The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE
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...RSDAY MORNING, AUG. 25, 1870.

COLD CONTRACTS ANTE-BELLUM.

The Supreme Court sitting at Monroe, during the present month, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion, decided that, a bond executed in 1858, the plaintiff is entitled to recover a judgment in full. The court remarked that the law concerning the construction and effect of an act of Congress (the legal tender act of 1862), it was bound to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States; just as in questions of local jurisprudence the Federal Courts are bound to follow the decisions of the State courts; and decided that since the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, had held that the legal tender act does not impair obligations created prior to its passage, the plaintiff was entitled to the recovery claimed in specie. The judgment was rendered in the case of Fickling, executor, vs. Marshall, executor, on appeal from Ouachita parish.

The Supreme Court of the United States has also decided in the Thorington case that contracts entered into during the war by the citizens of the Confederate States, whose association was Confederate Treasury notes, are valid contracts and must be enforced upon principles of equity. That Confederate Treasury notes is to be received and payment made according to the Supreme Court of the United States, that the Confederate States was not war, so far as such contracts are concerned, a foreign Government to the United States and that contracts, entered into in the Confederate States while hostilities existed, ought to be enforced according to the rules of International Law. It is the duty of courts of law, under those rules, to enforce all lawful contracts entered into in the disjointed territory previous to the war, just as the local Government would have done if there had been no war.

International law is a part of the law of the land. Why does not the Supreme Court of Louisiana enforce International law, and follow in such cases the Federal Court?

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR.—Walter B. Brockett, of Jefferson parish, will be recommended for the nomination of Auditor of State by the parish delegates before the State Convention to be held in New Orleans, September 11, 1870, and endorsed by the following citizens: Hon. D. Farrar, Madison parish; Hugh Lewis, do; W. R. Peck, do; F. F. Montgomery, do; Duncan F. Buie, Franklin parish; John W. Couch, do; T. O. Benton, Ouachita parish; W. H. Compton, do; Hon. Caldwell parish; Isaiah Garrison, Richlands parish; John McEnery, do; Hon. Parsoud, and others.

THE ITALY DENIED.—There was great consternation expressed by numerous parties at the alleged order of the French Government expelling all Germans from Paris. It turns out now, by an official dispatch to the authorities at Washington, that such an order was not issued. Some Prussians only being required to leave Paris for having violated the privilege of asylum, by unfriendly demonstrations against the French. The cable dispatches appear to be manipulated in the interest of the Prussians; and the amount of absolute falsehood and sensible twaddle sent over is astonishing.

MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION.—We acknowledge receipt of a card of invitation to attend the second annual fair of the Mississippi State Fair Association, to be held at Jackson on Monday, October 3, 1870, and to last for six days. Mr. J. Dickson Lodge is the Secretary of the Association.

THE FRENCH LOAN.—The telegraph has announced that the French loan of two hundred millions of dollars, four billions of francs, which was offered in Paris on Thursday last was immediately subscribed for, more could have been obtained if the Government had desired it.

THE LATE WEST FELICIANA PARISH.—Mrs. Smith, only sister of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, died at Locust Grove plantation, near Bayou Sara, on the 13th of the present month, at the age of 80 years. She was the oldest member of the family.

VERY SIGNIFICANT.—The Paris journals express significant that whereas Berlin was dominated for what King William and the victories of the 14th and 16th, Versailles at Berlin fell two francs.

The Government of Mexico is contemplating bankrupt. The salaries of enormous unpaid Government employees is deserted and the Cabinet is in pieces. Juarez cannot much longer remain in power, and after him come what? A Republic, or anarchy?

NATURE'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to color gray hair with the ordinary preparations, must choose between the fugitive and the manifestly coloring fluids. Dr. PERRY'S VITALIA, OR LIFE FOR THE HAIR, is the only preparation capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; it is transparent, limpid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

CENTRAL FERTILITY.—Nothing tends to combinal happiness, than cheerful healthy infants and children. Mrs. Winslow's Syrup is the great children's remedy; safe.

Typographical.

The distance between Metz and Verdun is thirty miles. The boundary lines of departments of Moselle (in which Metz is situated) and Meuse (on which Verdun stands) run north and south midway between these points. The portion of the department of Moselle west of Metz timbered and mountainous, but that east of Metz the country is comparatively open. Some distance west of Metz timbered also, and in some parts the forest is very dense. The Orne river flows into Moselle northwest of Metz. A short distance east of Verdun the department of the Meuse is traversed from south to north by a range of low hills called the Côtes of Argonne, which separate the valleys of the Meuse and Seine.

There are two roads from Metz to Verdun called the upper and lower roads, and the latter is the most direct, and most used. The best military maps we have examined give the names of different places on this road as follows: Metz, west as Gravelotte, St. Mars La Tour, Moulins, Regnéville, Marieville and Mars La Tour. These are all small villages or hamlets. Gravelotte and Mars La Tour can't boast the merit of Seven connections. The former is within four and the latter within six miles of Metz.

The upper road from Metz to Verdun runs off at Gravelotte to Jarny, Conflans, Parfourupt, Etaine, Hermeville, Rix and Walronville are small places on this road. There are no hamlets worthy marked between these roads, and the country is barren. From Metz to Thionville, seventeen miles, the road is a direct line to the north. Being mentioned in the dispatches, is fourteen miles northwest of Metz. None of the points mentioned are of strategetic importance, and a description of them would not be interesting.

The roads from Metz to Thionville, like those leading to France, is kept in admirable order, and bordered on either side by large shady trees. The road and railway line from Metz to Luxemburg are almost parallel at the foot of a long chain of hills reaching from Metz to the Prussian frontier. On the right of the road to the Moselle, which is very narrow in this part, and beyond are mines and smelting mills, filled principally for the outskirts of coarse and potatoes. The road from Metz to Thionville passes through a number of small villages, consisting mostly of a few poor looking houses built on either side of the high road.

WAR NOTES.

It was the intent of the Parisian Pugnacionists in preparation of the Prussian army, it is stated that a Prussian regiment recently captured among Frenchmen whose almost every man had a portrait of the Emperor executed by photography and copies sent to the front to identify in case of the capture of the Emperor.

The garrison of the fortress of Toulon are in a state of the greatest excitement. The active republicanism of Toulon are in a state of the greatest excitement. The garrison of the hospital will number 80,000 men, and has been detached for the Loire; and a regiment being thus; two companies of the forest guard; 1,000 of the gendarmerie; one battalion of the 3d regiment forming a division, 24 guns; light artillery

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Bazaine and MoMahon Ready to Assume the Offensive.

Prussian Losses at Metz, 35,000 Killed and 85,000 Wounded.

Crown Prince Reported Retreating.

MoMahon's and Bazaine's Forces Combined.

Prussian Intrigues in France.

New French Loan All Taken.

Three Villette Rioters Condemned.

Treasonable Discussion in Corps Legislatif.

Holland and Belgium Refuse Passage to Prussian Wounded.

Parisians Becoming Calmer.

Russia Unfavorable to Disarmament of France.

Agitation in Holland.

HOME NEWS.

Negro Riot in Tennessee.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 24.—*La Liberté* says Senators Mellinet and Bekic have been appointed to the Committee of Defense.

The Journals continue to blame Prince Napoleon for his absence at such a time as the present.

At a meeting of the National Guards it was resolved that no proposition of peace should be entertained while the Prussians were on French territory.

Yesterday the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif were extremely turbulent.

Answering interpellations the Ministry assured the Chambers that Paris was secure; there were 300,000 men and an officer, Ladrey, whose name was Malone. I know there were about seven or eight ladies present because they passed freely through my room in the house.

In answer to a question of the court winning says there were no facts which she had failed to disclose through any fear.

Q. Are there any facts connected with the case which you have not told in account of her territory, and did we not hasten to comply with her wishes? Who demanded for the States of the South an independent national existence? Who demanded that the sovereigns of these countries, instead of being transformed into crowned pensioners, should retain all the prerogatives of a real sovereignty, which would have been the guarantees of independence and liberty to their States? Full of respect for the qualities of these brave, honest, and laborious populations, we know that as they would not willingly entered on a truly national war, so they are powerless at this day will come when the people will perceive that we were their true friend. The Emperor said in his proclamation that he wishes the countries which compose the great Germanic nation should freely dispose of their own destinies. To deliver Germany from a foreign oppression, to conciliate with the rights of sovereigns the legitimate aspirations of the peoples, to stop the excessive development which are a menace to Europe, to preserve the Danish nationality from complete ruin, to compose an equitable and desirable peace founded on moderation, upon justice, and upon right; such is the general thought that presides in the present conflict. The war now begun is no war of ambition, it is a war for equilibrium. It is the defense of the weak against the strong, the triumph of great principles—the chastisement of unjustifiable acts. Far from obeying dictates of hatred, of hatred and revenge, we have the calmness considered by the sacredness of a duty. We appeal in all confidence to public opinion—arbiter of peoples and of kings. We desire that France may in place of putting her forces to the service of Prussian ambition and selfishness, should follow a course of wisdom and of prosperity. The future will prove the elevated views of the imperial policy, and Germans themselves will banish by rendering justice to the loyalty of France and her sovereign.

FRANCE.

It Prussia is Defeated—What Then?

From the Paris Temps of August 7.

As to the issue of the war, the advisor of King William looks forward to it with the utmost calmness—not that he affects any arrogant confidence in the military resources, but the political consequences appear to him to present little danger to his cause, even on the supposition of a striking defeat. If Prussia is victorious, he says, "she would only increase her dominion by her own advantage, but she would retake, if she thought fit, Lorraine and Alsace; she would have in France only a neighbor lessened in her military and lowered without the hope of recovery. Such a political crisis, of which it will require ten years to efface the memory, will be over—she remains incontestably in possession of the first rank among the Powers of Europe. Should Prussia, on the other hand, be beaten, what has she to lose? At the very worst the boundary of the Rhine. In point of fact her territorial integrity is not interfered with; her power of expansion as representative of the Germanic idea remains intact; her future; her internal constitution rests intact; her power and military renown will be shaken for a time, it is true, but she will remain in full possession of all the elements necessary for her recovery. For Prussia, in a word, defeat means simply loss of time; for France it would be equivalent to ruin. The first risks at the most to see her present compromised and her advance delayed, while the second plays her future and her position in the world. So reasons M. Bismarck, and it is from such arguments that he derives the calmness of mind of to-day, just as it caused him for four years to brave its unceasingly. He pipes himself on the fact that he is where and how he pleased. He has the conviction that he has, on his part, secured all the advantages on his side before beginning the game, and he thinks himself at least certain that he will not lose even if he does not succeed in winning. The calculation is worthy of the profound political man who prepared and made the Prussia of 1866; but M. Bismarck has already experienced a first surprise in seeing France acclaim the war, and her people range themselves around their government instead of separating from it. Perhaps this is not the only illusion that the disappointments which the enterprise may entail upon him, in spite of his confidence that he has foreseen everything.

HON. JOHN P. KENNEDY DEAD.—*Baltimore, Aug. 20.*—Hon. John Pendleton Kennedy, of Baltimore, died at Newport on Thursday evening. He represented the Baltimore district in Congress three several terms, and was Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore's administration. At the time of his death he was trustee of the Peabody Southern Education Fund.

Mr. Kennedy was as author of considerable distinction. "Swallow Barn" and "Rob-o' the Bowl" are two popular books from his pen.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Kidnapping of the Digby Child.—The examination of Louisa Murray, alias Follin, of Mobile, and her sister, Ellen Follin, alias Blass, of this city, both colored, charged with kidnapping the child of Mr. Thomas Digby, of this city, on the 9th of last, was concluded yesterday before Recorder Houghton, when the female is the accused being sent for trial before the First District Court, as charged—the first as principal and the latter as accessory. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 each. A colored man named Wm. Green is their bondsman.

George Blass, Ellen's child, testified that he and Miss Green ran, he having the child in his arms during the time. They ran, he says, because the officers came in in crying out for Digby's stolen child.

Minnie Green, on account of being confined in Ellen Follin's house, was examined there in her room. Her testimony was taken substantially as follows:

I reside corner of Camp and Bello Castle streets; on the 25th day of July I was brought here and left at the gate; I did not see it. This was the third day of August. On the fourth day of August I was informed by the Madam that some one had brought it here and left it at the gate; I asked no questions concerning the child, I being a stranger in the house; it was here from that time till the night previous that it was given up; I mean the day previous. That is all I know.

I was on the front gallery Sunday night, Aug. 7th; was here all that day and night.

I remember some persons visiting the house that day. They said they were Special Officers. The child was in the house at that time. They asked for a stolen child. They did not said that I remember if there were any other children in the house. This child was not shown to them that I know of. They were told that there was no child here such as they described. They did not describe the child that I heard of.

George Blass was on the gallery with me that evening. Neither of us remained on it when the officers came. I hurried in because they frightened me. George came in to get the key I supposed. I believe the officers had left when I saw him again. The names of the parties who belong here are Mrs. Blass and her four children, George, Tonny, Eugene and Belle.

The child was kept in no particular place. Went all over the house and yard. I had no conversation with Louisa Murray or Ellen Follin about this child being a stranger there. I heard Mrs. Blass (Follin) that perhaps she would have some trouble about the child, as the woman had not called for it—that she would send for a friend to see if it was the child that the policeman had described.

I got acquainted with Ellen through her sister Louisa on the 23d July. Knew Louisa since the 23d June. Got acquainted with her by going to her house in Mobile. Went there as a stranger. Came to Orleans and left in one. I went there to be quiet and retired. The driver of the carriage took me there. He was a black man. I had no knowledge of the child till the 4th day of August; the day after it was brought to Ellen's. I never heard Louisa speak of the child.

Cross-examination.—During the whole time that I was at Louisa Murray's, in Mobile, I never saw or heard anything about this child. The first I heard was that Louisa's house I would certainly have seen it as I was all over the house, never out of it one day.

I arrived at Ellen Follin's house, in New Orleans, on the 24th day of July. The child was not in Ellen's house that day; at least I did not see it. From the day of my arrival here up to the day the child was brought here I went about the house and yard free. I observed no secrecy or mysteriousness about the females of the house. If the child had been in the house from the 23d of July to the 4th of August I must have seen it. The child was not hidden away from the time it was brought here until it was given up. There were no secret places on the child's movements—it acted like the rest. I saw it every day going about freely like the other children in all parts of the house.

On the day of July, which I came here, I found Mrs. Blass and the children. No stranger was in the house. There was no lady present but I was not acquainted with her. I was informed that her name was Miss Tracy. She left here the day the child was brought.

On two occasions, after the arrest of Ellen Follin, I was visited by Captain Badger and his officers. On the first occasion there were two officers and an officer, Ludrey, whose name was Malone. I know there were about seven or eight ladies present because they passed freely through my room in the house.

In answer to a question of the court winning says there were no facts which she had failed to disclose through any fear.

Q. Are there any facts connected with the case which you have not told in account of her territory, and did we not hasten to comply with her wishes? Who demanded for the States of the South an independent national existence? Who demanded that the sovereigns of these countries, instead of being transformed into crowned pensioners, should retain all the prerogatives of a real sovereignty, which would have been the guarantees of independence and liberty to their States? Full of respect for the qualities of these brave, honest, and laborious populations, we know that as they would not willingly entered on a truly national war, so they are powerless at this day will come when the people will perceive that we were their true friend. The Emperor said in his proclamation that he wishes the countries which compose the great Germanic nation should freely dispose of their own destinies. To deliver Germany from a foreign oppression, to conciliate with the rights of sovereigns the legitimate aspirations of the peoples, to stop the excessive development which are a menace to Europe, to preserve the Danish nationality from complete ruin, to compose an equitable and desirable peace founded on moderation, upon justice, and upon right; such is the general thought that presides in the present conflict. The war now begun is no war of ambition, it is a war for equilibrium. It is the defense of the weak against the strong, the triumph of great principles—the chastisement of unjustifiable acts. Far from obeying dictates of hatred, of hatred and revenge, we have the calmness considered by the sacredness of a duty. We appeal in all confidence to public opinion—arbiter of peoples and of kings. We desire that France may in place of putting her forces to the service of Prussian ambition and selfishness, should follow a course of wisdom and of prosperity. The future will prove the elevated views of the imperial policy, and Germans themselves will banish by rendering justice to the loyalty of France and her sovereign.

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Florence Fleetwood, although dangerously ill at Hartford, writes a letter giving directions for the disposal of many missing in the present campaign.

A sentimental Frenchman wants railroading abolished, because the smoke of the locomotive kills most along the line of the road.

Galveston, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 18¼c; receipts 5 bales; exports coastwise 381 bales; stock 4077 bales.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—Flour steady, 26@ 6 3d. Wheat 8 10@ 9 1d for No. 2 red. Corn 30s for mixed. Oats—old 25@26s; new 23@24s. Rye 32@33s. Barley 31@36s. Pork 78s 6d. Lard 69s. Bacon—long middles, light 36s 6d; short middles, light 37s; heavy 36s 6d; short clear 37s 6d. Tallow 39s 6d. Cheese 74s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Rosin 10s.

Louisville, Aug. 24.—Bagging 20¼ cents. Cotton dull; middlings 18c. Flour $5 75. Wheat $1 40@1 50. Corn 65c. Rye 90c. Oats 50c. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork $20. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 18½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 16c. Butter 20@22c. Eggs 12c.

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London, Aug. 24.—Count Von Agiltrypte, Prussian Minister of Commerce, lost a son at Gravelotte.

Letters from Paris, represent that intrenchery was being rushed very briskly with every branch of the French service.

London, Aug. 24.—Prussian officers in the field don't believe that Paris will surrender. They expect an insurrection will follow their approach, resulting in the displacement of the present authorities, when peace will be easily guaranteed.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—The citizens have congratulated the Queen on the recent victories. The Queen replied that she earnestly desired peace, but letters from the field stated that the army unanimously demanded substantial guarantees for future peace before the war closes.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—On the return of one of the exiled Deputies yesterday 5000 Republicans met him at the station and escorted him to his residence.

St. Johns, Aug. 24.—Heavy fires are raging in the woods along the boundaries of New Brunswick and Maine. Several villages are suffering severely.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—Large subscriptions have been raised for the sufferers from the late fires. The Government will probably grant assistance. A large number of people are living under tents.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The Journal denies that Russia is committed against the dismemberment of France; she is, however, unfavorable to that measure.

(Special to the New York Sun.)

Paris, Aug. 24.—The Parisians accommodate themselves with difficulty to the silence the Ministry imposes; it is feared that the old policy of the Ministry only conceals some new mistake. I saw part of Bazaine's dispatch; it was in general terms, but Mrs. Blass (Follin) that perhaps she would have some trouble about the child, as the woman had not called for it—that she would send for a friend to see if it was the child that the policeman had described.

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Cross-examination.—During the whole time that I was at Louisa Murray's, in Mobile, I never saw or heard anything about this child. The first I heard was that Louisa's house I would certainly have seen it as I was all over the house, never out of it one day.

I arrived at Ellen Follin's house, in New Orleans, on the 24th day of July. The child was not in Ellen's house that day; at least I did not see it. From the day of my arrival here up to the day the child was brought here I went about the house and yard free. I observed no secrecy or mysteriousness about the females of the house. If the child had been in the house from the 23d of July to the 4th of August I must have seen it. The child was not hidden away from the time it was brought here until it was given up. There were no secret places on the child's movements—it acted like the rest. I saw it every day going about freely like the other children in all parts of the house.

On the day of July, which I came here, I found Mrs. Blass and the children. No stranger was in the house. There was no lady present but I was not acquainted with her. I was informed that her name was Miss Tracy. She left here the day the child was brought.

On two occasions, after the arrest of Ellen Follin, I was visited by Captain Badger and his officers. (On the first occasion there were two officers and an officer, Ludrey, whose name was Malone. I know there were about seven or eight ladies present because they passed freely through my room in the house.

In answer to a question of the court winning says there were no facts which she had failed to disclose through any fear.

Q. Are there any facts connected with the case which you have not told in account of her territory, and did we not hasten to comply with her wishes? Who demanded for the States of the South an independent national existence? Who demanded that the sovereigns of these countries, instead of being transformed into crowned pensioners, should retain all the prerogatives of a real sovereignty, which would have been the guarantees of independence and liberty to their States? Full of respect for the qualities of these brave, honest, and laborious populations, we know that as they would not willingly entered on a truly national war, so they are powerless at this day will come when the people will perceive that we were their true friend. The Emperor said in his proclamation that he wishes the countries which compose the great Germanic nation should freely dispose of their own destinies. To deliver Germany from a foreign oppression, to conciliate with the rights of sovereigns the legitimate aspirations of the peoples, to stop the excessive development which are a menace to Europe, to preserve the Danish nationality from complete ruin, to compose an equitable and desirable peace founded on moderation, upon justice, and upon right; such is the general thought that presides in the present conflict. The war now begun is no war of ambition, it is a war for equilibrium. It is the defense of the weak against the strong, the triumph of great principles—the chastisement of unjustifiable acts. Far from obeying dictates of hatred, of hatred and revenge, we have the calmness considered by the sacredness of a duty. We appeal in all confidence to public opinion—arbiter of peoples and of kings. We desire that France may in place of putting her forces to the service of Prussian ambition and selfishness, should follow a course of wisdom and of prosperity. The future will prove the elevated views of the imperial policy, and Germans themselves will banish by rendering justice to the loyalty of France and her sovereign.

Lay Broken.—Philip Anderson, engaged in pulling down the burned walls corner of Camp and Charles streets, had his leg broken by the falling debris about 3½ o'clock last evening.

Fire.—The fire on old Magazine street, in the Fourth District, yesterday morning, destroyed a house owned by Mr. Figerio, and nearly destroyed the adjoining house and furniture of Capt. G. H. Wilner. Capt. W. had insurance in the Merchants' office for $4000 on the house, and $2,500 on the furniture. His loss is estimated at $5,050. Dr. Doyle, who occupied part of Mr. Figerio's house had his furniture damaged about $1000. Other occupants, including Mr. Wm. Creevy, also suffered to some extent from fire or water.

Died of Injuries.—The boy James Wilson, who had his skull fractured by falling struck by a base ball bat at the Louisiana Base Ball Park last Sunday, died yesterday at the Charity Hospital of the effects of his injuries. Two boys Jeremiah and John Duggan, brothers, who it is said were either fighting or playing with each other when Wilson was struck, as is supposed, accidentally by one of them, have been arrested. It is a case of unfortunate affair, whatever the circumstances.

Admitted to Bail.—Jamie White, charged with manslaughter in killing Gus E. Tandy, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $5000. Mr. Charles Bush is his surety.

Inquest.—Coroner Avila held an inquest yesterday on the body of Joseph Sirno, aged 46 years, and a native of Spain, who shot himself Tuesday evening under the influence of mental derangement. His name was incorrectly reported Seymour.

Fatal Accident.—The little boy who was run over and killed Tuesday evening by the Louisiana & Texas Railroad cars, was named Charles Bradley. His parents reside at the corner of Alcix and Chesnut streets, Fourth District.

First District Court.—The business of this court yesterday consisted in disposing of a number of petty cases.

Johnny Christy.—Johnny, who, we remember, was formerly a news-boy in this city, is, we notice, acting stage manager for Major McGinty's troupe, in Mobile. Charles street. Besides being a clever performer as a song and dance man, etc., he essays to the championship as a tambourinist, and wants to challenge somebody.

THE POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY.—The New York *World* states that the census returns of the several districts in New York give a total population of 317,316 souls, or an average of 2003 for each district. As these districts are situated in all parts of New York, it is estimated that the average of each of the 167 districts will correspond with the average of 2003 persons, as according to the returns already filed. On this basis of calculation the entire population of New York in 1870 will amount to 334,701. The census of 1860 gave New York's population of 813,669, and the State census of 1865 a population of 726,386. The *World* alleges that this increase of 60,000 inhabitants in ten years' time is entirely too small, and also complains that the census was taken when one-fourth of the inhabitants of New York are temporarily absent at the watering places and the sea shore. Although the fact of the absence of some of the inhabitants is undoubtedly true, yet the statement that 240,000 New Yorkers have left that city is certainly exaggerated.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Mexico.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Galveston, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 18¼c; receipts 5 bales; exports coastwise 381 bales; stock 4077 bales.

Liverpool, Aug. 24.—Flour steady, 26@ 6 3d. Wheat 8 10@ 9 1d for No. 2 red. Corn 30s for mixed. Oats—old 25@26s; new 23@24s. Rye 32@33s. Barley 31@36s. Pork 78s 6d. Lard 69s. Bacon—long middles, light 36s 6d; short middles, light 37s; heavy 36s 6d; short clear 37s 6d. Tallow 39s 6d. Cheese 74s. Spirits turpentine 29s 6d. Rosin 10s.

Louisville, Aug. 24.—Bagging 20¼ cents. Cotton dull; middlings 18c. Flour $5 75. Wheat $1 40@1 50. Corn 65c. Rye 90c. Oats 50c. Provisions inactive. Mess Pork $20. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 18½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 17½c. Lard 16c. Butter 20@22c. Eggs 12c.

Memphis, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and firm. Receipts 16 bales; exports 9.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Aug. 24.—Passed up—Belle Vernon, Lookout and Rosie. Silver. River falling. Weather clear. Mercury 90.

Pittsburg, Aug. 24.—Monongahela falling, with 32 inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 96 at 5 P. M.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 24.—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.30. Wind—south, light. No arrivals or departures.

FROM QUARANTINE.

Quarantine, Aug. 24.—6 P. M.—In quarantine—Bark Isabel.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Aug. 24.—6 P. M.—Weather calm.

The United States gunboat Pilgrim, from Key West, passed up at 4 o'clock this evening.

No departures.

[Previous Disposition.]

Southwest Pass, Aug. 24.—12 M.—Barometer 29.30. Wind—south, light. No arrivals.

Sailed: Steamship Morgan.

Steigardt, Aug. 24.—The capitulation of Strasburg is not yet signed.

Carlsruhe, Aug. 24.—The Commandant of Kell protests against Strasburg firing upon Kell.

London, Aug. 24.—News of a French victory would cause a panic in the stock market here.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Prussians attacked and killed some Bavarian soldiers on the frontier.

The *Press* says; The great powers have been officially informed that peace is impossible while a prussian soldier treads French soil.

Figaro wants electric light on the ramparts of Paris.

London, Aug. 24.—I did not succeed in reaching Bazaine. The Prussians are everywhere guarding every pass. Bazaine is shut up in the Prussian net between Metz, Gravelotte and Rezonville. The river cannot be crossed from Metz to Etain. McMahon is at Chalons, after burning the camp, for Rheims. Bazaine is said to be preparing to attack the Prussians in a northern direction, but I cannot ascertain if a movement for a reconnoissance. Bazaine can see the spirit of the troops is excellent. Nearly 65,000 wounded in the battles before Metz.

London, Aug. 24.—The *Times*, correcting itself, says Count Chambrun is not certainly are not in England as previously asserted.

Disparity surrounds McMahon's movements.

The following Paris dispatches contain the latest information:

Metz is closely invested and the Prussians are in strong force west of that place.

Gen. Failly, who commanded at Chalons, has been superseded.

By new combinations Marshal McMahon is strongly posted on the plains between Chalons and Rheims. Bazaine at Metz.

McMahon commands 170,000 men, fully supplied with artillery. Sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons.

The French fleet in the Baltic have England captains and Danish skippers in their service. They have also engaged pilots by promising splendid rewards.

Havana, Aug. 24.—The *Gaceta* officially reports the capture and execution of Gen. Pedro Figueredo, Assistant Secretary of War, Gen. Modesto Fonsaga, Gen. Miguel Figueredo and Col. Fernando.

New York, Aug. 24.—The correspondent of the *Tribune* has the following from Paris by telegram as follows: Victor Hugo has been returned to us to the uniform of a house Guard.

The Picayune publishes these special dispatches:

New York, Aug. 24.—The following dispatches have been received:

Paris, Aug. 24.—*La Patrie* announced that all of Bazaine's forces have passed Sainzine in the Ardennes Mountains, by a flank movement. Other authorities state that only the 3d corps, Frossard's army, 60,000 strong, has effected a junction with Bazaine, and that McMahon is probably in the South collecting forces.

All communications continue open.

Letters describing Thursday's battle say that a part of the army under the Crown Prince appeared to be cut off from the field of the conflict, and thus saved the Prussians from utter defeat. Bazaine, therefore, really fought the three Prussian armies.

The French Government is telegraphing to America and Russia for supplies.

The Prussian fleet is in the Baltic is under sailing orders.

The London *Times* contains another report to the effect that the Empress Eugenie has written to Queen Victoria, soliciting the mediation of the British Government. This act, according to the *Times*, has caused great indignation in France.

The *Courier des Etats Un