The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole——15,180.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

SIX PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1870.

THE ABSURDITY OF THE QUARANTINE.

We presume our Galveston friends are satisfied of the futility of a quarantine to prevent the introduction into their city of a disease which can neither be kept longer shut out wherever the conditions exist favorable to its propagation. We believe yellow fever can be brought into New Orleans and Galveston from other places. We believe it also originated in both places. It has not been ascertained that the fever originates in New Orleans, or was brought in by a vessel from a port in the Gulf, but as it made its appearance first on or near the levee in the neighborhood of the wharf where all vessels land, many persons think it was introduced in that way, probably by a Havana schooner. But we have had fever in New Orleans a large number of acclimated persons for the fever to fasten upon, and the weather has been favorable for its action.

According to the statements of the Galveston paper, the fever must have originated there. The first case was that of an Irish ship captain who had been in port several weeks and whose state of health made him peculiarly liable to attack of climatic disease. The second case was that of a lady who had not left her own residence was on the beach perfectly open to the sea-breeze. It is stated that she had not stepped out of her dwelling for several weeks.

These facts ought to convince every one of the absurdity of quarantine, and yet Houston has established a quarantine against Galveston, and the towns of Galveston and Navasota, still farther in the interior of Houston. We hope sincerely that the measure may prove effectual, and that the disease will be confined to Galveston, but expect to hear of its appearance in Houston and other towns. It is naturally communicated through the atmosphere.

We copy as follows from the Galveston News of the 30th ult.:

According to our promise, it becomes our duty to announce the presence of yellow fever in this city. We promised to report the first case in all editions. This promise we now keep. We make the additional promise to so report the progress of the pestilence, should it continue among us.

THE FIRST CASE.

GALVESTON, Sept. 29, 1870.

J. A. McKee, Mayor of Galveston:

I forget to announce, through you, to the community, that Drs. E. M. Ranson and Mr. Campbell report to me this morning a fatal case of yellow fever. To prevent unnecessary alarm from false and exaggerated rumors, I will state that the name rests on being promptly added to the list of other cases occur. Very respectfully,

S. R. WEAGH, M. D.

President Galveston Medical Society.

The case above alluded to is that of Capt. Cleves, of the ship Herbert, which arrived at this port on the 19th day of August, having left Havana 8 days from Liverpool, with a cargo of salt and cotton tiers. Capt. Cleves was in bad health, he having suffered from the rheumatism during the voyage across and was at the time of his arrival also suffering from jaundice. Dr. Pelz, the health officer prescribed for him afterward became seriously ill with bilious fever and was removed to the house of Mr. David McClusky, corner of Market and Post-office streets. He suffered a relapse, and died on Monday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock of black vomit. Mr. McClusky's every precaution that his intelligent medical advisers could suggest to prevent the spread of this contagion. Disinfectants liberally used, and the bed, with bedding, were carried to the beach and burned at daylight.

So ends the history of the first case of yellow fever in Galveston.

THE EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC MIND.

As soon as it was noised abroad that we had been a death from yellow fever, a panic was something akin to a panic. Men ran to and fro. Those who had come down to their places of business returned home to give their families directions. Carts were succeeded by carts, getting on the train, which was detained a few minutes for their reception. Of course there were some improper exceptions. Cases without warrant were reported, and people, at all scary, were needlessly alarmed.

THE ONLY CASES WE KNOW OF.

Mr. James Berland, employed in the job office of the News office is dangerously ill, and his wife is also sick, but less so. Drs. Hardon and Randall pronounce the disease to be yellow fever. Mr. Berland's residence is near the Beach, a location which all would pronounce most healthful.

Mrs. Lanve, wife of Mr. Alphonse Lanve, cashier of the Texas Banking Company, is also dangerously ill. Her physicians pronounce it to be an undoubted case of yellow fever.

The singular feature of this case is that its residence was a mansion, never occupied by any other family, and built by Mr. Lanve for the first time on August 3. She has been off her own grounds for three weeks, and her house has an uninterrupted breeze from the beach. These are all the cases known to exist.

EDITORIAL ABOUT THE FEVER.

In addition to what we have published we have to say that, up to the hour this writing, no change for the worse has reported in any of the cases alluded to. The editorial corner has been occupied Oscar Pike, eldest son of Capt. Charles Pike, of *Pike's Bulletin*. We understand by Dr. Pete that Mr. Pike announces the case to be without doubt a case of yellow fever. His long experience among yellow fever cases makes him a competent judge. This will, therefore, be the third case. All the hotels will probably be closed, as we know that the Washington, Exchange and Central have been. The last night said the Houston boat carried 300 hundreds. A multitude of others left this morning.

It is doubtful, however, whether they be able to escape the proposed Summit quarantine, fifteen miles from Houston at which point, we are informed, a locomotive is to be dispatched to carry the mails to Houston. The extent of the quarantine will appear by reference to our telegraphic dispatches.

We are informed that Capt. Cross will put out cars enough to carry all who may desire to leave, as far as he is permitted to take them.

P. S.—Mrs. Lanve died on the 30th.

SUGARS.—The attention of city and country dealers is directed to the advertisement in this issue, of Messrs. A. Hutchinson & Co., wholesale sugar refiners and merchants, office Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, who have constantly on hand large stock of the various qualities of refined, clarified, plantation and Cuba sugars; also, golden syrup and refined molasses, prepared for market at their works. They have the house of Messrs. Hutchinson & Co. is the well known throughout the State to call for any commendation at our hands. They are noted for correct and liberal dealing.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of welcoming back to the city, after an absence of several months, our esteemed friend, Edward Bernudez, Esq. His numerous friends will be glad to learn that Mr. Bernudez has experienced great benefit from his voyage, and is now in vigorous health.

BISMARCK'S MOTTO.—"From Germany no disturbance of the European peace is to be feared." So says Prince Bismarck. Germany has been within five years a party to two gigantic wars, and that seeks to make the second, that is made the first—a war of conquest and aggrandizement. These are perhaps the guarantees of a peaceful disposition. The overwhelming consumption of the Premier, that everybody else must be bound over to keep the peace, and Germany alone can be trusted, is characteristic.

The $12 Lever Watch, No. 13,240, purchased from Chas. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, January 5th, has been carried by me over six months, with a total variation, in time of only 26 seconds, without the slightest regulating. It presents the same brilliancy of color as when purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Sec. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870. 3m

THE GRAY SUPERSTITION.—The gray-haired can hardly believe their eyes when they see their whitened locks restored to their youthful beauty by a clear and transparent fluid. Parker's Vitalia, or Salvator for the Hair, is the article in question, and is free from any sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Soothing Syrup for children, many a doctor's bill can be saved, and much suffering averted. Read the advertisement in another column.

[COMMUNICATED.]

New Orleans, Oct., 3, 1870.

To the Editors of the New Orleans Bee:

On the eve of the opening of the new sugar crop, I would like to call your attention to a fact of vital importance to the commerce of this city. It is the vexed question of the 10 per cent. fare allowed on all sugars from plantation, and which every one engaged in the trade knows has caused great complaint amongst sugar buyers.

In the West Indies and the Western and Northern cities, the tare on sugar in hogsheads is uniformly 12 per cent. This difference of 2 per cent. in favor of West India sugars has caused a heavy depreciation in our product and forced the Western buyer to seek the Northern market, causing us already to lose the trade of the Upper Mississippi and a good deal of the Western trade. Now it is time that our sugar planters and merchants should face the situation, shake off that apathy which has so often paralized our commerce and keep up with the times.

The Chambers of Commerce of this city, Mobile and Galveston, have also adopted the 12 per cent. or actual fare, (the latter for clarified sugars) and trust that the Planters' Association which is to meet on the 5th inst. will rise to the emergency, and adopt measures to relieve us of this incubus on our market.

SACCHARINE.

The office of the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* has been removed from Poydras street to No. 132 Gravier street, a more convenient and central location. We wish our cotemporary may find the change of advantage in every point of view.

I have for the past eight months constantly used one of the $12 Oride Gold Lever Watches, manufactured by Chas. Norton & Co., 86 Nassau street, New York, and found the total variation in its time but one-half minute, (30 seconds) and it retains the same appearance of gold as when purchased. Several of our men use them with the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

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

WAR ITEMS.

[From the Western Papers.]

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

Democratic Agitation.

London, Sept. 30.—There is great dread of a reactionary tendency in Prussia amongst German liberals. They say that should King William proclaim himself Emperor of Germany, there will be a repulse. The Prussian people are in less than five years. This is the universal conviction throughout Germany. It has been announced in Berlin that there have been and probably will be no negotiations for an entry of the South German States into the North German Confederation, for the extension of the Prussian Constitution to the South German States would have no other issue but imperial absorption.

The French Victorious Before Paris.

[Special Dispatch to the World.]

London, Sept. 27.—Your special to Bombay telegraphs news to-night of a series of advantage gained by the French under General Carré de Bellemare, who refused to surrender at Sedan and now continues the fight. He has gained two victories in the hill of Pierre-fitte upon the post-road from Paris to Beauvais. The Prussians had fortified the hill of Pierre-fitte, about half a league from St. Denis, occupying several villas on the slope and a circle of small works. The French advanced to this point from Ecouen, which they held in force. General Carré de Bellemare on the same day threw a force to the right against the Germans occupying the Chateau Hebaque at Drancy, beyond the wood of Bondy. Both of these operations resulted favorably to the French, leaving the roads, and driving back the advanced posts of the Germans several miles, both on the side of Pierre-fitte and Bondy and towards Flanders. The Garde Mobile were extensively engaged in both actions, and behaved gallantly. The German loss was severe; the French loss not reported. These actions were reported in London yesterday as one, located between Beauvais and Pontoise, and confounded with the victory of General Maudoit on the same day, which was won on the plateau of Longmeau, beyond Villejuif, and the general results of which I yesterday telegraphed to you.

The Story of Bazeilles.

[From the London Standard (Disraeli's Organ.)]

The Prussian government, through the medium of its official organ, the *Staatsanzeiger* of Berlin, volunteers to read France a lecture upon the humanities of warfare. But the letter of the Duke de Fitzjames giving an account of the burning of Bazelles forces us to doubt whether France can be the accuser of France; comes into court with clean hands, for unless that distinguished nobleman is chargeable with having perverted the facts which took place under his own eyes, the explosion of the powder magazine at Laon is a mere bagatelle beside the appalling atrocity of the burning of Bazelles by the Bavarians on the day of the battle of Sedan. The Duke de Fitzjames, whose statement is confirmed, in its main details, by the independent testimony of the correspondents of three of our liberal cotemporaries, states that "when the Germans were in possession of Bazelles the inhabitants, donned their National Guards' uniforms" and fought with the French against the yellow-legged Bavarians. The Bavarians entered Bazelles, and then commenced a scene of horror and nameless excesses that must forever disgrace the German arms. Carried away by rage, they formed a cordon round the village and set it on fire.

A large number of people took refuge in their cellars and were roasted alive. Out of a population of 2000, says the Duke, "barely 300 survive to relate how the Bavarians drove the men and children back into the flames and shot those who succeeded in breaking through. There is not a house far from a ruin. A fearful smell of charred flesh pervades the air, and I saw the calcined bodies of the inhabitants lying on the threshold of their own dwellings." We beg to suggest to the *Staatsanzeiger* the propriety of answering this statement. Its author is a nobleman of distinguished reputation, and we would not give their credit exactly with those previously current in the English press. A charge like this, if unanswered, will place a portion of the German army with the infamy of a deed of such savage butchery, cannot be ignored. Let the world have a fair opportunity of examining the grounds upon which the ruthless immolation of innocent women and children is justified. In the meantime the Prussian government will do well to spare us any further homilies upon "the growing barbarism" of the French as contrasted with "German civilization."

Prussian Humanity.

[From the Spectator.]

The German armies seem to have sullied their hitherto noble reputation for humanity both in the cruel affair at Bazelles, before Sedan, of which the Times English accounts are very shocking, and in the treatment of the defeated army after the capitulation. With respect to the latter we have an elaborate account by a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* who is a friend of the Prussians, and decided against the Germans, and speaks of the treatment of the defeated army as "far worse than the worst I have any sight it has yet been my lot to see," though "for the last fifteen years I have visited the scene of every great battle fought in Europe within a few hours after it had taken place. Writing from Sedan, on Wednesday, September 7, just five days after the capitulation, he states that for the whole of that time almost all the men of McMahon's army, some 80,000, and all such of the officers as would not give their parole not again to bear arms against the Prussians during the present war—3000 out of about 4000, are now apparently left out in an open field, as wet with the heavy rains as a sponge, without the slightest covering, huddled together like sheep, in a space about as large as Trafalgar square, without an ounce of meat, and with only one hard biscuit per man for two days consumption—two and a half biscuits for the whole five days—and though, as the writer says, the Prussian troops round Sedan had two good meal meals per diem.

Many of the officers had money enough, but "the Prussian authorities would not allow their prisoners even to purchase what they required." One of the writer's acquaintance, an officer of noble birth, assured him that he was really starving and devoured what food the writer procured for him out of his own carriage, though not without first dividing it with his soldier servant, with the voracity of a wolf. The rain had been pouring down on these poor fellows almost without intermission ever since the Friday of the surrender, they were as wet as if they had been rescued from the water, many flushed with fever, hundreds hardly able to stand upright with rheumatic pains, and many of the remainder suffering from bad bowel complaints. He saw some of these poor fellows marched off to the frontier, and asserts—the italics are his own—that "even the *French officers, if they lagged behind for an instant, were beaten with the butt-ends of their* (escort's!) *muskets and roared at, 'forward, forward.'* "Weak, sick, suffering from dysentery, fever and rheumatism," they were compelled to march for "one mile as a pace, nearly equal to our 'double quick.' The writer says he has witnessed the brutality of Asiatic armies, but never saw prisoners treated so brutally. Retaliation on the Prussian officers what he had seen, he was politely told, in two instances to mind his own business, and in the last answered by curses on the French nation and soldiers. These are terrible signs of the fearfully brutalizing influence of war on the mild and manly Germans.

Fearful Scenes of Suffering.

London, Sept. 29.—Dr. Quincy, who has recently made a tour of inspection through Alsace, Prussia, Hanover, Baden and Hesse, makes an earnest appeal to the *charity of all* Germans for the people of these countries. He says that the towns are crowded with beggars, women and children, coming in to beg for food; that the fields are left untilled, and the vineyards are swept clean of food by the armies. His picture of these regions, of vicissitudes Germany is scarcely better than that which is given for the desolated fields and villages of invaded France. The full extent of calamities of life have come up three fold.

John Van Eenburg, aged 103, died last Thursday, at Harrison, N. J. He had been married five times.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Account of the Recent Battle Near Paris.

Excellent Condition of Bazaine's Army Confirmed.

Conference Between Burnside, Favre, and Washburne at Paris.

Another Body of Germans Crossed the Rhine.

No War Movements Yet Made by Russia.

The Prussians Dislodged from Chateau De Starnes and Le Bourget.

Official Decree for Enforcing Discipline and Order.

HOME NEWS.

Serious Illness of General Lee.

Destructive Effects of the Freshet.

The Passport Fee Abolished.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 30, via *London*, Oct. 3.—A decree has been published forbidding domiciliary visits, except by municipal authority. Absolute liberty of the press has been issued, making requisitions for wheat and flour in Paris.

Near Chateau, Oct. 2.—One thousand Prussians have been called upon to join the corps which is forming at Toul.

The German army which recently crossed the Rhine near Mulhouse are marching on Belfort, and will carry out the entrance to the valley of St. Marien.

Ferrieres, Oct. 3.—Bismarck has published the report of the conversation between King William and Emperor Napoleon, which was given by Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, in extensively copied over the world, is founded throughout on mere invention.

Tours, Oct. 3.—News from Metz confirms the reported excellent condition of Bazaine and his army.

The Prefect of Lyons has been invested with plenary power for the preservation of order, and the populace support him enthusiastically.

Another body of Germans have crossed the Rhine, and are moving towards Mulhouse.

A corps of 100,000 Germans is now forming at Toul to operate against Lyons.

The Prussians have captured the Nord telegraphs from Lille, Oct. 2. This account of the recent battle near Paris: "I have a dispatch from Paris, Sept. 30, by a balloon, saying, Ducrot's attack of to-day operated offensively. A recognizance in force pushed Meudle and Villiage, and advance in Thiers and Chatillon. All of these position were solidly occupied by entrenched Prussians protected by cannon. We have captured many our troops retired in good order. The Mobiles behaved admirably. Our losses were considerable as well as those of the enemy.

The dispatch is signed by General Trochu."

Tours, Oct. 3.—Cremieux, in addressing the Dutch, said that the Government had decided that neither territory nor the fortresses would be ceded to Germany.

The expression meets with favorable comment.

The French forces which are on the left bank of the Rhine are well disciplined and effective.

Advices from Chateau Dun yesterday state that the Prussians were near Palay. The Department of Loire; also that they approached Orleans in strong force, but retreated before the Mobiles. The Mobiles had been reinforced, as they expected the Prussians in force.

Tours, Oct. 3.—An official decree has been issued for the purpose of enforcing discipline and order. Most vigorous measures have been taken with that view. Court martials will replace councils of war.

During the continuance of the war there will be no appeals and no alteration in sentences pronounced by court martials. Article sixth punishes with death insubordination, spying, thieving, pillage with or without violence, and the purpose of avoiding combat or destruction of munitions with the same purpose.

Article seventh, any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commissioned to shoot soldiers acting cowardly, not assembling in place to which they are ordered, or endeavoring to create a panic. Any military persons participating in any of the above offenses, may be subjected to the extreme penalty. Any army division will be accompanied by a force of gendarmes. The Provost Marshal may shoot soldiers acting cowardly, not assembling at 120, £300 bill of lading and clean at 120@120¼, £10,000, £4000 and £10,000 bill of lading at 120¼, £3000 bank at 120¼ on account, amount of bank at 120¾. Wheat quote 120@120¼ for good to Al bill of lading and clean, and 118@120 for bank.

Provision Exchange rules rather lower. The quotations for New York at ¼@¼ ¾ cent, premium for small chess, and the most on New York (early) at par; $30,000 commercial at par @¼ ¾ cent discount; $15,000 commercial, $10,000 and $10,000 private bankers' and $20,000 bank at ¼ discount; $9000 private bankers' at ¼; $10,000 thirty days' sight on New York at 1; and $10,000 sight on St. Louis at ¼. In Stocks 50 shares Mississippi Valley Navigation Company were sold at $2 25 and 50 (resale) at $2. We heard also of 50 shares at $2. $200 Sixth Island Canal at 35c.

$1500 City 7 ¾ cent. new bonds, were reported at 74¾, $2000 and $9000 at 74¾, 5000 at 75, and $1000 at 75¼.

The sales of City Certificates included some Fiscal Agency (August and September) at 75, $1500 (July) at 80¾, $500 (July and August) at 80¾, $1000 at 77, and 7-300 at 76.

Registered Auditor Police Warrants were stiffer, but new State were readily accepted. The sales included $2000 Metropolitan Police at 97½, $500 do. at 98, $600 State Warrants, new, at 75, and $2000 at 74¼.

Nothing reported in City Treasury notes. The last sale reported was at 18¼ discount.

Lottery.—No sales were made at the Board of Brokers this evening, except 75 shares Mississippi Valley Navigation Company at $2 25. The following is a list of the offerings and bids:

	Asked.	Bid.
Shorthier House	17 00	16 00
Pontchartrain Railroad	4 00	3 00
Louisiana Railroad	6 00	— —
New Orleans Gas Light	— —	110 00
N. O. City Railroad	— —	50 00
Carrollton City Railroad	— —	40 00
St. Charles Street Railroad	— —	60 00
Canal & Claiborne RR. Railroad	— —	40 00
Canal Bank	— —	100 00
Commercial National Bank	— —	140 00
Bank of New Orleans	25 00	— —
Citizens' City Bank	25 00	— —
Louisiana Bank and Trustees' Bank	25 00	— —
Union Bank	25 00	— —
Mechanics' Bank	25 00	— —
Commercial Bank	— —	25 00
Louisiana Railroad Mortgage	— —	75 00
Bonds		
City Bills per cents	75	50
Mississippi Valley Navigation (par 100)	2 50	2 00
City notes 6 cents (old)	75	50
City par cents (new)	1 00	75
Fiscal Agency Certificates	— —	75
Lottery Light Co.	50	25
Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.	2 50	2 25
Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.	2 50	2 25
Mississippi Valley Levee Co.	1 00	— —
Do do	1 00	— —
Do do	1 00	— —
Do do