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The New Orleans Bee.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Rape Case.—Rev. J. Willis Menard, colored, and well known as a figurant for Congress from this State at the last election, and his wife, a good looking quadroon, having been examined at length before Recorder Stacy, were sent before the First District Court for trial on a charge of having attempted to forcibly violate the person of Amelia Hays, a handsome mulatto girl, twenty years of age, whom Menard induced to live at his house, she being an orphan and needing protection, though not such as she received. The evidence is very clear that he and his wife dragged the girl, and that while Mrs. Menard held her he attempted to accomplish his hellish purpose, but was defeated by the girl's determination to preserve her chastity. The accused gave bail of $500 each, with State Senator C. C. Antoine, colored, as their security.

Forgery.—W. F. Dunlap was arrested yesterday by officer Boullosa, on several charges of forgery—one for drawing a check for $75, purporting to come from Fabian, Aycock & Co., and to be drawn on Howard, Preston & Co., and another for drawing $100 profoundly in the name of Capt. Baranco, of the steamer Bart Able, on Whitman Bros.

Accident.—About 7 o'clock yesterday evening a man by the name of Brown, 23 years old, a German, accidentally fell through the wharf at Post 11, upper landing, Chattanooga wharf, breaking his right leg. He was sent to the Charity Hospital by his friends.

A Pearly Morceau.—As Mr. Medzies was eating oysters at a saloon on St. Charles street yesterday, his molars were astonished by getting upon a number of pearls which we carefully enscrouel in one of them. It was a medium-sized bivalve which contained them, numbering sixty-five, ranging from the size of a shot down to that of a small pea. The pearls are not considered as valuable as those of Golconda, of the oyster would have been worth its weight and size in gold.

Cleptomania—Girl Robbed of Her Hair.—Yesterday morning a little girl, 11 years old, named Kitty Felt, residing with her mother on Harmony street, between Annunciation and Chippewa streets, was brought first to the *Bulletin* office and then to the police station by Mr. M. Dougcal, who found her in Algiers, at the Canal street ferry landing. Kitty says that about 10 o'clock Wednesday morning she went to carry a dress to the residence of a lady two squares from her own. While returning she was approached by a white man, with a moustache, and wearing a gray coat and black hat, who forced her, by threats, to accompany him over to Algiers, and to a house back in the woods. There a colored woman cut off her hair, which hung in long plaits down her back, and at about 2 P. M. the man took her back to the Canal street ferry landing, and she was there found by Mr Dougcal. Her mother has been telegraphed by officer Fagnan.

Larceny.—About 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. Delord, residing on the corner of Crouhines and Broad streets, was robbed of $20 in gold, a pair of pants, clothing by a man employed in his dairy at the above place. The party suspected has not been arrested yet, and it is supposed has left the city.

Accidental Shooting in the French Market.—Two Persons Shot and Wounded by a Boy.—On Thursday morning Edward Lattoy, who lives a little farther on Chartres street, opposite the French Market, set his son, Henry William, ten years of age, from his residence, 255 Chartres street, on board a gun and shotgun and another thing.

The boy, with a gun over his shoulder and some groceries, etc., in a market basket on his arm, was proceeding on his way home, through the Vegetable Market, when a playmate of his, a young Italian boy, ten years of age, named Pepino Bonino, who attended to an omnibus stand in the market, took hold of the gun. Young Lattoy told him to look out, the gun was loaded, but Pepino, not heeding the warning, pulled the trigger and the gun went off.

The contents, said to be common duck shot, struck and wounded a colored woman, Mrs. E. Forrest, whose husband was then at work in the market in boss, in an affray with Arthur Gourve, whom he had attacked, and who keeps a soda water stand at the end of the market, in the neck, inflicting a severe and painful wound.

Wm. François, colored, received also some shots in the left arm above the elbow. The arm is slightly lacerated and swollen. Both wounded were sent to their residences, and medical aid procured for them. The boys and the gun were brought to the Jackson square station, where the boys were detained to await the disposal of Recorder Stacy.

The affair created an intense excitement among the people in the market, as it was supposed at first that another vendetta had terminated in a bloody tragedy.

The boys were examined by Recorder Stacy on an affidavit, until the condition of the wounded can be ascertained.

Charity Hospital.—Report for August, 1870.

In Outstanding	700
Admissions	230
Discharges	73
Deaths, from yellow fever, 11	79
Patients remaining in Charity Hospital	851
Do. do. in Marine Hospital	61
Total	912

WAR ITEMS.

From Western papers.

Dispatch from Bazaine.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The journals report that the writer of Bazaine received yesterday a dispatch from the Marshal, in which he says: "Do not leave Versailles. There still is no danger. All goes here better and better."

Portugal Freshening.

London, Aug. 27, via *Paris*, Aug. 28.—The Portuguese Government is discussing the necessity of revolution. They threaten to overturn the Dictator and declare that they will not permit the sale of the country.

Paris, Aug. 29.—It positively known that all the Prussians have been concentrated in the Forests, upon Belfort, Neufchateau and Montmedy. The Prince Royal appears undecided. He has arrested his course at Chalons, owing to his ignorance of McMahon's movements. The same want of information has led to the movements of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles. The first marched towards Montmedy. The leaders of the three armies of the army lost all day Thursday in deliberating that course to pursue. It is now McMahon has gained such advantages through this delay that the army of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles, if he has fought with Prince Frederick Charles, *Where the Crown Prince arrives, Bazaine will also have time to come up, as he is not surrounded, but was free to move wherever from the encumbered camp. Only Metz, the fortress, is surrounded.*

Heavy Military Households.

King William sets up that enormous headquarters consists of about 1000 persons, of whom 50 are court dignitaries, servants, kitchen and table attendants, telegraph service, members of the engineer corps, aeronauts, etc., make up the rest. Bismarck's train is almost as couple as the King's.

Thirsty.

At a meeting of the Paris defense committee yesterday, Thiers informed the members that the Prussians would never reach the Loire without a complete victory over the French army, and even then their stay would be short.

Bazaine's Strategy.

It is said the French cavalry repulse the Prussians at Attigny, a few miles northwest of Fonzieres.

McMahon

Is reported by the Ardennes forest, and Bazaine is between Metz and Etain.

Gen. Steinmetz

Has marched northward from Metz, pursuing McMahon to prevent his disturbing the Prussian force investing Metz.

Wounded.

Gens. Frossard and Bourbaki have been wounded.

Who are Eligible to Seats in Congress Under Existing Laws.

As the time is near at hand when the Democratic party will be called upon to make Congressional nominations, it is of prime importance that the electors should know exactly what the existing disabilities are.

The address of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives contains the following caution, which has been repeated in the address of the State Central Committee of this State:

Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives by electing men who cannot take the test oath, or who are under the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment.

The third section of the Fourteenth Amendment is in the following words:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disabilities.

The *Test Oath*, imposed by act of Congress, reads as follows, in these words:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear or affirm that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no *aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement* to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither *sought nor accepted nor attempted* to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto, etc.

In his proclamation to the French people the Prince Royal of Prussia says: "Prussia makes war against the Emperor, and not against the people of France. The people have nothing to fear." And yet at the battle of Rezonville alone the needle-gun is said to have sent twenty-three thousand souls into eternity.

TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Furious Fighting at Courcelles.

Great French Victory.

Combined Movement of McMahon and Bazaine Most Successful.

Prussians Withdrawing from the Neighborhood of Rheims.

Bombardment of Strasburg.

Determination to Burn Rather than Surrender the City.

Provisions in Paris Reaching Famine Prices.

Proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

Narrow Escape of Prince Frederick Charles.

Prussian Cavalry Surrounded in the Forest of the Marne.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The exportation of grain is forbidden imperatively.

At Marseilles a legion of 1000 naturalized Germans have been formed to join the army.

Marseilles has sent Paris an immense quantity of provisions.

The Diplomatic Corps have no idea of leaving Paris with the other members of the Government, as the Empress remains, and neutral powers must acknowledge the regency.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The *Gaulois* says: Last night Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers assured a club that a sortie had occurred at Courcelles, resulting in a great French victory; that 20,000 Prussians were placed *hors combat*, and a large convoy of pontoons and baggage were captured by the French.

The *Journal de Debats* says: Wagons and 20 boxes belonging to the Crown Prince were captured near Chalons.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The officials and citizens of Lille are determined to defend the walls with the same zeal displayed at Cambrai, Doual, Dunkerque, Valenciennes and Gravelines, where the memories of 1792 are welcome.

The *Moniteur* demands that municipal officers abandoning their posts be punished.

La Liberté says the Government has received no official dispatches in consequence of the interruption of the telegraph between Sedan and Mezieres. Bazaine is certain that battles were fought Tuesday and Wednesday. The first was a surprise which resulted in partial panic in the corps d'armée of Gen. Failly, who commanded. There were also separate and fierce cavalry conflicts, in which the troops displayed great heroism, but there was a want of unity during the engagement, and the Prussians claim to have gained a victory.

In the battle yesterday there is no question but what McMahon had a great success, against the troops of both the Princes.

Bazaine was not engaged yesterday, but it is known Bazaine continues the work to-day so energetically begun by McMahon.

Vinoy's corps passed through Paris and reached the battle-field yesterday, and no doubt is fighting now.

Paris, Sept. 1.—During the sitting of the Corps Legislatif yesterday a letter was read from Strasbourg, stating that the Prussians were firing on the city instead of the ramparts, with the intention of compelling the city to surrender. The inhabitants are sheltered in cellars and vaults.

Deputy Keller deponed the conduct of the Prussians as inhuman, and the entire Chamber arose and cheered for the inhabitants of Strasburg.

Count de Palikao also denounced the Prussians in unmeasured terms, and said the French army was deserving of all praise.

Keller moved the arming of the people of the Department of the Upper Rhine. Palikao objected; when Keller moved a resolution expressing a want of confidence in the people by the Ministers.

The rumor that some American vessels, manned by Germans, had left the United States for the purpose of destroying the shipping in French ports, produced a depressing effect on the people generally. Its contradiction by Minister Washburne allayed the excitement.

A French army, reported to be one hundred thousand strong, is hourly expected at Epernay, and the Prussians are withdrawing from the neighborhood of Rheims.

The French are repairing the railroads which have been destroyed by the enemy.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Commander of the forces at Strasburg has announced the determination of the people to burn that city, rather than surrender.

The Prussians have refused an appeal which was lately made by the citizens to spare the dwelling part of the city, on the ground that it would defer a capitulation. The same object dictated the refusal to permit the departure of the women and children.

Gen. La Motterouge, who distinguished himself in the Crimea and Italy, has been appointed to command the Parisian National Guard., in place of Gen. D'Autemarre.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Corps Legislatif are engaged in denunciations of Prussian barbarities, and in laudations of the endurance of the French soldiers at Strasburg.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The combined movements of Bazaine and McMahon have been most successful. The strategic plans have been well decided, promptly executed, and directed to all points of the enemy.

The victory of the French at Courcelles is important as maintaining prestige against numbers.

Confidence is entirely restored and the siege ridiculed.

A dispatch received today from a correspondent of the New York *Times*, on the Prussian side, represents that discouragement is on the increase; that the cry "On to Paris" is daily becoming fainter, and that death from exposure and disease is making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Letters from Strasburg continue to complain of the Prussians for firing on the houses. A quarter of the city has been destroyed. The inhabitants clamor "death rather than surrender." The besiegers employ their prisoners on the trenches.

Strasburg, its citizens, and its garrison are the theme of praise everywhere.

The Bishops have urged the commander to hold out till the last prayer is uttered, rather than allow the fatal caution which has been repeated in the address of the State Central Committee of this State.

It is said that 200,000 Prussians have been killed and disabled since the war began.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The *Patrie* says, "the official of misrepresentations of foreign journals under Prussian influence render it necessary to make a clear statement of the facts as to the recent military events. McMahon, in carrying out his movements, has had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected the crossing of the Meuse safely at Longway. We gained the victory."

The Prussians were defeated after a desperate struggle, and took refuge on the territory of Luxemburg, where they are to be disarmed, and will be obliged to remain. This information is just received and comes from no less source than the French representative at Luxemburg."

The *Journal* adds: "It is plain, from the situation at Longny, Thionville and Metz, that the plans of McMahon so far have been successfully executed."

Paris, Sept. 1.—The accumulation of articles pledged at the pawnbrokers' shops has become so large that all pledges are now refused.

All general officers of the French army wear the same overcoats as the soldiers to avoid the practice of the enemy's sharpshooters, who have singled out Generals and staff officers as far as possible for attack.

Thousands of vagabonds, wanderers and professional beggars, disguised as soldiers, have been arrested at Marseilles for begging and obtaining money under false pretences.

The patriotic proclamation by the Mayor of Marseilles had great effect in stimulating order among the people.

The Omnibus Company of that city gave a large number of ambulances to the Government.

The Empress is still unwearied in her attentions to the wounded in the improvised hospitals, and the Tuileries, and tents in the adjacent grounds.

The filibuster sensation story which was published in the *Figaro* yesterday, has been found to be an American secrete of the Prussians in Paris. Some curious revelations in this connections are expected. Old hands who were concerned in Confederate Algerian plots are mixed up in the affair, as well as certain journalists, operating from London.

Madrid, Sept. 1.—Some small bands of Carlists are still reported throughout the country, but there is no fighting.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The *Moniteur* declares positively that the battle of Courcelles was a decided victory for Bazaine.

The Prince Imperial remains at Anvers.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The *Constitutionel* says: The Empress has signified her intention to remain in Paris in case of a siege.

The proposition in the Corps Legislatif to appoint a Commissioner to arm the people of the invaded provinces, was opposed by the Ministry and defeated by 190 to 50.

La Liberté says the Minister of War does not hesitate to arm the working people for the defense of the capital.

The same paper reports that McMahon was totally defeated by his left wing and centre. The Prussian losses were enormous, and only the right wing was able to retreat in comparatively good order.

The *Journal Officiel* Says: Gens. Frossard and Bourbaki were wounded in the recent engagement.

Count Palikao confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry are surrounded in the forest of the Marne, and that escape is impossible.

Prince Frederick Charles barely escaped capture by Vinoy's troops, near Rheims. He passed them only a mile in advance in a carriage.

London, Sept. 1.—A large meeting was held at Liverpool last night to urge the Government to provide for the defense of the port. A war fund of £1500 has been raised at Bristol.

The rinderpest is spreading in the south of England.

The *Times* says the retirement of the Empress to Tours would give France four governments with capitals at Paris, Sedan and Tours.

Social disorganization extends everywhere. Priests and poverty are considered sources of trouble, and are objects of popular wrath.

The Prussian Consul at Kehl, from New Orleans, July 7, for Bremen, put into Texel, Holland, for refuge from French cruisers.

London, Sept. 1.—Palikao asks quarters in London for one hundred thousand Public Guards, who have been called from the country to defend the capital. Gratuitous offers are received from the proprietors of large establishments.

A telegram from Washington, D. C., has allayed all apprehensions of the "filibuster movement" which has created some excitement.

Impartial correspondence from Paris represent that the movement in Paris in the interest of the French Republican party is growing.

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Gen. Von Falkenstein is already at Belgrade, on the new railroad between Forbach and Thionville.

London, Sept. 1.—It is said that McMahon disobeyed Napoleon's order to detach 30,000 soldiers to protect the Prince Imperial.

The siege of Strasburg continues, and great slaughter of the city is occasioned by the vigorous bombardment.

London, Sept. 1.—A large body of the French Mobile crossed the Rhine near Billingen, twenty miles below Old Brisach, cut the telegraphs and then retired. The Prussians have taken precautions to guard against such enterprises hereafter.

Five hundred thousand three corps have entered France from Baden.

The war costs Prussia ten and a half million francs daily.

London, Sept. 1.—The French frigate off Plymouth, after capturing the Julius, was seen late Wednesday afternoon in pursuit of a German ship which was making every effort to escape.

London, Sept. 1.—The *Standard's* special, dated Floreville, Belgium, Thursday morning, says: "The French have just been badly beaten on the Sedan road. The Prussians have entered Carignan, a few miles southwest of Longwy. There was furious fighting all day Wednesday between Armigny and Douzy."

London, Sept. 1.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £50,000.

Arrived—Steamship Europa.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The North German *Gazette* professes to be assured from the best sources that English opinion is decided in the direction of the Prussian line of Moselle, as the frontier between Germany and France, with one hundred million francs indemnity for war expenses. These we shall have, God willing.

Vincennes, Aug. 30.—We had yesterday a victorious engagement, in which the 4th, 1st and 2nd Bavarian corps participated. McMahon was beaten and driven from Beaumont across the Meuse to Mouzon. Twelve guns, several hundred prisoners and much material are in our hands.

I repair to the battle field to pursue the routes of victory. God helps gallant France.

Signed, Wilhelm.

Vincennes, Sept. 1, via *Berlin*.—McMahon's efforts to rescue Metz has entirely failed failed in consequence of his defeat of Thursday, when he lost 30 guns. The French losses were immense. He retreated with that of the Prussians. The Uhlans and Hussars took near Sedan two strong supply trains, and after the determined resistance of the enemy.

Brussels, Sept. 1.—8 P. M.—The Belgian newspapers this evening publish telegrams dated at Sedan, Sept. 1, which state that fighting commenced at 9 o'clock this a. m. at Bazeilles. The French are said to have 600 pieces of cannon, but no positive results have been received.

Brussels, Sept. 1.—Reinforcements have been dispatched to the frontier to guard the neutrality of Belgium.

Arlon, Belgium, Sept. 1.—Serious fighting is reported between Armigny and Dorze.

The Prussians entered Carignan at 10 o'clock yesterday.

Copenhagen, Sept. 1.—Queen Olga of Greece has been safely delivered of a daughter.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 1.—Special to the New York *Tribune*:

Paris, Wednesday.—Provisions are reaching famine prices. Vegetables are double, and meat triple their usual prices. Tradesmen are only selling limited quantities.

Vast preparations are being made for the reception of the wounded. Schools and convents are being converted into hospitals by order of the Government. The palaces of Versailles, St. Cloud, Meudon, St. Germain and Rambouillet are preparing for the same purpose. Many private houses are being given up. The rich people offer their country seats, and their city mansions.

New York, Sept. 1.—Special to the N. Y. *Tribune*:

Paris, Wednesday.—The distrust between the Government and the people is much diminished. Time is the great ally of the Prussians. A week since the Crown Prince might have ridden into Paris. To-day the defences are stronger and the moral condition of the defenders is still more improved. It only needs the trust of the people to make Paris and France safe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Internal revenue receipts to-day nearly $1,400,000.

The debt statement shows a decrease of $16,500,000.

Coin in the Treasury $102,500,000; currency over $37,000,000.

Receipts of Customs for the week ending 27th inst., $4,250,000.

Washington, Sept. 1.—There has been no communication with the seat of war since King William's dispatch, the full text of which is as follows:

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1.—A. H. Galloway, executive State Senator and notorious Republican, committed suicide this morning.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 1.—The receipts of cotton for the week just ending August 31, 1870, are 37,300 bales; exports 3,7075; stock on hand 125.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Sept. 1.—A tenement house at Brooklyn was destroyed by fire last night, and a woman and two children burned.

The Methodist book concern has been robbed of $15,000.

Richmond, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Executive Committee held a meeting here to-day, at which it was decided to call a convention of the party, to meet in this city on the 23d inst., for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization for the congressional election to be held next November. Franklin Stearns received the chairmanship of the Executive Committee, to which Judge Alex. H. Rives was then elected.

Senator Lewis attended the meeting.

Atlanta, Sept. 1.—The Democratic Executive Committee elected Linton Stephens chairman, and passed a resolution recommending the people to nominate candidates for Congress and the legislature who were eligible under the existing laws, and who will be certainly permitted to take seats.

Attorney General Ackerman addressed last night a Republican meeting at great length. He was very severe on the Democratic Convention, and especially on the silence of that body.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 1.—The stock of cotton remaining on hand at the close of the commercial year was 132 bales. The stock now on hand is 1625 bales. Receipts for the season 71,016.

New York, Sept. 1.—Gold opened at 116½, declined to 116¼, rallied to 116⅝, finally settled at 116⅛, and continued quiet at that figure during the afternoon so the close. There is some gossip about a new gold pool. The vague rumors about gold being locked up are not authenticated though they gained some believers. Government opened strong and quiet, and closed quiet and steady: 5-20s of 1862, 113; 64s, 111¾; 65s, 111¾; new 110; 67s, 110¼; 68s, 110¼; 10-40s, 105.

Confederate Steamers Missouri and Verona.

Detroit, Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and had a lively contest over some State offices. In one or two instances five or six ballots were taken, and there was considerable excitement. The following is the ticket nominated: for Governor: George H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit, was re-nominated. For Lieutenant Governor, Morgan Bates, of Travers county, renominated. For Secretary of State: D. Striker, of Hastings. For State Treasurer, Y. H. Collier, of Battle Creek. For Attorney General, W. H. Humphreys, of Adrian, re-nominated. For Commissioner of the Land Office, Captain C. A. Edwards, of Branch county. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, O. Hosford, of Olivet, re-nominated. For Attorney General, Dwight Mayo, of Kalamazoo. For member of the Board of the State Board of Education, W. J. Baxter, of Jonesville.

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—The French citizens of this city to day remitted to France ten thousand dollars for the benefit of their wounded countrymen. The total amount sent up to this date is $40,000.

Two slight earthquakes were felt to-day in Shasta county.

Late Mexican advices state that Placido Vega has organized another expedition. He demands $100,000 ransom and immunity from arrest, for young Mejia, whom he holds a prisoner, and if his demands be not granted he threatens to kill him.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and steady. Uplands and Orleans 9¼d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were taken for speculation and export. Receipts—Cumberland cut 50s 6d. Common Rosin 5s.

London, Sept. 1.—Consols closed at 91⅝; 62s at 84¾. Sugar firm.

Paris, Sept. 1.—Rentes 60.

Havre, Sept. 1.—Cotton—Orleans 98.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1.—Cotton steady. Sales to-day 1500 bales. Uplands 10½c. Money in Tax. Sterling 9½@9¾. Gold closed at 10⅝@16⅛. Governments quiet and steady. Southern dull but firm; Tennessees, 62; new, 66; Virginias, 66; new, 66; Louisianas, 70; new, 64; Levees, 73; ss, 84; Alabama 8s, 100; 5s, 70; Georgia 8s, 84; 7s, 80; North Carolina, 52½; ss, 31½; South Carolina, 89; new, 70.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—In the prize fight today Collins whipped Hawker in eleven rounds. Time, 10½ minutes.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 1, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind north and light. No arrivals.

Sailed—Bark Iron Age, brig John W. Hunt and schooner J. H. Whipple.

FROM QUARANTINE.

Quarantine, Sept. 1, 6 P. M.—In Quarantine—Brig Hope and steamship Lavaca.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass a Loutre, Sept. 1, 6 P. M.—Wind north and light.

Arrived—Steamship Lavaca, at 10.30 A. M., Schlesinger, master, from Havana, via intermediate ports, to F. W. Perkins & Co. No departures.

Previous Dispatches

London, Sept. 1.—Noon.—Consols 93⅛; bonds, 91⅝; bank rate has been reduced 3½ @ cent.

New York, Sept. 1.—Noon.—Stocks active; money 5; gold 116⅛; sterling exchange, long 9¼; short 10¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Noon.—Cotton market firm; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales estimated at 10,000 bales.

Lard 67s. Cotton firm and more active; sales now estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer.

New York, Sept. 1.—Noon.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn 1c lower. Pork $27 87½. Lard steady. Cotton quiet and steadily; uplands 19½c; Orleans 19½c; sales 350 bales. Turpentine 35½@36c. Rosin quiet. Freights unchanged.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 1.—12 M.—Barometer 29.60. Weather calm.

Arrived—Brig Hope, steamships Alsaga, master, 6 days from Tampico, to F. Camerden.

Sailed—Steamships Agnes and Sherman, and United States sloop-of-war Tuscarora.

Paris, Sept. 1.—There has been no news of a decisive battle, for it is believed that the Prussians have fought. McMahon simply by harrassment from the enemy. Bazaine counts say there has been heavy fighting on the southwest of Metz. Napoleon's and Prince Charles' armies with all certain advantages.

London, Sept. 1.—8 P. M.—There is an unverified rumor that McMahon is crossing the Meuse at Stenay and pushing for Montmedy. He has sent guns. A collision between the Prussian and Prince Frederick Charles is expected.

Gen. Mobile, on a new requisition for forty men, will hurry to the defense of Capital.

The press of Paris admits the spurious nature of Bazaine's dispatches.

Should the French Emperor cross the Belgian frontier, the Belgians will demand his sword. Other severe orders have been issued for the purpose of guaranteeing Belgian neutrality.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—The telegraph lines are in an inextricable confusion; dates from the seat of war, particularly those from Bazaine are very vague.

Paris, Sept. 1.—*Le Public*, to-day, says: There was no fighting yesterday. The Government, however, has good news which we dare not publish. McMahon's march has been undisturbed.

Count Palikao warns the newspapers against publishing important pending movements.

Marshal Bazaine has sent a small engagement.

Brussels, Belgium, Aug. 31—7 P. M.—A fearful battle was fought yesterday and to-day. Yesterday morning McMahon commenced a general movement towards Montmedy, and was attacked near Beaumont and driven, after stubborn resistance, towards the Belgian frontier.

The Prussians captured a large amount of camp stores and drove the French from position to position until night. The battle was resumed early next morning and continued all day. During the night a large French reinforcement came up, but failed to turn the scale of victory.

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

New York, Sept. 1.—The *Courier des Etats Unis*, of this morning, says:

Intelligence of a decisive battle has yet been received. Princes Frederick and Charles failed to make a junction, though the Prince Royal, in endeavoring to do so, left long trains of wounded and stragglers behind.

The conflicts mentioned in the telegraph are only the preliminaries of a great battle. Several serious engagements have occurred on the borders, at Novart, Beaumont and Carignan, of the results of which nothing is officially known. McMahon simply telegraphs that he has succeeded in crossing the Meuse without molestation.

"The French cavalry distinguished themselves in three engagements in the front. The moral condition of the defenders is still more improved. It only needs the trust of the people to make Paris and France safe.

"Paris, Wednesday.—Provisions are reaching famine prices. Vegetables are double, and meat triple their usual prices. Tradesmen are only selling limited quantities.

Vast preparations are being made for the reception of the wounded. Schools and convents are being converted into hospitals by order of the Government. The palaces of Versailles, St. Cloud, Meudon, St. Germain and Rambouillet are preparing for the same purpose. Many private houses are being given up. The rich people offer their country seats, and their city mansions.

New York, Sept. 1.—Special to the N. Y. *Tribune*:

Paris, Wednesday.—The distrust between the Government and the people is much diminished. Time is the great ally of the Prussians. A week since the Crown Prince might have ridden into Paris. To-day the defences are stronger and the moral condition of the defenders is still more improved. It only needs the trust of the people to make Paris and France safe.

The fortifications of Paris were constructed in the reign of Louis Philippe. They consist of a fastioned and terrace wall, with thirty-four bastions, all faced with masonry, and surrounded by a ditch of a breadth varying from 80 to 160 feet. The general height of the exterior rival form, nearly 28 miles in circumference, and enclosing an area of 19,271 acres or 30 miles, and a population of 1,500,000 perhaps. The sides of the fortifications extend to south is 9700 yards, and that from east to west 12,317 yards. Around the enceinte is erected the fort of Mont Valerien, with areas of about 200 square yards each. There are besides seventeen detached fortresses, located at the principal approaches, and connected by sunken roads inside the walls a carriage-way is laid out, and also a circular railway connecting all the railroads issuing from Paris. At various points of the wall there are 65 entrances, of which 51 are gates, 10 are railway arches, and 4 are posterns.

AN OPINION OF BISMARCK & CO.—The editor of the Leipzigsche Zeitung, writing on a visit to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, has there met and conversed with Herr Dr. Schlosser, formerly of Frankfort Church, Richmond, and in a late letter addressed to him as follows: "Dr. Minnegerode is a connection of Bismarck, and a near relative of one of the Prussian generals in favor at the Court. He does not favor the unification of Germany. He holds that Bismarck is much overrated and King William an unmitigated dunce. The cry of 'Fatherland' is raised by Prussia to deceive the other States. The Prussians are not for a brother hood of Germans, but for aggrandisement of themselves."

SINGULAR.—That a Government like that of Prussia can pick up its whole able-bodied male population, and carry them off to war in another country, and yet fail to get a war loan at home. Capital cares for itself—the people are nothing.

In order to punish the aristocratic monarchs of Berlin who refuse to take a paper money other than the Prussian notes, the merchants of Berlin have formed a league not to pay any of their debts to men who try to gouge them in that manner, by retarding payment of the same to the utmost of their power, the league to pay consistently with equity and fair speculation. Even the Jews of Berlin, who are manoeuvrers in this manner out of their little profit of two per cent. The Germans are full of Paris and this new and novel trick of the Gentiles in Berlin makes the wait pretty hard on the followers of Moses and the prophets.

Room Democratic Parish Committee.

Extract from the minutes of a meeting held August 31, 1870:

Resolved, That the election of delegates to the State and Parish Conventions be held on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 10 P. M.

Resolved, That the ward clubs be directed to meet on the Sunday preceding the election of delegates, to do such necessary steps for the conduct of said election.

Resolved, That the following rules heretofore adopted by this committee be established as the rules for the government of ward clubs:

1. The books of registration which have been furnished by the Parish Committee to the ward clubs be kept open for the registration of Democratic residents of the wards at such regular meeting of the clubs, and for five days prior to such election, from 7 o'clock P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., under the charge of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Club.

2. No person shall be registered or enrolled upon the registry book of the club who is not a resident of the ward, and no person whose name is not registered in such registry book shall be permitted to vote at any election.

3. At the special meeting of the several Ward Clubs, immediately preceding the election, it shall be the duty of the club to elect a person to serve as Judge and two persons to serve as Inspectors of the election.

4. No Judge, Inspector or officer of election shall be a candidate for a delegate at any election held under these rules.

5. Each Inspector, at any election held under these rules, shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a Democratic resident of the ward in which he is to act, each of whom shall keep a correct list of the names and residence of every voter.

6. In the event of the absence of the Judge, or either of the Inspectors of election, at the time appointed for opening, it shall be the duty of the President of the Club to appoint a person to act temporarily in his place.

8. Any Democratic citizen, resident of the ward, shall have the right, at any election held under these rules, to challenge any voter as to his citizenship, residence, personal indemnity or qualification as a Democrat, and if the person so challenged fail to give clear and satisfactory proof thereof, his vote shall be rejected by the Judge and Inspectors, and his name be stricken from the registry.

8. When the polls shall have been closed, the Inspectors, in the presence of the Judge, shall open the tickets and read aloud the names thereon, and the Clerks shall each keep a correct record of the same, so that when all shall have been deposited and read the number of votes cast for each candidate for delegate may be readily ascertained. And it shall be the duty of the Judge and Inspectors of election to the candidate receiving the highest number of votes a certificate of election countersigned by the President of the club, to be presented to the credentials to the Convention or body to which they may have been accredited.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the several Ward Clubs are hereby instructed to call together their clubs so soon as possible, for the purpose of organization for the coming campaign.

F. C. MACHARIE, President.
ST. L. DUPUIS, Secretary.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, 1870.

We have no change to report in the Money market. The street rates are still quoted at 1½@2% P. annum. Call loans at 1@1½% P. annum for short paper. Not much with unquestionable collaterals, and 1½@2% for first class business notes without collaterals. Money seems to be plenty at 1½@2% P. cent. per annum for all and 2@3½% for second grade.

The Hibernia Bank opened its doors for business on Monday and starts with a liberal deposit line.

Gold opened at 116⅝@116 (against 116⅝ on last day) and closed, after a very dull business, at 116@116⅛ (against 116⅝). Sales included $3000 at 116; $9000 at 116⅛; $11,000 and $14,000 at 116⅛; $6,000 at 116⅛; $16,000 and $26,000 at 116⅛; and $18,000 at 116⅛. Clearings reported in Silver.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were very small and no sales to-day were reported. Yesterday some first class commercial drafts were offered, but no capacity withdrawn. £1600 bill of lading (Sterling) sold yesterday at 109½. Sterling is now about nominal at 109@109½ on long and 109½@110 for sight and short, and 109@109½ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was in tight supply and firm. The banks draw on New York at ¼ P. cent. premium and the sales included $30,000 commercial sight on New York at ¼ premium; $80,000, $10,000 and $20,000 at ½ premium; $80,000 and $8,000 bank at ⅛.

Louisiana State Stocks were dull. $17 25 Mississippi Valley Levee at $9 75. Delay in the Bank of New Orleans sold at $30 50, and $17 45 was bid for 300 Slaughter-House. Nothing reported in Stocks.

Dealers bought City Fiscal Agency Certificates at 89@93½ and 7-30s at 79@—, and sold 84@85 for the former and 78 for the latter. Scrip of the former changed hands to-day at 84½.

We note a sale of $600 new State Warrants at 78. Dealers bought them at 76 and Metropolitan Police at 81@82, and sold the former at 74@75 and the latter at 77. Yesterday was the last day for paying city taxes in Metropolitan Warrants, and the demand from that source has subs