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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1870.

THE MANIFESTO OF NAPOLEON.

The document published in our telegraphic columns yesterday, signed by the Emperor Napoleon and credited as an official report to the *Situation*, an Imperialist paper published in London, is regarded by some as of doubtful genuineness. Some of the sentences in this composition are not very clear, but that is probably due to the want of care on the part of the telegraph operators. If it be a forgery, it is a very bold one, for the document must have known that the Emperor's friends would consider themselves bound to denounce it at once. What motive could the forger have in view? Although there may be some reason for suspecting its authenticity before confirmation, we are inclined to think it bears the marks of being a genuine manifesto. The composition of the utterance is plainly Napoleonic. It is the expression of the Emperor's views on the situation of affairs in France, elicited by Count Bismarck, who committed to Napoleon an account of his interview with Jules Favre. What is there in improbable about that? The publication may have been made for some purpose not disclosed, although to wait for an opportunity would seem to be the simple course. The paper in question is not drawn up with all the clearness and force of style for which Napoleon has been remarkable, but the thoughts are elevated and statesmanlike, and altogether worthy of his character. The Emperor addresses an argument to the interest as well as to the generosity of the Prussian government. He is particularly happy in reminding his great antagonist that "a magnanimous policy never appeals in vain to the hearts of the French people," but the close alliance between France and Germany desired by Napoleon is, we fear, only a dream. The Emperor also suggests a basis for peace, the disarmament of the fortresses which threaten Germany and the payment of war indemnity, but the demands of the Prussians are so much more extensive, we have little hope of their even listening to such a proposition, at all events until some serious reverses have taken them of their situation because of greater peril than it is at present moment.

Continued or denial of the Emperor's communication will probably be received without delay.

The 292 Liver Watch, No. 13,598, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Canal street, New Orleans, Silas Jones, owned by me never six months, with a variation in time of only 26 seconds, without the slightest regulating, presents the same brilliancy of color when purchased.
JAMES R. WHITING,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N.Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870. 3m

THE GRAND SECRET.—The gray haired old lady believed their eyes when they their whitened locks restored to their beauty by a clear and prosperous use of PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR HAIR, is the article in question. It is free from any sediment.
Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

TRY IT.—Mrs. Whitcomb desires all to try her Syrup; it is the great children's friend, remedy, and sold at the low price of 25 cents. 1f

The Fights Around Paris.

We find these details in the New York Herald of the 30th September:

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Your special at Berlin sends me still fuller details of the fighting before Paris, the first report of which have been to check the ardor of the Germans upon Orleans and to place a check upon their desire among Marshal Bazaine, still holds out. So does Thionville, north, Montmedy, northwest, and Verdun, west of Metz—all of them of the greatest importance, in so far as they endanger the German lines of communication with their armies before Paris. This danger is well understood and fully appreciated by the German Generals, and they have, therefore, done all they could to reduce these fortresses, but, thus far, with only very partial success. How they will fare before Paris, the strongest of them all, and the most likely to be defended with the utmost determination, remains to be seen. There are some who think that Paris will fall a comparatively easy prey to the Germans. We are not amongst them, and it is not reasonable to assume that Paris will hold out for many months, if not through the winter. It is a fact that all the movements of the Germans and all their preparations indicate a winter campaign. They have, up to now, attempted no direct assault, and no regular siege operations have been commenced against Paris. They have been very active in cutting off all means of communication and supply, in order to reduce Paris to want and suffering by the time their siege guns will arrive and be in position, a month or two from now. The strength of Paris as a fortress is well-known by the Germans, and for that reason they will try first all they can to isolate and starve the French capital into submission and surrender. The news about Paris and neighborhood is therefore, comparatively meagre, while we hear of active operations towards the northwest, in the direction of Havre and Cherbourg, and towards the southwest, in the direction of Orleans and Tours.

Those movements in either direction are, however, mere feints, or likely to be so. It is of importance to the Germans to carry Havre as far into France in every direction for the purpose of levying contributions for the support of their vast armies, and also to create, in the present moment of depression amongst the French, the impression that further resistance is futile, in order to secure a steady peace.

No matter how much France may suffer by a prolongation of the war, Germany will fully share her suffering, and, as the German armies are composed, a long war will annoy them almost as far as all the advantages secured, and no means will, therefore, be left untried by King William and Bismarck to bring France to speedy end if they can do it. Therefore, while the operations in the field and before the several fortresses will be pushed on with the most vigor, all possible maneuvers will be resorted to frighten the French into a peace upon such terms that an early resumption of hostilities may be likely.

A glance at the map, however, will show that in spite of the large losses France has suffered lately, not more than one-tenth of her territory has been invaded, not more than one-fourth of her army has been annihilated, and that although the northeast has suffered severely, and the northwest is likely to do so, the entire middle and south of France are still intact, and, according to the latest news, a unit for the defense of French soil. A large army is gathering in the south and middle of France, and, with Paris, Cherbourg, Havre, Verdun, Montmorency, Thionville and Metz still in possession of France, it is premature to talk of granted terms. The French have to accept an unconditional surrender, no matter how great the difficulties she has to encounter amongst her own contending factions.

VINDICATION OF THE EMPEROR.

Declaration of his Aide-de-Camp in Relation to the Emperor's Conduct at the Battle of Sedan.

From the Independance Belge, Sept. 9.

The account which the *Patrie* has published of the battle of Sedan, and which it said it received from an officer attached to the staff of General Wimpffen, has put the conduct of the Emperor in a light that one could only expect some denial of the account on the part or in the name of the Emperor. The account in question is a document which has been communicated to us, its object being the refutation of the account in the *Patrie*. We published it a short time ago, however, and became there are some discussions from which information may always be derived. We do this without any degree of confidence it merits, as we will content ourselves with remarking that it emanates from the aide-de-camp who accompanied General Wimpffen to Wilhelmshohe, and who bear testimony, in some degree for themselves, while they think, no doubt, that they are only bearing testimony in favor of their accused leader. The following is the document in question:

The letter which appeared in the *Patrie* of the 11th of September, and which is attributed to an officer of the staff of General Wimpffen, contains charges so grave and so unjust a manner the responsibility of the Emperor in the catastrophe of Sedan, that the officers who had the honor to remain with his Majesty cannot allow such assertions to be made without stating the true facts of the case. When the different commanders of the army corps came to warn the Emperor that their troops were repulsed, dispersed, and in part driven back into the town, the Emperor sent them to the Commander-in-Chief, in order that he might ascertain from them the actual situation. At the same time the Emperor addressed letters to the Emperor two officers of his staff with a letter, in which he proposed to his Majesty not to wait for the army, but to save his person, by placing him in the midst of a strong column, with which he said as soon as night should come he could reach Carignan. The Emperor refused to sacrifice a large number of soldiers in order to save himself, and he ordered the Carignan is occupied by the Prussians; but if the General thinks he can save some portion of the army let him do so." At the same time that the report of the Emperor reached the Commander-in-Chief, the latter impatient to General Lebrun, the commander of the 12th Corps, and possible manœuvres will be resorted to frighten the French into a peace upon such terms that an early resumption of hostilities may be likely.

A glance at the map, however, will show that in spite of the large losses France has suffered lately, not more than one-tenth of her territory has been invaded, not more than one-fourth of her army has been annihilated, and that although the northeast has suffered severely, and the northwest is likely to do so, the entire middle and south of France are still intact, and, according to the latest news, a unit for the defense of French soil. A large army is gathering in the south and middle of France, and, with Paris, Cherbourg, Havre, Verdun, Montmorency, Thionville and Metz still in possession of France, it is premature to talk of granted terms. The French have to accept an unconditional surrender, no matter how great the difficulties she has to encounter amongst her own contending factions.

A SURGEON UNDER FIRE.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says Prince Frederick Charles, the German crown prince, is a surgeon under fire.

Fechter has gone and made one of his little speeches to the Bostonians on the occasion of the opening of the Globe theatre. It is on record that the audience was one of the most intellectual and fashionable. Fechter realized this and spoke to them as though he were addressing the Court of Pericles. He said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I cannot do it. I shall not attempt that in the middle of a disaster to make a speech. I are not words at command to express my gratitude for your kindness. I can more, I can say things. But I now say that I understand and I weep you to tender you to the best artist and who has opened ten years so laboriously to the interest of art."

The house "came down" enthusiastically. It was a Fechterian tour-de-force. The curtain dropped and the man shouted, then the show went on.

A Washington for your task lunkheads to frighten his wife. She didn't agree well, but he died.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—The scene nightly presented within the Academy is anything else than a beggarly array of empty benches. The crowds that throng the parquette and dress circle in this really neat and beautiful theatre, and while there, constantly kept in a condition of hilarious glee, are the best testimonials of the entertainments furnished. One thing about the performances, they do not run late into the night, and the audience, as is often the case in most theatres, do not become wearied and yawn for the last drop of the curtain. If you really desire to enjoy pleasantly a couple of hours, just drop into the Academy. To-night the beautiful spectacular pantomime, "Sinbad, the Sailor," will be presented with the music and gorgeous scenery.

Jewish Religious Observance.—The Jewish synagogues were all day yesterday thronged by our Hebrew population, who were devoutly engaged in the impressive observance of the Atonement, which their faith annually requires. The Day of Atonement is twenty-four hours of fasting and prayer for forgiveness, and is strictly observed by this peculiar people—a people whose history is more vividly outlined and richer in romantic interest than that of any other nationality. All of their places of business were deserted, and to observe the number of stores closed yesterday, some idea could be readily formed of the extent of the mercantile pursuits of our Hebrew population.

Celebration by the Italian Society.—The Italian Society Tiro al Bersaglio, of this city, will give their second celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus, at the Lyceum Hall, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The affair promises to be highly entertaining.

Miscellaneous.—The residence of A. J. Passey, on St. Andrew street, between Magazine and Constance, was burglariously entered and a large lot of wearing apparel and other articles stolen. The Metropolitans have no clue to the identity of the thief.

A man named Fred. Hellforth was found in a sick and destitute condition at the Jackson Railroad depot, and conveyed to the Charity Hospital.

A coal oil lamp exploded in the residence of Mrs. Bonke, on Orleat street, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. A mosquito bar was set afire, but extinguished before much damage was done.

Firemen's Turnout.—Brooklyn Fire Company No. 2 yesterday paraded the streets with a splendid band of music, and attracted considerable attention. It was in celebration of the thirteenth anniversary of the organization, which now numbers 64 active and 34 exempt members.

Fourth District Court.—Jos. F. Ancoin vs. A. P. H. Stewart et als.—The petition of Joseph F. Ancoin represents that A. P. H. Stewart, John S. Simonds, Chas. A. Weed and J. P. Fargey are indebted to him in solido in the sum of $666 66, for this, to-wit: That petitioner, owner of the steamboat Flicker, chartered the same to the said A. P. H. Stewart for one month, with the privilege of renewing the same one month, the price being $600 per month. Petitioner alleges that after the expiration of the charter the said Stewart, with his partners mentioned above, failed to return the boat, and that for the time thus retained there is due the sum of $615, which is still unpaid. It is further represented that debts were contracted which, on the return of the steamer, were unpaid, and which petitioner, as the owner of the boat, was compelled to pay, the debts amounting to $1046 66.

H. P. Sallet & Co. vs. M. H. Shepherd.—This is a suit for the recovery of $12,300 for money advanced and purchases and payments made for defendant, who resides out of the State. A writ of attachment was issued against A. T. Bennett & Co., and Saml. G. Fairchild, who have property in their possession belonging to defendant.

Mortuary Report.—By the following report, it will be seen there is a slight diminution in the number of deaths from yellow fever. The returns from the various cemeteries for the twenty-four hours ending Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, are as follows:

Apoplexy, 1; cancer, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; consumption, 2; dropsy, 2; dysentery, 1; enlargement of the heart, 1; killed accidentally, 1; premature birth, 2; stillborn, 2; tabes mesenteria, 1; fevers, gastric, 1; yellow, 8. Total, 23.

The following died of yellow fever:

James Jayne, corner Seventh and Dryades streets, aged 30 years; native of Ireland.

Stemler Michel, Charity Hospital, 40 years old; Germany.

Louis Poinet, Charity Hospital, 22 years old; France.

Frida Ahrens, Charity Hospital, 22 years old; Germany.

Thos. J. Lucas, Charity Hospital, 25 years old; Illinois.

A Police Man.—Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, officer Hugh Duran was found in a horizontal position on his beat near the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets. Corporal Van Kirk, by rapping, brought Officer Mullahy to his assistance, and Officer Duran was aroused off being charged by Mullahy with being drunk. He became exasperated and struck the latter a fearful blow over the eyes. He is at present under arrest.

A Brutish Brother.—Joe Delacez, a young man about 25 years of age, was brought to the Second District Station yesterday, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace. Officer Thornton, who made the arrest, informed us that Delacez had had a difficulty with his brother, an old blind man, in the coffeehouse corner of Crossman and Bayou streets, and, in a scuffle that occurred between them he cut off a large part of his brother's lip and cheek. The wounded brother refused to prosecute.

Died from His Injuries.—George Reichard, who was injured by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, in his store, on the 22d ult., died yesterday from the effects thereof, at his residence, corner of Lenc and Daniel streets, Kenmerville.

Bogus Tax Collector.—Charles B. Evans has been arrested, charged by Auditor Graham with falsely representing himself as State tax collector of St. Tammany parish, and by this means collecting money in this city from various citizens owing property in that parish. He has been sent before the Criminal Court for trial.

Re-Arrested.—Henry Petrie, a noted burglar, who a few days ago made his escape from the First District Station, has been arrested again, on the levee, and is now in limbo once more.

Accident.—Mr. Joyce, while driving up St. Charles street, near Tivoli Walk, in a buggy, Tuesday evening, was seriously injured by being thrown therefrom against the curbstone. The horse had become unmanageable, and the buggy was broken to pieces by coming in contact with an awning post.

Bailed.—Eugene Chassaignac, charged with being implicated in the forgery of State bonds, was released yesterday on $5000 bonds. Sol. Isaacks, laboring under a similar charge, still remains in the Parish Prison.

Dismissed.—Officer S. Howard, of the First District, charged with sleeping on his beat, has been dismissed from the police force.

First District Court.—John G. Boyne and Wm. Murray, charged, separately, with assault and battery, were acquitted.

John Cantrenski was found guilty of entering, surreptitiously, the residence of J. J. Elder, 139 Baupart street, and stealing therefrom various articles of jewelry, etc. John, with his jaw-breaking name, is an old offender, and his phiz occasionally adorns the Rogue's Gallery at the Chief office.

A Serious Accident.—A painter named John McDurck was dangerously, and, perhaps, fatally injured yesterday by a fall. He was at the time engaged in painting a house at No. 89 Royal street, when he fell from the platform erected on the second story to the pavement and was dangerously wounded in the head. He was attended to by Dr. Avilla, and afterwards carried to his residence, corner of Dryades and Girod streets.

Run Over.—A man named Bauchoir, while driving yesterday morning on Toulouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, accidentally fell from his cart and was run over by the wheels, passing over his right hand and right foot. He was taken to his residence, corner of Carondelet Walk and Barracks street.

Convicted.—John Contrawenka, arraigned before the Criminal Court yesterday for larceny, in stealing jewelry from Mrs. Ritter's house, No. 150 Baupart street, on the 20th August last, was found guilty of the charge. This individual has already served one term in the Penitentiary, and this is the second conviction of larceny within two weeks.

Suspended.—E. W. Burbank, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, was yesterday suspended from the functions of his office by Gov. Warmoth, and Gen. Baldy appointed to fill the position thus vacated. This act of suspension awaits the confirmation or rejection of the senate in January next.

Fire.—About half-past 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the rear part of an unoccupied one-story frame house, No. 84 Carondelet street, between Calliope and Clio streets, and owned by Emanuel Blesser, and valued at $7000, and insured in the Pelican Insurance office for $3000. The loss is estimated to be about $4000. The cause of the fire are known. Mr. Blesser and family are absent from the city at Biloxi, where they have been sojourning all summer. The furniture, etc., were all uninsured.

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of the $16 Cable Gold Hunting Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. Norton & Co., 86 Canal street, New Orleans, and found the only variation in the time, but one-half minute, the amount I did it regulating the same approximately when purchased. Several of our men use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.
ROMAIN W. PARKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.
3m

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

No Further Serious Fighting Near Paris.

Dispatches Establish Von Moltke's Death.

Prussian Communications Interrupted Near Saverne.

Arrest of One of the Committee of Defense.

England and Russia Believed to be Arranging for an Armistice.

Franc-Tireurs Repulse the Prussians Near Fontainebleau.

Reported Fighting Near Orleans.

French Army in Algeria Demand to be Recalled.

National and Mobile Garde Doing Good Service at Bushwhacking.

HOME NEWS.

Gen. Lee Convalescent.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Oct. 5.—It was announced to-day that the governmental delegation will be removed here from Lille in case of any greater interruption of the lines of communication.

No serious engagement has occurred near Paris other than those already described.

The Government receives intelligence from Paris with tolerable regularity daily.

The journals here continue the news of Napoleon lately published in London.

Tours, Oct. 5.—The authorities have not yet learned of the fact that the Napoleon manifesto is most probably a forgery.

The reporter of the *Gazette de France* says: Unfortunately for the Bonapartists, they publish their documents separately. Rouher, addressing the Emperor on the occasion of the declaration of war, said: "Animated by a calm hope to give a force of the empire, you know how to wait, but the past four years you have perfected the armament of the soldiers and raised to the highest pitch the organization of our military force. Today, I bring to your care, the nation in arms." After that the *Gazette* adds: that it is idle to pretend that Napoleon is not responsible for this war.

Dispatches further tending to establish the death of Gen. Von Moltke are published to-day.

It is reported the franc-tireurs recently blew up and destroyed the railway for a long distance near Saverne, and that the Prussian communications are badly interrupted in consequence.

Litz, one of the members of the Committee on National Defense, and a delegate of the Government, has been arrested by the Garde Mobile at Bisancon. The charge against the charges preferred against him are unknown.

Tours, Oct. 5.—As the election for the Constituent Assembly approaches, old parties seem to be reviving, and their difference of opinion, particularly in the matter of politics than the danger of the country.

Cremeux, on arriving as *ad interim* Minister of War, issued a note urging haste in the organization of the troops of the Garde Mobile and Garde Nationale.

It is reported that the Constituent Assembly will meet at Tours after the election.

Gen. Ulrich has written a letter of thanks for his enthusiastic reception by the people.

Tours, Oct. 5.—Thiers is soon expected here.

It is asserted that Lyons demands the right of rioting and the establishment of a mint in that city.

Tours, Oct. 5.—It is reported to-day that there is fighting near Orleans.

A dispatch received by the franc-tireurs defeated a detachment of the new Prussian army which recently crossed the Rhine near Lauterburg.

Chartres, Oct. 5.—The Prussians gained some advantage near Epernay yesterday, which opens that place to them. They have published a report for some time The Mobiles and franc-tireurs fought bravely, but were unable to stand the enemy's artillery.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 5.—A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, attacked the franc-tireurs near here yesterday, and were repulsed with great loss. The Prussians retreated towards Chailly.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 4, via *Tours*, Oct. 5.—The franc-tireurs have driven back to Chailly a strong force of Prussians, both horse and foot, who were threatening the place; sixty of the enemy were disabled.

Bordeaux, Oct. 3—via *Tours*, Oct. 5.—Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, passed through here en route to Switzerland, where she will reside.

London, Oct. 5.—The story that the American Legation, at Versailles, has been engaged in an attempt to negotiate between the French and Prussians, is discussed in the press, and generally discredited.

Chicago, Oct. 5.—A Provincial correspondence says the troops from Strasburg and the reserves from the freebourg have been cut to pieces. Bazaine, an old, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. Although several persons passed through the hall the same evening after the deed had been perpetrated, it was not discovered that he had done it until the next morning, as he remained sitting in his chair in a conversation. He left a letter directed to his mother, blaming her for withholding money from him until he was driven to desperation. The young man was heir to considerable property which he would have received in about one year.

New York, Oct. 5.—The London and New York steamship line has been discontinued.

The yachts Cambria and Sachia race on Monday next, and the Cambria and Dauntless Wednesday next. The Fleetwing has challenged the Cambria.

Brooklyn, Oct. 5.—The Republican Congressional Committee to-day split one portion, nominating Gen. Smith the present member; and the other nominated Ed. Shaw, of Kings. The feeling between the parties is very bitter.

New York, Oct. 5.—Arrived—Columbia and Sherman. Arrived out—Nebraska and Peterhoff.

Lexington, Va, Oct. 5.—Gen. Robert E. Lee continues to improve, is quite cheerful and communicative.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 5—Evening.—Cotton closed (by mail) uplands 6¾@6¾d.; Orleans 8¾@9d.; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

London, Oct. 5, Evening.—Consols closed 92¼ money, 91⅞ account. Five-twenties 91½. Tallow 48s. Turpentine 27s.

Frankfort, Oct. 5.—U. S. bonds advanced, quoted at 94¾@94⅞.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 5—Evening.—Cotton closed in good demand, sales to-day 600 bales; middling uplands 16¾c. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer; superfine $5 90@5 10; Southern steady; common to fair extra $5 90@6; Ohio quiet, slightly in favor; winter red and amber Western $5 90@7 50; white South-ern $6 60@8. Wheat—No sales; firm. Corn—Mixed Western 1c. higher; white Southern $1 05. Pork lower, $35 30. Lard steady, kettle 19½c. Whisky 88½@90c. Groceries firm. Naval Stores firm. Freights a shade firmer; cotton per steam 3-16d.; wheat per steam 6¾d.

New York, Oct. 5—Evening.—Cotton steady all day.

Gold opened opened steady and closed dull: 65¾, 11¾; 66¼, 11¼; 66¼, 11¼; 66¼, 11¼; 67¼ unchanged; 66¼, 11¼; 10-40s, 105¾.

Tennessees, 68½; new, 69¾. Virginias, 66½; new, 67½. Louisiana, 70¼; new, 71. Lee, 71½. Cotton, 70; Georgia, 68; 65, 68; South Carolina, 69; new, 67½; South Carolina, 68; new, 67½.

Mobile, Oct. 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 16½c; sales to-day 1000 bales; receipts 97; stock 18,878.

Savannah, Oct. 5.—Cotton in moderate demand; middlings 16c; sales to-day 1000 bales; receipts 97; exports coastwise 1000; stock 17,000.

Memphis, Oct. 5.—Cotton dull and nominally lower; middlings 16½c; sales to-day 100 bales; receipts 50; exports coastwise 500; stock 21,000.

Charleston, Oct. 5.—Cotton steady, under demand; middlings 16½c; sales 600 bales; receipts 1073; exports coastwise 1000; stock 9982.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, No. 2 fall, light, holders firm, No. 3 red winter firm, 115@116.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 5—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.79. Wind North, blowing strong. No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamship Mariposa.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Oct. 5—6 P. M.—Wind North, fresh.

Arrived at 5:30 P. M.—Steamship Tarpaulin, Ford, Liverpool, 19 days, via Key West, in ballast, to F. W. Thomas & Co.

Bark New York is waiting for fair wind to sail.

Mr. Geo. Osgood and the crew of one of the blue pilots were picked up in Jackson Bay a few days ago, by a boat from Pass-a-Loutre whale boat. Capt. Hudson and also picked up the boat having upset in attempting to board the schooner Agnes Alice. He was on the bottom of the boat when rescued.

[Morning Despatches.]

Southwest Pass, Oct. 5.—Barometer 29.79. Wind north, blowing strong.

Arrived: Bark Charles Augusta, Stockholm, 140 days from Hong Kong, China, with two hundred and twenty coolies, to John Williams & Sons. Six coolies died during the passage. Ship Elias S. Thayer, Bonsaquet, master, 27 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron, to order. Ship Victor, Cushing, master, 27 days from New York, with a general cargo to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co.

No departures.

Pass-a-Loutre, Oct. 5—10 A. M.—Wind N. E., fresh.

Arrived: Schooner Alice Agnes, Parsons, master, seven days from Grand Cayman, with a cargo of molasses, coffee, limes and cocoa shells, to E. Pilsbury.

The bark New York is inside waiting for fair wind to sail for Pensacola.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Gen. Schenck.—The Temperance Convention at Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, nominated candidates for Congress.

A railroad accident recently occurred between Rouen and Amiens, by which fifteen French soldiers were killed and fifteen mortally and dangerously wounded.

Continued firing was heard yesterday on the heights of Epernay and around Montmedy.

There says that his representations to Russia were confined to placing the Tuleries Government in the most favorable light, and in showing the spirit of aggressement which actuates Prussia. He made no proposition whatever.

Seven vessels have arrived at New York within a week with yellow fever on board, two of which had clean bills of health. The Health Officer seems powerless to prevent the further introduction of the epidemic by vessels avoiding quarantine.

In the Connecticut municipal elections the Republicans have carried Hartford, Ansonia, Bridgeport, Stamford, and Middletown, and have gained. New Haven and Wallingford have gone Democratic.

The Republican mass meetings held in Memphis to elect delegates to the Convention of Colored Men, and to the Shelby Knives and pistols were freely exhibited and Charles Morrison, white, was fatally cut with a razor.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Affairs at Strasburg have resumed their ordinary course so promptly that it is difficult to realize late events.

Saarbrucken advices of yesterday afternoon state that the fortress of Metz, Metz, every day, without important results. The French are always drives back within town.

Marshal Bazaine adheres to the Emperor. The garrison is continually sending up balloons.

A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.

Paris is surrounded by trenches and rifle pits, barricades and other temporary defences.

Villages and cottages in the suburbs have been burned by the Prussians.

Belgrad, Oct. 4.—There has been sharp fighting at Chambon. No result given.

London, Oct. 5.—There was a serious engagement in the forest of Fontainebleau, near Chailly, yesterday.

The telegraph has numerous dispatches relative to the reported death of Gen. Von Moltke.

The editor, in comments, expresses the opinion that the lead coffin which passed Chalons and Toul contained the body of Von Moltke.

London, Oct. 5.—The foreign legion has left Tours; its destination is unknown.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—General Cardona succeeds Gen. Dehodado in Cuba.

New York, Oct. 5.—Special to the Tribune:

London, Oct. 5.—Berlin dispatches state that a large number of citizens have petitioned the King not to expose his life at the siege of Paris.

The King replies he will not return until the war is over.

Courriers between the English and Russian Governments pass daily.

[From Special Despatches H. O. Thomas, Wednesday Evening.]

New York, Oct. 5.—All this morning's papers here have rumors, coming from various sources, of the death of Gen. Von Moltke.

The Russian legation at Washington has received advices from St. Petersburg that Russia is not arming against Turkey, but for interference in the Franco-Prussian war.

The Russian and French legations in Washington are represented as very friendly of late.

A *San* special says: Cisneros has been released and left for Havana. He has been imprisoned for manifest delinquencies to the public.

An official medical report, just made here, says: There have been seven deaths from yellow fever in this city since September 12th, but the victims all came from Gretna, Algiers, Carrollton, Harvey and the disease is now confined there, and its spread checked.

Business is easy in all branches, but prevents no notable points beyond that.

[From Special Despatches H. O. Thomas, Wednesday Evening.]

New York, Oct. 5.—Paris, arriving at Versailles from Paris, assert that the garrison of the city certainly numbers 300,000 troops, who are drilled incessantly, and, it is believed, they will soon be in a condition to take the offensive.

The besieging force is estimated at 250,000. Their guns cannot bombard Paris, except, perhaps, from the western side.

Sickness is increasing among the besiegers.

From Mr. Geo. L. Catlin's recently published work "Tis-Bits for Travelers," we extract the following humorous parody on Shakspearean text:

THE CARPET-BAGGER'S SOLILOQUY.

To starve or not, to shrive; that's what's the matter.
Whether 'tis better for a while to endure
The pangs and gnawings of a hearty stomach,
Or take arms against Delmonico,
And by a meal's end, end them? To starve
No more, and by a good square meal to end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
Poor men are heir to; 'tis consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To starve. To drink,—perchance get tight—ay, there's the rub.
For in those drunken hours what plans may come
That I'll have shuffled off these shabby clothes
And signed some, I'm sure signed
Which, in the sober morning, will show
Jo. Mr. Fogarty, Esq., Attorney at Law,
The name of some fool born the town's dupe,
Or, perhaps, the victim of a practical joke
From local merit of the unpaid-for wine,
Then let it be signed, "Ulysses Twitchell,"
Or having tied up a very fortunate name
To the front and corner towards the weary road,
Then, in the morning, I'll be sober and cool
And in the Convention out of which
Some fool has signed my name, I'll be will
And make one glad to fear the temperance
Shall wish I had never been born. Ay, there's the rub
And that the dreaded bar of legislation,
Which makes us pause. Who would bear the whips
And scorns of every jeer and jest
Of the unfortunate, if one could make
His bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear
Under a drunken stupor, but that the fear
Of something after death, the bourne
Of which no traveler returns, puzzles the will
And makes one glad to fear the temperance
Than fly to others that we know of.
And thus the dreaded fear of legislation
Does make cowards of us all; and thus the native
Hue of resolution is sicklied over with
The pale cast of thought, and enterprises of great pith
And moment, with this regard, their currents turn away
And lose the name of action.

"Tis-Bits" for sale by Haley, Ellis, Gresham and Eyrich, booksellers, New Orleans.

Mistakes as Before.

A French officer who escaped to Belgium writes:

To relate what Malakoff did is impossible—steel, fire, spotted metal, explosive balls, and the most infernal infernal mixtures the Prussians made use of there for the first time, appeared to be thrown upon us. Nothing like it has hail from a roof. He went to the front, nothing death. "Leave me, my friends," said he to us all, who sought to prevent his going forward, "I am the cause of Kings, those Princes, who hide behind their masses of men, that a marshal of France heavy and fat, and, when beaten, how to die." And he smiled upon us a sad smile, which made us weep. We had carried our case. My aide-de-camp killed, we immediately, and, by a miracle, we had still to deal with the plain, the horizon, was black with dust.

We were but men in a large anthill. "Forward!" said the Prince, "we have at least enough upon before us."

Night let respite; ready, "READY!" Ready to fire, ready to fire, before my eyes, and we great dead. We regained our ground only when we found ourselves amount the tombs of Illiers. We attacked the Prussians, fortunate enough to reach the Bavarian frontier.

We have had, but of which sacrifice.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1870.

Whatever still to report a tight *Money* market, but no change in other rates. Gold continue at 109¾ @ cent. 9 month 110¼@110½ with occasional sales at 110¼@¾ for cash and 110¾@ for cash and 110¾@ for cash and 110¾@