NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1870.

Mr. John J. Clayton, Postmaster of Centreville, parish of St. James, is authorized to collect subscriptions to this paper.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The New Orleans papers are very remiss in publishing anything approaching a low fever in the city. We have private reports, however, which induce us to advise country people not to visit the city unless compelled to do so by imperative business.—*Iberville South.*

It is not at all surprising that the newspapers of rival cities, such as Mobile and Galveston should circulate as widely as possible reports similar to the above, for if New Orleans loses by such reports again, but we have a right to be annoyed when newspapers published in our state circulate false statements respecting the health of the city, whether injuriously by design. It is not true that New Orleans press has been "very silent concerning the existence of yellow fever in our midst. On the contrary, much more has been said about it than it has called for. We do not believe there has been any danger to strangers or other parts of the State in visiting the city since the disease made its appearance. The official reports show that the locality has been confined to a certain portion of the city, and almost to a certain street.

Subjects have been for the most part unacclimated, and on that account peculiarly liable to local diseases. But a small proportion of our unacclimated population have been attacked and the disease has not spread. The season is too advanced for it to become epidemic. We look now for a few cases to the close of October, which from the beginning have been very limited in number. The press of the city have published daily military reports from the beginning of fever and will continue to expose its virulence for or against New Orleans, in a mercantile point of view. We appeal any cotemporary of the Iberville South to retract the statement which we quoted above.

Charges Against the Republican Party.

The Democratic Executive Committee of Washington city have issued a circular in which they array the following charges against the party:

First—We are taxed $40 26 *per capita*, as against $2 *per capita* in 1860.

Second—Instead of having funded the debt at a lower rate of interest, the bonds are even issued and the six per cent bonds are sold under par in Europe.

Third—The expenditure of $37,000,000 for war purposes in a time of profound peace is dangerous to our liberties and degenerates to a republican form of government.

Fourth—The expenditure of $31,700,000 for the pay of pensioners, inasmuch as we have nothing to show for it.

Fifth—The reduction of internal taxes entirely in favor of capital and monopolists.

Sixth—The gold which our people so much need at home is shipped to Europe and brings a premium which are not to be for fourteen years.

Seventh—That the currency furnished our people is worth eighty-six cents on the dollar.

Eighth—That the government is controlled by the monopolists of Massachusetts.

To remedy these evils let the people rally to the standard of the democratic party, which is fighting the battles of the poor against monopolies, land robbers, protectionists and class legislation, of every description, and restore the government to the honest administration which prevailed before the republican party came into power.

Commercial Convention.

This body is expected to assemble in Cincinnati, on the 19th of October ensuing. The topics which will likely be considered are:

1—Uniform Railroad Gauge.
2—Direct trade between Southern Atlantic cities and Europe.
3—Southern Pacific Railroad.
4—Obstructions to navigation by narrow railroad bridges.
5—Continuous water line communication between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic seaboard.
6—Removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River.
7—Modification of government levees on Mississippi River.
8—Equalization of toll charges on the navigable waters of the United States.
9—The enlargement of the more important Canals in the United States so as to render them navigable for vessels propelled by steam.
10—Internal Taxation.
11—Free trade in money.
12—A sixth point for the public information and for the disposition of the Government land.
13—That all railway viaducts over navigable rivers be made highways for railroad companies, which will pay their proportion of the expense of the construction of the abutments of the viaducts, and the approaches to that effect.
14—To abolish, throughout the whole country, all license imposed on commercial travelers.
15—Removal of the national capital.

Competition at Naval Academy, Annapolis.—The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis commenced on the 20th inst. We observe the names of Messrs. Ridgely Lee and Clinton J. Axson as competitors coming from Louisiana.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.—Notice is given elsewhere that the convention for the nomination of Democratic candidates for Congress, from the First and Second Districts, will be held at Hawkins' Club Room, corner of Common street and Theatre Alley.

That for the Second District will be held on Saturday, October 1, at 7 o'clock p. m., and that for the First District on Monday, October 3, at 3 o'clock p. m.

We thank Mr. Clarke, the Secretary of Mayor Flanders, for a printed pamphlet containing the petition of Mrs. Gaines to the City Council, and statement of her claim against the city; also, for a printed copy of the report of the Department of Public Accounts for the half year ending June 30, 1870.

BISMARCK'S MODESTY.—"From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared." So says the Prince Minister in a circular to his agents. There has been within five years a navy to two gigantic wars, and that needs to make the second what it must be—a war of conquest and aggrandizement. These are perhaps the guarantees of a peaceful disposition, the good assumption of the Premier, that everybody claimed he would never be troubled, and Germany alone can be trusted, is characteristic.

The $28 Lever Watch, No. 13,860, purchased from Chas. F. Bergen & Co., at Vincent street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me and keeps a still better variation in time of only 20 seconds, without the slightest regulating, and upends the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WHITAKER,
See American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 28th, 1870. 3m

I have for the past eight months constantly worn one of the $12 Oride Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. F. Norris & Co., 55 Nassau street, New York, and found the total variation in its time but one-half minute, the remainder and it retains the same appearance of golden when purchased. Several of my men use them with the same result. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

BENJAMIN W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.
3m

PRATT'S "PERFECTION." Although transparent and clear, yet a darker gray hair to the exact shade it worked before it went to whitening. Among the triumphs of toilet chemistry it stands pre-eminent. It is clear and colorless, leaving no sticky matter behind to "betray" and, and its name "Perfection" is a honest word.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

EGGS, NEW.—By express Mrs. Whitcomb's Chickens, many a doctor's bill to be saved, and much suffering prevented. Read the advertisement in another column.

THE EMPEROR OF BRAZIL TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.—The Emperor of Brazil is coming to the United States—at least so the foreign correspondent Cincinnati intimates. The object of his Majesty's visit is for the purpose of additional information which may prove useful in the administration of affairs in his vast extent of country, five times as large as the United States. He desires to learn how we have managed the question of the abolition of slavery here, so that he may be able to pass a law for the emancipation of his slaves, which, he says, he intends to bring forward to the attention of his Parliament. It does not seem to pay the Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, to be the Emperor of Brazil.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,177.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

An Authentic and Brilliant Description by Dr. W. H. Russell.

The following is the concluding portion of the description of the battle of Sedan, written by Dr. W. H. Russell for the London *Times*, the first portion of which was published in the *Bee* of yesterday:

The Scenes and Fragments and Furrows told how they had met their death. Many were buried by the slow process of throwing down the bank. It is very likely there were many men there who had dug their own graves, singing and laughing all the while. These men had all been clean destroyed by the batteries on the mamelon, and were thus rendered unable to profess the effrontery of the Prussian infantry to the village and up the slopes. The ground on the top is partly in cultivation—turnips, carrots and turnips, which the Prussians were digging up; and the plateau was dotted with burial parties, medical men and killers. The dead were generally beetles, stockings and foot-gear generally were torn open, pockets turned inside out by plunderers. About 12 o'clock, while I was on the plateau, a squad of the gendarmerie swept off the stragglers and ordered them to bury the dead. An irregular line of dead horses almost at right angles to the line of the *epaulement* indicated the position of the French batteries, which made a long and gallant but ineffectual attempt to check the murderous Prussian guns, flanking and raking it from the ridge beyond, at the same time that it was torn to pieces by the batteries posted on the mamelon. Men of the Thirty-second French and of the Eighty-third Prussian, the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-ninth French, were lying together. A few Prussians scattered on the trampled earth indicated the site of the first successful charge. Further on towards the river there was evidence of the terrible retribution. Such heaps of horses, gray and white! And there were the lancers—such as they fell—Chasseurs d'Afrique, in light blue; men with red kepis, marked "L," with blue bands, and peaks lined with green, whom I conjecture to have been hussars; and men in light blue, with white facings; the luckless Fourth Regiment of Lancers, the Eighth Lancers, more fortunate, what once belonged to the life and beauty of the gallant brigade which had tested the bravery against the needle gun. Among these bodies, which were got thick, but scattered all over the plain, lay men of the Sixth Artillery Regiment in their blue and red, with their caps on, and their boots and their faces turned towards the enemy. Their guns were in a sort of earthwork, very rude, with embrasures, six in number, for intrailleuses, with a profusion of empty cartridges cases all about it. The direction of the two charges—the very formation of the Prussian companies which met them could be traced, and then the course of the flying cavalry round the flank in a vain endeavor to escape and refform. On this field there were there and there Prussians moving meekly in the blankets around them, and waiting for the arrival of the carcolets and ambulances. Prussian and French medical officers were going over the field together.

The Cavalry Charge.

Let us leave the scene of the cavalry charge. Never can I forget the prelude. Well I saw the French who had limbered up advanced French on the 1st retiring to what I now see was another epaulement, where they were again raked by the flanking batteries of the outer ridge and pounded and brayed by the mamelon guns. I did not know how they had suffered, and could not conceive why they retreated. The Prussians coming up from Fleing were invisible to me. Never can I forget the air of agony with which I witnessed those who first came out on the plateau raising their heads and looking around for an enemy, while, hidden from view, a thick blue band of French infantry was awaiting them, and a brigade of cavalry was ready on their flank below. I did not know that Fleing was filled with advancing columns. There was but a wide extending, loose array of skirmishers, like a flock of rooks, on the plateau. Now the men began to fire at the heads over the bank lined by the French. This drew such a flash of musketry as tumbled over some and staggered the others, but their comrades came scrambling up from the rear, when suddenly the first block of horse in the hollow shook itself up and the line, in beautiful order, rushed up the slope. The onset was not to be withstood. The Prussians were caught *en flagrant délit*. Those nearest the ridge slipped over into the declivitous ground; those in advance, running in vain, were swept away. But the impetuous of the charge could not be stayed. Men and horses came tumbling down into the road, where they were disposed of by the Prussians in the gardens, while the troopers on the left of the line, who swept down the line in a cloud of dust, were almost annihilated by the infantry in the valley. They were also a regular cavalry encounter. I fancy, in the plains below, but I cannot tell at present. The lancers, in the meantime, had taken a wide sweep towards Sedan when their wayward, were destroyed, and a charge of two Prussian squadrons, which did not quite equal the regiment, occupied. The feat of these unfortunate cavaliers only cleared the plateau for a little time. In a few minutes up came the spiked helmets again from the French entrenchment, crossing their sabred comrades, and, therefore, all alive to the danger of cavalry. They advanced in closer order, but still skirmishing, and one long, black parallelogram was maintained to rally on. As the skirmishers came to the ridge they began to fire, but the French in the second line of *épaulement* soon drove them back by a volley of long range. The French rushed out of the epaulement in pursuit, and then, At the same moment a splendid charge was executed on the Prussians, before which the Sixth Regiment rallied, as that seemed to me to be still a long parallelogram. They did not form square. Some Prussian cavalry came up and attacked the troopers, brilliantly led, went right onwards in a cloud of dust, but when they were within a couple of hundred yards of the Prussians, a simultaneous volley burst out of the black front and flank, which envelopes all in smoke. They were which envelopes all in smoke. They were which disappeared in the smoke. Down came horse and man; the array was utterly ruined. There was first left in front of the Prussians a terrace of dead and gray horses—a terrace of dead and dying and dismounted men, and dying troopers, who tumbled at every instant. Not a Prussian cavalry man rallied to the charge. Some, indeed, rode a little way, but they could not be. There was another such scene yet to come. I could scarce keep the field glass to my eye as the second and last belief early—which was composed of light horse also—came thundering up out of the hollow. They were not so bold as the first, and the Prussian infantry, who fell, many of them, at the very line of bayonets. The horses of these swerved as they came upon the ground covered with carcases, and their line was broken, but the squadron leaders rode straight to death.

Once again

Turning Smoke Spurred

out from the Prussian front, and to the rear and right and left flew the survivors of the squadrons. The brown field was picked with spots of many colors, and trampling, the remains of that mass of strength and courage of man and horse, the Prussians, to whom supports were fast hastening to rally and left and rear, pressed on towards the inner epaulement and became engaged with the French infantry, who maintained for some time a steady rolling fire in reply to the volleys of the Prussians. To me, the French force seemed there very much superior in numbers. But they had lost courage, and what was left of it was soon dissipated by the advance of a Prussian battery, which galloped up to the French flank of the infantry and opened a very rapid fire, to which there was no French battery to reply. The French on the epaulement and made for a belt of wood, dropping fast as they retreated, but facing round and firing at the pursuit. Presently it was taken that Sedan and all that it contained should be placed in the power of the victor. In the meantime, it was impossible to resist with any probably but that of ruin complete, however lingering.

The Emperor Could Not Oppose Counsels

dictated by obvious prudence, nor could he encourage the despair of brave men. A white flag was called for, but none was forthcoming. A lancer's flag was raised aloft. General Lapaire stood upon the battlements and waived it, while a trumpeter sounded, but in that infernal din neither sight nor sound attracted the assegaes, and it was only when the gate was opened, after attempts in which officers and men were killed and wounded, that the Prussians recognized the first omen of their stupendous victory. The firing suddenly ceased after the discharge of a few flapping shots, and then, as all along the blazing crest of hills and valleys in which the works of battle had been hanging, the news, or rather the instinct, prevailed that the victory had achieved terms, there arose, I am told, cheers, such as only can be given by a triumphant soldiery. Shakos and caps rose in the air. What at additional pang of agony that must have been to the wounded French, who felt that they had given their blood in vain, while the Prussians beside them, unhurt as they were, tried to swell with their feeble voices the chorus of joy! In another related to me that he saw a huge Prussian who had been lying with his hand to his side in mortal agony, rise suddenly to his feet as he comprehended the reason of the ringing voices, utter a loud hurrah, wave his hands on high, and then, as the blood rushed from his wound, fall dead across a Frenchman.

The officer who came out eventually and met General Moltke in consultation was, I believe, General Reille, who was the officer in attendance on the King when he was at Compiegne. He was the bearer of an autograph letter from the Emperor addressed to his Majesty, and written in no agitated hand. You already know the letter—"*Mon Frère: N'ayant pu mourir a la tête de mon armée, je remets mon épée au pied de votre Majesté.*" This was the intelligence conveyed to the King, who, with Count Bismarck, General Moltke, and his staff, were looking down from a height about Wadelincourt on the extinction of his empire. His Majesty's answer was courteous and firm, and general Count General Wimpffen was informed that the terms offered to the army was the surrender of the whole force, guns, horses and material to the Prussians. He did know whether and officers were then expected from general headquarters, but, anyway, the French commander declared he would consider such a proposal as a fresh and such a disgraceful capitulation; *and so the gun stood up to the Prussians the depth of the King's Cuirassiers, and the French commander spoke from all the battlements down to the road south of the Meuse.* The Prussian receives a not less joyous reception as he proceeded back to Chimery. It was known that the Emperor had absolutely surrendered, and that the army was about to capitulate. As a German soldier expressed it, "*Kaiser capitt; armée capitt.*" The street in the mean little village in which the Prince lodged presented an extraordinary spectacle. It was lined by soldiers holding lighted candles, which did not flicker in the quiet air. It was almost a disappointment to them when the Crown Prince came unattended by the Emperor. And when a people these good French are to govern! The cottagers feigned to partake of the joy at the dawn of their imperial master. They stuck lights in the window. My host, an old soldier of Africa in Louis Philippe's time, who had often doubtless shouted "Vive l'Empereur" too, begged of me to lead him a second candle to place in his window, for, said he, *Cela sera plus digne.*" It was late

When the Crown Prince Sat Down to Dinner,

and for the first time during the campaign a toast was proposed by his Royal Highness, "The King," and the army." It was drunk in champagne—also an innovation at the royal table—which was intended for the Emperor Napoleon, and was captured with other stores by a Prussian dragoon regiment, and presented to the Crown Prince, although the army in general believed that the wine was secured, those around the Prince's table discussed the question with less security of the result. The hesitation to sign the capitulation did not signify much, for a nightly reflection, strengthened and maturedly the sight of the preparations for maintaining possession of what remained of the French army by force, would, it was felt, render a positive refusal out of the question. The French officers at the party had admitted that the demoralization of the troops was complete. They were unanimous, even even that the Prussians who might returned with the answer to the Emperor's letter might be fired by and some of them, applying to his own men, said, "*Il faut que vous fuyez ici.*" Orders were sent to the various corps to close up round the town, and to hold the heights, which were slight. Sedan seemed a black spot in a broad belt of fire, which lighted up the heavens. What a night! I must have gone for the wounded cannot be imagined by those who have not seen how great the sufferings which kind nature, however, assuages generally as time wears on and life ebbs away.

(CONCLUDED.)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—There is no marked change in the mortuary report. The number of deaths for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening are reported as follows:

Congestion 1; consumption 1; convulsions 2; dropsy 1; diarrhœa 1; dysentery 3; fever—Congestive 2; dysentery 1; typhoid 1; yellow 22. Hemorrhage 1; suicide 1; pneumonia 2; stillborn 1; total 41.

The following died of yellow fever:

Joseph Kestman, 151 Old Levee street, 17 years; Russia.

Anni Gantner, 28 Ursulines street, 24 years; France.

Father Michael Walsh, St. Patrick's Church, 44 years; Ireland.

Michael Fallon, 113 St. Joseph street, 3 years; Louisiana.

Emile Vigne, Hotel Dieu, 20 years; France.

Delphi Minal, French Asylum, 20 years; France.

Jean Guigot, Marigny street, 36 years; France.

Caroline Levy, 300 Victory street, 24 years; France.

Aaron Cohen, 11 Hospital street, 38 years; not stated.

Jean Bapiste, Tonro Infirmary, 27 years; Hungary.

Maria Bellus, 21 Madison street, 45 years; Italy.

Marie Gallo, 28 Ursulines street, 23 years; not stated.

Victor Duny, Charity Hospital, 37 years; France.

Theo. Stuesmayer, Charity Hospital, 45 years; Germany.

Jacob Gerard, Charity Hospital, 50 years; Germany.

Frederick Brus, Charity Hospital, 33 years; Germany.

François Serrig, Charity Hospital, 21 years; France.

Ernest Hurk, Charity Hospital, 22 years; Germany.

Salvador Serra, Charity Hospital, 37 years; Italy.

Wm. Hasselbaby, Charity Hospital, 45 years; Germany.

Wm. Brigmann, Charity Hospital, 34 years; Germany.

Peter Hood, Charity Hospital, 26 years; Ireland.

Academy of Music.—To judge from the large audiences which nightly throng the Academy, it is by no means that the attractions must be highly entertaining. Last night, again, the parquetts, dress circle and balconies were filled to the close, and the Coroner will pend no inquest to-day.

Fire.—Last Tuesday night, about 1 o'clock, the rectifying establishment of Major Wilson, corner of Upper Line and Levee streets, was fired by some person unknown. The citizens in the neighborhood extinguished the fire before much damage was done. The building is not insured.

Cut Himself.—A colored man named Richard Fatrent, yesterday, while working on the Gentilly Road, dangerously cut himself in the foot with a broad axe. Surgeon Jourdan had him conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

Opiumers Protection Association.—There was a meeting last night of opiumers of the city at the Old Basin, for the purpose of forming an association for the protection of their occupation, and also resisting, as far as possible, restrictive laws inimical to their interests.

The meeting was called to order and the following officers were elected: Wm. H. Morgan, President; Robert Dispery, Secretary, and Mr. Fryer, Treasurer. There were forty-seven opiumers present, and became members of the organization. No special action was taken, and further business was postponed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Helpless Condition of Strasburg When Surrendered.

The Prefects Organizing Further Means of Defense.

Active Russian Preparations.

An Armistice Concluded at Metzerse.

HOME NEWS.

Heavy Rain Storms in Virginia.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Sept. 29.—The Prefects of the several departments have met here to organize further means of defense. The organization is progressing rapidly. Commissaries of Paris are being required by the government, who are permitted to chose their own officers, and will act independently of the regular troops. Hostilities will be resumed, and the troops will be united under one command. The departments will furnish arms and equipments, and form their own specialties, and we commend them to the public favor.

The distinguished Hungarian *danseuse*, Miles. Cendy and Edelka Kiralfy, have received and will soon be added to the Acadie troupe.

Another Metropolitan Charged with Murder.—Coroner Stamps held an inquest on Tuesday afternoon, at Lemieville, on the body of J. Todd, who died on Monday morning, between 2 and 10 o'clock, by a negro policeman named Pettway.

The testimony showed that a complaint was made by Dr. Henry, of Carrollton, who found that the ball had entered in the rear part of the left side, about two inches below the ribs, and passed obliquely, to the right side, cutting through the entrails on its way.

Todd, as has been previously published, was charged with beating his wife and creating a disturbance in Kennerville. Officer Pettway arrested him, and while he was being taken to Carrollton, he was shot, as Pettway says, in endeavoring to make his escape. There are no witnesses to the transaction. Officer Pettway says that he was unarmed, and the deceased had no knife. Todd jumped over a fence and endeavored to escape through a field of very high grass; that he fired a random shot, for the purpose of scaring Todd, and the shot proved a fatal one. Captain Badger had Officer Pettway placed under arrest upon the first information of the affair.

The Charge Against Mr. W. L. Thompson.—W. L. Thompson appeared in Court yesterday morning and filed the following answer:

First District Court in and for the Parish of Orleans—A. G. Semmes vs. W. L. Thompson.—Now into Court comes the defendant in rule, and in answer to this extraordinary slander and libel he prays that he may be allowed to file this peremptory exception:

1. That if defendant has made statements which constitute slander upon A. G. Semmes, the action would be for damages, which the manner were particularly distinguished; and three divisions of Bavarians, which he had left behind, and which were exposed to three distinct onslaughts from the town and from the corps under the walls. Alone time it appeared as if they would be overpowered, although it seemed as if success against them would scarcely have secured the French army from its ultimate fate. It is believed by the Bavarians that McMahon himself was wounded very early in the day, when discussing the question of an offensive movement against Bazeilles.

Gen. Ducrot Then Took Command

of the whole army, but General de Wimpffen producing a sealed letter, showed that he was authorized to assume the control of the operations of the army in case of any accident to Marshal McMahon. The Marshal was wounded early in the morning, and necessarily to the reports of French officers, prisoner to the Prussians, there was a difference of opinion between Gen. Ducrot and General Wimpffen respecting the plan of attack which the former had adopted at our period of the day as the best means of defense. Having beaten the Bavarians out of Balan at one time, the French made a run in the direction of Illy, as if determined to cut their way through the ranks of the Saxon army, and pass towards Metz. But the Crown Prince of Saxony had by that time resumed the offensive, and had brought an overwhelming force to bear in that way. They were driven back, delivering the Bavarians from the stress to which they had been exposed. Their divisions advanced once more, and Bazeilles, or as much as remained of it, was firmly occupied. But the fight about Balan lasted much later. Here it was, according to Bavarian reports,

That the Emperor,

declaring that he only served as a private soldier, went with the attacking column, composed of the remnants of various regiments, to drive out the Bavarians. But the fight was not over, and there were too much for troops shaken by incessant fighting and fearful losses. Shell and shrapnel were falling in the upper, out of them bursting close to his person and enveloping him in smoke. The officers around entreated him to retire, and the Bavarians quickly following occupied Balan and engaged the French on the glacis of the fort. I cannot say whether he was in the final operations, and we commend them to the public favor.

The distinguished Hungarian *danseuse*, Miles. Cendy and Edelka Kiralfy, have received and will soon be added to the Acadie troupe.

The troubles at Lyons from the red flag continue, though the hope of their suppression is not yet abandoned.

Marseilles is quiet.

Paris, Sept. 29.—The merchandise remaining here is protected by neutral Consuls; Bread is plenty, but very expensive.

A large electric light illuminates the Place de Concorde, and enormous chains protect the river from the gunboats.

Tours, Sept. 29.—Dispatch balloons are announced from Paris every day. Advices from that capital report French sorties as various points, engagements ensued, and the city. The Garde Mobile has an extremely well under arms. The removal of the government from Tours is no longer talked of.

Orleans, Sept. 29.—The enemy, who were yesterday at Cercottes, left the railroad station north of this city, retreated. It is believed that a serious check at Paris occasions this retreat.

Bellegarde, Sept. 28.—It is reported that Chalons-sur-Marne has been made by the Prussians, who withdrew towards Bar-le-Duc.

Nancura, 28.—The Prussian post at Chapelle La Reine was captured by the French. The Prussians subsequently repulsed, but the French rallied and repulsed 10,000 France.

A convoy of munitions on its way to the Prussians in the neighborhood was also captured.

Lyons, Sept. 29.—Gen. Cluseret, leading the revolution, forced his way into the town hall to-day and addressed the people.

The National Guard arrested Cluseret and his adherents without bloodshed.

Clerhont has been captured. Three hundred Garde Mobiles of Ailsace joined the first attack, when the Prussians turned with artillery and reinforcements and captured the place.

The Prussians have now surrounded Soissons. The shot and shell thrown since Saturday have destroyed the suburbs. A bombardment has been thrown upon the Aisne at that place.

London, Sept. 29.—The *Wurtemberg Gazette*, official organ, denies that it is determined a great deal of money to enter the North German Confederation.

Active friendship between the Austrian and Prussian Courts has been noticed.

A writer in the *Pall Mall* says that England will not be sacrificed to her cousins.

London, Sept. 29.—Increase of specie in the Bank of England, $500,000 sterling.

The garrison of Strasburg is being removed to Rastadt, Baden. The Prussians formally occupied the city to-day.

Mexico, Sept. 29.—An armistice has been concluded with the Prussian forces in this place, which will probably be continued until October.

The Prussians are still besieging Verdun, but as yet have made no strong demonstrations.

Florence, Sept. 29.—Four telegraph cables were found in the river leading to Rome and the south destroyed.

London, Sept. 29.—The Belgian Government forbids stock fairs or exhibitions, to prevent the spread of the rinderpest.

London, Sept. 29.—A correspondent writing from Hamburg Sept. 27th, says: 80,000 reserves passed through Frankfort last week for the Prussian army in France. The mandamus case of Barton vs. Bank of New Orleans, Administrator of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Chas. F. Bergen, Administrator of the late judicial decisions, and the Chief Justice has left Washington. Davidson arrested for perjury in swearing to a false affidavit. Davidson was lately ejected from office under the direction of the City Council, of the Chief of Police.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 29.—The Democratic Convention of the Fifth Congressional District to-day nominated (General) R. W. Flournoy, of Richmond, and Hon. Judge William Reese for the Forty-second Congress.

Gerrard Depot, Va., Sept. 29—3 P. M.—A tremendous rain storm set in about early this morning and still continues with unabated violence. It is pouring in torrents, and the roads are in fine condition, and as far as heard from in this section, and as far as heard from in the State, have been interrupted.

The Eastern Shore trains on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from White Sulphur Springs this morning, which is unable to proceed any further than Alton station, pulling off the cars on the road, and five land slides between Alton and Gordonsville. The train then connected to be sent back to Staunton, but after passing Blue Ridge tunnel it became unable to proceed further, the water on track being nearly up to the fire in the locomotive.

The special train, carrying Vice President Wyckham, Superintendent Whitehurst, Dinnan, Pitt and others, which passed over the Waynesboro bridge when it was swept away by the flood.

The eastward train, carrying a large number of passengers, returning from the Virginia Springs, is weather-bound at Staunton as the west end of Blue Ridge Tunnel.

No lives have been lost so far as heard from.

At 4 p. m. the rain was still falling in torrents. The passengers will be unable to get away from the tunnel before to-morrow morning.

Omaha, Sept. 29.—Three hundred soldiers passed here to-day from the Rosebud on route for the Pacific coast.

Winnebago Indians arrived to-day from Helena, Montana, by Mackinaw boats. They report the Indians along the river to Sioux City, and they had to fight their way up nearly the entire distance.

A Washington special says the Postoffice Department will probably refuse to forward mails from this port via the Mallory steamers direct to Galveston.

(Special Dispatches N. O. Bee.)

New York, Sept. 29.—The Havana Parliament has absolutely refused to furnish the quota called for by conscription.

It is reported that Rosecrans' movements is directed against Lorraine.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* contains the following explanation on the Russian policy: Russia will in future consider the state of France guaranteed and neutralized. Austria to protect her southern frontier will in position to dispose of her strength. Russia will proceed to the action of Russia. In pursuance of her grave act eventuality, Russia will provide herself examined any possible encroachments in the future.

The *Gaulois*, of Monday, has the following dispatch from Geneva:

"The Eastern question can wait. There is no pressing necessity for a solution in the interior. It is on the Rhine, to-day, that the fate of Europe and the question waits to be cut by a decisive blow."

Alsace and Lorraine are to be represented in the German Parliament by commission.

The rate at the Bank of England has been reduced to 3 per cent.

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

Commercial Correspondence.

At a meeting of delegates from the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne, in the town of Thibodaux, on the 20th inst., Mr. Alexander Mouton, of Lafayette, was called to the chair, and Capt. Leon Onion was elected Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved, that the delegates be requested to register the names with the Secretary. The following delegates presented themselves:

Terrebonne—Jos. Duchaine, Emile Leaux, L. L. Ancois, R. B. Cox, L. Prescott, E. Hebert.

Lafourche—John Nelson, S. T. Grimes, W. H. Rogers, C. Lagarde, L. Pellerin.

Terrebonne—F. S. Goode, W. A. Shafter, Andrew McCollam, D. S. Cage.

Mr. Mouton, Mr. Pellerin, Mr. Lagarde and Judge John M. Morvell were put in nomination.

Resolved, That the Secretary should call the roll and that the vote should be by parishes.

An election having been gone into, resulted in the nomination of Col. Taylor Beattie.

Resolved, That this election be declared unanimous.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to inform Col. Beattie of his nomination.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be furnished the *Thibodaux Banner*, *Assumption Pioneer*, and each papers of New Orleans as may be directed by the Secretary.

Leon Onion,
Secretary.

An English correspondent writes as follows concerning the Emperor and the English press:

"A friend of mine was staying at Compiegne. One morning the Emperor entered his room with a copy of the Times, saying, 'I thought you might like to see this,' smilingly pointing to a severe article on his conduct. 'Let him be continued, I shall show you my portrait by the same article, which is very well done.' Milk. Just see how handsome I am when they want me, and how hideous when they don't."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1870.

The money market has worked rather slower. There has been, if anything, more money accepted for investment, and in some cases higher rates have been made. We quote call 5 @ 6 cent. 3 month for best paper, and 6 @ 8 for unquestionable collaterals, and 1 @ 2 for prime commercial paper, without collaterals. Mortgage paper still rates at 10 @ 11 cent. Premium for Al and 1 @ 2 for second grade.

Gold opened at 112½ @ 112¾, (against 112¾ @ 113 in New York) and closed at 112½ @ 112¾, (against 112¾ at New York). The other story is told of the range of the troubles, which is to the effect that some of the soldiers were improperly treated by the Prussians and that the soldiers retaliated by smashing windows, etc.

New York, Sept. 29—Midnight.—Is now raining steadily.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 29—Evening.—Consols 91½. Bonds 90¾. Tallow 43s. 9d.

Liverpool, Sept. 29—Evening.—Cotton flat on spinning, Middling Uplands 9¾d; sales to-day 8000 bales, of which 2000 were taken for export and speculation.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

Memphis, Sept. 29.—Cotton dull; middlings nominally 9¾; receipts to-day 66 bales; exports 686.

New York, Sept. 29.—Money is in demand among stock brokers to bridge over the money. Prime mercantile is 7@8. Gold is unfavorably affected by the reduction of the bank rate in London. It opened at 112, and fluctuated during the afternoon, and closed steady. Government bonds firm. 6s of 1881, 113¾; 62s, 111¼; 65s, 111¼; new, 110¼; 67s, 110¾; 68s, 110¾; 10-40s, 105¼. Tennessee 6s, 69¾; new, 69. Virginia 6s, 61; new, 61. Louisiana 6s, 70¾; new, 69. Levee 6s, 75¾; 68, 97. Alabama 5s, 105; 8s, 80. Georgia 6s, 90. Tennessee 6s, 69¾; new, 69. South Carolina 6s, 80; new, 68.

New York, Sept. 29.—Cotton dull and lower; sales to-day 800 bales; uplands 10¾.

New York, Sept. 29.—Money stiffer and in demand at 5 on Governments, as security; and 7 on stocks. Sterling weak and unsettled. Gold 112¾@112¾. Gold 112¾@113¾. Governments heavy and lower. 6s 113¾. Southerns dull and generally unchanged.

Mobile, Sept. 29.—Cotton is in good demand at lower prices; middling 10 @ 10¼c. Sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 1825; stock on hand 100,000.

Norfolk, Sept. 29.—Cotton dull and lower; low middling 10 @ 10¼c. Receipts to-day 1166 bales; exports coastwise 1900; stock on hand 16,000.

Baltimore, Sept. 29.—Cotton is in good demand; middling 10¼@10½c. Sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 1800; stock on hand 10,000.

Boston, Sept. 29.—Cotton quiet; middling 10¾c. Sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 907; exports coastwise 199; stock on hand 16,000.

Cincinnati, Sept. 29.—Cotton active but prices unchanged. Sales to-day 1010 bales; receipts 1139; middling 10c.

TRADE REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

Boston, Sept. 29.—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.00. Wind northeast. Light. Weather thick and cloudy.

No arrivals or departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

London, Sept. 26.—The Roman Junta decline to accept restrictions on the power of the Pope, and unless the terms of the plebiscite is changed, it now assumes the spiritual power of the Pope.

London, Sept. 26.—The Prussian Government officially deny the presence of any national vessel in either the Black or Red Sea, bearing the name of Merlin or Sedan.

It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine will be represented in the North German Confederation by a commission, which will be elected by the citizens from the present territorial division.

Paris, Sept. 26.—The Telegraph has a telegram special, dated Tours, Wednesday, which says that the Prussians have driven back the French. Great quiet prevails in Paris.

London, Sept. 26.—Paris has a special giving the following intelligence:

Paris, Sept. 26.—The French made another sortie, with 20,000 consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The French retreated to Villiers-sur-Marne, where they were defeated, but carried off their wounded. Paris continues quiet.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 2000 bales, at prices 1-16c. lower than the morning, but easier towards the close, and there is no change in quotations, which we record as follows: Low Ordinary 9@10c.; Ordinary 11@11½c.; Good Ordinary 12@12½c.; Low Middling 10¾@10¾c.; Middling 10¾@10¾c.; Strict Middling 10¾@10¾c., and Good Middling 11@11¼c.

The market opened with a better feeling, and showed more steadiness up to the close, when it generally relaxed, and closed quiet at last quotations, although the demand was ample. Factors met the demand pretty freely in the morning, but were more anxious to realize in the latter part of the day. In some cases prices were slightly easier, but such could not have been had yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1870.

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