France hope for such good fortune as [illegible] to us in the campaign against [illegible]. The great difficulty is that one cannot be persuaded to declare war [illegible]."

[illegible]

## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Reported Engagement Near Beaumont.

Destruction of Railroads by the Prussians.

A Nephew of Bismarck Arrested as a Spy.

Troops Sent Forward Daily from Paris.

No Official Information Made Public To-day.

Tone of the French Journals.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—The Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce officially visited the warehouses.

A Committee of defense has been formed at Havre.

A late Turin journal says, Prince Napoleon is residing there.

The French clergy are moving actively in defense of the city.

A scarcity of water for a few days is apprehended in case it should become necessary to fill the Paris moat.

St. Cyr Academy is empty, all its pupils are in the army.

The *Pays* says a nephew of Bismarck, who recently wanted to raise a legion of Hanoverians, has been arrested as a spy.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—Versailles, though an open town, is organizing for defense.

The *Moniteur* says many of the Prussians who have been expelled were actually plotting against France. Prussian uniforms have been found in the houses of the suspected persons.

The expelled Germans have given false reports of hardships.

The *Moniteur* is authorized to contradict the statements regarding armed ships leaving ports in Prussian interests.

The battle between Dun and Stenay is without important results.

*Paris*, Aug. 31—Evening.—There has been no official information from the scene of war made public to-day.

The *Constitutionnel* says that assurances of an official character were given in the Chambers yesterday that McMahon had crossed the Meuse without opposition, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had received from the Ambassador of France at Brussels that Bazaine, on the 26th and 27th, disengaged his right after a successful encounter with the enemy.

Other journals here continue to give news from private sources of French successes in minor engagements.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—The chief municipal officers of Tours have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior declaring the people ready to encounter the enemy.

Commanders of the National Guards have received orders specifying the positions they must hold on the fortifications in case of a siege.

Gen. Trochu will hold a review this week of the newly organized Garde de Paris.

The Bank of France has commenced the issue of new bills of the denomination of 25 francs.

It is reported Princess Clothilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, when urged by the King of Italy to leave France, replied, she would not abandon the country of her adoption at such a time.

To-morrow will be the last of the 3 days allowed the Germans to leave Paris when the police will search each Arrondissement to see that the order of expulsion is observed.

Many arrests of supposed spies are made daily.

Public meetings all over Prussia have been held to sustain the Government in prosecuting the war to the end, and to discourage any attempt at a premature negotiations for peace.

The *Times*, striving to disentangle the news from the seat of war, says: "McMahon seeks to get back on the road to Paris. Saturday he was on the road to Stenay. Sunday, according to French report, he retreated to Vouziers and Rethel, but Belgian accounts report him Monday at Sedan with the Prince Imperial, and that the Emperor was hourly expected. The Prince had hastened forward, leaving the Emperor, whose illness prevented him from traveling rapidly.

The Germans say the French were so sure of victory at the opening of the campaign that they made no arrangement to send their baggage in case of retreat, hence they are compelled to abandon it in great quantities.

The Prince Royal informed the people of Nancy that the postal service will be speedily resumed. Letters must be posted unsealed.

The Prefect of Aisne announces the presence of the enemy, and invites the people to organize for resistance.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—The editor of the *Pays* makes a violent attack on Edmond About for his letters and articles reflecting on the Empress.

The *Pays* says: "As much as this man disgusted others before the war by his fawning on the Imperial family, he now, by cowardly ingratitude, insults the Emperor and Empress. He should throw aside the Ribbon Legion honors which he disgraces."

Gustave Rynard has organized a volunteer corps for the defense of Paris, composed of writers for the press.

The announcement of the stoppage of travel between London and Paris is premature.

30,000 troops left Tuesday, bound northward. There are plenty of troops left in the towns.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—The *Journal des Debats* says: "The forest of Argonne, where the great battle is to take place, is traversed by rivers, creeks and swamps, rendering the march of the armies through it, except by five passes, namely—Lechene, Populinne, Croix-aux-Vois, Grand Pré-la-Chalas and Islelles, places sure to be mentioned frequently soon."

It is reported strong detachments of Uhlans surrounded the forest of Marne. They were too far in advance to know when the Crown Prince changed his course. Their capture in a body is expected.

The session of the Senate to-day was short and free from discussion. Two measures of defense reported by the Corps Legislatif yesterday was passed unanimously.

The new law allows the Garde to serve with the regular army.

All former officers or Corporals in the army may have the same rank in the National Garde and the full benefits of the pension laws are made applicable to the members of the Garde who may be wounded in the service and the children of those killed. The Senators explaining the law gave the following statement: The French military force of the regular army 700,000; Garde Mobile 500,000, not including the contingent for 1870.

*Berlin*, Aug. 31.—The *National Gazette* has the following: Neutral powers are corresponding actively, but the only result reached is that each power must keep the others advised of all movements.

It is evident that intervention is contemplated, though Prussia regards the movement as too late.

The intention of intervention is almost offensively announced from Vienna and Florence. Prussia objects emphatically to the course of Italy. Italy threatened complications requiring an undesirable solution, that she is forced to fight or accept great sacrifices.

Rather than let neutral powers profit by our troubles all the powers of the earth shall not stop in half way a war of self-preservation. England also broached an intention of intervention, but never meant armed intervention. The interests of Europe demands a cessation of all such attempts.

[illegible]

*London*, Aug. 31.—The courts decide that the Inman steamer City of Boston was not overloaded, and was seaworthy when she left port.

Passenger travel between England and Calais has been stopped.

The splendid Strasburg library has been destroyed by the bombardment.

*Varennes*, Aug. 31.—An official dispatch states that the advance of the 12th Prussian army corps and a portion of the 5th French army corps are engaged near Nouart. No details received. The railway between Mezieres and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

*London*, Aug. 31.—The *Times* says McMahon is attempting to retreat upon Soissons, having failed to relieve Bazaine.

Mails are carried only between Paris and London.

*London*, Aug. 31.—Troops have been leaving Paris all day for the north.

The Emperor is reported ill at Sedan.

The Prussians will find McMahon strong; they only stopped some small detachments of reinforcements sent him.

McMahon perseveres in an attempt to attack the besiegers at Metz.

Strasburg will probably capitulate within three days.

The fortifications are manned daily to accustom the soldiers to the situation.

Thirty thousand sick and wounded have returned from the front.

Four hundred French Arabs, who were captured and taken to Germany, have escaped and returned to France.

Telegrams from Paris are exultant in claiming that the Crown Prince is thirty-six hours behind the calculation of the Prussian staff, and cannot arrive in time to form a junction with Prince Frederick Charles.

*London*, Aug. 31.—The Prussians conceiving McMahon aim was to gain the frontier and effect a junction with Bazaine; they advanced on three lines. The Crown Prince marched via Commercy, Bar-le-Duc, St. Dizier and Vitry. The Fourth army under the Prince Royal of Saxony keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson moved towards Chalons, at the same time observing Metz, while Steinmetz reinforced, proceeded through Verdun to Rheims, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier in the hope of meeting McMahon. Thus the German advance covered the country from Belgium along the Meuse to Aube and rendered it impossible for McMahon to reach Metz.

*London*, Aug. 31.—The sufferings of the inhabitants of Strasburg is terrible. They are starving and compelled to live in cellars day and night to avoid the increasing fire of the besiegers. Another fruitless sortie was made by the garrison on Monday. The Prussian sharpshooters are within 500 yards of the glacis.

Many houses have been burned. The arsenal was at one time on fire, but the ammunition was safely removed. The fortress continues to resist.

*London*, Aug. 31.—Count Bublen has been installed as Prussian Governor of Alsace.

The Prussians say the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely.

The French papers assert that the Prussians place the red cross of the ambulance service on the ammunition wagons, and some of the officers wear the badge to avert the French fire.

*Brussels*, Aug. 31, via *London*, Sept 1—12:30 A. M.—King of Prussia sent the following to the Queen:

*Varennes*, Aug. 30.—The Crown Prince has been inactive with the 4th, 12th and 17th corps, and the 14th Bavarian corps. McMahon was beaten and driven across the Meuse. 12 guns, some thousand prisoners and material of war were captured.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Chicago*, Aug. 31.—An accident occurred on the Des Moines Railroad, by which 8 soldiers were killed and 15 seriously hurt. They were on their way to attend the State soldiers reunion.

*Montgomery*, Aug. 31.—The city is crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow.

About 100 bales of the new crop of cotton have been received here.

*Key West*, Aug. 31.—The Prussian man-of-war Meteor, from Panama, is here, waiting for instructions from Washington.

*New York*, Aug. 31.—Official news from Cuban insurgents' army states 800 rifles of Upton's first cargo is now in the hands of the rebels, and there is good reason to believe they saved the greater portion of the second cargo.

The Cespedes Government at Oriente will soon remove to Camaguey.

Archbishop McCloskey was given formal and imposing reception at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day. He responded to the welcome by the clergy of the Laity in an address sustaining the infallibility dogma, defending its manner of discussion and its adoption in the Ecumenical Council, and predicting instead of the creation of a dissension it would harmonise and conciliate.

FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington*, Aug. 31.—Internal revenue receipts for the month of August $15,000,000.

Commissioner Delano has a broken arm which will detain him until October.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

*London*, Aug. 31 — Evening. — Consols closed at 92¼. Bonds 88¼. Tallow 44s 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*New York*, Aug. 31 — Evening. — Gold opened at 116⅞, advanced to 116¾ a 116⅞, and rose suddenly during the afternoon to 117⅛, caused by the report of a French victory. Closed active.

62s, 112⅝; 64s, 111⅛; 65s, 111⅜; new, 110; 67s, 110⅛; 68s, 110⅛; 10-40s 109.

Southern securities opened strong. During the afternoon higher in some cases, but the market was devoid of any special feature.

The Scotia took $329,000 in gold.

Arrived—steamer Magnolia.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Quarantine Station*, Aug. 31—12 M.—The bark India left in tow for the city at 10 o'clock last night.

The brig Hope, from Havana, arrived yesterday, and will be detained here several days.

*Southwest Pass*, Aug. 31—12 M.—Barometer 29.40. Wind E. N. E., light.

Arrived—Bark Francis Carville, Modarty, master, 74 days from Liverpool, with general cargo to order. Steamship Yazoo, at 8:15 A. M., Catharine, master, from Philadelphia, to Wm. Creevy.

No departures.

*London*, Aug. 31.—Paris advices state that Marshal McMahon has succeeded in separating the forces of his opponents, and will deliver battle, probably to-day, with confident hopes of success.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—In the Corps Legislatif, answering an interpellation regarding Protestants, the Minister of the Interior said he would cause the publication of every commune in France; that the first religion now was patriotism.

*New York*, Aug. 31.—Cable special to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* says: McMahon has an effective force of probably 200,000 men—the elite of France. Everything is in suspense, awaiting the issue of battle in the Ardennes or along the Meuse. Paris is fully prepared, and the people are calm, though filled with patriotism. All her men and youths are ready for arms.

The Prussian army that is advancing on Paris by the valleys of the Aube and Seine are nothing but landwehr, the rest having turned north. Peasants along the line are seriously annoying the invaders.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—*Official.*—The march of the Prussians on Paris seems arrested. McMahon continues his movement. No serious engagement has yet occurred.

Chalons has been abandoned by the Prussians, and trains now go freely as far as Rheims.

Persons from Strasburg, who left there on Saturday, say that part of the town has suffered much. The garrison is well supplied, and the citizens are determined to resist to the last.

*Berlin*, Aug. 31.—The Prussians are sending street locomotives to aid in placing heavy siege guns before Strasburg.

*Paris*, Aug. 31.—The *Moniteur* says: Persons from Mezieres affirm that a battle occurred on Saturday. Its informant says that the Prussians are retreating.

*Le Public* says Marshal McMahon is entirely free in his movements, and has perfect communication with Bazaine. To-day both must be fighting.

The forced marches of the Crown Prince have used up many of his men. Many are transported in carts, but thousands are left behind.

Letters from the departments of Yonne and Aube say that the Prussians are overrunning the environs of Troyes and Tonnere, cutting railroads and telegraphs.

*Brussels*, Aug. 31.—Bazaine is still cooped up.

The Prussians have been [illegible] camp as far as possible from [illegible] battle fields, on account of the [illegible] exhalations.

The Emperor is expected [illegible]. The Prince Imperial is at [illegible].

[illegible]

army, therefore, must now number 200,000, composed of the élite of France.

It is rumored that a new Prussian army is marching on Paris. To impede their progress the Government is arming the peasants to enable them to harass the approaching army at every step.

The *Courrier des Etats-Unis* says editorially:

"A decisive battle is now probably raging. The admirable strategy of McMahon has resulted in isolating the armies of Frederick and Charles. The conflict will be nearly equal, which is almost certain to guarantee French success; but even in the event of defeat, the situation will be far from desperate. The entire nation is in arms and two new armies are forming. The fatal hour approaches when the knell of the invaders will be sounded."

French Rentes are quoted at 50.10.

Gold opens at 16⅛.

Noon advices from Liverpool report cotton strong, with sales of 12,000 bales.

The *Times* of last evening publishes the following special telegrams:

*New York*, Aug. 31.—The railroads between Paris and Brussels are closed by the French.

Strasburgers are reported to be eating horse flesh.

Paris is still fortifying and provisioning. The Prussians claim four hundred and eighty-four thousand effective troops in France.

Stenay is re-occupied by the Prussians. Napoleon is with McMahon.

A meeting of German Democrats in this city last night denounced the Democratic papers which favor France, and intimate a purpose to vote with the Republicans this fall.

The *Times'* special reports that it has just discovered that Bismarck had agents at the outbreak of the war on the editorial staffs of the *Constitutionnel* and *Le Temps* respectively.

*New York*, Aug. 31.—Mr. Gaillardet telegraphs that if any army is now moving on Paris, it can only be the Landwehr, as the Crown Prince has marched northeast.

He also says the French Government is buying all attainable firearms and sending ten thousand men to McMahon daily.

Death of Prince Felix Salm-Salm.—Prince Felix Salm-Salm, who fell at the battle of Gravelotte, belonged to the Austrian house of Salm-Salm, the head of which is Prince Alfred, who holds many titles. He is a member of the Prussian House of Lords, and also has an honorary position among the Knights of Malta. The deceased prince was his brother, and was born Dec. 25, 1828. He married in New York the daughter of Col. LeClerq, on the 30th of August, 1862, an alliance which proved distasteful to his family and caused his exclusion from the Austrian Court.

The Prince served in our army during part of the late war, having been at one time in command of a regiment of the Twentieth Corps, and Post Commander at Atlanta toward the end of the war. On the occasion of Maximilian's accession to the throne he appointed him his Aid-de-camp and chief of his household. During the checkered career of the Emperor, Prince Felix remained devoted to his interests, and was captured with him at Queretaro. The Princess was indefatigable in her exertions on the downfall of the Emperor to mitigate his fate and arrange the interview at Queretaro on the 21st of May, 1867, in which Maximilian and Prince Felix conferred with Escobedo. The offer to abdicate and leave the country made at that conference was rejected, and Prince Felix seemed destined for the same fate as the Emperor. He was, however, released soon after the Emperor's execution, and returned to Europe, where he entered the Prussian service as Major of the 4th Regiment of Grenadiers of the Prussian Royal Guard.

[Just Tribute to the Emperor Napoleon.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer took occasion the day before the adjournment of Parliament to avow his sympathies as with the French in the present war, and as opposed in sentiment to those of the Gladstone Ministry. Said he:

"And this, sir, seems to me the moment when I may say that we are not wholly to forget that the ruler of that country has been for many years our firm and friendly ally, that he stood by our side on the field of battle, [hear, hear,] that he sat by our side in the great councils of Europe, [hear, hear,] and that during his reign France and England have lived in closer terms of amity and intimacy than at any former period. [Hear, hear.] And, apart from all questions of persons—whoever may rule over a neighboring people—let us not forget that the land which is now, not unjustly, menaced by the sword of an invader, is the land to whose graceful civilization Europe is so much indebted. [Hear, hear.] And I venture to say that if my right honorable friend at the head of the Government can arrest in that land the horrors of war, and avert from it the, perhaps, still greater horrors of revolution, he will perform the noblest task that was ever undertaken by a Minister of this country. [Cheers.]

The 3d regiment of Zouaves at Worth went into action after a march of over forty miles in the rain. They fought from eleven until four. They then retreated to Saverne by a march of twenty miles. Five hundred and fifty men only are left of the regiment. Forty-five out of sixty-seven officers were killed or dangerously wounded. All the rest are more or less wounded, with the exception of Colonel Bocher, who did not receive a scratch.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 31, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 800 bales, at prices requiring hardly any change in our quotations. We now quote 9½ a 10¾ and 11c for low ordinary, 11¾ a 12¼ and 12¾c for ordinary, 14½@15c for good ordinary, 16¾@17¼c for low middling, —@17¼c for middling, and —@18¼c for strict middling.

The demand ran principally on the better grades, which were comparatively scarce and held at full prices. In exceptional cases small lots of middling were bought at 17¼c, but most authorities quoted 17¼c for that grade, and, in fact, some claimed that it could not be had under 18c. Low ordinary sold at 10¼c, strict good ordinary at 15c, strict good ordinary to low middling at 15¾c, and strict middling at 18@18½c. The inquiry was good throughout the day and the business was divided between eight brokers.

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales | | 770 |
| Arrived since last statement | 112 | |
| Arrived previously | 1,197,119 | |
| Supplemental, etc | 9,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Cleared to-day | 1,172 | |
| Cleared previously | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | | 26,[illegible] |

Receipts proper since Friday evening 639 bales, against 427 for the corresponding time last week, and 504 last year, and since Sept. 1st, 1,141,687, against 796,949 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts this morning. The total stock of Sugar on the landing embraces 330 hhds, of which only 80 hhds are Louisiana, the balance Cuba. The movement is confined to the local trade, and we quote 10¼@10¾c ₱ lb for Louisiana common, 11¼@11¾c for fair, 12¼c for fully fair, 13c for prime, 13¾@13¾c for choice, 12¼@13¾c for yellow clarified, and 14@14¼c for white. Cuba yellows are quoted at 10@12¼c, white 13@14c ₱ lb. Plantation Molasses is quoted at 25@35c ₱ gallon, city refinery reboiled 50@75c, syrup 81 ₱ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Commonwealth, from St. Louis, and South Western, from Louisville, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The medium and lower grades are scarce. There is a good demand for Cuba. Prices are firm. 16,000 bbls were sold to-day, of which 34 single extra at $5 80; 100 do. at $5 85; 60 treble extra at $5 25; 200 choice at $7; 560 do. at $7 25; 100 and 600 choice extra on private terms.

CORN.—Yellow is scarce and in demand for Cuba, and commands advanced prices, while the market for other descriptions is dull. 2000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 mixed at 85c, 300 white mixed at 90c, 100 white mixed and 300 white at 90c, 50 choice white at 92½c, and 1000 yellow in store at $1 ₱ bushel.

OATS.—Are dull and unchanged. 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 inferior at 50c, 200 and 700 St. Louis at 51c, 100 do. at 52c, 100 do. at 53c, and 100 old at 55c ₱ bushel.

BRAN.—50 sacks sold on private terms, 100 and 200 do. at 95c ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY.—75 bales prime Western sold at $26, 60 and 225 choice at $28 ₱ ton.

PORK.—A lot of 50 bbls even weight mess sold at $30 ₱ bbl.

BACON.—10 casks shoulders sold at 15¼c ₱ lb. Shoulders are retailing at 15¾c, rib sides 17½c, clear rib sides 18¼c, clear sides 19¼c, and sugar-cured hams 25@26½c ₱ lb.

LARD.—The market is nearly bare; kegs are scarce and command 18c, tierces 17@18c ₱ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is scarce and commands 19@20c ₱ lb.

TALLOW.—[illegible] Texas rendered [illegible].

SALT.—[illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, September 1, 1870.

[illegible]

## Annual Review OF THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1870.

In making our customary Annual Review of the New Orleans market we propose to notice the course of the principal articles of our trade as briefly as possible consistent with a succinct yet comprehensive report of their general movement, as well as of the variations in prices, and of their relations to the commerce of other cities. If we effect what we intend, we shall lay before our readers a faithful and sufficiently detailed history of our commercial progress to serve as a guide, or suggest a rule of conduct for the future, best calculated to promote individual and general prosperity.

Only a few years ago New Orleans was the principal commercial entrepot for the reception and distribution of the surplus breadstuffs and provisions of the West, as well as of the tobacco crop and of the cotton and sugar of Louisiana and the neighboring States. Fleets of square-rigged vessels were required for the transportation of flour, grain, pork, beef and lard, as well as of tobacco, cotton, sugar and molasses, to Northern and trans-Atlantic markets. This was the result of the facilities afforded by River navigation to Western farmers and packers. Whether they used the steamers of that time or the economical but slow flatboat, they had no other means of forwarding to the seaboard as cheaply and expeditiously. In fact for a long time New Orleans was the only outlet for a large portion of the Western products.

Even before the late war, this had been subject to material changes. The West had increased in population beyond all anticipation, and with the additional multitude of laborers engaged in cultivating its fertile soil, there had been a great increase in production, largely augmenting the surplus over what was required for their own consumption, and requiring more extensive provision for its transportation to the seaboard market. The Atlantic cities were alive to the importance of this trade, and their capitalists and merchants, with the encouragement and assistance of the West, a project or system of canals, lake propellers and railroads, which should penetrate the farthest West, and by such means draw to their own marts the increasing commerce of the new states. The attempt was successful, and year after year witnessed an increasing business of the produce trade from New Orleans. This continued until the entire inter-Western and Gulf trade was suspended or interrupted by the war, and nearly the whole volume rolled along the interior lines of transportation to the Atlantic cities.

Since the war New Orleans has made earnest efforts to the recovery of this, her lost commerce, with what degree of success will be shown in our review of the various produce markets. In the meantime, the increased facilities for transportation by rail, and the low rates of freight resulting from the competition of rival companies—in some instances less than actual cost to the companies—have introduced an additional means of diverting trade from this city, which presents quite as grave a subject for our consideration as the transportation of produce by the interior lines to the seaboard. We refer to the trade of the Western cities—St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati—in supplying the planters and country merchants of the South and Southwest with breadstuffs, provisions and Western manufactures more expeditiously and cheaply than can be done by our merchants. Railroad discrimination between through rates and way rates has materially contributed to this result, and produce has been forwarded from St. Louis to within a few hundred miles of New Orleans for less than it could be forwarded to the same point from the latter. It is not only the West that has engaged in this trade, but Southern competing cities as well. Memphis and Vicksburg have considerably increased their plantation trade, and received in return plantation products.

If a correct opinion can be formed from the expressions of the Western press, they feel conscious that they are prospering by trade which they divert from New Orleans, by which they are enriched and we are impoverished. We hope that we may be mistaken in inferring that this supposed antagonism of interests has excited an inimical feeling towards us in the minds of a considerable number of Western merchants and writers for the Western press. Such conclusions can be fairly drawn from its denunciations of the old fogyism of a city which has done more, and suffered more for its country friends than any city on the continent; its prejudices against our extravagant local charges, which, all things considered are less than at any other seaport, and its accusations [illegible] of men whose business record for half a century is one of liberality and generosity.

On the other hand, we find no similar feeling pervading any class of our community. The South has always imagined that there was a certain freedom from prejudice, liberality of mind, generosity of soul, and energy of action that was characteristic both of the land and the people of the West. [illegible]

[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Sept. 1, 1869. | Sept. 1, 1870. |
| Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Good Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Low Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 1. | March 31. |
| Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Good Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Low Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | March 31. | April 30. |
| Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Good Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Low Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | May 31. | June 30. |
| Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Good Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Low Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | June 30. | July 30. |
| Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Good Ordinary | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Low Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Middling | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

The following gives the Liverpool quotations at the above date, with rates of freight and exchange.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1869. | Liverpool Mid. Uplds. | Mid. Orls. | Freight by sail. | Sterling Exchange. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following shows the entire movement of the year compared with the two preceding years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Sales. | Exports. |
| September, bales | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| October | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| November | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| December | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| January | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| February | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| March | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| April | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| June | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| July | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| August | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Supplemental | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following gives the distribution of the above exports, compared with the two preceding years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1869-'70. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Liverpool | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cowes, Falmouth, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Queenstown, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Havre | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bordeaux | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marseilles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nantz, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amsterdam | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bremen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Antwerp | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hamburg | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stockholm, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Petersburg | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Spain, Gibraltar, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Genoa, Trieste, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mexico | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Providence, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Baltimore | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Other coastwise | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total to Great Britain | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total to France | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total to North of Europe | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total to South of Europe | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total to Mexico, etc. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total coastwise | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Our first receipts of new crop were 2 bales from the Rio Grande, on the 30th of July, which were transhipped to New York, and the first from the Mississippi Valley 2 bales, on the 12th of August, from Dr W. A. Cheatham's plantation, Mr. Daniel Ferris, manager, parish of West Feliciana. This was six days later than in 1869. On the 15th there were further receipts of 7 bales, including 1 from Mobile, making a total to that date of 12 bales, against 62 last year, since which it had come forward slowly, the total to date being 380 bales, against 637 last year.

The following table gives the gross receipts at this port and total crops for the last twelve years:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Receipts at New Orleans. | Total crop. |
| 1858-'59 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The actual yield for 1866-'67 was [illegible].

SUGAR.—[illegible]

[illegible]

PARISHES AND SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861-2. | 1866-7. | 1867-8. | 1868-9. | 1869-70. |
| Orleans | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Bernard | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Plaquemines | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Terrebonne | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Assumption | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lafourche | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Charles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. John Baptist | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. James | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ascension | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iberville | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Jefferson | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Mary | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Martin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Iberia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pointe Coupee | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. Baton Rouge | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| E. Baton Rouge | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rapides | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Avoyelles | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| West Feliciana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| East Feliciana | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Vermillion | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lafayette | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Landry | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Livingston | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Tammany | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

CROPS IN HOGSHEADS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1861-2. | 1866-7. | 1867-8. | 1868-9. | 1869-70. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The last crop of 87,090 hhds embraced [illegible] brown, made by the old process; and [illegible] refined and clarified, including [illegible].

[illegible]

The following shows a comparison with last year:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | | | Sales. | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |