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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1870.

THE WAR NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Our telegrams to-day contain the history of the operations of the armies since Friday last. They tell a sad story for Frenchmen and their allies. The French line has been cut in two, necessitating its rectification and the retreat of the army from its former position on the frontier to a line distant from twenty to sixty miles nearer the French capital. A great battle has been fought on the right and left wings of the French army by Generals McMahon and Frossard, the former being at Hagenau, some twenty miles north of Strasburg and about twenty miles South of Weissenburg, the place where Gen. Douay was killed in the battle of Thursday last, and the latter near Saarbrucken, a point on the border which separates the Rhenish provinces from France. Saarbrucken is about forty miles due east from Metz, and Hagenau about sixty miles due east from Nancy. Metz and Nancy are distant from each other about forty miles. They are on the same line running north and south. But an examination of the map will show that McMahon has twenty miles farther to march than Frossard to bring himself in a line with the left of the army, the Crown Prince of Prussia, who defeated him on Saturday, being between him and the point (Nancy) to which he desires to retreat. McMahon will, therefore, have to make a detour to the south to re-establish his connection with the centre and left of the new line. We are not advised of the losses of the French, but they are no doubt large and serious.

This defeat it cannot be denied has had a very depressing effect upon Frenchmen everywhere and upon all who admire their soldierly qualities and sympathize with them in the present war. As evidences of this we may mention that native and naturalized Americans of New Orleans expressed to us yesterday their sincere sympathy with France, remarking they felt as much humiliated as when the Confederate arms met with a reverse in the late war.

We attribute this defeat to two causes, superior numbers and superior generalship. The French army held too long a line, say from 80 to 100 miles. The various corps were not in supporting distance of each other, while the Prussians were concentrated within a circle which brought their extreme right and left within a distance of about sixty miles perhaps less. But independent of the blunder which Napoleon has evidently committed in over-stretching his line and thus enabling the Prussians to break it where it was weakest, he committed in our judgment a much more serious one in waiting to receive his enemy on French soil. Napoleon being the challenging party it was obligatory on him to march his army promptly into Prussia and strike his foe without delay. This would have given him the advantage which all attacking armies have, and which Prussia has on this occasion gained by her rapidity of movement. Napoleon was really defeated by his delay before these battles of last week were fought. Had he defeated the Prussians on Saturday last, he might have been no nearer a peace than before. To defend the soil of France merely, is not enough. It was necessary that he should go into Prussia and dictate to her terms of peace on that soil.

Judging by the effect that the defeat of the army has had upon the populace of Paris, the spirit of the troops must have been correspondingly broken. The Emperor has therefore a very difficult work to perform, while he re-establishes his [illegible].

He can yet confront his foe with an immense force, and unless he be largely outnumbered, we doubt not that he will win a decisive victory in the next engagement. His new headquarters are said to be between Metz and Paris, at a point which we judge to be about 40 miles west of Saarbruck.

We prepared our readers in our issue of Sunday for the disaster which we announce to-day, and now say that as the Emperor must still have in line of battle upwards of 300,000 men, not counting the reserves, he is well able to check the farther advance of the Prussians towards Paris. We do not consider his situation by any means desperate.

Prussian Plan of Campaign.

Berlin (July 15) correspondence of London News.]

The plan of the campaign is openly spoken of even by such as really ought to know something of it. But this is always the case here, and can hardly be otherwise, where the voluntary co-operation of the whole people is expected. It consists in a simultaneous advance of the whole army, without the reserve, toward the French frontier. The four main railroads leading from the Elbe to the Rhine will then be altogether stopped for private traffic during the days destined to the conveyance of troops. It is supposed that each of these railways can convey 20,000 soldiers a day. The locomotives and wagons returning next day, 20,000 again may be conveyed on the same railway the third day, when they will have collected at the stations in the East, or will have been echeloned along the line.

Thus the 240,000 men of the North German army, now in garrison east of the Rhine, will be on the banks of that river the fifth day after the commencement of the movement. The reserves will follow as they come in, which in Prussia, is very quickly. The Landwehr, this time not destined to act on the aggressive, will fill up the garrisons. Thus the advance from the Rhine, which will be crossed at Cologne, Coblentz and Mayence by the permanent railway bridges, will be made with 400,000 men complete, followed by 100,000, who will gradually fall in with their bodies. The advance will be concentric upon Paris, unhesitating and unceasing, until the French are met. Neither an attack from the sea nor a French diversion in Southern Germany will be heeded. The strategical part of the war is considered here much easier than it was in the Austrian campaign, when the Austrians and Saxons sought refuge in the natural fortress of Bohemia, which had to be invaded by mountain passes before the great battle and the final march upon Vienna could take place.

To Passengers per Jackson Railroad.—Mr. S. W. Stott, general passenger agent of the Jackson and Mississippi Central Railroads, gives notice through our advertising columns to-day, that persons buying tickets at the office under the City Hotel can have their baggage checked from their dwellings to any point, North, East or West, without extra charge.

Infants.—Much suffering to these tender little beings 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 tar-like dyes and the muddy coloring fluids. Both are dirty. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hair to its natural shade; it is transparent, fragrant, limpid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Opelousas Courier.

The publication of this staunch Democratic journal, which has been suspended since April last, we are glad to announce, has been resumed, beginning with the issue of Aug. 6, which has just reached us. We shall henceforth look for the weekly visits of our worthy cotemporary, who thus declares the principles for which he will contend in the coming campaign:

When in April last we were compelled to suspend the publication of the "Opelousas Courier" we did not think that it was destined to re-appear so soon. Such is the case, however, and we are now once more on the water walls, ready to battle anew for the glorious [illegible] of Democracy, and against [illegible] in any shape or form. [illegible] name it may assume—whether under the [illegible] of "People's Party," or under that of "Conservative Party." We [illegible] either of these new parties [illegible] us away from the sound old Democratic principles which we have always advocated; on the contrary, [illegible] effect of these parties [illegible] strength and influence [illegible] which is so rapidly hurrying us on to ruin and disgrace; and it is [illegible] in this case particularly, that "he who is not with us is against us."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Proclamation of the Ministers.

Report of the Minister of War.

The Ministry in Permanent Session.

Gen. McMahon in Communication with Gen. Failly.

Metz Being Prepared for a Vigorous Defense.

Marshal Bazaine Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Regular Garrison of Paris Largely Increased.

Imperial Decree Convoking the Senate and Corps Legislatif.

Incorporation of the Garde Nationale with the Garde Mobile.

France and Prussia Pledge the Neutrality of Belgium.

The Emperor Reported Ill at Chalons.

A Battle Hourly Expected.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The Imperial decree has appeared convoking the Senate and Corps Legislatif to-morrow.

The report of the Minister of War, approved by the Empress, is published in the official journal. The Minister says: "Existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the capital, and to garrison it with fresh troops, allowing all of those which the Emperor keeps under his orders to contend in the open country against the enemy, who is emboldened by his first success to the point of marching on Paris; but Paris will not be taken unawares.

"The exterior forts received their armament some time ago, and already we have commenced to arm the walls around the city. A state of siege has already been declared to facilitate the execution of certain works which will be commenced immediately. The exterior forts are now in a condition to sustain a regular siege, and in a few days the entire citadel of the walls will be found in a similar condition. Neither strong arms nor devotion of inhabitants will be found wanting for this task. The National Guard is to defend the ramparts, which it will have helped to render unassailable. Forty thousand men taken from its ranks and added to the present garrison will be more than enough to make an active and vigorous defence against an enemy occupying an extended front. The defence of Paris will then be assured; but, there is a point not less essential; it is the necessity of filling up the void in our army with the help of marine troops, with regiments still at our disposal in France and Algiers, with the fourth battalion of each of our hundred regiments, including those members who belong to the Guard Mobile, and with a portion of our Gens d'Armes we may easily put into the field 150,000 men. Besides this, a call on the class of 1869 will give us sixty thousand men, who, in one month, will become real soldiers. But, for this struggle, we can also employ the entire Nationale and Mobile Gardes, with the companies of France Tirus, who are everywhere asking to be organized. Here we have 400,000 men, and finally, counting on the Garde Nationale and Sedentaire, France can then arm two millions of defenders. Their arms are ready and, one million are still in reserve."

Paris, Aug. 8.—The remainder of the Garde Nationale is to be incorporated with the Garde Mobile, and the two corps will be organized in a single body at once.

The *Journal Officiel* of to-day says: "The relations of France with other powers is satisfactory, and late events have developed, rather than awakened, this feeling."

Paris, Aug. 8.—The Americans here are receiving their passports.

The Ministers have issued the following proclamation:

Frenchmen—We have told the whole truth. It is for you now to do your duty. Let one shout come from all from one end of France to the other. Let the people vive with each other in sustaining the great cause. Some of our regiments have fallen before overwhelmed numbers. The army has not been defeated. Sustain it to the fortunate audacity of the moment. Let us oppose tenacity. Let the inhabitants of all parts of France not subjected to the burden of war rush to the assistance of their brothers in the East. Let France be united. Heaven bless our army.

London, Aug. 8.—Wm. Wood, survivor of the battle of Bladensburg, is dead.

Paris, Aug. 8.—*Le Temps* this evening announces that Marshal Bazaine has been appointed Commander-in-chief, and Gen. Trochu Major General of the Army. Gen. LeBœuf retires.

Le Parlement says the Ministry have determined to create a National Committee, with power to act under all circumstances arising from the war.

It is reported by *Le Pays* that the regular garrison of Paris has already been largely increased.

Some of the Deputies of the Left met at the Hall of the Corps Legislatif to-day, and while they were there a great crowd surrounded the place, shouting for arms. It is rumored that Henri Rochefort will be released.

People are assembled in great numbers on the Boulevards, and there is much agitation, but as yet no disorder.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The *Journal Officiel* contains the following:

Metz, Aug. 7—9:20 A. M.—In the battle on Saturday Gen. Colson was shot by the side of Gen. McMahon.

Gen. Raoul is missing.

Our artillery suffered heavily.

Gen. McMahon is now in communication with Gen. Failly.

Metz is being prepared for a vigorous defence.

The *Journal Officiel* adds:

The relations with foreign Governments are not prejudiced by Saturday's event. On the other hand, they develop the significant that which other governments desired, in common with France, is the maintenance of European equilibrium.

London, Aug. 8.—The *Times* of this morning says: It is a momentous question whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties.

The war is marked by his usual hesitation, which is attributable to random and purposeless strategy and puzzling inaction, which have probably brought calamity to the National arms.

The Emperor is now bound to accept battle instantly, yet he has on hand the task of concentrating his forces and restoring spirit to his defeated army; and this, while his enemy is concentrating in the heart of Lorraine.

Circumstances will soon exact the reappearance of England in the character of a mediator.

It is said that the Orleans Princes are prodigal of their money in relieving the wounded of the French army.

Ships still enter the Elbe and the Weser rivers, notwithstanding the blockade.

A French ram is cruising off Dover.

Traveling for pleasure still continues in Switzerland, despite the excitement occasioned by the war.

The increase in Bank rates had a favorable effect upon the grain market by purging it of the speculative operators who worked on borrowed capital.

Ireland receives the news of the French defeat with profound sorrow.

The Prussian forces now menace Metz and St. Avold.

McMahon continues to retreat towards Nancy.

There were illuminations and public rejoicings last night in Hamburg, Dresden, Breslau, and other cities. The French prisoners are kindly treated everywhere.

London, Aug. 8—4 P. M.—It is stated, privately, that the Emperor is ill at Chalons, and that Drs. Nelaton and Ricord have gone to attend him.

The British Foreign Office has received imperative demands from Prussia that shipments of coal to France shall be stopped, as the pretence of a neutrality shall be abandoned.

It is believed at Antwerp that the war will come to an end within one week.

A dispatch from Brussels says the King's speech from the throne contains a statement that France and Prussia have given a written pledge to observe the neutrality of Belgium.

The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous. The Empress is in council with Rouher, former Minister of State, and Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif.

The London *Globe* of to-day says, the Prussian Envoy insists on criminal proceedings against such British pilots as are serving on French vessels of war, and that the demand has been refused.

London, Aug. 8.—At last accounts Marshal McMahon was at Saint Averne. His corps suffered less than was at first supposed. The report that Gen. Colson was killed by his side, and that Gen. Raoul is missing, have been confirmed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the result of this battle means the triumph of the Prussians in the war.

The German press generally consider the French loss irretrievable, but there are three French corps which have never yet been under fire.

The movement of retreat for the purpose of concentrating has been effected, and a new line of defense taken up in the passages of the Vosges.

A general battle in front of Metz is considered probable to-morrow. The Prussians are moving in that direction by forced marches.

The defenses of Paris are officially reported as nearly ready to resist the heaviest assault, and it is said that 150,000 men are now ready to fill up the ranks of the army in the field, and that the army of all adults is contemplated.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Granville stated that the neutrality of Belgium was now assured. The powers now at war concurring in pledge to respect it. He reviewed at length the course of negotiations undertaken by the British Government and brought to this satisfactory result.

Lord Halifax said the goverment would not prohibit the exportation of arms.

In the House of Commons to-night, no allusion was made to the war or to kindred topics.

London, Aug. 8.—Sir John Thwaites, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is dead.

John Jones, the murderer of the Marshall family at Denham, was executed this morning at Aylesburg. He died protesting his innocence.

Count Bismarck, in a letter, takes special pains to deny having encouraged the plans of General Turr or others against Austria. He says Turr is not the person to be trusted with political confidence.

A decree has been issued, in which it is ordered that the Garde Nationale of Paris be detailed for the defense of the capital, and that the fortifications be placed in a condition to resist attack.

A project of law will be presented to the Chambers, incorporating in Nationale and Mobile Gardes, citizens under thirty years of age, who are not actually members.

London, Aug. 8.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon's attack is a return of his old disease, provoked by equestrianism. The American Generals Sheridan and Forsyth have gone to the Continent.

London, Aug. 8.—French dispatches to-day represent that actual hostilities are suspended, but a rumor prevails that the Prussian armies have concentrated, and that a battle is raging before Metz.

Havana, Aug. 8.—The following was the condition of the market at the close of business yesterday:

The sugar business opened heavy, but improved towards the close. No. 10 to 12 Dutch standard firm at 8¼@9½ reals, 15 to 20 firm at 10@12 reals. No. 7 to 10 molasses sugar active at 6@7 reals. Muscovado sugar business small, prices unchanged.

Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 46,000 boxes and 12,000 hhds. including 10,000 boxes to the United States.

Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas 276,000 boxes and 5000 hhds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Internal revenue receipts to-day over $1,000,000.

First Comptroller's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1870.

By the provisions of the fifth, sixth and seventh sections of the general Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, appropriations made for the current fiscal year can be expended only for the service of the year; that is, for debts and liabilities accruing within the year, and to former appropriations can be used only in payment of debts and liabilities accrued, and in the fulfilment of contracts properly made prior to the first day of July, 1870. These provisions do not apply to appropriations known as permanent or indefinite, nor to those which Congress has given a long duration of law. Disbursing officers are hereby instructed to observe these provisions of law strictly, and they are also directed to render separate accounts of disbursements made on account of debts and liabilities accrued, and contracts made prior to July 1, 1870, and separate accounts of payments made on account of the service of the current fiscal year. They will be careful also not to use monies appropriated for former years for the service of the current year.

(Signed) R. W. TAYLOR,
Comptroller.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Col. Wm. R. Lamont has left for New Orleans and Texas on Treasury business.

A post-office has been established at De Toches Landing, Red River, and Alexandria. Baxton has been appointed Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[Cable special to the New York *Tribune*.]

London, Aug. 8.—A special correspondent sent from Nancy on Friday morning the following account of the battle at Weissenburg, from the French side: While Gen. Douay's division, composed of 74th and 75th regiments of line, 16th battalion of Chasseurs on foot, one regiment of Turcos, and one regiment of mounted Chasseurs were busy yesterday in the neighborhood of Weissenburg, they were actually startled by a tremendous discharge of artillery. As the patriots which had been posted all along the frontier had not signalled the presence of any Prussian troops, the men believed for a moment that they were surrounded by the enemy; this was not the case, but the Prussians in great force, and supplied with artillery, appeared on the heights of Schwergen, occupying the whole of the country near the small Bavarian village.

General Douay ordered his troops to advance before the enemy, keeping as much as possible behind Weissenburg, which lay just between them and the Prussian forces, but this precaution proved quite useless, because guns were pouring tremendous fire among them. The troops were falling in great numbers.

In the village of Weissenburg itself the French fell from their former position and commenced marching on the right side of the village. The Prussian guns were firing at a tremendous rate and three rounds fell equally in Weissenburg and in the midst of the troops.

Several houses were on fire and a large number of soldiers lay dead and wounded. At about 11 o'clock, Gen. Yohcon's division was commencing to retire; however, a new attack was ordered. The Turcos led the way, and with bayonet in hand, threw themselves on one of the Prussian batteries of artillery; but the attack proved to be useless, and had the French persisted in attacking the enemy longer there would not have been one of them left alive. As soon as what was left of Gen Douay's forces began to retire the Prussian artillery was after them. It was about 12 o'clock when Gen. Douay fell a victim to the Prussian artillery. When this took place the troops commenced running without orders, crossing roads and vineyards until again reaching the farthest part of Weissenburg. The number of dead and wounded must be very large. The remaining troops are eager to avenge the death of their late General.

The country people seem to be in great consternation. The road which leads to Hagenau is crowded with peasants carrying their goods and cattle with them, and crying over the sad fate in reserve for their humble cottages.

The Chambers will reassemble immediately.

The Garde Mobile is to join the regular army, and the fortifications of Paris are to be armed and defended by 30,000 men and the Paris National Guard 100,000 strong.

A *levy en masse* is looked for.

The Ministry is in permanent session organizing for the defense of the country, and vigorous measures are announced for to-morrow.

The proclamation of the Empress is applauded.

The Departments of the Vosges and the Moselle are to be inundated by order of the government.

Italy will send a force of 100,000 men.

[Special to the Tribune.]

London, Aug. 7.—A special correspondent at Cherbourg writes on Friday: The transport fleet will comprise not less than 320 vessels.

The Government has not more than 22 ships of its own and takes possession of all trans-atlantic steamers.

A *Herald* special says a dispatch from Baden reports that a force of German troops have crossed the Rhine and advanced on Strasbourg.

Another dispatch, dated at Saarbruck, noon, says: The result of the fight exceeded our expectation. We have occupied Forbach, where we have surprised the baggage and camp equipage of two divisions.

New York, Aug. 8.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Paris 8th, says:

The agitation here is very great, and the cry "to arms" is universal.

The Empress is at the Tuilleries, and will receive the dispatches there to-night.

The Prince Imperial is now in Paris.

There has been no fighting to-day.

The army is concentrating, and a battle is hourly expected.

Louisville, Aug. 8.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* from Lexington, dated to-day, says that the negroes are on the rampage in Woodward county, burning barns, oats and hay-stacks, turning stock in hemp fields, etc.

On Rose Hill the negroes assembled en masse, armed with muskets and pistols, and are picketing all the roads leading into Lexington. Every one going into the city is halted and turned back. The whites are ordered to retire to their houses.

A company of militia, which was ordered from Midway, arrived about 9 o'clock P. M., when the rioters were dispersed, but threaten to give fight to-night. The citizen guards, of Lexington, are awaiting orders at the scene of the disturbance. The general apprehension is there will be a fight before morning.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Aug. 8.—All those who were wounded by the late railroad accident will recover. Strange to say, they had no bones broken. In consequence of the accident, and of the presence of the wounded at the Springs, the ladies have declined to have the usual "hop" to-night, out of respect for the dead, and sympathy for the wounded. The personal effects of those who were killed have been brought to this place.

Gen. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, arrived to-day.

Weather clear. Thermometer 80.

New York, Aug. 8.—The mass of evidence in the Nathan case to-day fails to solve the mystery.

President Grant has gone to St. Louis.

The excitement over Prussia's victory is intense. Many French are applying to their Consul to go home to fight. Their services were declined for the present.

The first bale of new Texas cotton was sold for 36½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 8—Evening.—Cotton closed active with an upward tendency. Uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8¼d; sales 15,000 bales, 4000 of which were taken for speculation and export. Corn 32s 6d. Naval Stores firmer.

London, Aug. 8.—Evening.—Consols 90¼. Bonds 80. Stocks steady. Tallow quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 8—Evening.—The gold speculative interest in Wall street was centered chiefly in the Gold Room, where there was considerable excitement, with a large business and wide fluctuations. Prussia's victory caused free sales on the part of the Germans. Many weak speculators were forced to follow suit. This sent the price of gold reeling downwards, and took a further plunge when it was announced that bonds were 85¾@86¼ in London, and 88@88½ in Frankfort.

The market opened on the street at an early hour. The first sales were at 120¼, but the price quickly declined to 119¾, and almost immediately rallied to 119¾, where it remained for a short time. It was not long before Gold was offered by millions and the price tumbled to 118¾.

At the formal opening of the Board the first recorded sale was at 119, but this was followed by decline to 118¾ and the subsequent rise to 119¾. After this the market hung around 119¼@119¾ for some time, but finally fell off to 110¾. During the afternoon weak, at the decline to 118¼@118¾; closed very weak and unsettled at 118¼@118¾.

Governments were next in importance. At the opening, Germans were liberal buyers and prices advanced, 67s selling up to 109¾. Afterwards market reacted under realizations, but finally recovered. During the afternoon firm and dull, closing dull and very strong, particularly 62s, they gradually advancing as gold declined. 6s of 1881, with coupons, 114¼; 62s, 112; 64s, 111; 65s, 111¼; new, 109¾; 67s, 109¾; 68s, 109¾; 10-40s, 107¾.

Southern securities opened dull and steady. During the afternoon there were no transactions upon which a change in the price could be made.

New York, Aug. 8.—In the great yacht race to-day Osgood's "Magic" won the cup—time, 3:22. The Dauntless came in second—time, 3:33. The America stood sixth—time, 3:40. The Cambria was disabled, came in tenth—time, 3:59.

New York, Aug. 8—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and weak; sales to-day 450 bales; middling Orleans 20c.

Memphis, Aug. 8.—The U. S. Attorney entered a *nol. pros.* this morning in the case of the election officials.

Louisville, Aug. 8.—Cotton firmer; middlings 18c. Flour quiet but firm—extra family $5 75.

Cincinnati, Aug. 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 20@1 35. Corn dull at 85@88c. Oats 35@55c. Rye 85@90c. Cotton dull; middling 18½c. Tobacco unchanged. Whisky 97@98.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 8—12 M.—Barometer 29.55. Wind southeast and fresh.

Arrived—Steamship Mariposa, at 11 last night, Kemble, master, from New York to A. Moulton; brig M. E. Haskell, Pilsbury, master, 30 days from Rockland, Me., with a cargo of granite to St. Louis Bridge Company, and the vessel to Thorndike, Norton & Co.

No departures.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 8—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.55. Wind southeast and light.

No arrivals or departures.

FROM QUARANTINE.

Quarantine, Aug. 8—6 P. M.—Arrived yesterday and now in quarantine—steamship Grange and Spanish bark Josefa.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Aug. 8—6 P. M.—No arrivals or departures.

Spoken by the towboat Norman, Capt. Cooksey, 45 miles southeast of Pass-a-Loutre, brig Valencia, 8 days from Galveston, bound to Pensacola.

Inside the Bar bound out—Schooner Lizzie Lina.

(Sunday's Dispatches.)

[From the Associated Press.]

Washington, Aug. 7.—European dispatches are somewhat confused, but they are translated at the North German Legation as greatly to the advantage of Prussia.

Prussia.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The French have been defeated along the entire line, in two days fighting, and are in retreat on Metz, and concentrating for the defence of Paris. Their losses are immense.

McMahon was beaten on the right, and Frossard on the left.

The Prussians captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, and six mitrailleuses from McMahon.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—The following official dispatches have been received:

Mayence, Aug. 6—6:30 P. M.—The French were turned back on their entire line, and commenced to retreat toward the interior of France.

The French had commenced an advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having to fall back they burned that rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing spread conflagration by throwing hot shot into it.

Saarbruck, Aug. 6—7 P. M.—The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the first Prussian corps, under command of Gen. Steinmetz.

Mayence, Aug. 6—9 P. M.—The heads of the Prussian columns approached the Saar on the 5th. This morning Gen. Kamers found the enemy west of Saarbrucken in strong position in Morn, near Spichren, and commenced immediately to attack them. Following the sound of the cannon a portion of the division of Barnakow and Stupnagel came up. Gen. Goeben took command, and after a very severe fight the position occupied by Gen. Frossard was taken by assault. Gen. Francais and Col. Reuter are among the wounded.

Mayence, Aug. 7—6 A. M.—Gen. Goeben reports concerning the fight west of Saarbrucken that many hundreds of prisoners were taken. From these we gather that the Frossard corps was engaged. Our force in the action was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery.

Gen. Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command.

Gen. Francais is dead.

The loss is heavy on both sides.

The number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

Mayence, Aug. 7—4 A. M.—The Prince Royal reports, August 6th, evening: "In the battle in which we defeated McMahon, whose corps had been reinforced by divisions from the corps of Failly and Canrobert, we have taken two eagles, six mitrailleuses, and at least 4000 prisoners. Gen. Bose was wounded. The loss was great on both sides."

Mayence, Aug. 7.—Prince Frederick Charles is at Bleiskastel, and Gen. Steinmetz is between Sulzebach and Saarbruck.

The general headquarters of the armies is now stationed at Kaiserlautern.

Sults, Aug. 7.—A. M.—It is reported that Marshal McMahon was wounded in the battle of yesterday. We have taken over 4000 prisoners.

Cologne, Aug. 6.—Midnight.—There was a violent combat near Saarbrucken today, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 9 to-night it is still continued.

Our troops repulsed the enemy, who have abandoned the field of battle.

We have conquered. Our losses are heavy.

An official dispatch from Berlin, dated the 8th, via London, says:

The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire line and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous.

The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early on Saturday morning, west of Saarbruck, near Spichren Hills.

The position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Haganau.

Berlin, Aug. 7.—King William sends the following dispatch to the Queen:

"Good news. A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy.

"We captured four thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two standards, and six mitrailleuses.

"McMahon, during the fight, was heavily reinforced from the main army.

"The contest was very severe, and lasted from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses were heavy."

Berlin, Aug. 7.—A salvo of artillery has been fired in honor of the Prussian victory.

France.

Paris, Aug. 7.—From the French official report we learn that there were reverses on both wings. Paris is tumultuous. The populace are maddened at the defeat.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The *Press* of to-day says that on the Bourse yesterday several persons were arrested. At three o'clock about a [illegible] of [illegible] were [illegible] exasperated at the dissemination of false news; whereupon an order was given to close the Bourse. The crowd became furious and tore up the railings of the enclosure. A force was brought to bear, and the buildings were evacuated amid applause from the crowd on the place outside.

A judicial investigation is now going on. *La Liberté* publishes the following:

"At one o'clock to-day the Bourse was invaded by a crowd maddened with joy and enthusiasm. Instantaneously the windows in all the streets near by were hung with flags on account of a great victory announced to have been gained by Marshal MacMahon. We managed to get through the crowd to the Bureau of the Commissary of Police, who said he had not received any official news. A few moments after a placard was put up by the Administration which announced that the corps of MacMahon had occupied a strong position, but made no mention of a battle."

Rentes are quoted at 69f. 60c.

Paris, Aug. 7.—*La Liberté* has the following from official sources:

Gen. Frossard has only retreated a short distance.

Marshal MacMahon fought near Neiderbrun.

His headquarters were at Hagenau, and he has fallen back to St. Averne. Thus Strasbourg is menaced.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The *Journal Officiel*, in its second edition to-day, publishes the following proclamation:

"All Frenchmen:—Up to this hour we have always given without reserve all certain news which we have received, and we continue to do so. Last night we received the following dispatch:

"*Metz*, Aug. 7.—Midnight.—Marshal McMahon has lost the battle.

"General Frossard, on the Saar, has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order.

"All can be re-established.

"(Signed) Napoleon."

Metz, Aug. 7—3:30 A. M.—My communications have been interrupted with Marshal McMahon. I am going to place myself in the centre of the position.

(Signed) Napoleon.

Metz, Aug. 7—4:30 A. M.—Major General of the Army to Minister of Interior: After a series of engagements, in which the enemy brought heavy forces into the field, Marshal McMahon was forced to fall back from his French line.

The corps of Gen. Frossard had to fight yesterday from 2 in the afternoon with the entire army of the enemy. Having held his position until 6 o'clock, he ordered a retreat, which was made in good order.

(Signed) Le Bœuf.

Details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of *élan*. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory, and a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears imminent.

In the presence of this grave news, our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and the energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing Paris with all possible haste in a state of defense.

In order to facilitate the execution of military preparations we declare the capital in a state of siege. There must be no faintheartedness, no division. Our resources are immense. Let us pursue the struggle without flinching—the country will be saved.

Paris, 7th August, 1870, 10 P. M.
By order of the Empress Regent.
(Signed)
M. Ollivier, Minister of Justice.
Duke DeGrammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
M. Chevandier DeValdrome, Minister of the Interior.
M. Dreoles, Minister of Finance.
Gen. Vicomte DeJean, Minister of War *ad interim*.

Metz, Aug. 7.—8:30 A. M.—That we may hold our position here, it is necessary that Paris and France should consent to great efforts of patriotism. Here we are, without our confidence, but the trial is hard.

MacMahon, after the battle of Kirkshoffen, retired, at the same time covering the road to Nancy.

The corps of General Frossard, which suffered severely, is taking energetic measures for defence. The Major-General is in front.

General Headquarters, Metz, Aug. 7—11 A. M.—Concentration of the troops continues without obstacle. All active hostilities seem to have ceased.

Metz, Aug. 7—6:20 A. M.—During the fighting yesterday the Prussians fired upon the ambulances at Forbach and set fire to the town. The third corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by only two divisions from other corps.

The corps of Gens. Admiraault and Failly were not in the fight.

The contest commenced at one o'clock and at first appeared to be of little consequence, but soon large masses of troops hidden in the woods attempted to turn our position. At five o'clock the Prussians appeared as if they had been repulsed and given up the attack, but a fresh corps arriving to the assistance of the Prussians from Werden, Gen. Frossard was obliged to retire.

The troops which got separated yesterday are concentrating around Metz.

In the battle near Fretchenhausen, near Worth, Marshal McMahon had the support of five divisions of Gen. Failly's corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to rejoin their corps.

Details of this battle are still very vague.

It is said that many cavalry charges were made, and that the Prussians had mitrailleuses at Kagelspitzen, which did us much harm.

Paris, Aug. 7—Evening.—Official advices from Metz, Aug. 6, say Marshal McMahon has not had time to send reports to his headquarters. He simply writes that he is in good position, and he has been joined by another corps d'armée from Metz.

The *Moniteur du Soir* has the following: "We have received a rumor of an engagement. Gen. Frossard is reported to be in Paris. The Minister of the Interior will resign. It is confirmed that there is a heavy concentration of troops on the Baden side of the Rhine, which the French watch closely."

Paris, Aug. 7, via London.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet on Thursday, the 11th inst.

A dispatch from the Emperor, announcing McMahon's defeat and separation from the main army, has caused the utmost consternation.

According to the Emperor, however, all may yet be retrieved.

La Liberté bids the people of France to arise *en masse* and repel the invaders.

The dispatch from the Emperor is dated 3:30 A. M. Sunday, and says:

Communication with McMahon having been severed, nothing was received from him till last evening. Gen. Le Bœuf.

Le Bœuf then announced that McMahon's loss was great in the battle, but that his retirement was effected in good order.

"On the left the action began at about 1 o'clock in the morning, but was not serious until several masses of the enemy had concentrated, before which the second corps momentarily held its ground. Between 6 and 7 in the evening the masses of the enemy became more compact, and the second corps retired on the heights. To-night all is quiet. I go to the centre of the position."

Paris, Aug. 7.—A private dispatch is said to have been received announcing that a corps of Baden troops had crossed the Rhine above Basle.

Metz, Aug. 7.—The morale of our troops is excellent this morning.

It is impossible to give the exact figures of our losses.

Gen. Coffiniere is organizing defensive measures.

Three corps here are still able to give the enemy much trouble, and stop his onward movement.

Paris, Aug. 7.—The *Journal Officiel* says the defence of Paris is assured.

It would require an army of half a million to invest its fortifications, while 20,000 men would suffice to defend them, and there are troops enough now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison, together with the sailors from the fleet, which could be procured. The Garde Nationale, the Garde Municipal and firemen would make up a solid army of one hundred thousand.

Paris is free from danger.

London, Aug. 7.—The position taken by England in regard to Belgium is approved by Prussia.

Washington, Aug. 7.—A train approaching the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, ran off the track yesterday. Twelve passengers were killed and twenty wounded. No ladies were hurt.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug 7.—Geo. W. Brooks, Judge of the United States District Court in the District of North Carolina, has issued writs of *habeas corpus* for all citizens now held by Kirk under order of Gov. Holden, to appear before him at Salisbury, where he opens court to-morrow.

The United States Marshal leaves to-night to serve the writs.

The State has gone Democratic by a large majority, and from all appearances the Democrats have a two-thirds majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The Democrats also have elected five out of the seven Congressmen.

Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, was arrested at his home in Hillsboro, Orange county, which county has never been declared in a state of insurrection, by a detachment of Holden's militia, from Alamance county. All agree that there was not a shadow of authority for such a proceeding.

New York, Aug. 7.—Great interest is felt in the international yacht race to-morrow. Business among the Rim, etc., will be largely suspended. Popular feeling seems to hope for the success of the yacht America.

The immigration last week was only 2001, showing that the war is having a great effect.

A U. S. official has commenced suits against a hundred grocers in Brooklyn for selling molasses without stamps.

Mobile, Aug. 7.—The *Register* of this morning publishes a letter from Gen. W. [illegible] Colmans [illegible] in the race for Governor [illegible].

Cincinnati, Aug. 7.—[illegible] falling.

London, Aug. 8—Noon.—Consols 90¼; bonds [illegible]; [illegible].

Liverpool.—Consols [illegible]; bonds [illegible].

Liverpool, Aug. 8—Noon.—Cotton [illegible]; uplands [illegible]; Orleans [illegible]; estimated sales 12,000 bales.

Later.—Cotton market buoyant; estimated sales [illegible] bales; upland 8½d; Orleans [illegible]; [illegible] 7s 10d; [illegible] 9s 3d; tallow 44s 3d.

Frankfort, Aug. 8.—Bonds buoyant, 88.

Paris, Aug. 8.—Gen. [illegible] telegraphs the following particulars of the contest between Von Goeben and the French force under Gen. Frossard:

"The fight was opened on our side by the 14th Division, which was subsequently reinforced by artillery and cavalry. A fierce and bloody struggle raged along the line between Saarbrucken and Forbach, lasting until night.

"The Heights of Spicheren were carried at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy thrown back on Forbach. Meanwhile, our 15th Division had advanced from Voeklingen, taken Rossel, and reached Forbach at nightfall, when a broken division of the French army being driven upon that point, their baggage and camp equipage, and many prisoners, were taken."

London, Aug. 8.—The Prussians claim that they will have 300,000 men on the theatre of war by this evening.

Rumors of the purchase of the Stevens battery by Russia is discredited here.

Paris, Aug. 7.—Special to the New York *Times*: I learn on the very best authority that Italy sends 85,000 troops this week to aid France, and it is believed in official quarters that Austria will also send a contingent at once.

In the battle of Haghenau, noon 6th, Gen. Colson, Gen. McMahon's Chief of Staff, was killed by his side.

Gen. Raoult is missing.

Preparations are going on at Metz for a vigorous defence.

The *Picayune* of Monday evening contains these special dispatches:

London, Aug. 8.—There has been a seizure of thirteen million francs on the French border belonging to Jewish bankers. The seizure has incensed financial circles throughout Europe.

A weekly mail service has been established between Antwerp and the United States.

The Prussian iron-clad Harmonia narrowly escaped the French cruisers off the Elbe.

The Paris *Figaro* vigorously protests against the suppression of army correspondence.

Wolff's agent in Paris barely escaped from a mob in the Rue Vivienne. He was taken for a Prussian spy.

Irish demonstrations in favor of France, in Tipperary, were dispersed by the police. The crowd united in singing the Marseillaise.

The forts and harbors about Frankfort-on-the-Main are being rapidly armed with 300 pounders.

Forbach is still held by the Prussians.

Napoleon telegraphs to Paris as follows: "The soldiers are full of courage, coolness and confidence; but severe trials require great sacrifices, efforts and patriotism."

Ollivier announced to the crowd in front of his residence that the author of false news, when arrested, would be punished.

The *Times*, of this morning, says: "France is in a critical position, and it may be questioned whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties."

New York, Aug. 8.—Under the excitement of the French defeat, cotton has advanced. Low middling is quoted at 18. Spot cottons are firm. September deliveries are reported at 18¼.

The gold market is active and feverish, ruling at 19¼.

Sterling has declined. Brown's sterling is quoted at 9½.

Advices from Liverpool report cotton active and advanced ⅛d.

U. S. bonds, in London, have advanced 2 per cent.

New York, Aug. 8.—It is reported here that a levy *en masse* has been ordered in France.

London, Aug. 8.—Napoleon has established his headquarters midway between Paris and Metz.

Every male person at Metz pressed into service.

Prussian army now marching into the heart of France.

Louisiana Intelligence.

From Iberia Parish.—The Iberia *Times* of the 30th ult., reports that wet weather continues, at present writing, although from appearances we believe the rainy season is nearly over. Some planters report that the rain has caused many forms to fall off, yet if the worm is not developed, the prospect now is, that as much cotton will be made as can be picked.

Sugar cane never promised better than this season; yet, after the disappointment in the yield of last year, the planters say they will not be over-sanguine. From nearly a week's observation of the crops however, we have come to the conclusion that this will be the most fruitful year since the war, for an abundant corn crop may now be considered made, and since cotton has already commenced opening, the worms will have to appear soon to cut short our expectations.

Rapides Parish.—The past week has been one of continued showers, from one to four daily—entirely too much for the good of the cotton crop and ruinous on fodder pulling. However, as yet we hear of no serious injury to the cotton plant, which we still report as the finest of the fine, and otherwise doing well. Dry, sunny weather is needed from now out to the gathering season and for good picking. As for the caterpillars we begin to believe they are somewhat too late, should they come at all, to do us any harm. The cane is also very fine, promising much better than last year.

The Rome *Courier* learns that the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is now completed to within fifteen miles of Elyton, and is rapidly progressing. They still have a large number of negroes employed, and about four hundred Chinese. The latter are considered a success. They are a little awkward, and quite peculiar in their ways, but show an unmistakable disposition to please and conform to all necessary regulations.

Father Hyacinthe.

The *Christian Union* says the position of this gentleman is generally misunderstood, in consequence of a false report by the Atlantic cable that he had been "secularized" by a dispensation of the Pope—that is, relieved from the obligations as a member of the "regular" or monastic clergy, and restored to good standing as an ordinary priest. In a letter just received from him by the Rev. L. W. Bacon, he speaks as follows:

"I observe, with regret, that there prevails in some quarters in America a false idea of my position. It is now just what it was when I was with you. In order to obtain, at the present time, the privilege of being relieved from my monastic engagements, and included in the secular clergy, I should have to pass under the yoke of the party dominant at Rome, and renounce my deepest and honest convictions.

"I have told you nothing of the Council. Evidently we are approaching a solution, but the struggle is so violent, on either side, that it is impossible thus far to say what the solution will be—the definition of infallibility, or the non-definition, or a compromise upon some vague and mitigated form of statement.

"Whatever may be the event on this particular point, a profound movement of reaction against Papal absolutism has been roused in the heart of Catholic Christendom, which, sooner or later, must have important results.

"God reigns, and he knows how to make the passions and errors of men subservient to His own sublime purposes.

"*Adieu. Courage et confiance!*

"Hyacinthe."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Radical State Nominating Convention.—This Convention assembled yesterday, at the Mechanics' Institute, at 12 M. It was called to order by Mr. Packard, chairman of the State Central Committee.

On motion of Postmaster Lowell, Lieut. Governor Oscar J. Dunn was elected President *pro tem.*, and on motion of another member, Lieutenant Colonel Ingraham, also colored, was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

On taking the chair the Lieutenant Governor thanked the Convention for the compliment paid to him, and observed that "from the quantity of log-rolling he saw going on all the morning, he had no idea he would have been selected for the position."

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of H. Lott, P. G. Deslonde, E. Harper, T. B. Shanks, J. H. Burch, W. H. Green and — Barnes.

The chair also appointed as a Committee on Permanent Organization: W. H. Green, Charles W. Lowell, Oscar Crosier, A. B. Harris, G. Y. Kelso, E. Pintado and Thomas J. Johnson.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again at noon, to-day.

The Digby Child.—The police, guided by the letter received by the Governor from the Chief of Police in Cincinnati, have been several days vainly searching for the lost child of Mr. Digby. The information contained in the letter was given to the chief, by a man named P. J. Graw, residing in Cincinnati, who would not impart it until promised the reward offered. He described and named the persons concerned in the kidnapping and gave a circumstantial account of how the child was moved from house to house, and from place to place to keep her in concealment. The police not being able to discover a single word of truth in the statement, Superintendent Badger yesterday telegraphed the Cincinnati Chief to let him know where or how Graw obtained his knowledge. The answer received was that Graw obtained it by consulting a fortune teller!! So there is no longer hope from that quarter, whence so much was expected.

The Dog Slaying Business.—The system of hunting dogs on the street and impounding them until a general execution takes place has been abandoned by the police, who, to effect the same object, scatter poisoned sausages. Mr. M. Delaney, No. 351 Rampart street, complains to the chief that his dog, "his sole defense," he says, "I have against intruders," was poisoned by one of the sausages yesterday by the patrolmen on the beat.

Drowned.—An unknown colored man fell into the Old Basin, on Sunday night, and was drowned. The body was recovered last evening.

Fatal Accident.—A veteran policeman, whose name is George Barnard, and who has been driving the "Black Maria" upon which the vehicle into the Workhouse yesterday did not [illegible], was [illegible] the arch of the gate way, he was knocked off the [illegible] and died shortly after from the injury he received.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Monday Evening, August 8, 1870.

There was scarcely any movement in the money market to-day, all parties seeming to await further developments with regard to the European war. We therefore repeat our previous quotations, viz: A1 paper with unquestionable collaterals 11@12 ℔ cent ℔ annum, do without collaterals 1@1¼ per month, second class 2@3 ℔ cent ℔ month, mortgage paper 10@12 per annum according to class.

Gold opened at 118¾@118⅞ (against 119 at New York) and after touching 119 closed at 117⅝@118¼ (against 118⅞ at New York). The sales embraced $5000 at 117⅞, $10,000 and $10,000 at 118, $7000 at 118⅞, $10,000 at 118¾, $20,000 and $25,000 at 118⅞, and $20,000 at 119. Nothing done in silver. American half dollars are quoted at 111@113.

There was no movement in Foreign Exchange. In the absence of any sales in the Cotton or Produce markets on foreign account there are no bills making and the banks are reluctant to draw. We quote nominally Sterling 128@129 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 130 for bank, and France 4.25¼ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was very dull, but rates exhibited no variation. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ ℔ cent, premium, and the sales of commercial include $5000 sight on New York at 3-16, and $20,000 at ¼ premium.

In Stocks we have to report 205 shares Sugar Shed at $25, 50 and 100 shares Slaughter-House at the reduced rate of $18 ℔ share.

Nothing of any movement was reported in Warrants. Dealers bought State at 70c for new and 90c for old, and Metropolitan Police at 25½@26c, and sell the former at 72c for new and 90c for old, and the latter at 26@26½c.

A round amount of City Treasury Notes are offering. Dealers buy small sums at 80c, and sell at 82c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, August 8, 1870.

Cotton.—The sales to-day were confined to 200 bales, mostly taken by two buyers. Nothing transpired to establish quotations. Low middling sold at 18c.

On Thursday last we quoted inferior at 7¾@8—c, low ordinary at 9@10¼c, ordinary at 11@12¼c, good ordinary at 15@15¼c, low middling at 16¼@17c, middling at —@17¼c, and strict middling at 18@—c. Strict ordinary has since sold at 13¼c, good ordinary at 14¼, low middling at 16, and strict at 16¼c, but not to a sufficient extent to serve as a basis for quotations.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales		[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	
Arrived previously	[illegible]	
Supplemental, etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Cleared to-day	none	
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

Receipts proper since Friday evening 497 bales, against 411 for the corresponding time last week, and 164 last year, and since September 1st, 1,130,094 bales, against 794,770 last year.

Sugar and Molasses.—Only 10 hhds Molasses were received this morning, no Sugar. A lot of 38 hhds fully fair Sugar sold at 12¼c ℔ lb. The market is firm, with a very light stock, and we quote 10@10⅞ ℔ lb for common Sugar, 11@11¾c for fair, 12@12⅛ for fully fair, 13c for prime, 13¼@13½c for yellow clarified, 14@14¼c for white. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 10¼@12½c for yellows, 12@14c for white. Plantation fermenting Molasses is quoted at 30@35c ℔ gallon, city refinery rebolled 20@25c, syrup $1. There is no movement in Cuba Molasses.

Arrivals from the West.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of Saturday.

Flour.—The market is dull, but prices are firm and unchanged. There is some inquiry for export, and negotiations are pending for a large lot. The sales to-day comprised 1200 bbls, of which 50 superfine at $5 25, 100 double extra at $5 75, 175 do. at $5 12¼, 100, 100 and 100 treble extra at $7 ¾, 100 do. at $6 40, 25 treble extra at $6 50, 100 choice extra at $6 50, do. at $6 40, 75 do. at $6 50, and 10 do. at $6 75 ℔ bbl.

Corn—Is in light supply and prices are very firm, although there is not much doing. 1250 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 poor white at $1 05; 350 yellow mixed and 200 yellow $1 15; 200 white at $1 22 and 150 do. at $1 12½ ℔ bushel.

Oats—Are in light supply, with a moderate demand and firm prices. 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 200 and 200 St. Louis at 53c; 200 at 56c and 57c; 250 and 250 do. at 57c; 100 do. at 58c, and a small lot of Galena at 58c ℔ bushel.

Bran—Is in light supply and firm at 97½c ℔ 100 lb.

Hay—Is also in light supply and firm. Prime Western commands $32 50@35 ℔ ton; choice $35.

Pork—Is very dull at $31 50@31 75 ℔ bbl for mess at wholesale; at retail $32 is obtained.

Bacon—Shoulders are retailing at 15¼c; clear rib sides 18¼c; clear sides 19¼c ℔ lb. Sugar-cured hams are in good supply and limited demand. They are quoted at 25¾@26¼c ℔ lb.

Lard—Is in request. The supply is light and tierces are firm at 17¼@17¾c; kegs 19c ℔ lb.

Dry Salt Meat—Is quoted at wholesale at 14¼c, and jobbing at 15c ℔ lb.

Breakfast Bacon—Western is quoted at 20c; Northern 22c ℔ lb.

Louisiana Rice—There is very little here and only a small local business doing. We continue to quote nominally 10c ℔ lb for choice, 9@9½c for prime, 8¼@8c for ordinary.

Whisky—The stock is large, and there is very little demand. We quote nominally 92½c@$1 05 ℔ gallon for rectified; $1 05@1 10 for proof, and $1 05@$1 30 for pure Bourbon.

Butter—Choice is in demand at 30@38c ℔ lb for Western, and 37c for Goshen. Common Northern sells at 30@33c.

Louisiana Rock Salt—Turk's Island grade is selling at $13 ℔ ton; Liverpool grade, coarse, $1 40, fine, $1 60 ℔ sack. Delivered at Brashear to Texas steamers $8 ℔ ton less than New Orleans prices.

Corn Meal—Is in fair supply and moderate demand at $4 75@5 ℔ bbl for kiln-dried from the landing, and $5@5 25 from store.

Broom Corn—Is selling at 6@7c ℔ lb for common; 7@8c for medium; 8@10c for good mixed, and 10c for prime hurl.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, August 8, 1870.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings and [illegible] Sheep.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings and [illegible] Sheep.

On hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, 1215 Sheep and 18 Milch Cows.

Tex Beeves, corn fed, ℔ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, choice, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn fed quality, ℔ hd.	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Hogs ℔ lb gross	[illegible]
Corn Hogs ℔ lb gross	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows (choice) ℔ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ℔ head	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ℔ hd	[illegible]
Yearlings, ℔ head	[illegible]
Calves, ℔ head	[illegible]
Goats, ℔ head	[illegible]

LOST CHILD.
FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
$1000 Offered by the Gov. of Louisiana. $500 Offered by the Father of the Child.

On Thursday evening, the 9th of June, about 7 o'clock, the only daughter of Thomas Digby, residing on Howard street, near Poydras, was stolen by two colored women.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHILD.
She is little over seventeen months old on the 10th day of June. She had rather a thin face and delicate features, small mouth, fair complexion, round blue eyes, which she had a trick of rolling; she had very light hair, which did not curl, and a faint spot on one side of the back of her head, produced by a boil which will remain so for many months before the hair will grow on it. She answers to the name of Moll or Mollie, and called herself Doda, trying to imitate her father. She always called her daughter. She can say a few words, like Mama, Papa, Rosy, Nelly, but cannot put words together in a sentence. She walks well and even dances.

DESCRIPTION OF THOSE WHO ABDUCTED HER.
She was taken by a light mulattress, about 25 years of age, very tall and thin, with a pretty face and straight features, almost like a white woman's. She had on a [illegible] hat, trimmed with brown ribbon.

She was accompanied by a short, thick set black woman (apparently older than the mulattress,) who had a scar over one eye.

Though it was reported, it is not certain that she was called Martha. Steamboatmen, railroadmen, policemen, citizens, are requested to try and remember if they have seen such persons.

The fire bells were ringing at the time they took the child. If the one who took her are afraid to bring her back to her father's house, let them leave her in any church, or at the door of any respectable family, with the name of her father pinned on her.

The money will be sent to any place named, and no effort will be made to prosecute the offenders. Mothers! brothers! friends! every human being with a heart in his bosom, help us to find our darling child—our only little daughter!

THOMAS DIGBY,
Howard street, between Poydras and Lafayette.

All newspapers in Louisiana and throughout the United States are requested to copy this advertisement.

TO THE EAST! VIA LOUISVILLE AND Ohio & Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road and the splendid equipment for passenger travel makes this the BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI, AND All Points East and North East. 3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY With direct connections from the South for Cincinnati, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Co., corner 4th and Main Sts., also at Galt House and Louisville and Willard Hotels.

N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and Points East via this line are good on Mail Line Steamers and Mail Line Tickets are good on the Road.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, G. P. & Ticket Ag't, St. Louis. — J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOS. DORWIN, Gen'l Southern Ag't, Louisville.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP — Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages.
It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.
Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Notice to Gas Consumers.
Office of the N. O. Gas Light Co., New Orleans, August 4th, 1870.
THE PUBLIC is hereby cautioned against all parties claiming to be employed by this Company, who cannot produce a written certificate of the fact under seal, signed by the General Superintendent.
No employee is allowed to deal in Gas Burners or apparatus of any description.
THEOBALD FORSTALL, Gen'l Supt, pro tem.

Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY, a good WET NURSE, child [illegible]. Apply to C. CAVAROC, No. [illegible].

To Rent.
THE BRICK RESIDENCE situated at the northeast corner of Bourbon and Barracks streets, with gas fixtures, bath room, etc. The house in perfect order. Apply to C. Dufour, No. 70 Bienville street.

Notice.
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. Office of the General Superintendent, New Orleans, June 8, 1870.
FROM and after this date their will be no change of cars between New Orleans and Cincinnati, [illegible] cars leaving the fast train going through to Louisville. Sleeping Cars to Louisville.
E. D. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

Soda Water.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.
REFERRING to my card of April 29th, I hereby announce a FURTHER REDUCTION in the price of Soda Water of Fifty Cents per Fountain, making it from this date at One Dollar per Fountain, including carbonate. T. B. WATERMAN, [illegible] street, near Common.

P. & R. De Vergès,
DEALERS IN
ANTHRACITE, CANNEL AND PITTSBURG COAL,
No. 170 Gravier, and 39 Dauphine Streets.
Families, Planters, Steamboats and Cotton Presses, supplied at the lowest market prices.

Notice to Coal Dealers.
THE public is hereby notified that I have REMOVED my COAL YARD from No. 39 Dauphine street to No. [illegible] Canal, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, where all orders will be taken as usual and promptly attended to, and sale of coke. No. 162 Gravier street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
J. M. PETERSON.

MAGNOLIA GARDEN,
(BAYOU BRIDGE,)
Opposite the Depot of the Esplanade Street Cars.
OWING to the great want experienced in this city for a Respectable Family Garden for Pic-Nics, the undersigned has, through the inducement of numerous solicitations, concluded to open this beautiful place as a Public Resort for Families, and promises, with the accommodation that he can afford, to make it the most popular and respectable in the South. A band of accomplished Musicians, lately arrived from Europe, will discourse the best of Music every afternoon.
For Pic-Nics, or any Associations who wish the exclusive use of the place for a day, or a few days, the most liberal inducements will be offered.
GEO. MERZ, Proprietor.

AD. CARRIERE. — EMILE CARRIERE.
A. CARRIERE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Importers of Wines, Brandies, Etc.,
No. 8.........BIENVILLE STREET.........No. 8.
CONSTANTLY on hand CLARET in casks and boxes for the trade and family use; PORTO and SHERRY; OLIVE OIL, etc.
Exchange on sight and on time in sums to suit purchasers, on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and payable in other principal cities of France, always on hand.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments to their friends in Liverpool, London, Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

M. ELIE,
16.........ROYAL STREET.........16
HAS always on hand, a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments, strings, etc., at moderate prices. PIANOS tuned.

$1000 REWARD
For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 30 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists. Laboratory—142 Franklin street, Baltimore, Md.

V. BIRI,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WILLOWWARE,
Wagons, Cradles, Market-Baskets, Work-Baskets, Chairs, Clothes-Baskets, Etc.
Importer of German and French Fancy Baskets, etc.
166 and 168 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Trusses and Braces.
THE following highest premiums awarded to J. H. SPILLMANN, manufacturer and fitter, 35 Baronne street, New Orleans, at the Fourth Louisiana State Fair, 1870:
Diploma for best and most comfortable Truss for both sexes.
Best child's Truss; best Truss pad; best Umbilical Trusses.
Best shoulder Brace.
Best assortment of good Trusses.
Also, Diploma for the best display of Orthopedic Apparatus.
J. H. Spillmann, inventor and patentee of Trusses without SPRINGS, BACK PADS, or the TRUSS OF LEG STRAPS.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will receive prompt attention.

Removal.
FROM this date I have Removed my Drug Store from No. 121 to No. 91 Chartres street, where I will be pleased to receive the continued patronage of my friends.
A. SCHWAB, Druggist, 91 Chartres street.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
(VIRGINIA.)
Gen. R. E. Lee.........President.
THE next session will begin September 15th, and end June 22d. For Catalogue for 1870, containing full particulars, apply to the CLERK OF FACULTY, Lexington, Va. July 4, 1870.

City Taxes.
THE attention of delinquent Tax Payers is particularly called to the notice at the head of the [illegible] published in the official journal.
[illegible] WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

Notices.
THE Commercial firm heretofore existing under the name and style of LABOUISSE & SPRINGER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] liquidation of the business of the firm.

Special Notice.
N. O., J. & G. N. and MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILWAY.
PERSONS buying tickets at the office corner of Camp and Common streets, can have their baggage checked from their residence to any point North, East or West, without extra charge.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PEABODY,
Vivian, Florence, Irving, Stanley, Dickens, Burlingame, Gladstone, Windlow, Saratoga, Lorne, Napier and Derby SHIRT COLLARS, of the finest Linen, 3-ply and 4-ply—all new styles. Look at them in the show cases at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.
LEIGHTON'S Cheap and Popular Shirt Store.

Bosoms.
EXTRA Large and Long Fine Linen, French made SHIRT BOSOMS, well adapted to the taste of our Southern Creole gentlemen. An immense stock just received and for sale at six for five dollars or one dollar each. Only look at them in the show case at LEIGHTON'S Great and very popular Shirt Store, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.

These Flowing Bosom Shirts.
Another Large Lot Now Ready.
[illegible] Linen Bosom SHIRTS for $[illegible].
[illegible] Fair Bosom SHIRTS for $[illegible].
[illegible] Fancy SHIRTS for $[illegible].
[illegible] Colored SHIRTS for $[illegible].
Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, equally as cheap, at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets.
CHARLES LEIGHTON.

The Fair.
LEIGHTON SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.
The two highest premiums were awarded to him for the best made SHIRTS to-day, April 28, 1870.
One was made by Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and the other hand made.
Our Shirt Factory is at the corner of Canal and St. Charles street, New Orleans.

The Imperishable Perfume!
As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after they are used, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance.

CORKS. CORKS. CORKS.
Francisco Lladó & Co.,
IMPORTERS of Spanish CORKS and CORK WOOD, 121 and 123 Maison Lane, corner of Water street, New York.
All kinds of Champagne Corks always on hand at reduced rates.
[illegible] and Andalusia, Spain, [illegible].

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.
New Orleans, May 23, 1870.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following Statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1870:

Fire Premiums for year	[illegible]	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount earned Premiums		[illegible]
Reinsurance and return Premiums		[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Losses paid and estimated as follows:		
Fire	[illegible]	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	
Taxes paid and estimated	[illegible]	
Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest, etc., less discount, etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leaving net profits		[illegible]
The Company have the following assets:		
Bills receivable	[illegible]	
Loans on bonds and mortgages	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]	
Loans on pledge of stocks on call equal to cash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]	
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]	
Consolidated City Bonds	[illegible]	
City Bonds	[illegible]	
Bank and other Stocks cost $[illegible]	[illegible]	
Due for premiums in course of collection		[illegible]
		[illegible]
The Company have also Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds	[illegible]	
Forfeited Scrip	[illegible]	
Loan Interest on Scrip	[illegible]	

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of May, 1870. A. SEMMLEY, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at Six Per Cent. in cash on all its outstanding Certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash the issue of 1866 to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Eighty Per Cent. on the Earned Premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
C. T. BUDDECKE, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Thomas A. Adams, C. T. Buddecke, P. H. Foley, A. G. Ober, P. Sienne, A. Elmer Bader, Samuel M. Kennedy, Samuel R. Newman, J. J. Gerrard, A. Thompson, John Phelps, E. H. [illegible].

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
Sixteenth Annual Statement.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total Premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1870		[illegible]
Viz: Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unearned and Return Premiums, Reinsurances and Rebates on Premiums		[illegible]
Net earned premiums		[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Expenses, profit and loss, etc	[illegible]	
Interest on outstanding Scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net profit		[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value: City and other Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, Real Estate, Scrip of Insurance Companies, Bills Receivable on Mortgages, Bills Receivable on Pledges, etc., Premiums in course of Collection, Cash on hand and in Europe — [illegible].

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of March, 1870.
F. CHA. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 4th May next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed, and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 4th May next, from which date all interest thereon will cease.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums entitled to participation, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of June next.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Charles Briggs, Ant. Carriere, Jas. A. Fondick, E. Brugier, Chas. Lanna, F. Anderson, Alfred Averny, A. Pernion, Geo. W. Dunbar, T. P. Hardemeyer, Geo. W. Hynson, Arch'd Montgomery, Henry J. Voss, Geo. Jonas, Chas. Weisbaar, A. R. Montgomery, A. Lessert, Frank Williams, Thomas Byrne, Jos. B. Wolfe, George Fosser, Andrew Stewart, L. F. Pothier, E. Piaggio, Dan'l Hart, W. C. Black, Jos. Gardner, W. M. Hunt, Chas. Howard, J. A. Carriere, [illegible].

Grand Isle Hotel.
GULF SHORE, LOUISIANA.
THE above popular Hotel will be opened by the undersigned June 4, 1870.
No pains or expense have been spared to make it the most pleasant seaside watering place. Its surf bathing, salt breezy atmosphere, and abundance of fish and oysters need no comment. The bar and table have been newly arranged with the best of everything the market affords. Sleeping and yachts are always ready for fishing and pleasure parties.
The new and swift steamboat, Col. D. S. Cage, will run on Tuesdays and Saturdays, leaving Harvey's Canal at 8 o'clock A. M., and going to the wharf in eight hours. Meals must be directed to care Glass Box 1651, N. O. P. O.
Terms $3 per day, $15 per week, $50 per month. Children and servants half price.
For more particulars apply to ED. DEICLOUX, 77 Carondelet street, second floor.
B. MARGOT, Proprietor.

MANHOOD:
How Lost! how Restored!
Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents.
A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4586.
Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

Hall's Safe & Lock Co.'s Safes.
AWARDED THE BLUE RIBBON
AT THE
LOUISIANA STATE FAIR,
APRIL, 1870.
FOLGER & CO.,
37.........MAGAZINE STREET.........37
Agents for
HALL'S DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES,
HALL'S VICTOR, CHRONOMETER, NOVELTY and CRESCENT BANK LOCKS.
HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED BURGLAR PROOF SAFES have been pronounced, by the best New Orleans mechanics, superior to any ever made. They NEVER FAILED to obtain the HIGHEST PREMIUM wherever exhibited.
HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE PROOF SAFES have NEVER FAILED to preserve their contents, although hundreds have been subjected to severe tests.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO., 44 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO., 44 Tchoupitoulas st.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Chalmette brands. A. THOMSON & CO., 44 Tchoupitoulas street.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO., 44 Tchoupitoulas street.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades of Plantation. A. THOMSON & CO., 44 Tchoupitoulas street.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads. A. THOMSON & CO., 44 Tchoupitoulas street.

To Sugar Planters.
New Sorghum Kettles—Founder's Price.
MR. NELSON FOUCHE informs Planters that he can attend to them at the [illegible] of the above, with either coal or wood as fuel, that he makes [illegible]. Cane juice to be boiled in half the usual time, and very fine sugar is made by kettles without a [illegible]. Evaporation is so rapid as to [illegible]. The kettles are made from 4 to [illegible] in diameter.
—REFERENCES—
Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., 162 Magazine street, where I have repaired coal kettles; L. Millaudon, 86 Commerce street; E. Villeré, 168 Rampart street; A. Byrne, Parish of Plaquemines; H. Vallade, Parish of St. John Baptist; J. W. Millar, Parish of St. Bernard; M. Morgan, New Orleans; A. Bienvenu, Parish of St. Bernard; V. Boudousquie.
For further particulars apply to
NELSON FOUCHE, [illegible] street, New Orleans.

STEAMSHIPS.
For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
MISSISSIPPI.........Capt. W. P. HENRY
CRESCENT CITY.........Capt. GEO. N. NORTON
GEORGIA.........Capt. M. B. CROWELL
GEN. MEADE.........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES.........Capt. H. BLANCHARD
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. H. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER.........Capt.
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship CRESCENT CITY, Geo. L. Norton, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson [illegible], on Saturday, August 13, at 8 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE.........$[illegible]
STEERAGE PASSAGE.........$[illegible]
Through Bills Lading signed to [illegible], Glasgow and Bremen.
Through TICKETS for first-class [illegible] Steamers for Liverpool and the Continent, [illegible] with Guion's Line of Steamers [illegible] from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For Freight or Passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 89 Common street.
The steamship UNITED STATES will follow—leaving SATURDAY, August 20th, at 8 P. M.

For New York.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, MARIPOSA, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship MARIPOSA, E. Kemble, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, August 13, at 8 P. M.
PASSAGE.........$60.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFRED MOULTON, 44 Carondelet street.

For Attakapas.
THE steamer PRETENDER, [illegible] master, will leave on WEDNESDAY, August 10th, at 8 o'clock A. M., taking freight for Bayou Chene, Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, Charenton, Cypremort, Jeanerette, New Iberia, Fausse Pointe and St. Martinsville. For freight or passage apply on board, or to
A. SMITH, 17 St. Louis street.
P. S. WILTZ, 44 Carondelet street.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
[illegible]
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
— AND —
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, without change. The 7 A. M. train makes close connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. Sleeping Cars at night. Custom to Grand Junction and Humboldt. The 4:45 P. M. train makes close connection with Lightning Express Trains to all points—
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—70 hours!
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run through to Humboldt, Tenn.; Cleveland, Tenn., and Louisville, Ky.
Express Train south arrives at N. O.......[illegible] A. M.
Mail Train.........[illegible] A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston—Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans—Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. — S. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. Supt. N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, G. T. A., M. C. R. R. — J. B. MOREY, G. T. A., N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
[illegible]
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans and Western Louisiana and Texas.
The Ferry Boat will leave the foot of St. Ann street, DAILY, at 7 A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.
Freight for the Opelousas, delivered at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily. Freights received from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at Algiers.
On Sundays a steam train will leave the New Depot at 6 o'clock A. M.
Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, Bayou Terrebonne, Lockport, Raceland, [illegible] and for Houma, will be transported [illegible] through merchandise [illegible].
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
No freight received after 5 o'clock.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE.
On and after May 1st, 1870, the trains will leave either end of the Road every hour. First train from the Lake at 6 o'clock A. M., and from the city at 6 o'clock A. M., and from the city at 10 o'clock P. M. [illegible] P. M. train from Lake going only to Old Depot.
A steam train will leave the New Depot on SUNDAYS, at 5 o'clock A. M.
A Horse Car will leave the Old Depot every morning, at 6 o'clock A. M. and from the Lake one hour after the last steam train.
Passengers for Bonfouca must notify the Conductor prior to departure of train.
Time to destination each way [illegible].
G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 139 CANAL STREET,
Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.
HE continues to perform all operations in dental surgery in the most approved manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform.

Dr. C. Blancke,
416 & 418.....St. Charles St.....416 & 418
GREAT REVOLUTION IN DENTISTRY!
ALUMINIUM! ALUMINIUM!
THE LATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE
GREAT SUCCESS!
DR. C. B. BLANCKE begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he will furnish Artificial Teeth, set in this newly discovered metal, executed in the most skillful and elaborate manner. The Aluminium bases are far superior to those of Gold or Silver for comfort and durability, being insured by acids.

J. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
No. 15.........Baronne Street.........No. 15
NEAR CANAL STREET.
HAVING been here more than twenty years a resident DENTIST of New Orleans, his numerous patients and his professional brethren will attest his merits as an operator.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20.
All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Duperron's office, No. 58 Bienville street, corner Royal.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

Premium Dentistry.
DR. MALONEY, 201 St. Andrew, near Magazine street, Fourth District, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is inserting durable sets of Teeth at $20. The Doctor's manner of filling decayed teeth will convert a decayed tooth into a sound one, and warranted to be serviceable for years. The greatest attention and care in regulating children's teeth. Dr. MALONEY was AWARDED the FIRST PRIZE—a gold medal—for the Best Set of Teeth made in this State.
Old Sets of Teeth remodeled and a cure $1 guaranteed.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,
DENTIST.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

BOURBON WHISKY FROM J. A. HILLER PARIS. OLD BOURBON CO. KY.

CHICKEN COCK WHISKY.
THIS Celebrated and Warranted PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, of all ages and prices, and in the best of Cooperage, is offered to the Trade, at Wholesale only, and at very low prices, and favorable terms.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
CONE, DOLHONDE & CO., Sole Agents for the South, 30 Magazine Street.

MANHOOD & WOMANHOOD.
Essays for Young Men, on the physical attraction of the sexes, and the happiness of True Marriage, when perfect manhood and perfect womanhood unite to consecrate the union. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
(Successor to Chas. Loeffler,)
GAS FITTER,
[illegible] Gas Fixtures, [illegible] of the Tudor [illegible] Company. CAST IRON CHAIRS and BRACKETS, &c. No. [illegible] street, between St. Louis and Toulouse, New Orleans.