The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1870

PROPOSED CHANGE OF STEAMBOAT LANDING.

We were not in error, it seems, in giving our readers in the Second District warning of a proposed change in the landing of cotton-loaded steamboats from Red River and other tributaries. The *Picayune*, which seems to be regarded as the organ of a society of administrators, informs us that a lengthy petition has been presented to the Council by prominent steamboat capitalists engaged in the Red River trade and cotton factorage business, asking that additional space on the levee be allotted to those boats and that the space be set apart above the Pontchartrain depot. This petition is doubtless in the interest of cotton processors and property owners above Girod street, near the levee, for there is at present abundant space for landing all the cotton which is likely to be brought to this port, between Girod and Canal streets, and between Canal and St. Louis streets. When the receipts of cotton were twice as large as they are now there was sufficient space for all that was brought to New Orleans, between the streets we have named, without going above Girod street. We do not see why the same space should not be large enough now when the crop is only one-half what it used to be. There is very little doubt that some secret motive lies at the bottom of this petition, and we therefore repeat that no time should be lost by property holders near the levee who will be injured by a removal of the cotton landing, in protesting against it. Let them also ascertain the real motive of the parties who have petitioned the Council for an extension of space, which, if granted, would probably be used as an entering wedge towards an entire abandonment by the cotton boats of that part of the levee which is adjacent to Canal street, and on either side of it. It is not only the grocery dealers and wine merchants whose establishments are near the levee, who are interested in preventing the change to which we allude. The hotels and retail dealers of Canal street, from Magazine street and the real estate owners on that street are also interested in preventing it, for the change being made, those dealers would have to move up town, and Canal street would be overtaken by the fate of the Second District.

We hope the Administrators will weigh the petition well before granting its prayer, and that they will hesitate before favoring one part of the city at the expense of another. There is no necessity whatever that the landing should be changed. We have not heard if any complaint of want of space on the levee till now, and the complaint now made is without foundation so far as we are advised or can imagine.

We acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet containing the programme of commencement exercises at the Jesuits' College, on Bienville street, for the academical year 1869-70, the names of the faculty and other college officers, the names of the students and of the members of associations connected with the institution.

We thank Dr. A. J. Sommes, formerly of New Orleans, Professor of Physiology in the Savannah Medical College, for a pamphlet containing the annual announcement of that institution.

DAVIS' INDELIBLE INK.—We have seen a specimen of the stamping done with this indelible ink, and the work is neat and, we do say, effective. Families and individuals can have their linen and other goods stamped as they wish by sending them to either of the following persons: William Morgan, 31 Poydras street; P. O. Bennett, 56 Canal street, or I. L. Jones, 72 Magnolia street. The price is reasonable, being $5 per 100 pieces, (one initial letter), a smaller number in proportion.

Thanks to the steamer B. L. Hodge No. 2 for appreciated favors. That fine boat leaves to-day at 5 o'clock P. M. for Grand Ecore, Alexandria and all intermediate landings.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations, must choose between the tardy dye and the speedy coloring fluids. Both are dirty. PARAON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; is transparent, fragrant, limpid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Louisiana Intelligence.

IBERIA PARISH.—The Iberia Times of the 20th inst. says:

Rain has been falling every day for nearly two weeks, throughout the whole parish, and cotton planters are very uneasy lest it should be cut by caterpillar. However, so far we do not know of any being seen in Attakapas. During a two days' ride last week in the Fusilier Island neighborhood, we found crops of all kinds superior to any in that region for years. In places cotton was commencing to open.

THE CRATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—Work is progressing rapidly on the track, which is graded fifteen or twenty miles this side of New Orleans, as we observed on our return from the city, Saturday week. The last place we noticed, the laborers were laying up the track was in the midst of a cane field, a few miles below Boutte station, and the grade made the corn stalks fly.—*Iberia Times.*

The French Rhine Fortifications.

Prominent among the French towns on the west bank of the Rhine is Strasbourg, containing 85,000 inhabitants, chiefly of German descent. The fortress has been lately strengthened, and the numerous outworks and detached forts, including the citadel, render it a place of great strength. A bridge here crosses the Rhine, which is strongly fortified on the French side. Though partially upon the Rhine, the town lies chiefly upon the river Ill, which is also bridged.

Further up the Ill are Colmar and Schlestadt, both strongly fortified and securing important communications.

Neu Breisach is on the Rhone Canal, a mile west of the Rhine. It has strong works, and Fort Mortier, nearer that river, is also a strong fortification.

Metz, on the river Moselle, is the most important strategic point in the eastern part of France, and has a most powerful fortress, which is yet uncompleted. The place contains 60,000 inhabitants, and garrison of 10,000 men. A strong wall with bastions surrounds it, and the fortifications are large and constructed with a view allowance for the effect of modern projectiles. They stand on four commanding sites. The river Seille meets the Moselle at this point, and, in case of a siege, the water of both streams could be raised sufficiently to inundate the low ground to the south and southwest of the town.

Montmedy, Verdun and Longwy, on the Rhine, are all strongly fortified, and near to Metz are Thionville, Bitche, Phalsbourg, within a few miles of the Prussian frontier. The river is bridged at this point, and the fortifications are strong. The Moselle furnishes the most direct line of operations between France and Prussia, and a struggle will in every probability take place for its several strongholds.

The Weissenberg line is a chain of light works running from the left bank of the Rhine fifteen miles along the Lauter, in the neighborhood of Bergzabern. The line was abandoned in 1867, but the works were not razed.

The Vosges Mountains run parallel with the Rhine, and form an additional barrier for the French frontier. They are very rugged in height, and are 30 miles wide. All their practicable passes are fortified. The most northern of these is the fortress of Bitsch, which in 1852 and 1859 withstood two Prussian attempts. The central passage of the Vosges is by way of Saverne, and is held by the fortress of Phalsbourg, supported by Strasbourg at a distance. But between Saverne and Bitsch there are two passes, one of which, that by way of St. Dié, and that of Raon-l'Etape, are well guarded by the fortresses on the neighboring Meuse and by Epinal. The other, that by way of Lunéville, lies between the Jura and the Vosges mountains, and brings in the direct line between Basle and Paris, is an important point for junction and communications. It had been much strengthened of late.

In Kentucky, it is said, there will be no run Humphrey Marshall for Congress, but the objection is made that there are no two Democrats who will unite on him, and if elected he would get there just one vote.

A large Florida planter who has some 600 negro men employed, commenting a number of the recent lynchings, says he agreed with his laborers to go to Congress, the 1 for Representative, they in turn to support him for Senator.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Street Rumors in London of Peaceful Negotiations.

Food and Forage Reported Scarce in Germany.

National Bank, Berlin, Authorized to Treat for $0,000,000 Florins.

The British Government Preparing for any Emergency.

The Prussian Official Journal on the Position of Belgium.

A Prussian Movement in Front of the French Lines Commenced.

England's Violation of Neutrality Bitterly Denounced.

Skirmishes Going on Between the Outposts.

Proclamation of Neutrality by Spain.

Arrests of Army Correspondents at Metz.

Large Bodies of French Troops Crossed the Rhine.

The London Post Does Not Believe Napoleon Covets Belgium.

Miscellaneous.

WAR NEWS.

[From Western papers.]

London, July 28—Midnight. — Advices from a special correspondent at Cherbourg state that the squadron is completely formed, and is under the command of a Vice Admiral and two Rear Admirals, the chief in command being Vice Admiral Count Bonet Willaumez, whose flagship is the iron-clad Surveillante, commanded by Grivel. The first division is under the orders of Rear Admiral Rainbaron, whose flagship is the iron-clad frigate La Sonere, commandant Perigat. This division comprises the iron-clad frigate Guierre, commandant Duguille; the iron-clad frigate Ocean, commanded by Deschenoy; the iron-clad guard ship Rochambeau, commandant Bonece; and the iron-clad ram Tourem, commandant D'Apperle. The second division is commanded by Rear Admiral Dieuderie. It comprises the iron-clad frigates Gontera, commandant Delaguilme, and Flagler, commandant Duval; the iron-clad corvettes Thetis, commandant Serres, and Jeanne d'Arc, commandant Rebouis. The Rochambeau armament is fifteen guns of 9½ and 10½ inches bore, trowing solid shot weighing 475 pounds a distance of 13,000 feet.

The fleet is thoroughly equipped in all respects, but trained seamen are wanting.

The first division was to sail on Saturday evening. The second probably on Tuesday.

The first division doubtless was the same which passed Dover on the 26th. A transport would follow last, embarking a corps of marines which are now forming at Cherbourg.

General De Vassergra arrived this afternoon, to inspect this corps.

General Robout Gresse is in command of a corps, which numbers 8000, that is intended to land on the Schleswig coast, to join General Bourbaki.

Thirty thousand men and a squadron is to blockade the Prussian coast.

Troops are expected to operate from Denmark.

The defenses of Cherbourg have been strengthened within a few days, but had a Prussian fleet attacked the place last week, it might have entered through the western pass, and burned the arsenal and town and returned through the eastern pass without receiving a shot.

Detachments of infantry and marines are continually arriving. The transport fleet is composed of three sailing ships, with auxiliaries and screws, and will be commanded by Vice Admiral La Roseiene Le Noury, with transports. There will go a numerous flotilla, with batteries and gunboats, to operate on the coasts and rivers. The expeditionary corps of the Baltic will comprise two African divisions, including two regiments of Zouaves and Spahias, and two of Chasseurs d'Afrique.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Metz sent advices on the 24th inst., that there was then no news from the front, and that there was no possibility of crossing the Rhine. He had an interview with the secretary of General Bazaine, and to repeated requests of the nephew of the latter for a pass, he replied by showing a letter from Lebeuf, signed by the Emperor's special desire, all corps commanders were to use the greatest vigilance to prevent all persons not belonging to the army from accompanying it to Germany, and especially journalists and correspondents. He urged an exception in favor of American journalists. He replied that permission would be given to Americans if any body, the single regret being that he feared the refusal would be misinterpreted in the United States. Correspondents think that this has reference to the General having been ordered out of Mexico rather sharply by American compatriots. The matter was settled by referring the correspondent to Lebeuf, who also refused even to look at the passports and letters from the American legation. On Monday, 25th, the correspondent telegraphed from Metz that Gen. Bazaine leaves this morning with 35,000 men. L'Admirault goes also. The Emperor is expected next Thursday, and a battle, it was anticipated, would shortly afterward take place. The army of Africa were rapidly arriving. The zouaves that left Constantinople on the 16th had also come.

The *Tribune's* special from Paris, under date of the 25th inst., states that private letters from the headquarters of the army say that no stranger will be respected. Formal orders have been given to shoot every man attempting to contravene the orders against the press. The Emperor will not leave until all preparations are complete. When he goes he will go quickly. There are advices of the 23d instant, from Strasbourg, of a steady concentration of troops toward Thionville. Nothing remains at Strasbourg. Apparently, the main attack will be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be made in the Rhenish provinces, but the Prussians seem to be fall back behind the Rhine.

French Troops Embarking.

London, July 24—Evening.—Large bodies of French troops have been embarking at Cherbourg, and it is supposed they are intended to join an expedition which will operate against Schleswig in conjunction with the advance upon the frontier.

Attitude of the Government.

St. Petersburg, July 24.—The Government has announced its intention to support every effort in the Chamber to limit the operations and diminish the duration of the war between France and Prussia.

France Proposes an Alliance with Austria.

London, July 24—Evening.—Napoleon communicated by note with Vienna yesterday, and proposes to Austria an alliance offensive and defensive.

An immediate reply is demanded.

The Vienna Cabinet is thrown into excitement by this news, and a general European war is predicted on all sides.

The Rhine.

HISTORICAL FACTS CONCERNING THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

[Late from the New York Times.]

Startling as it may appear, this historical fact of a Rhine frontier is 1400 years old. It came in with the Franks when they overran the Roman province of Gaul in the fifth century; it was established by Clovis, the first of Frankish Kings; it was restored and then overlaept by Charlemagne, the Emperor of the West. Three centuries later; the great Philip Augustus, made, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, a forty years' reign glorious by ruling over a territory that extended from the Rhine to the Pyrenees. Louis, the Saint, retained the Rhine while he added Provence and Languedoc, while Louis Quatorze, "the great monarch," *par excellence*, convulsed Europe at the end of the seventeenth century by his efforts to regain the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, which had been wrested from his predecessors. Napoleon I only fulfilled a national aspiration when made Flanders, Luxembourg, and other territories between the Rhine and the sea, an integral portion of the First Empire, and Napoleon III is perfectly aware that he would cover his name with imperishable glory by making the Rhine, the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the ocean the boundaries of modern France.

It needs but a superficial glance at the map to perceive that the Rhine is a species of territorial fitness in this much coveted Rhine frontier. Beginning at the Mediterranean, France is separated from Italy by the Var and the Alps; from Switzland by the Rhone and the mountains of Jura, and finally, from the Grand Duchy of Baden by the Rhine. Just at the angle which the Lauter forms by falling into the Rhine, the natural boundary ceases, and an imaginary line commences, which runs to the North Sea. Taking this line as the base of a triangle, and the further course of the Rhine as the sea-coast as the two sides, we have a territory, one half of which is occupied by the Kingdom of Belgium, and the other by Rhenish Bavaria, Rhenish Hesse, Rhenish Prussia, and a small slice of Holland, comprehending a superficial area which may be roughly stated at 24,000 square miles, occupied by a population which probably numbers 9,000,000. In language, not over 3,000,000 of these speak French, the remainder using their Flemish, Dutch, or German, with an occasional admixture of patois, compounded out of some two of these four languages. So far as national sympathies go, the German populations and the Flemish sections of Belgium have intense aversion, out of the Prussian, while the avowed partisans of an extension of the Empire only exist in some of the large cities of Belgium, and even there have but little power or influence.

Any obvious determination on the part of France to make a comprehensive annexation of the left bank of the Rhine would probably be a signal for a contest from which scarcely any of the Great Powers of Europe would stand aloof. The independence of Belgium is guaranteed by Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England, as well as by France. On the partition of Europe in 1815, it was given to the King of Holland, and after the successful revolution in 1830, the same Powers that had consented to the Treaty of Vienna concluded a fresh agreement in London, which made the maintenance of the newly created kingdom, which after accepted by Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, a question which each and all of them would be obliged to support by force of arms. The Prussian possessions on the left bank of the Rhine may probably become the immediate theater of war, and the development of French policy will, doubtless, be mainly guided by the success or failure of the early operations there.

THE SCANDINAVIANS SYMPATHIZE WITH FRANCE—UNITED STATES.—*Chicago*, July 27.—The Scandinavians held a meeting a few nights since at the Williams House, and passed resolutions in sympathy with France. The following telegram was sent to Napoleon:

To the Emperor of the French:

The Scandinavians send greeting to Your Majesty with earnest hopes for the success of the French arms.

Yesterday the following reply was received by the French Vice Consul in this city:

The Emperor begs M. Edmond to carry kindly to his home to the Scandinavians of Chicago the sympathy manifested by them toward the cause of France.

The Elmira *Advertiser* tells about three daring youths who set out from that village the other day for Baltimore by water, in a skiff. They took along three barrels of champagne, a keg of lager beer, demijohns, blankets, ropes, and one oar of bread.

It is rumored that Austrian Catholics will embrace Protestantism unless the infallibility dogma is materially modified.

The British Government is quietly preparing to meet any emergency. The Dock Yard and arsenals are busy day and night.

The story is repeated that France offers Italy 60,000,000 livres and the evacuation of Rome for Nice to France.

The demand for discounts at the Bank of England is rapidly diminishing.

Madrid, July 26.—The *Gazette* publishes a proclamation of neutrality by the Spanish Government.

The severity with which the French authorities have treated the Carlists on the border, causes much gratification.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 29.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $405,000.

Secretary Boutwell has gone to Massachusetts.

The reorganizing and consolidating of divisions in the Secretary's office of the Treasury Department, has been completed, and fourteen divisions heretofore in existence have been consolidated as follows:

First—Appointments, H. S. Vanderbilt, Chief.

Second—Revenue, Marine, Steamboat Inspection and Marine Hospitals, N. B. Daverex, Chief.

Third—Warrants and Warehouses, C. F. Conant, Chief.

Fourth—Collection of Customs, H. B. James, Chief.

Fifth — Customs Appeals, Remissions of Fines, Penalties, etc., D. Lynum, Chief.

Sixth—Shipping, Tonnage and Miscellaneous, George Wood, Chief.

Seventh—U. S. Depositaries and Sub-Treasurys, Geo. Parnell, Chief.

Eighth—Internal Revenue, E. P. Gaines chief.

Ninth—Stationary, files and printing, A. L. Sturtevant, chief.

The divisions consolidated with the others are the law branch, W. F. Clark, chief; warehouses, Mr. Goddard, chief; Files, J. A. Lorejoy, chief; and printing, J. F. Myers, chief.

These gentlemen retain their positions in the department, and will be assigned to duties in connection with the former divisions.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Windsor, N. Y., July 29.—Gen. O'Neill and Col. Brown plead guilty to violation of neutrality laws, and were committed to await the sentence of the court.

Col. Hugh McLlinnis forfeited his bail.

New York, July 29.—J. W. Simonton, the General agent of the New York Associated Press, who has just returned from Europe, has completed a reciprocal contract with the three great news agencies of Europe for five years. This arrangement covers the news of the whole world.

Boston, July 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 32½c; receipts of the week 1270 bales; sales 1700; stock 7000.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Berlin, July 28.—Bonds Austrian agents are buying arms for the French at Liege.

London, July 28.—The people of the Duchies, Provinces are preparing to take sides. Prussia was between France and Russia, to settle for their independence; hence, protestations on the part of Turkey. Everything indicate a battle within three days. The Prussian Rate 400,000 men on the River Saar, between Treves and Metzing. Opposing these, the French have 300,000.

The steamship Warrior has been commissioned to bring the Crown Princess of Prussia to England.

Count Von Bismarck, in a dispatch to the North German Ambassador to England, confirms the authenticity of the secret treaty recently published. He says that since 1866 France has incessantly tempted Prussia with the offer of territorial aggrandisement at the expense of Belgium and South Germany. He concludes: That France will not obtain any extension of territory, even when fighting for it, and says that if the disclosures had not been made France, though fully armed, would have repeated her offer of peace at the cost of the extinction of the kingdom of Belgium.

Liverpool, July 29.—LATER.—Cotton dull and unchanged; cotton of all classes affoat, 370,000 bales, of which 30,000 are American.

London, July 29.—The floor, galleries and lobbies of the House of Lords is crowded with privileged visitors and other spectators, anxious to hear the state of the Government's position in the present war.

Earl Granville said that the Government was embarrassed by expressive material lying around it with matches ready to light the fuse to extinguish which had been useless, though Lord Lyons had been able to hold back a declaration of war for five days.

The incident at Ems between Count Benedetti and the Kingof Prussia was remarkable, but no insult was intended.

All experience of the Earle proposal, which provided for the settlement of disputes by mediation, had been repudiated by both parties.

In the presence of this war England had but one duty to observe, and that duty was strict neutrality.

Lords Malmesbury and Russel approved of the attitude and action of the Government.

War was wholly needless, and would be inexcusable. Parliament would certainly sustain the Government in its policy of neutrality, and await an opportunity for intervention.

Berlin, July 29.—The French lost one officer and eight men in a skirmish at Volkenges. One Prussian wounded.

Paris, July 29.—The following is the proclamation of the Emperor: To the people are indignant at the course of the Government. The people want peremptory notice that any attempt against the integrity of Belgium or extension of French power on the continent during war will be resisted.

The Government, while condemning the perfidy of France, closes its eyes to the immense purchase of coal and ammunition for the use of the French army.

New York, July 29.—Benjamin Nathansou-in-law of Judge Cardosa, was murdered in his room, jewelry taken from the wade and head beaten to jelly with a carpenter tool known as dog. Servants in the next room heard nothing.

New York, July 29.—Consul Chance, of Nassau, arrived here from Cape Haitien.

The *Post* has a rumor that Capt. Saunels, who commanded the Dauntless in the late Yacht race, has disappeared.

The *Commercial* contradicts the story and says the captain is in town in good health.

NAPOLEON.

Cincinnati, July 29.—A fire occurred this morning in Miles Greenwood's extensive foundry and machine shop, causing a loss of about $70,000; fully insured.

The Cincinnati Gas Works burned to-day, and in both cases returned a verdict of death from intemperance.

Evansville, Ind., July 29.—The bill for an injunction against the stockjobbing line subscription has been withdrawn.

The Bangnet tobacco sale closed to-day. 700 hogsheads have been sold at from $990 per hundred to $1 25 per pound.

Chicago, July 29.—Wm. Barkenbend and Anthony Miller, aged respectively 10 and 12 years, were drowned in Illinois river at Ottowa, yesterday. They drove the horse attached to the buggy into the river to water the horse. When he plunged forward into deep water and both boys and horse were drowned.

Chicago, July 29.—The game of Base Ball played in this city to-day, between the Lone Stars, of New Orleans, and the Liberty Club, of Springfield, Ills., resulted in a defeat of the Lone Stars by a score of 24 to 21.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 29.—The finest game of base ball ever played here was that between the Forrest City of Cleveland and the Mutuals of Rockford, Ill. The Forrest City's were the victors by a score of 7 to 5.

St. Louis, July 29.—The Radicals of the fourth Congressional district have nominated Capt. Havens, of the Springfield *Patriotic*, for Congress.

The Radicals of the eighth Congressional district of Illinois had a very stormy time at the Convention at Springfield, Ills., yesterday.

Richard Yates, chairman were elected by Callum and anti-Callum factions. Nothing but quarrelling ensued all day and into the night, when the proceedings became so turbulent and disgraceful that the authorities turned off the gas and the Convention adjourned until to-day.

Savannah, Ga., July 29.—It has been evident for some time past that part of the news of the New York Associated Press, telegraphed to the California Associated Press, has been stolen for the benefit of an opposition concern known as the American Press Association. Measures which had been taken to discover the theft resulted last night in the detection of Van Valkenburg, Manager of the Pacific Railroad Company's telegraph lines in the act of pilfering the news. Van Valkenburg was arrested, and will be subjected to whatever penalty the law and courts may apply.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, July 29—Evening.—Bourse closed firm; Rentes 68.

Liverpool, July 29 — Afternoon. — The stock of Cotton at sea, bound to this port, is estimated at 476,000 bales, of which 59,000 bales are American. Red winter Wheat 10s 6d@10s 7d. Corn 34.

London, July 29—Evening. — Consols closed 93¾; Bonds 81; Stock steady.

Liverpool, July 29 — Evening. — Cotton closed dull and irregular; uplands 7¾; Orleans 7¾; sales of the week 300,000, of which 2500 were for export and speculation. Red western Wheat 9s 9d. Beef buoyant.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 29.—Money easy. Exchange weak and lower. Gold opened unsettled, ranged from 21¼@21⅜, Closing 21⅛@21¼, weak and excited, with marked decline in premium.

White Stock Exchange buoyant—higher on Government bonds and share list generally.

The occasion for this turn of affairs was the receipt by the parties from Frankfort quoting bonds at 82¾. This is a very large rise on prices current for some days past. This news created no little excitement.

The rise in bonds at Frankfort is attributed to purchase by German bankers to cover their shorts.

German bankers were free sellers of gold here, which forced the market down. Closed weak, and 21¼@21⅜ gold.

Governments opened strong and higher. During the afternoon buoyant and active, with quotations higher; closed very strong. 6s of 1881, with coupons, 113¼@6s, 110¾; 6s, 110¾; new, 109¾; 6s, 109⅝; 5s, 109⅝; 10-40s, 107⅝.

Southern securities opened dull and heavy; during afternoon almost nominal, closing quiet. New Tennessees very strong. Stocks—Virginia, new, 66; Coupons, 61; 6s, 65. Alabama 5s, 50; 7s, 73. Georgia 6s, 75; 7s, 90. North Carolinas, 47; new, 20. South Carolinas 81; new, 73½.

Cotton.—Market, July 29—Evening.—Cotton closed unsettled; middling uplands 19¼c. Sales to-day 820 bales. Floor—state and western firmer, closing with no sellers at quotations; sales 10,000 bbls. Wheat—Spring 90@96 lb; Southern firmer; common to fair extra $6 15@7 50; good to choice $7 55@10 50. Corn—Southern and western firmer; winter red and amber Western $1 01@1 05. Corn lower; new, mixed Western 95c@$1 01. Beef steady; new plain mess $15@16; new extra India $26@28 50. Pork steady at a shade lower; battle-rendered 17½@18c. Whisky more steady at $1@1 01—nearly all at the latter price. Groceries steady. Turpentine 41@41½c. Rosin unchanged. Tallow steady—10@10⅛c. Freights to Liverpool steady.

Richmond, July 29.—Judge Guigon having decided municipal offices vacant, orders a new election in November. The court will appoint city officers ad interim.

Norfolk, July 29.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 19@19½c; receipts to-day 180 bales; receipts of the week 871; sales 310; stock 66.

Mobile, July 29.—Cotton quiet, low middlings 17c; sales to-day 150 bales. Receipts 26. Receipts of the week 225; exports, coastwise, 6; sales 400; stock 15,000 bales.

Charleston, July 29.—Cotton—light demand for good grades; middlings 19½c; sales to-day 100 bales. Receipts 106; exports coastwise—with a direct street for Great Britain 378. Consolidated stock 10,000 bales.

Memphis, July 29.—Cotton entirely nominal. Receipts to-day 46 bales; exports 674; receipts of the week 986; exports 1793; stock 6000.

Louisville, July 29.—Bagging firm at 22½@26c. Cotton dull and lower; middlings 19c. Corn steady—white corn family $1 30. Wheat $1 20@1 30. Corn $1 15. Rye $1 05. Oats 65. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky 97@98c. Tobacco market firm, very active and a slight advance. Sales to-day 30 hhds, at $4 75@6 15 for trash to good leaf; $7@7 50 for common leaf; $9@$12 for medium leaf to medium bright wrappers.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 29, 1870.

The Money market exhibits no new features, except an increase in the offerings of first class paper on the streets, which are taken up at previous rates. Second class paper, however, is neglected and will only be discounted on very concessive terms. Mortgages are scarce, but if well secured by productive city property is a good investment. Exchange is unquestionably firmer, and without collateral (3@4 per cent. 9 month, second class monthly, mortgage paper at 10@12 per cent. Gold opened at 21¼, declined to 21⅛, and although an unusual amount of stocks are offered for sale, just few purchasers can be found.

Gold opened at 21¼, declined to 21⅛ at New York, and closed at New Orleans 21⅛@21¼, against 21⅛ at New York. The sales consisted of $50,000 at 21⅛, $100,000 at 121, $45,000 at 21⅛, and $2000 at 120⅞, and $15,000 at 120⅝. The only transaction reported in Silver was $600 American halves at 114⅝. They are quoted 114⅝@115 and Mexican dollars 94@94 per cent. premium in gold.

Foreign Exchange was at a complete stand-still, and no transactions are reported, though we heard of a round amount of France changing hands, no particulars given. We quote Sterling nominally at 109@110 for long 3 bill of lading and clean, and 108@109 for bank; and France 4.90 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was a shade easier, the banks still checking on New York at ¼ premium. We note sales of $30,000 commercial paper on New York at 1-16 premium, $5,000 $10,000, $6000 and $6000 at ⅛, and $5,000 bank at 9-16; also, $40,000 sight cotton at ⅛ premium.

The Stock market continued stagnant. The stringency in the money market and a want of confidence in the future, together with rather heavy offerings have produced a general depression, and prices are naturally lower on bank stocks, while State and city securities are quoted a shade weak. The only transactions to-day are 155 and 150 shares Mississippi Valley Levee Co. at $6 37½, 400 Bienville at 64c, and 500 do at 63c. The market is so unsettled that we omit our usual weekly quotations. We heard of sales of City Ties at 85@86, but the amounts were not stated. $18 is bid for Slaughter-House. The last sales reported were at $17 25.

In Warrants we notice a sale of $200 Metropolitan Police (old) at 99½. Dealers buy State at 70c for new and 66c 60c for old, and Metropolitan Police at 98½@99, and sell the former at 70c for new and 66c 95c for old, and the latter at 99@99½c.

Round sums of City Treasury Notes are offered at 10 ⅌ cent discount. Dealers buy small sums at 20@25, and sell at 15@17.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 29, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 500 bales, at prices requiring no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Low ordinary 16½c; ordinary 17@17½c; good ordinary 18½@18¾c; low middling 19@19½c; middling 19¾@19¾c, and strict middling—@19¾c.

You will prove once more what the French army is able to accomplish, animated by an sense of duty, maintained by discipline, and influenced by love of country.

Whatever road we may take across our frontiers we will find upon it glorious traces of our fathers, and we will show ourselves worthy of them.

All France follows you with confident prayers, and the eyes of the universe are upon you. Upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization.

Soldiers! Let each one do his duty and the God of Battles will be with us.

NAPOLEON.

At General Headquarters at Metz, July 26, 1870.

Liverpool, July 29—Noon.—Cotton market dull; estimated sales 7000 bales; imported 14,000 bales. Receipts of cotton for all classes for the week, 27,000 bales, of which 18,000 were American. Sales of the week 300,000 bales; for export, 2500; for speculation, 2000. Stock on hand, 509,000 bales, of which 301,000 are American.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Lost Child—Two Women Arrested.—We take the following extract from a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated at Avoyelles, Louisiana, July 27th, 1870, and published in the *Picayune* last evening:

The excitement of the loss of the Digby child extended to this place, and, as two women—one a mulattress, the other colored—in the city to-day, between the hours when the child was said to be stolen our active and energetic Sheriff, Jerome J. Dupuis, arrested them with a warrant to arrest the parties. They were taken on Saturday last, and been kept in capacious jail, the court-house up to the present writing. There is no positive evidence yet elicited that they are the guilty persons. They will be taken down this evening to Marksville, on the Red River, for the purpose of identification. These women have been treated with all kindness during the time they have been in the custody of the Sheriff and his deputies.

In reference to the telegram lately received from Mayor Torrence, of Cincinnati, although it is stated that the child been discovered there, or one believed to be the child of Mr. Digby, the Mayor states in a letter addressed to Gov. Warmoth, that the telegram has been transmitted by mail.

The two women arrested at Marksville, La., arrived here yesterday when Mr. Hodge, but prove not to be the alleged kidnappers of the child.

Death of H. C. Manley.—We are pained to record the death of H. C. Manley, well known in this city as an accomplished short hand reporter, and a gentleman of a great many warm friends in this city. His death is supposed to have caused by accidental drowning while bathing at Sandusky, Ohio.

Misdemeanor.—Mr. J. Strauss, the St. Charles street broker, who seached warrants for a large amount for the lately impeached State Auditor, G. M. Wickliffe, has entered another complaint against the Eighth District Court to compel the Southern Bank to credit him with $16,000, in lieu of a check on the bank which the ex-Auditor, Wickliffe, which was not paid. The bank claims the right to charge him with the amount, because the check was certified by the bank.

Accidents.—Edward Frapre was badly injured last night while attempting to pass under a freight train, at the Jackson Railroad depot. He resides at 293 Dryades street.

At 4 o'clock last evening, James Burroughs fell from the horse in the corner of Laurel and Washington streets, and severely injured on the head and shoulder. He was taken to his residence, corner Nuth and Chippewa streets.

Attempted Suicide.—About 6¼ o'clock last evening, Wm. Derby, a New Yorker, while in the concert saloon No. 66 St. Charles street, attempted to take a large grains of morphine. He was taken to the Charity Hospital, and at last accounts was doing well, the operating efforts of the soldiers of Africa, Italy and Mexico.

A part of the business is understood to have been done at easier rates, low middling, for example, selling at 19¾c. At the same time a fair class of ordinary is not clean, and of strict classification, brought 17¾c. Under the circumstances one question must be regarded as settled, that the market was more depressed towards the close from the further decline reported at New Orleans and New York, and disconcerting tenor of the private telegrams from the former.

The sales for the past three days amount to 12,500 bales, making the sales for the week of 25th, against 10,000 last week, and 9850 the week before; and the week's receipts 13,000 bales, contrasting 34 from last delivery ports and 1499 from all ports, against 1748 last week and 500 last year. Receipts proper since September 1st, 1,137,919 against 1,000,000 last year. The total exports comprise 8000 bales, embracing 679 to Liverpool, 2025 to Havre, 950 to Boston, and 1146 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869	
Arrived previously	770
Arrived previously	1,136,149
Supplemental, etc.	1,136,919
Cleared to-day	1,136,919
Cleared previously	1,136,919
Stock on hand and on shipboard	4,351
Receipts proper since Friday evening 1600 bales, against 1748 last week, and 500 last year, and since September 1st, 1,137,919, 619 bales, against 794,000 last year.	
Receipts proper for the week	13,000
Receipts proper since September 1st, 1,137,919	
Exports to Great Britain	679
Exports to France	2,025
Exports to Boston	950
Exports to New York	1,146
Total exports	8,000
Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869	
Arrived since then	1,000,000
Arrived previously	1,136,149
Supplemental, etc.	1,136,919
Cleared to-day	1,136,919
Cleared previously	1,136,919
Stock on hand and on shipboard	4,351
Exports proper yesterday	2
Exports previously	8,000
Broken up for bagging, etc.	13,000
Stock on hand and on ship's hand and cleared	21,353

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We are again without any receipts from the coast. The stock is light and prices are firm and unchanged, although the demand is limited. Fair Louisiana Sugar is quoted at 11¼@11¾c, fully fair 12c; prime 12c, yellow clarified 12¾@13c, white 14@15c. In Molasses, one bbl of Cane Syrup centrifugal, Cuba Sugar sold for the West at 11c, and 200 boxes white for the trade at 12¾@13c. Prime to choice Cane Syrup, Molasses is quoted at 60@65c, fully prime, city refinery rebolted 50@75c, syrup 61. There is no movement in Cuba Molasses.

ARMY AND NAVY.—Gen. Sherman's Staff have not been any arrivals since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The market is almost at a standstill, and we quote superfine $6 25@$6 50 bbl for superfine, $6 for double extra, $5 50@$5 for treble extra. 50 bbls double extra sold at $6, and 50 treble at $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—The market is very dull and only 1600 sacks were sold to-day, mixed at 90c, inferior white at 92c, 100 yellow mixed at 94, 300 yellow and 610 choice white at 95@96c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are very dull, and prices are still lower. Only 900 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 inferior at 58c, 150 fair 59c, 150 fair, and 100 at 60c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—200 and 300 sacks sold at 90@95 100 lbs.

HAY.—Continues in light supply and firm at $20 ⅌ ton for prime Western.

BACON—Only a retail business is doing at 15¾@16c ⅌ lb for shoulders, 16¾c for clear ribs sides, 19¾c for clear sides, and 20¾c for sugar-cured hams.

BUTTER.—Choice is in light supply and good request, but inferior grades are neglected. We quote choice Goshen at 35@36c, choice Western at 30@32c, common North-ern 20@25c, inferior Western, 15@20c ⅌ lb.

EGGS.—Are very plentiful and prices are nominally lower, we quote 14@15c ⅌ doz.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $1 60@$1 75 bbl for St. Louis, and $2 10@$2 50 for Ohio; Onions at $3 50@3, and Apples $2 50@$3 ⅌ bbl. Cabbages $10@15 per crate,