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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,167

FRANCE ON THE DEFENSIVE.

It has been perfectly clear for some time that the military policy of France, since the battles of Wissembourg, Reichsoffen and Forbach, should have been to avoid battle, except where the advantages were shown to be in favor of the French army. McMahon instead of attempting to go to the succor of Bazaine should have retreated to Paris, and Bazaine himself should not have waited at Metz until the German army surrounded him at that place. It is true that the policy carried out by Bazaine and McMahon has given Paris time to prepare for the siege, but the same time might have been gained without paying so high a price as France has been compelled to submit to.

While France could afford to wait, could afford to prolong the contest, Prussia was under the necessity of bringing it to a speedy termination either either by defeating the French army or by retiring from French soil. A force so large as that Moltke brought into France could not find still. The expense of subsisting such a force is enormous and could not be borne for many months. In short, time was of the first importance to the Prussians, it was of comparatively little importance to the French for they were on their own soil. Why was this defensive policy not adopted? and who is responsible for the failure to adopt it? These are questions which cannot yet be answered. McMahon is reported to have said that he was on his way to Paris when he was met by an order from the Minister of War—Count Palikao—to join the assistanceur of Bazaine. This order was fatal, and McMahon, we think, should have disobeyed it. There are circumstances under which it is justifiable in a General commanding in the field to disobey the orders of his Government. It is perhaps not too late even now to save France. It is true Prussia has destroyed the French army and captured her Emperor, but she is no nearer her object than she was when her first troops crossed the frontier if the French people are determined to fight to the last, and that does appear to be their purpose. If Paris can hold out for sixty days the Prussian army will be forced to abandon the siege. Their situation is perilous, because their communication with their base may be cut at any moment. If it be true that Canrobert has escaped from Metz and cut his way through the Prussian lines, he can do a great deal of damage to them, even with 6000 men, and it is possible he may have 60,000. But nothing that this report is untrue, rumors are being raised in the south of France which may be expected to take effect without delay, and in the meantime Paris seems to be strong enough to hold out a force numbering 200,000 men besides the besiegers. The question is as to the ability of Paris to subsist her population. If she can and the people and the soldiers within the walls continue united, we have great confidence that the siege will be raised before any bombardment has taken place. The intelligence from France received yesterday has at all events an encouraging look.

New Book.

A Compendium of the History of the Catholic Church, from the Commencement of the Christian Era to the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, and Translated from the Best Authors, by Rev. Theodore Noethen. Baltimore: Published by John Murphy & Co. 1870. For Sale by P. F. Gogarty, Catholic Bookseller, 151 Camp Street, New Orleans.

The motive of the compiler of this work is thus set forth in his preface:

"General knowledge of what is termed Church History, or the record of the principal facts and events of all the nations and peoples who have lived and developed from the creation to the present time, is the necessary portion of a thorough education, and every effort is made to store our minds with this important and interesting information.

While there are numerous and excellent works of profane history published, a reliable and authentic history of the Catholic Church has been, as acknowledged by all, particularly at the present time, when the Ecumenical Council of the Vatican is in session, is awakening an interest in the nations of the world, Catholic and Protestant, in regard to the future of that Church, which from her very foundation, was the means of the wonderful spread of the Gospel among the nations.

In order to supply this want the present work has been compiled and translated from the ablest and most reliable authors."

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.—We acknowledge the courtesy of His Honor, Mr. Flanders, the Mayor of the city, in inviting us to name one of the nineteen delegates he is authorized by the City Council to appoint as representatives of the city of New Orleans to the Southern Commercial Convention to be held at Cincinnati on the 5th of October. Accepting the invitation we are pleased to be able to state that our worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. William T. Dugan, of the highly respectable commission house of E. Rochereau & Co., French street merchants, No. 8, Louis street, has agreed to attend the Convention as a delegate from New Orleans. No merchant of this city is more familiar with the commerce of the Port, or can represent its interests with more intelligence and ability.

STOCKHOLDERS.—Mr. B. J. Berkery, Front street, invites the attention of sugar planters and factors to his cooperage establishment, through our advertising columns to-day. He is prepared to contract for 1000 to 3000 sugar hogsheads.

Mr. James E. Dunham, a citizen who enjoys a widespread popularity wherever he is known, announces himself, through our columns to-day, as a candidate for the office of Criminal Sheriff at the approaching election. Mr. Dunham has had considerable experience in the public service, and there are many persons in New Orleans who are acquainted with generous acts performed by him towards our people at a time when it cost something to do such things. Such will be glad to evince their appreciation of Mr. Dunham by support of his candidature.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The celebrated Emerson Minstrels make their last appearance to-night at the Academy, and will be succeeded by the "Gaité Comique Parisienne" Monday evening, of whom report speaks in the highest terms. The Academy is so thoroughly ventilated by patent machinery for the purpose as to make it probably the coolest place of amusement in the country.

The troupe which appears Monday, we notice by the list of artists, is a very large one under the direction of Mr. W. B. Cavanaugh, so favorably known to the patrons of the Academy. Miss Jennie Engel, a great favorite here, is also one of the leading artistes of the troupe. Mr. Walter Bray is another old favorite here. We are pleased to notice our courteous friend, J. A. Roberts, installed in the ticket office; and also that the ever popular and gentlemanly Kittredge has been promoted to the responsible position of assistant manager of the Academy and the Mobile Theatre.

YOUNG HEADS ON AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a leatherette task to darken gray hair. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniment. It is a limpid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications varies in the shade. No sediment, no dirt, no darkened bottles! Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. 17

NEVER THE EVIL.—If mothers would use Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

The word "defiance," which came by telegraph a few days ago, and which caused a disposition of forbearance, has been in harmony with the Western press. Nearly every paper printed it as "De fiance," "defense," "defiance," etc.

TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Bismarck Ask Explanations from Belgium.

The Situation at Strasburg Growing Desperate.

Red Republicans Dangerous to the Safety of Paris.

Prussian Advance Guard Defeated Near Muhlhouse.

Heavy Fighting at Ris.

Prussian Siege Guns Still in the Mud.

Arrest of Many Old Citizen Police.

Material Used in Bombarding Strasburg.

Numbers of Suspicious Uhlans Arrested.

Condition of the French Blockading Fleet.

Approach of the Italian Troops to Rome.

The Crown Prince Addresses the German People.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 15.—Gen. Ulrich telegraphed to the Government that the situation at Strasburg is growing desperate, necessitating early capitulation.

The Republican clubs have been recalled from the Italian cities, where they protect Clerkmug, Havre and other ports from capture by the Prussians.

Jules Simon, Minister of Marine, is at Havre.

There was a grand Republican demonstration at Marseilles.

Esquiros made a strong discourse in honor of the United States, stating that the Empire was a friend of the Southern rebellion, and that the Republicans of France favored the Union.

Price, American Consular, also made a speech in sympathizing with the new Government.

Tours, Sept. 17.—The Prussians have fired into passing trains at Albion and burnt the depot. They have crossed the Seine with 50 cannon. The Prussian cavalry now isolates Soissons from Paris to Tours.

A dispatch from the sub-Prefect of Muhlhouse announces that the enemy now occupies that town and Dornay, and seem to be seeking a new route to Paris. It is reported that the advance guard of the Prussians have been defeated between Muhlhouse and Colmar.

A demonstration was made in Bordeaux in favor of the Republic, at which the American Consul was loudly cheered.

London, Sept. 17.—The news from Paris is meagre and contradictory. The usual lines are interrupted.

The Northern Railroad from Orleans to Paris has been cut miles beyond Paris, where the Prussians have planted a battery of heavy guns. Firing was heard in that direction, but there has been no details received.

There has been heavy fighting at Ris, another small town on the Orleans railroad.

The railroad to Laon has been abandoned to the Prussians.

The grain stored at various stations was removed to the city before the Prussian occupation.

It is said the Prussian siege trains is still aground in the canal de la Marne.

Now it appears that the citizen police have been arrested, charged with implication in the Bonaparte plot. The arrest of Pietri, ex-Prefect of the Seine, who was recently arrested, is believed to have been at the head of the conspiracy.

London, Sept. 17.—It is said Bismarck has asked an explanation from the Belgian Government for having allowed 12,000 French soldiers to cross her territory unchecked.

The *Independance Belge*, in this connection, says it knows a piece of senseless temerity, and probably resulting in another German triumph, hence the complete secrecy concerning the failure of the French fleet in the hour of danger, notwithstanding she heavy loss to the country.

There should have been no fleet here, or one four times as powerful.

New York, Sept. 17.—The *World* says editorially: Our Havana correspondent writes that though the sugar crop of Cuba this year has been made for several months, the returns of many estates are as yet unknown. Nevertheless the leading mercantile firm of Havana, Scadin & Co., has published a statement based upon furnished returns, and speculates as to the yield of the unheard of estates giving the year's crop at 178,162 tons, or 9462 tons more than last year. This is an unexpected result as heretofore the general opinion has been in favor of a decreased production.

[Special to the *Herald*.]

London, Sept. 17.—The special correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs from Rouen to-day that railway communication has been cut 40 miles beyond Paris, except in Normandy and Brittany.

The news from fighting yesterday within 25 miles of Paris.

[Cable to Associated Press.]

Vienna, Sept. 17.—The sessions of the Reichstadt were opened to-day. The Emperor made a speech which was unusual on such occasions, and said, while a military Empire rings between two great nations Austria enjoys peace; she should now employ her all in consolidating the constitutional system. He regretted that Bohemia was unrepresented, though it was through no fault of the Government.

The present task before the Legislature is to reconcile the autonomy of the separate Kingdom with the strength of the Empire to provide for the interests of nationalities, and regulate the relations of the State and Church which have been unsettled by the abolition of the concordat; arrange for the judicial system; consider the reform of the judicial system; consider the bill relative to the public constitution and to provide for the revenue.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 17—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.30. Weather calm.

Arrived—Steamer Achilles, at 12:40 P. M., Catherin, master, from Philadelphia, to Wm. Creary; steamship Mississippi, at 1:10 P. M., Henry, master, from New York, to Low and Ludwigsen; steamship Geo. Washington, at 2:15 P. M., Eager, master, from New York, to A. Moulton.

No departures.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Sept. 17.—The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District have nominated Hon. E. Cadwell, of Trenton, as their candidate.

Staunton, Va., Sept. 17.—The city of Staunton voted an additional fifty thousand dollars to-day, making the total subscription three million dollars, which insures the construct on of the Valley Railroad from Staunton to Salem, via Staunton and Lexington. The remaining $200,000 are subscribed by private individuals.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 17.—The Agricultural Fair commences October eleventh, not the fourth as heretofore stated.

St Louis, Sept. 17.—Gen. Clinton Fisk entered suit in the Circuit Court against the proprietors of the St. Louis *Times* for damages $50,000 damage. The plaintiff alleges that the defendants some time since published false and malicious statements reflecting upon his connection with the Southern Pacific Railroad, charging that he had withheld and destroyed the books and vouchers, and allowed a claim for several thousand dollars, for which the company secured no benefits.

New York, Sept. 17.—Bank Statement—Loans decreased nearly $3,500,000; specie decreased $700,000; legal tenders decreased nearly $3,500,000; circulation decreased a trifle; legal tenders increased nearly $1,000,000.

New York, Sept. 17.—Arrived—Cleopatra.

New York, Sept. 17.—Nearly all the steamers that were to sail hence to-day are anchored below on account of the storm which is prevailing outside.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—Census returns from twenty counties in the northern district of this State are made public to-day. They include Chicago and Cook county, and show a population in these counties of 779,137, against 497,251 in 1860, a gain of 57 little over 70 per cent. The population of Chicago is 348,709, a gain of 246,795 since 1860.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 17 — Evening.—Cotton closed irregular and declining. Sales today 850 bales; uplands 19½.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, Sept. 17—12 M.—Barometer 29.50. Wind west, southwest, with rain squall.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamers Cuba and St. Mary.

Pass-a-Loutre, Sept. 17—12 M.—Wind northwest. Light.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamer Florida, at 5 A. M.

New York, Sept. 17.—Noon.—Cotton marketing 18½c; middling 18½c; low middling 18c; middling uplands 19½c; Mobile 19½c; Orleans 19½c; futures quiet; middling uplands for September 17¾c; for October 17c; for November 16¾c; for December 16½c.

Net receipts of cotton for the week at all United States ports, 74,107 bales; exports to Great Britain 3044, to the Continent none; stock on hand, 52,990 bales.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales; Uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and lower; sales to-day 8000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation; Uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d.

London, Sept. 17.—Noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 90.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 17.—Skirmishing between the Prussian and French outposts continues.

Eugenie made a strong appeal to the people with great effect. Demonstrations in favor, and they will not permit the Papal zouaves to resist the entry of the Italian troops.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Sept. 17.—The submarine telegraph is working to Jamaica.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept 17.—Special to the *Times*: *London*, Sept. 17.—The correspondent of the *Times* writing from Paris 15th inst., says, the frequent interviews between Favre and Clazage are attracting much attention. The latter left for Madrid last night.

It is evident the King of Prussia hopes for assistance within the walls of Paris, thus carrying out the old military trick.

Within the last few days a great many Uhlans have been captured, all of whom pretend to have lost their horses. Two were taken on Tuesday a great distance from their corps. A curious fact is that all these prisoners speak French perfectly.

It is regarded as imprudent to keep the Prussian prisoners in the city when the fight begins.

The commandant of the fortress at Laon has been exonerated of the charges of treachery in the citadel; the work was done by the guard of the magazine.

New York, Sept. 17.—Special to the *Times*: *London*, Sept. 17.—Minister Washburne advises Americans remaining in Paris during the siege to remain in their house, but to be sure and keep the American flag flying from the roofs or windows. Americans accordingly take the siege coolly.

The *Journal Officiel* published a decree this morning fixing the price of butchers' meat, the best at 31 sous per pound.

The Prefect of Police has issued an order that all wines and provisions found in the Imperial palaces shall be distributed to the ambulances.

A more hopeful feeling prevails in Paris to-day from the announcement that Lord Lyons had gone to the Prussian headquarters, and that the elections for the Constitutional Assembly will take place on the 2d instead of 16th October.

All arrivals from Paris describe the French as eager for peace.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

Paris, Sept. 16.—80,000 workmen are under arms, and over 300,000 Garde Mobile and National Guard.

A new army is organizing in the south of France. One hundred and thirty thousand guns have been destroyed during the past ten days.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Paris, Sept. 17.—Marshal Vaillant was arrested amid hostile demonstrations.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The Prussians are numerous near Villeneuve, Darmentin, and La Plessois. Three thousand occupy Villers Cotterets, and there are ten thousand at Montenil.

Berlin, Sept. 17.—A German apprentice at Wilhelmshohe attempted to assassinate the Emperor of the French. When arrested he had a loaded pistol on his person, and declared that the bullet was designed for Napoleon.

London, Sept. 17.—Bavaria repudiates any desire to enter the North German Confederation.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent gives the substance of a recent conversation with Bismarck. The latter affirmed that Prussia would prosecute the war indefinitely rather than abandon the idea of territorial aggrandisement.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Scarcity of printing paper in Paris is seriously felt. *Galignani's Messenger*, recently reduced in size from this cause, announces to-day that it will suspend until the first of next month.

The *Pioneer* publishes the following special telegrams in its evening edition of yesterday:

New York, Sept. 17.—The steamship Lafayette has been detained until Tuesday next, to carry arms to France.

The Prussians are massing between Romy and Charenton, in the environs of Paris.

It is reported that the Prussians who occupied positions on the east side of the city last night fell back yesterday on the approach of 30,000 troops, who had marched out to give battle.

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a deliberate speech, said that the policy of England is to occupy the attitude of a disinterested spectator.

Rumors circulated in London last night, that Bismarck had agreed to an armistice.

Nothing whatever is reliably known of the situation at Metz. Recent reports concerning Bazaine and Canrobert and Frossard are not credited.

The best military authorities in London believe that the war will be protracted into next year.

The New York *Tribune* confesses that, if the war proceeds, not one-half of the Germans who marched into France in July will be effective on the 1st of December.

Noon advices from Liverpool report cotton unchanged, with sales of 10,000 bales.

In London, bonds are firm.

In Berlin, bonds are quoted at 95.

Gold rules at 14.

New York, Sept. 17.—The Prussian Government has sent an earnest note of remonstrance to that of England against the sale of arms to France. Earl Granville replies at length, calling the attention of the Prussian Government to the fact that during the Crimean war Prussia permitted Russia to convey arms, purchased in Belgium, through Prussian territory.

French orders are now being executed in England for 400,000 arms and 30,000,000 cartridges.

Evening advices from Liverpool report cotton dull and declined ¼d.

New York, Sept. 17—12 M.—Cotton is dull. Sales are quoted at 17¾c.

Exchange is quiet.

Louisiana bonds are dull; old bonds are quoted at 71, bid; levees, 75 bid.

The Paris of last evening contains these special dispatches:

New York, Sept. 17.—The latest phase of the peace negotiations is that Bismarck requires some guarantee that the terms of any treaty made by the Government of the Republic would be acquiesced in by the army and people of France. M. Favre has undertaken to provide guarantee the negotiations terminated.

It is believed in business circles here that Henry Jackson, who robbed the house of Mr. S. Delano, 127 Terpsichore street, Eliza Williams, larceny.

Charles Reynolds, entering a store in daytime with intent to steal.

Wendell Fink, assault and battery.

Joseph Fanally, alias Farrell, being a vagabond and suspicious person; the last named being found under suspicious circumstances in the night time on the premises of Mr. Luther Hunt, Dryades street.

Kate Flannery, charged with wounding less than mayhem, plead guilty to assault and battery, and was sentenced to $50 or ten days Parish Prison. She had cut and wounded with a knife, on the 16th of June, one Ellen Smith.

Times Rating Indices.—This old and popular bulletin, No. 99 Carondelet street, has, we notice, been elegantly painted and refitted, and was last night reopened under Hibernia Hall, Gravier street. Rooms overhead have been refurnished, and in every respect Tony is prepared to treat his customers with his wonted hospitality.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a little girl named, unknown, about ten years old, accompanied by her mother, had one of her legs badly crushed by being run over by a freight car which was being pushed by some laborers at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

Some Cause of French Disaster.

[From the New York Times.]

The enormous sums of money which had been expended by the French for the purpose of placing their army on a war footing, doubtless contributed to lull Napoleon among the rest, into the belief that France was ready to cope with any military power whatever, and hence to be prompt in seizing an opportunity for declaring war with Prussia. The result, however, has shown that the French were actually unprepared, and that the move or a defensive war, while the plan of the Prussian campaign was such as not only to frustrate any attempt of this sort of preparation, but also to gain the benefit which could be obtained from the weakness of the French military system without affording an opportunity for the display of any of its well-known good points.

One of the principal causes of the unvarying successes of the Prussians has doubtless been their superior numbers. Wherever the Prussian and French forces have met, the balance in strength of the former has been greatly superior to that of the latter, and the victory has usually remained with the strongest battalion. As a result of this superiority of proportion of men, the Prussians have been able to follow up their victories with vigor and promptitude, while the movements of the invaders have been rapid, the French might have been able to bring one or two regiments into the field to remedy their disparity in numbers, but Von Moltke was too dangerous a strategist not to appreciate the advantages of rapid action, and never allowed the Crown Prince of Wissembourg the Prussians have been incessantly pushing the French. At the commencement of hostilities it was uncertain where the Prussians would make strike, and the French army was therefore distributed all along the frontier. When, finally, McMahon had drawn together each concentrated his army, the Prussians thrust a sufficient force between them to prevent the junction of the French, thus effectually checkmating any attempt at co-operation.

All the advantages which accrue to an army wanging an offensive war have been enjoyed by the Prussians, and all the disadvantages of continually acting on the defensive have falled to the French. The Prussians have carried on the war upon foreign soil, and thereby saved their own country from the devastation which has been spread over the fair fields of France; and in addition, their victories have elevated the spirits of their army, and have correspondingly depressed that of the French. While the attacking force has always been able to move toward the point at which it has been aiming, its antagonist has been confined to efforts to repel continual assaults. The French are not so well able to act long on the defensive as their adversaries, for in their military system they place far greater stress upon the fortitude and *élan* of the individual soldier than upon the steadiness of the company and regiment. The French chasseur or zouave will exhibit a dash and spirit in attacking which is not surpassed by any soldiery, but it requires other qualities than these to enable an army always to present an unbroken front to a conquering and advancing foe. The French pride themselves on their freedom from the stiffness and precision which characterize the German troops, but it is these very characteristics which have given to the latter their great effective strength. While the French foot soldiers are chiefly organized as fast as light infantry, the Prussians still adhere to the cumbrous three-rank formation, although in battle the third rank act as *tirailleurs*, or skirmishers, thus giving greater mobility to the rest of the command. If the present war is a test of the merits of the respective systems, the odd has more than held its ground against the new. The modern tendency in tactics is doubtless toward less stiffness and precision in drill, but the French seem to have gone so far in this direction that steadiness has been sacrificed to dash and *élan*.

In all that pertains to logistics, or the moving or supplying of troops, the French were greatly inferior to the Prussians. Rations, consisting of bread, bacon, and raw potatoes, formerly served at the lowest market price, were found to be an important item of food. Cooks were not allowed to accompany the troops.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Violation of Naturalization Laws.—Warrants of arrest have been issued by United States Commissioner Fellow against Wm. Williams, Andrew Ruin, Thos. McMahon and James Finney, for alleged violations of the naturalization laws.

Sixth District Court.—John Barth vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.—In this case petitioner shows that he was appointed a member of the Metropolitan Police on the 1st of October, 1868, and served as such until October 31st, 1869, the salary allowed being $1000 a year. That the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, at its last session, passed an act entitled "An act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police." Said act became a law on the 8th, 1870, and provides that, whereas, owing to the great opposition shown by the different city officials of the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson and Carrollton, the Metropolitan Police were forced to receive warrants for their salaries, instead of currency, as required by law, thereby causing said police to lose the discount of thirty cents on the dollar. The said law provides that the Metropolitan Police Board were authorized and instructed to pay in warrants the officers and members for the fiscal year of 1869.

Petitioner further shows that said Board of Metropolitan Police deny his right to receive the same, by virtue of section 3 of said act, which reads as follows: "Be it further enacted, that any officer or member who has not served on said police for six months during the year 1869, or those who have been dishonorably discharged, or have resigned, shall not be entitled to any of the appropriations made in this act."

Petitioner shows that in letter and spirit said law allows him the benefit of its provisions; that it was never contemplated, nor can it reasonably be asserted that he is not entitled to the same.

Plaintiff asks judgment for the amount claimed.

Larceny.—An affidavit has been made against an assistant clerk of one of the Market Courts, charging him with the larceny of about $[illegible]. The young man, who is of respectable family, was arrested, but it is thought the matter will be settled by his friends.

Inquest.—Corpor Arila held an inquest yesterday on the body of George Epstein, a native of Germany, 40 years of age, who died at the corner of Levee and Dumaine streets, of cerebral apoplexy caused by excessive drinking.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—Mr. James Charlavin, No. 119 Esplanade street, and one Narcisse, of 115 Bayracka street, with having, on the 10th of September, stolen four dozen of curtains and one lot of carpeting, valued at about $200. Narcisse was arrested on a warrant from the Recorder's Court. Narcisse, it is stated, was employed at the house as a cook, left and stole the goods, which he carried to the premises on Bayracka street, hung the curtains there in a ball-room, where they were found by the owner.

Fatal Accident.—About 9 o'clock Friday night, Mr. James George, while walking through the alleyway of a house at the corner of Jefferson and Old Levee streets, occupied by Anthony Meimaster, fatally injured himself by falling over some boxes, and striking his head against the pavement. He died at the hospital.

Runaway Team.—While two men named Rock Kansas and Luke Grenovitch were driving in a wagon on Rampart street, the mule became frightened, and running away, threw Kansas out injuring him severely.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury have adjourned until Monday, the 19th, at 10 A. M., when they will conclude the investigation of the Digby kidnapping case. The District Attorney has filed the following information:

Virginia Jackson, charged with robbing the house of Mr. S. Delano, 127 Terpsichore street.

Eliza Williams, larceny.

Charles Reynolds, entering a store in daytime with intent to steal.

Wendell Fink, assault and battery.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1870.

We have no variation to report in the Money market. On the street All notes secured by unquestionable collaterals are offered at 1@1¼ per cent. ₱ month, and Al business paper without collaterals at 1½@2 ₱ cent. ₱ month.

The rates for mortgage paper are still 10@12 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for A1, and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 113¾@114¼, (against 114 at New York), and after touching 114 closed at 114¼@113¾, (against 114). The sales included $15,000 sold $60,000 at 113¾, $15,000 at 113¾, $10,000 at 113¾@114¼, $10,000 at 114¼, and $1600 at 114. Nothing reported in Silver.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were of moderate extent. The offerings were fair, and the sales of Sterling reported amount to only £14,000, of which £1000 goes clear at 108¾; a moderate amount of bill of lading at 108¾; £1300 at 108¾; £4000 at 108¾@109; £2000 to £2000 bank at 109¼, and £1000 at 110¼ gold. We quote Sterling at 108@108¼ for good to fair bill of lading and clear, and —@109¼ for bank.

There was less animation in the market for Domestic Exchange, but rates showed no quotable change. We quote sight on New York at ¼ ₱ cent. premium, and the sales included $80,000 commercial sight on New York at 5-16 premium, $80,000 and $30,000 commercial, and $28,000 and $20,000 private bankers' at ⅛, $10,000 commercial and $20,000 private bankers' at ¼, and $60,000 bank at 3-16.

Nothing reported in Stocks, except 100 Louisiana State Lottery at $[illegible]. About 100 shares Gas Light Co. have changed hands during the week at $[illegible].

In Bonds $20,000 city consolidated sold, yesterday and to-day, at 73, $10,000 previously at the same, $1000 city seven per cents (registered) sold at 71¼, $1000 and $1000 to-day at 71, and $1000 at 70¾.

$8000 City Fiscal Agency Certificates, September interest, sold at 65. Buyers sought these at 63¼@65, according to date, and the 7-30s at 74@74½, and sold the September at 64¼@64½, and the latter at 64¼@65.

A lot of $5000 new State Warrants changed hands at 75½, and $5000 (much of it 1869) Dauphin and Burgundy at 74@74½. Dealers bought the latter at 74@74½, and sold the former at 76@76½, and the latter at 74@75½.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 20 ₱ cent discount buying and 18 selling.

LATER.—The only sale at the Board of Brokers this evening was $10,000 gold at 113¾. The offerings and bids during the session were as follows:

	Asked.	Bid.
Crescent City Slaughter-house	17 50	16 00
Louisiana State Lottery	30	29
Jefferson City Bonds	80	78
Jefferson City Scrip	75	70
Penal Agency Certificates	75½	65
Gold	113¾	113¾

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 17 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day (including 31 bales last evening) were confined to 650 bales, at irregular and in some cases easier prices, but without any quotable variation. We continue to quote: Low ordinary at 16@16½, ordinary at 17 to 17½, good ordinary at 17½@17¾, low middling at 18¼@18⅜, middling at 17¾ @17⅞, strict middling at 18⅛@—and good middling at 18⅜@18½ ₱ lb.

The enquiry continued fair, but operations were restricted by scant supplies, which prevented prices responding to the decline at New York and Liverpool in several cases, nevertheless, factors accepted offers which they would have refused a week ago, and generally the buyers obtained no concessions. It will be observed that we are 2886 bales behind last year's receipts.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales		29,000
Received this week	2,886	
Arrived previously	7,202	
	10,088	
Cleared to-day	2,304	
Cleared previously	16,382	
	18,686	
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales		10,402

To-day's exports were to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 630 bales, against 652 on last Monday, average 821 ₱, 6882 bales, against 5788 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—A lot of 22 hhds choice plantation Molasses, just received, sold at 50c; a lot of 50 hhds fair to good Louisiana Sugar, received yesterday, sold at 11¼c ₱ lb. Some Cuba yellow clarified sold at 10¼@10½, and white at 10@10½ ₱ lb. The dealers are supplying the fall trade at previous prices.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The Wauhillau, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and barges and T. L. McGill, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—There have been considerable arrivals since yesterday, but they are discharging slowly, and we note a brisk demand for Cuba, with a firm market in yesterday's quotations. Sales are quoted at $6 57½, double extra at $6@6 25, treble extra $6 50@7 50, 6000 bbls were sold in the morning, and in the afternoon 1000 at $1 50, at $4 75; 100 treble extra at $6 50; 100 do. at $6 87½; 100 do. at $6 50; 150 do. at $6 75; 100 do. at $6 50; 100 do. extra at $6; 300 do. at $7; 50 and 140 choice extra at $7 75; 267 do. at $7 15; 150 and 750 treble extra on private terms, 71 half bbls treble extra sold at $3 75@4 ₱ bbl.

CORN—In call, Only 1600 bbls were sold to-day, of which 200 white mixed at 70c, 300 yellow mixed at 80c, 200 white at 72c, and 50 yellow mixed at 80c ₱ bushel.

OATS—Are in limited demand and prices are nominally lower. Sales were sold to-day, of which 120 and 200 Illinois at 50c, 200 do. at 48c; 100 and 200 do. at 49c ₱ bushel.

BRAN—Is dull at $1@1 05 ₱ 100 lbs for ordinary to patent sacks.

HAY—400 bales fair Ohio River sold at 90c ₱ 100.

PORK—Is dull. Mess is held at $26 ₱ bbl, and dressing at $26@26 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Tierces are dull and nominally 50 tierces packers' sold at 11c ₱ lb. Kegs are scarce. 40 kegs sold at 12c ₱ lb.

BACON—Shoulders and clear sides are in fair supply and quotably unchanged. Sales comprise clear sides sold at 12½c ₱ lb. Shoulders are quoted at 10½@10½c, clear Ears, 12@12½c, sugar-cured Hams 24@26c ₱ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is dull. It is quoted on the landing at $2@2 50 ₱ bbl, and in store at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and good demand; Goshen is retailing at 40@45c, poor and inferior is plenty and dull. Good Western is quoted at 25@30c, common Northern nominal at 20@25c, inferior 16@22c.

CHEESE—Choice factory is scarce and commands 16c ₱ lb. Inferior is dull and prices are nominal.

BAGGING—Is in light supply. The demand is increasing and prices are advancing. The firm quotation for Kentucky is 22c ₱ yard for bags and 22c for rolls. Bales are scarce. Western Bagging is selling at 20@25c.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $2@3 50 ₱ dozen old, and $4 50@5 for young; Geese at $1 50@2; Turkeys at $1@1 25 ₱ dozen; Eggs, 25@30 ₱ dozen for Western.

ESCULENTS—Onions are selling on the landing at $4@4 50 ₱ bbl for Ohio, and $5@6 50 for St. Louis. Onions are firm at $3 50 ₱ bbl. Apples $2@3 ₱ bbl, as in quality. Sourkrout, $12@13 ₱ bbl. Cabbages, $5@12 ₱ crate.

SALT—The demand is dull, but prices are without any material variation. We note sales of 2500 sacks Liverpool fillers on private terms. We quote coarse $1 50, and fine $1 75@2 ₱ sack. When taken in warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turks' Island nominal. Table Salt 3 ₱ lb, 4 ₱ bx.

WHISKY—Is dull at 91@92c ₱ gallon for ordinary Indiana and $1@1 05 for choice Cincinnati.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—20 Texas Steers, 12 Calves and Yearlings, 47 Beeves and Cows, 1 Horse, 22 Cows and Calves, 102 Beeves and Yearlings.

Stock on sale—102 Texas Beeves, 120 Calves and Yearlings.

Yrs. Beeves, corn fed ch. ₱ head	50	00@55 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed ch. ₱ head	45	00@50 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 1st quality. ₱ head	40	00@45 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality. ₱ head	35	00@40 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality. ₱ head	30	00@35 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality. ₱ head	25	00@30 00
Stock Cows. ₱ hd ₱ gross	7	00@7 50
Fresh Cows. ₱ hd ₱ gross	8	00@8 50
Sheep, 1st quality. ₱ head	4	00@4 50
Sheep, 2d quality. ₱ head	3	00@3 50
Sheep, 3d quality. ₱ head	2	00@2 50
Calves (Texas). ₱ head	20	00@30 00
Milch Cows. ₱ head	35	00@40 00
Fresh Cows. ₱ head	35	00@40 00
Yearlings. ₱ head	7	00@