The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,128

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

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $14; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 5 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Permanent advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $2 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS,
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 4, 1870.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The question now between the *Bee* and the *Picayune* with regard to the city finances is not one of fact, the question is not whether the City Administrators, Messrs. Flanders and Company, borrowed $700,000 from the Bank of New Orleans. The question is one of veracity. The *Bee* alleged last Thursday that $700,000 had been borrowed by the Administrators from the Bank of Orleans. The *Picayune* contradicted on Friday morning, said:

"*We have the best authority for stating that the Council has borrowed no money from the Bank of New Orleans whatever.*"

Knowing that this amount of money had been borrowed and that seven promissory notes of $100,000 each, signed by Mayor Flanders, on behalf of the city of New Orleans, were held by the Bank of New Orleans with a mortgage on the Water Works as security, notwithstanding the positive denial of the *Picayune*, we reiterated our assertion as to this loan in our issue of Sunday and finding the *Picayune* was evading the issue, we put to our cotemporary the following interrogatory in our issue of yesterday morning:

THE CITY WATER WORKS.—Will the *Picayune* or the *Republican*, both of which assume, and no doubt with right, to speak for the City Council, have the goodness to inform us whether or not there are outstanding seven promissory notes for $100,000 each, signed by Benjamin F. Flanders, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, (by the appointment of Gov. Warmoth), and due 10th May next? and if there are such obligations in existence, will, they or either of them, be pleased to tell us whether or not the Water Works were mortgaged as security for advances made upon these promissory notes? These notes are outstanding, we desire also to know what became of the money borrowed upon them, and all the details of the transaction.—*Bee of Wednesday.*

Seeing the impossibility of further evasion and fearing the publication of the proofs we possessed, the *Picayune*, in an article on the city finances, now makes the following tardy admission, which we claim to have *extorted* from its friends of the City Council.

To borrow money with the credit of the city at a low ebb was no easy matter, but finally an arrangement was entered into with the Bank of New Orleans, whereby that institution agreed to place to the credit of the city the sum of $700,000, to take up coupons due and soon to become due, and about $100,000 per month for current expenses. The Mayor, in accordance with an ordinance passed by the Board, executed seven notes of $100,000 each, which, with a mortgage on the Water Works, were transferred to the bank as collateral.—*Picayune of Wednesday Morning.*

We are willing to believe that up to yesterday morning, the *Picayune* was really ignorant that any money had been borrowed by the Administrators. That assurance had probably been given by Mr. Shaw to our cotemporary, who must now be convinced that it cannot implicitly trust to statements coming from the City Hall. But we would ask the taxpayers and voters of New Orleans what sort of reliance can be placed on anything the city administrators say or do? We convict them of deceiving the public and of publishing a false statement through the columns of the *Picayune*, regarding a most important matter, viz: The liability of the city of New Orleans for the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, borrowed by them. And the public will remark that it was only *since our exposure* that the administrators have redeemed these notes from the Bank of Orleans. We are then entirely justified in asserting that but for our exposure they might not have been redeemed at this time.

We regret to be under the necessity of making these damaging statements, but the usefulness of the press is fully vindicated by them.

The Three Million State Bonds.

We have heard much complaint respecting the failure of Mr. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, to redeem the warrants of the State with the proceeds of the three million issue of bonds authorized under act 46, extra session, 1870.

Mr. Dubuclet is charged with favoritism in disbursing the money which he received, it appears, from Gov. Warmoth, and paid back to that officer by way of preference for warrants held by Gov. Warmoth. The matter has been thus explained to us, but we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, although it seems very probable.

Gov. Warmoth and Mr. John G. Gaines, President of the Citizens' Bank, have negotiated the negotiation of these three million bonds. They received the money as paid, in instalments by the purchasers of the bonds. The Governor holds State warrants, which he has bought up through brokers. He takes the money received for the bonds in one hand, and his warrants in the other, and then armed, proceeds to the office of Mr. Dubuclet, State Treasurer. He says to that officer:

"Here, Dubuclet, are one hundred thousand dollars, or five hundred thousand, as the case may be), on account of sale of three million issue of bonds. Place the amount to credit of that account." When Dubuclet has made the entry, the Governor says: "Here are one hundred thousand dollars (more or less) in warrants. I wish you to give me a check for the amount." Dubuclet, of course, complies. It is His Excellency the Governor, who is not a shaver of paper or speculator in State securities, but somehow has got hold of a quantity of State warrants. In the meantime, the office of the State Treasurer is besieged by other holders of warrants, who are sent off empty handed because Warmoth has emptied the Treasurer's till. Great country, this.

ECONOMY OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The *Picayune* claims for its friends of the Council the merit of managing the finances of the city with extraordinary skill. We ask our cotemporary if it be true that Mr. H. C. Clarke, the secretary of Mayor Flanders, receives the sum of $250 per month for his services in that capacity, and, in addition thereto, receives $250 per month for his services as Secretary of the Council, that is $6000 per year, or $96 per week for services which hundreds of good men in this city are willing and competent to perform for one half the salary.

If we state the facts correctly, does the *Picayune* consider them as evidences of the economy and skill which it claims for the Administrators?

Again, Is it true that there are other parties on the payroll of the city who receive double pay for nominal services? Is the *Picayune* aware that there is a person on the teachers' pay-roll, who is at the same time on the clerks' pay-roll for extra night work, receiving in all from $12 50 to $15 per day from these sources.

Further, Does the *Picayune* consider it an evidence of economy in the Council to send Mayor Flanders and Treasurer Walton to New York, at the expense of the taxpayers, to sign the bonds of the three million issue, and to send other parties to Europe on a mission concerning these bonds, without first testing the home market? We would suggest to our cotemporary the advisability of waiting to see how the transactions of the administrators result before crediting them with superior management of the finances. If they shall be found to have conducted the business of the city with fidelity and skill, we shall not be among the last to recognize the value of such conduct, but so far we have seen no evidence of extraordinary ability, nor anything which entitles the administrators to our commendation. They have not reduced the taxes nor made our burdens lighter, and we only hear of them in connection with a bond of a questionable character. We are certain the Council will bear watching.

The Atlanta Bee says that "our young men hold unmitigated contempt on the subject of religion, and many go all the way to infidelity sometimes, but when it comes to black dress coats, cravats and waiting rooms, you will find these things the vital matters are fixed with all the rigid tenacity of grim death itself."

The Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* announces the death of Mr. Levin R. Marshall, an old and wealthy citizen of that place. He died at Pelham, in the State of New York, on the 25th of July. Mr. Marshall was a planter and a financier of considerable skill. He had large properties in Louisiana and Mississippi, and was a cotemporary of the elder Surget's, Duncan's, Minor's, Bingaman's, and other Natchez notables.

CUSTOMHOUSE ENTRIES — MONTH OF JULY.—Mr. P. F. Herwig, Deputy Collector, sends us the following statement of entries in his office for the month of July:

Dtion of Entry.	No. of Entry.	Value of M'chdse.
Appraised	21	$ 4,658
Free	11	24,617
Import	52	274,127
Warehouse	81	291,266
W. H. and transportation	16	404,365
W. H. and export	4	2,160
Re-warehoused	2	1,556
Re-W. H. and withdrawal	3	6,000
No. 434		$1,109,913

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations, must choose between the tarrible dyes and the muddy coloring fluids. Both are dirty. PERALTA'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; it is transparent, fragrant, limpid, and infallible.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Elections to the Democratic Parish Committee.—As far as we have heard, the following are the names of the delegates elected by the Democracy, last night, to the Parish Committee:

Second Ward—Archibald Mitchell and M. M. Feeney.

Sixth Ward—Robert Brewster and P. O. Peyroux.

Seventh Ward—Dr. E. S. Lewis and Mr. Hogan.

Eighth Ward — N. A. Llambias and Charles Morel.

A Supposed Absconder With Upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.—George R. Schulz, a cotton factor, whose office was at No. 47 Baronne street, has not been seen in the city since last Saturday. He is said to have lost, heavily by cotton speculations, in consequence of the decline in that article, still he had been in business so long in this city and had always maintained so high a reputation, that his business credit was scarcely affected by his losses. The circumstances under which he has disappeared as such as scarcely leave any reasonable supposition other than that he has absconded. We are informed that immediately preceding his disappearance he raised money to an amount exceeding $200,000, by obtaining advances upon fraudulent drafts and by other contrivances of the sort. There are several heavy sufferers by him; among them some banks are mentioned. It is not known what direction he took, but no suspicions of him were aroused until Monday evening, he had ample time to reach Mobile and sail for Havana before steps were taken to have him arrested.

The $400,000 Claim of the Ship Island Canal Company Against the City.—Subjoined are the reasons of Judge Emerson, presiding in the Eighth District Court in the absence of Judge Dibble, for overruling the application of the City Attorney for a suspensive appeal from the decision making a mandamus peremptory, by which the city is ordered to issue to the Ship Island Canal Company four hundred thousand dollars of bonds, which it is held the city is bound to issue as the successor of the late City of Jefferson:

The late City of Jefferson entered into a contract with relators, by which it engaged to pay to relators $32,000 per annum for twenty-five years, for the privilege of draining into a canal lateral to and connecting with their main canal. This contract was duly executed before a notary public. A further engagement required the late city authorities to enter into the backs of 400 bonds, to be issued by relators, the ordinance authorizing the contract, and to sign the same thereon by certain of its officers, who refused to perform the duty.

The city of New Orleans succeeded to the rights as well as to the duties and liabilities of the City of Jefferson, and is now called upon to fulfill the duty which the latter failed to perform, and to verify the copies of said ordinance upon said bonds.

A mandamus to that effect having been made absolute, the respondent moves an appeal. To the motion for a suspensive appeal the relators except, on the ground that the Judge presiding in the court has no legal authority to act herein. After mature deliberation, I must overrule the exception.

On the merits, the relators deny that respondents have any appealable interest, that to say, an interest appreciable in money value $500. On the last day of the argument, respondents filed an affidavit signed by their City Attorney, in which they allege that not an ordinance exists, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and contend that it is conclusive. I cannot accede to this proposition. Whether there is or is not an appealable interest must depend upon the facts as disclosed by the record.

From this I learn that the duty exacted of the respondents, if performed, will create no debt and no liability. The debt has already been created by ordinance and contract, which ordinance and contract have not been revoked or annulled. The certificates on the backs of the bonds cannot be held as an agreement to pay the bonds, or as a guarantee of their payment, nor will it in terms or by implication increase or vary the contract already made, or the liability already fixed.

That it would create a new debt is not claimed. I fail to perceive in what manner the verification or indorsement, as it is termed, will cause any injury, much less an irreparable injury, to respondents. The motion for appeal must be refused, and the exception taken by relator be dismissed.

Let the motion herein filed for suspensive appeal be overruled, and let the respondent be ordered to perform without delay the duty required by the decree herein rendered.

The Digby Child.—Nothing whatever has yet been discovered to lead to the recovery of the child stolen from the Digby family. Special Officer Harris has just returned from a search in the neighborhood of Bayou Sara, where communications to the police led to the hope the child might be found. He was absent several days making the search, but his investigations were fruitless and were abandoned upon finding it useless to prosecute them further.

The Killing of Augustus Tuney.—The inquest in this case was continued yesterday, and the jury found that the homicide was committed by James White, the person arrested at the time. Besides those witnesses heard on Monday two were examined yesterday. They are street musicians who were employed to play in the house on the night the killing took place. They saw nothing of the affair and their testimony is unimportant. To the extent of their knowledge of the facts, which is very slight, they corroborated the evidence of the women, whose statements went to prove that White was the person who killed the deceased.

A Professional Female Thief.—A woman who gave her name as Mary Dignan was yesterday arrested for entering the residence of Mr. Twisley, on Constance street, and stealing a assortity of wearing apparel. Captain Gibney, of the Metropolitan Police, reports that she had been arrested half a dozen times before, and each time she gave a different name, and he adds that she is one of the worst of "sneak thieves."

War Upon the Dogs.—The police were busy yesterday, in the Faubourg Tréme, seizing every unlicensed dog found upon the streets and taking them to pound to be killed. Fifty cents a head is the reward given by the city for the seizure of such dogs, and, in hunting them, the police were assisted by a great number of boys, whose services were enlisted in the chase by a promise of part of the reward. In the Sixth District, late City of Jefferson, there was also a crusade against such canines by Metropolitans. Capt. Robinson, who commands the force in that District, telegraphed to the Chief early in the morning, that his men had impounded fifty dogs already, and would have impounded four or five hundred before night if the pound keeper, after receiving the fifty, had not refused to receive any more. Pound keepers receive no fees on dogs of that sort taken to their enclosures.

First District Court.—In this court, yesterday, C. Reynolds, colored, was convicted of entering the house of Mr. John Leddy, on Jena street, Jefferson City, with intent to steal.

Wm. Brown and Joshua Scott, accused of stealing a pocket-book containing $15, from Joshua Bonnabel, were acquitted.

Fire.—Damage to a very small amount was occasioned by fire yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, in a house at the corner of St. Peter and Tonti streets, occupied by Mr. Dauphin.

The Paris *Page* details the "grievances" which France has to complain of against Prussia, since 1866 alone!

1866—Convention with Russia during the Polish war.
1864—Seizure of Jutland and capture of Duppel.
1866—Annexation of Prince Charles in Roumania.
1866—Sadowa.
1867—Luxembourg affair.
Military treaties with the South.
1868—Gastein convention.
Non-execution of Article 5 of the Treaty of Prague.
Lauenburg or Darmstadt (South of the Maine) to the Confederation of the North.
1869—Military Convention with Baden.
Belgian Railroad affair.
1870—Mount St. Gothard railroad affair.
Spanish throne question.

Senator Revels, it is said, was recently ejected from a Louisville street car on account of his color, and intends to bring suit against the railway company.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Details of the Engagement at Saarbruck.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial Witnessed the Conflict.

Napoleon's Telegram to the Empress.

Prussian Account of the Attack.

Dr. Nelaton Organizing an Ambulance System.

Arrest of a Prussian Captain in Paris.

King William Assumes Command.

Release of Imprisoned Correspondents Ordered.

War Correspondents Expelled from Both Armies.

Horses Scarce in Both Countries.

England Exporting Horses to Germany.

£3500 Paid for Substitutes in Paris.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, August 3.—The *Journal Official* of this morning declares that the present war is not against Germany, nor against King William, but against Bismarck.

The *Journal* regrets that the Prussian King submits to the domination of this violent and unscrupulous Minister.

Versailles, Aug. 3.—A terrible calamity was prevented by some brave men handling a burning box of ammunition from a magazine into the streets, where the box exploded.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Dr. Nelaton has gone to the headquarters of the army, to organize an ambulance system.

The *Press* says that the declaration of Duke De Grammont regarding the neutrality of Belgium, which was recently sent to London, will soon be communicated to Parliament.

A captain in the Prussian army, who claimed to be a Belgian, has been arrested here.

The Emperor is now busy improving Chalons as fast as possible. The people there receive them with great enthusiasm.

The *Moniteur* says there will be a fête in Paris on the 15th of August, this year. The Empress will not go to the front, as reported.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The French journals this morning publish the following account of the Saarbruck affair:

Metz, Aug. 2.—The French troops passed the frontier at 11 o'clock A. M. They stantly encountered the Prussians strongly posted on the heights commanding Saarbruck which were carried by a few battalions. The capture of the town instantly followed, the artillery compelling the Prussians to evacuate it in great haste. Gen. Frossard with one division defeated three divisions of the enemy. The buildings in Saarbruck caught fire from French artillery and half of the town was destroyed. The mitrailleuse were used for the first time and are reported to have worked wonders.

The Emperor on his return to Metz, after the battle, sent the following telegraphic dispatch to the Empress: "Louis has received his baptism of fire. He was admirably cool and little impressed."

A division of Frossard's command carried the heights overlooking Saarbruck. The Prussians made brief resistance. Louis and I were in front, where the bullets fell about us. Louis keeps a ball he picked up. The soldiers wept at his tranquillity. We lost an officer and 10 men.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Metz was illuminated last night in honor of victory.

After the retreat of the Prussians from Saarbruck, the French did not occupy the place.

The Empress, with her nieces, went this morning to the Chapel of Notre Dame Des Victoires, to offer prayers of thanksgiving for the safety and success of the Emperor.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The advance posts of Marshal Bazaine's corps had a brush today with the enemy's sharp shooters. Several of the latter were Killed. The French suffered no loss.

Paris, Aug. 3.—Advices from Basle announce that a large force of Wurtemburg troops have arrived in that vicinity to sustain Baden troops.

The fall of English consols is considered at Basle as a certain sign of the intervention of England.

The statement that the brother of the King of Denmark is with the Prussian army, is false. He is in the Austrian service.

M. Ollivier has asked the Emperor for delivery of the Spanish throne question to the press and the correspondents accompanying the army.

The French Government has explained to the Cabinet at Madrid that the causes which have recently been formed near the Spanish frontier were simply places of concentration and training for the Garden Mobile.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The *Moniteur* says all arrangements for the evacuation of Rome have been terminated between The Pope and Italy. The latter Government will issue a declaration giving renewed force to the September convention. Affairs may now be considered as regulated to the satisfaction of all parties interested.

Paris, Aug. 3.—The Emperor has ordered the release of correspondents imprisoned at Metz.

Metz, Aug. 3. — Yesterday, when the heights of Saarbruck were occupied, a battery of mitrailleuse played upon the enemy's position, in the presence of the Emperor and Prince Imperial. The Emperor ordered the officers in charge not to fire unless it was necessary, as the Prussians were hidden. Afterwards a detachment of the enemy were seen near the railway, at a distance of 1600 meters, when they were fired at and fled, leaving a number on the field. A second detachment met the same fate, after which the enemy feared to appear.

Prisoners taken confess the superiority of French guns.

London, Aug. 3.—It is rumored that England and the United States are urging negotiations whereby Hamburg and Bremen will be kept open ports during the war.

London, Aug. 3—Noon.—The following are details of the engagement at Saarbruck: The fight began at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the French passed the frontier in force. The Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French—the latter remaining masters of the position which they had won without serious loss.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to dinner.

London, Aug. 3.—Horses are said to be scarce in both Germany and France. The Germans need them for cavalry and the French for artillery. The Danish press is favorable to France. Dutch and Belgian new occupy Harlingen and Utrecht, and Copenhagen and the Sound river.

London, Aug. 3.—A telegram from Constantinople confirms the report of the French capture at Saarbruck, but calls it a *coup de théâtre* to cover Paris, and not a military success.

The Prussians regarding Saarbruck as a position without any military value, and interested it to only half occupied.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The Catholic party have issued circulars in favor of Bonapartism.

Berlin, Aug. 3—Noon.—Louis, Aug. 2.—The following official dispatch is published: "A regiment of Prussian Landwehr, at Spicheren, was attacked by three French divisions. After a sharp action the position was abandoned, the Prussians falling back on their supports. The losses were trifling."

Telegrams report the arrival of the Prussian Crown Prince at Speyer at four o'clock in the morning.

Berlin, Aug 2.—King William has issued a proclamation of Reprisal, declaring all prisoners captured by the Prussian army, Extract the acts of the military, there are no disturbances in the State.

Both political parties profess to be confident of success in the election to-morrow. There will be a full vote polled, except in the cantons about Cologne.

In the decision of Chief Justice Chase, yesterday, he said he had no power to enforce the writ of habeas corpus in Caswell and Alamance or any county declared in insurrection by the Executive, as though the writ was suspended.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—Owing to some misunderstanding the formal opening of the exposition of textile fabrics, which should have been held last evening, was postponed, and took place at the Rink this evening. Mr. O. H. Harrington, President of the Board of Trade, made the opening address of welcome. During his remarks he said he was sorry to enter the list as competitors of the East in the great superiority in manufactures of the two great sections East and West. He spoke of the rapid growth of the manufacture, supposing that sooner or later the building of a mammoth edifice for holding expositions at some central point in the West might become necessary. He was followed by Mayor Macaulay, who extended a hearty welcome to the visitors on part of the city.

Gen. S. Bowen, President of the Association, responded to the Mayor's welcome.

Gov. Baker was then called on and spoke briefly. He said he was pleased to see so great an exhibition of manufactures' skill; that the people of Indiana welcome all manufacturers, and that was gratified at the interest he saw manifested by Southern manufacturers. The industrial interests of the South and West were one. He joined the Mayor in extending a hearty welcome to the city and State.

Dr. Blaney, of Columbus, Ga., was next introduced. He said he was delighted to take the manufacturers by the hand and bid them good speed in their work. The manufacturers, at the solicitation of the West and South, and were fast making every valley alive with the whir of the spindle and the noise of the loom. The West and the South have facilities outstripping the world in the extent of its manufactories, and were succeeding beyond the possibility of a failure. He knew his section would appreciate the hearty welcome they had received on the part of the association and citizens of Indiana.

A considerable amount of goods and machinery arrived today. There is every indication that the Exposition will be a complete success.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The Republican Convention at Monroeville to-day nominated Charles Foster, of Seneca county, for Congress for the Ninth Congressional District.

Bennett Scott was hung to-day at Norwalk for the murder of Goodman, a peddler, in October.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 3.—Base Ball.—The Forest Citys, of Cleveland, and the Haymakers, of Troy, to-day. Score: 17 to 6.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the 8th Illinois District assembled this morning in nominating Col. Jonathan Merriam, of Bureau well county. On the 10th ballot the vote stood: Merriam 97, Oglesby 18, and Parke 1. Before two ballots were cast Oglesby and Nally were withdrawn, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Tenth District met at Carlinville to-day, and on the 7th ballot nominated W. J. Ricaud, of Montgomery county, for Congress. The district is now represented by Allen G. Burr.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—Some weeks ago a document in pamphlet form appeared purporting to be the confession of J. E. Scrutton, a convict in the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary, stating that Col. David Murphy, of Franklin county, Mo., was engaged with him in robbing the safe of the Sheriff of Franklin county, in March, 1866. To-day Col. Murphy entered suit against Jno. McFall, Marshall, of St. Louis county, Amos W. Memphis, Amos P. Foster and Julius Wilhemie, of Franklin county, for conspiring to bind him thereby, securing the issue of their bonds. There was $6000 of revenue stamps attached to the instrument.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The French Minister has officially informed the Government of the existence of war between France and Prussia.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The Olympics beat the Harvards to-day. Score: 16 to 7.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The committee appointed by Congress to investigate the charges against certain West Point cadets for treating colored cadets in an ungentlemanly manner, ended their labors and sentenced the offending cadets to be reprimanded by the superintendent.

New York, Aug. 3.—Cable Special to the *Tribune*:

London, Aug. 3.—The disappointment at Gladstone's failure to make a positive declaration to protect Belgium, on Monday night, seems to be far more general and even indignant than at first described.

Throughout his speech he wore an air of painful waiting, changing at its close to one of unsatisfied expectation.

The Liberals and Conservatives complain bitterly that the Government fails to comprehend the determination of the country, and that Gladstone's economical and sentimental shrinking from war threatens to precipitate England into the very conflict.

To avert the companion of German press on England's irresolute policy and imperfect neutrality are felt to be just.

The Liberals have lost heavily, represented to the Government the danger deserving the same reproach from Prussia as from an enemy, and some decided step be taken or some clear declaration be made, both as to Belgium and as to operation of neutrality act. The decisions about such a step are not with Prussia.

New York, Aug. 3.—The Central Bank of Brooklyn, which suspended yesterday, has $200,000 deposit. Its assets is $400,000. President Pruyn has transferred all of his property, $35,000, to the bank, which will exceed his indebtedness to that institution.

Mr. Pruyn speculated disastrously in Pacific mail stock.

All the evening papers say the detectives have clues which will surely lead to the detection of Mr. Nathan's murderer.

Alexander Alberger, brother-in-law to the late Hayt, has been arrested and bailed, to-day, on complaint of Downings, well-known colored caterers, of defrauding them out of a large sum of money in speculative investments in trade with Hayti.

Green Brier White Sulpher Springs, Va., Aug. 3.—Hon. Jefferson Davis, Gov. Gilbert C. Walker and ex-Senator James M. Mason were serenaded late last night. Mr. Mason made no response, being indisposed. Gov. Walker responded briefly, in which he regretted the dismemberment of Virginia.

Mr. Davis made a brief and eloquent response, in which he avoided political allusion in toto. He said, "My friends, accept my thanks for your kindness. Thrown life a wave upon life's shore, I have always met with that kind treatment at the hands of Virginians which is an evidence of your generosity, and not of my own merit. Even in the lower borders of Virginia, I have met with the warmth of hearty welcome. May God in his mercy bless you, and keep you from every ill. May your prosperity be as wide as your borders; may your homes be peace, is the earnest wish of one who has no more to say to you on this occasion. (Cheers.)

Mr. Davis is looking very well and in fine spirits. Though very retiring, he has had to undergo the ordeal of shaking everybody by the hand here.

Memphis, Aug. 3.—Archie Craig, a well known telegraphic operator, was found dead in bed this morning. The Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of death caused by congestion of the brain.

Keokuke, Ills., Aug. 3.—A finely contested game of base ball was played here to-day between the Grove City Club, of Kankakee, and the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, commencing at 10 o'clock, the Lone Stars by a score of 29 to 7. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Lone Stars	3	3	1	4	3	3	1	3	4
Grove City	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5

The Lone Stars will play the White Stockings, of Keokuk, to-morrow.

St. Louis, Aug. 3.—James Harrison, of the firm of Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, is dead.

Richmond, Aug. 3.—The *State Journal*, the Republican organ, publishes the notice of the Congressional Convention which nominated Porter to-day for re-election to Congress, stating that he was nominated by the proscription portion of the Republican party, who wish to keep the liberal men out of it.

Hon. Chas. H. Porter was this morning nominated by the Republican Convention for re-election to Congress.

The Gold Hill Mining Company, to-day commenced suit in the United States Circuit Court against Delmonico, for an infringement of their patent.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—At the Radical Republican Convention, held to-day in Portsmouth, Jas. H. Platt, Jr., the present incumbent of Congress from the Second District, was renominated by nearly unanimous vote for re-election.

Burlow Mowers, Ontario, Aug. 3.—The count of the Prussians at Sarbruck, Aug. 2, the French lost 1 killed and 10 wounded. The Prussians lost 1 killed, 3 wounded and 1 missing.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial witnessed the conflict and returned to Metz to dinner.

London, Aug. 3.—Horses are said to be scarce in both Germany and France. The Germans need them for cavalry and the French for artillery. The Danish press is favorable to France. Dutch and Berlin new occupy Harlingen and Utrecht, and Copenhagen and the Sound river.

London, Aug. 3.—A telegram from Constantinople confirms the report of the French capture at Saarbruck, but calls it a *coup de théâtre* to cover Paris, and not a military success.

The Prussians regarding Saarbruck as a position without any military value, and interested it to only half occupied.

Brussels, Aug. 3.—The Catholic party have issued circulars in favor of Bonapartism.

Berlin, Aug. 3—Noon.—Louis, Aug. 2.—The following official dispatch is published: "A regiment of Prussian Landwehr, at Spicheren, was attacked by three French divisions. After a sharp action the position was abandoned, the Prussians falling back on their supports. The losses were trifling."

Telegrams report the arrival of the Prussian Crown Prince at Speyer at four o'clock in the morning.

Berlin, Aug 2.—King William has issued a proclamation of Reprisal, declaring all prisoners captured by the Prussian army,

Louisiana Intelligence.

IBERVILLE PARISH.—The *South* of the 30th ult. says:

According to the majority of planters the weather has been unfavorable to the crops during the week. In certain localities the rains were heavy than wished for, shedding field labors. The saving of fodder is the work that has been most interfered with.

The cane has, in certain localities, been injured by a worm, which has fed upon the leaves of the plant. Some call it the grass worm. The rains will perhaps destroy this insect. Much is too late very serious damage. Nothing is said of the cotton caterpillar.

SACHETOUCHES PARISH.—The *Times* of the 30th ult. says:

A showery week has been unfavorable to the growing cotton crops, though reports from the parishes are still encouraging, and the prospects is good for a fair average yield.

We take the following extract from a letter of Col. Ashby, embodying an article in a communication to the Rapides *Times*. This gentleman is represented as being a man of large and extensive acquaintance with the capitalists who are building the Chattanooga Railroad and branches, this road to Shreveport being one of the branches.

We give the extracts which are certainly very encouraging, even if half true:

"The road North will be built from Vermilionville to Shreveport and into Texas, and you may set down all fears as to the building and equipping fully the New Orleans, Alexandria and Shreveport Railway. It has become a fixed fact. We two will commence building September 1st, 1870, and prosecute the work with vigor to the end." Again, he says: "But lest it be say the road will be commenced and finished with as little delay as possible. I wrote to you to contract for 40,000 cypress cross-ties to be delivered during the spring and fall, and to be ready for September 1st, 1870.

"You are authorized to say that we have the means to do it. We require no subsidies from the parishes along the line of the road. We want their confidence and good-will nothing more."

Musig—Mr. Verger, a French baritone, has not engaged to accompany Kellogg to the United States.

The *Morning Mail*, which is generally well informed on Prussian matters, reports that Signor Salsupi and Miss Isabella McCulloch were married a few days ago at Portland, Maine.

TECUMSEH'S RAILROAD.—The survey of the Tecumseh Railroad has been approved by Governor Warmoth. Mr. Williams, the Chief Engineer, has been in Mobile and returns to New York to make arrangements for commencing the work in September.

NEW OPERA.—"Martha," says a Paris letter, has a sister. The new opera by M. Deadey, called "Le Pere Prodigue," by M. de St. Georges, has taken place with brilliant success. It is animated, gay, babbling, sparkling—a true comedy opera.

France has a very formidable vessel of war in the Dunderberg, built by the Dundalbers, built for the United States navy, but sold to France in 1867. She is an immense iron-plated ram, displacing 7000 tons of water, and is, perhaps, the most formidable ship of war vessel ever constructed.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1870.

The money market presented no new features to-day, and there was little better feeling with regard to the future and more disposition to invest. There is no great demand for money, and the banks still discount pretty freely for the customers. For street rates we continue to quote All sorts of paper with unquestionable collaterals 11@12 P ct. Good names without collaterals 12@15 P cent. Second class nominal at 20 P cent. Mortgages begin to be required at 10@12 and 12 P cent, according to class.

Gold opened at 12½@12¾ against 12¾ at New York and closed at 12¾@12¾ against 12¾ at New York. The market was very dull and the sales are confined to $10,000 sold at 12¾; $5000 at $10,000 at 12¾; $2000 at 12¾; $1000 at 12¾; $2000 at 12¾, and $6000 at 12½. In France $3000 American bills were sold 115. They are colored up 114@115.

We have again to note the slackness of any movement in Foreign Exchange. Only a single sale of Marine bank francs at 5.28¾ reported. We quote nominally at the 3 P. C. and 12¾ for bank sterling and 12½ and 12¾ for commercial, and 4.85@4.90 for bank francs.

Domestic Exchange ruled easy. The banks continued to draw on New York at ¼ P cent, and Merchants' Bank sold $15,000 and $10,000 commercial sight on New York at ½ premium, $11,000 and $10,000 on sight bank at ¼, and $6000 thirty days' sight on New York at ¼ P cent discount.

We noticed very little inquiry for Stocks and Bonds, quotations for which are nominally nominal. 100 shares Slaughter-House sold at $12, and 25 Mechanics and Traders' Insurance at $20 P sh.

The former sale shows an advance of 1 on the last sale reported, and the latter a material falling off.

There appeared to be no movement in any round amounts of either State or Metropolitan Police Warrants. Dealers buy the latter, and have sold the former for old and the latter at 98@99½, and sell the former at 70 for new and 90@92 for old, and the latter at 99@99½.

City Treasury Notes are inactive. Dealers buy small sums at 100@99 discount, and sell at 100@97.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 600 bales at easier prices for the lower grades, but previous rates for the higher qualities. We quote inferior at 7½@—, low ordinary at 9@10½c, ordinary at 11@12½c, good ordinary 13@15½c, low middling at 16½@17c, middling at 17½@—, and strict middling at 18@—.

The market for all kinds below low middling was weakened by the Liverpool and New York telegrams, being less encouraging, but the better qualities continued firm at previous rates. Among the sales we noticed class stained at 13¾, 14¼, samples 16c, good ordinary at 14¾, strict low middling, Orleans classification, at 17½c, and strict middling at 18½c. The demand was limited.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand previous to date.....
Arrived since last statement.....1,394,[illegible]
Total.....
Cleared to-day.....
Cleared previously.....1,394,[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....

To-day's exports were to Philadelphia, and included the one bale to a new market.

The receipts were for the week ending since Friday evening 698 bales, against 80 for the corresponding week last year, and 217 last year, and since September last, 1,138,514 bales, against 794,408 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts this morning. The market was quiet but very firm, and we quote 10¾@11¾ P lb for common Sugar, 11¾@12c for fair, 12¼@12½ for fully fair, 12¾@13c for prime, 13¼@13½c for yellow clarified, 14@14½c for white. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 10@10½c for yellows, 12¾@13c for white. Plantation fermenting Molasses is quoted at 60c P gallon, city refinery rebolled 70@75c, syrup 85. There is no movement in Cuba Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is firmer to-day although no sales were made in limited lots. About 1000 bbls were sold, of which 10 superfine at $5 40; 30 and 50 double extra at $6; 50 do. at $6 12½; 100 do. extra at $6 20; 160 do. at $6 30; 100 choice extra at $6 40; 50 do. at $6 75 @ $8.

CORN—Is in fair demand and the market is firmer. 3000 sacked sold to-day, of which 2000 yellow mixed, 500 white mixed and 500 yellow mixed, 300 yellow, in bulk, and 600 ordinary white mixed at 67, 68, 70 yellow mixed, and 65 white at 61 68c, and 80c white at 61@70 P bushel.

OATS—The demand is only moderate but prices are firm. 1600 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 Texas at 45c; 250 and 300 Louisiana at 50c; 50 and 300 do. at 60c P bushel.

BRAN—Is selling in the trade at the P 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and is selling in the trade at 80@90 P ton for fair West-ern, 100@105 for prime, and 110 for choice.

BACON—The market is decidedly firmer to-day. Y ample cl