NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IV—NO. 113. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1055.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Commencing Sunday, August 21.
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25.....ARTISTS.....25

FOUR END MEN,

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au17 8t

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FOR SALE—ABOUT 10,000 ACRES OF THE best sugar lands, situated in the parishes of Lafourche, St. James and Assumption, between the Mississippi river and Bayou Lafourche, near College Point and Thibodaux, three miles from Morgan's New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about the same distance from the Chattanooga Railroad.

The owner being anxious to dispose of these lands would sell the whole or only a portion at an extremely low figure.

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jy21

FOR SALE.—A PLEASANT AND VALUABLE property in Lewisburg, two hours run from New Orleans; cottage house, out-houses, wharf and bath-house and spacious grounds. Will be sold very cheap. For price and terms apply to George H. Penn, Esq., Attorney-at-Law, No. 33 Exchange Place, room No. 18 second floor, or to Captain Robert S. Kirk, Mandeville, Louisiana, or to H. M. Robinson, Real Estate Agent, No. 24 Commercial Place. jy16 tf

FOR SALE—A NEAT FRAME COTTAGE AND three large lots, with stable and outbuildings, in the Sixth District, two squares from St. Charles avenue, river side. House built by present owner, of best material, by the day. Large garden stocked with great variety of fruit trees. Will be sold at a bargain and on reasonable terms, on account of immediate departure. Enquire at this office, or of Captain W. G. HODGES, United States army, corner of Camp and South streets. jy9 2m

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my31 3m

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EDWARDS HOUSE.

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Will practice in all the courts of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court, at New Orleans, and will give particular attention to the Collection of Claims. de7 1y

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T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent;
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jy22 3m

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VIA LOUISVILLE OR CAIRO,
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Forming the best and most comfortable Line to New York, Boston and Northern and Atlantic cities, with magnificent Palace Combined Day and Night Coaches, through to New York without change.
Three Lightning Express Trains Daily.
This is the only Line from Cincinnati to New York under one management; the only Line from Cincinnati to New York without break of gauge; the only Line whose trains run through to New York without change; the only Line running coaches through without using compromise wheels; the only Line running Palace Broad Gauge Coaches through without change.
If you desire prompt time and certain connections, finest scenery on the Continent, most comfortable cars in the world, most magnificent dining halls and ample time for meals, and the safest, best and most comfortable route, go to New York by the
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Tickets by this Line for sale at all tickets offices through the South.
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Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississipp 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 NORTHEAST.
THREE 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 and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville line 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 this road.
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Edward Kearny vs. Kearny, Blois & Co.,
Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans—No. 390.

BY VIRTUE OF A PLURIUS WRIT OF FIERI facias to me directed by the Honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter designated, on WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870, at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—

NAVAL STORES, PAINTS, OILS, ETC., MULES, Wagons, etc., now at Nos. 62 and 116 Magazine street, and in yard on Julia street, between Camp and Magazine streets.

The whole as per inventory which may be seen in my office.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS S. MAXWELL,
au19 2t 31 Sheriff of the parish of Orleans.

EXPELLING THE GERMANS.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Not the least of the mistakes of the French Emperor is his attempt, in a notice of only three days, to force the resident Germans out of France. They are said to number 200,000 in Paris, and nearly 2,000,000 in France. They are among the most useful of French artisans, mechanics and heavy workmen. They are just the kind of workmen the French government needs to have at home to maintain its industries, and prevent them from being utterly broken down by the withdrawal of so many workingmen into the army. If Napoleon could succeed in ejecting 60,000 of these workingmen, it would be equivalent to a reinforcement of the German armies by 30,000, for one-half of those ejected would promptly enlist under King William the moment they reached German soil, and the rest would find employment in German industries, whose products and taxes would go to maintain the army.

President Lincoln, during our rebellion, had more mother-wit than Napoleon now displays. When reminded that Jeff Davis was driving Unionists out of the Confederacy, and urged to eject Southerners and virulent rebels resident in the North, he answered: "No! we need a good supply of Copperheads to help pay taxes, raise crops, and run our railroads and other industries. We can use them and take care of them without difficulty at the North. But, if we send them across the lines, they reinforce the rebel army, and we have so many more men to help outnumber McClellan."

The same policy should govern the treatment of the resident Germans in France. They are among the most orderly people in France. The danger of agitation and rebellion comes, not from them, but from the French. Their pecuniary interests are in favor of a peace that will not be disastrous to France, while their hereditary love of Fatherland will naturally, in most cases, cherish the hope that the German nation may bear itself nobly in the contest. These are not the inflammable elements of France, because, being German, they are, by their nativity, cut off from all political influence. It is probable, as the Paris advices state, that the order is a mere sop to the French trades unions, who raise a clamor against the Germans, in order to drive their labor out of the market, and raise wages. French generalship seems to be, on the whole, no worse than her statesmanship.

Down With Prussia.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A bas le Prusse is the cry of the maddened Frenchmen. It would be difficult for them to give any reason, satisfactory to an intelligent mind, why Prussia should be put down. Four weeks ago King William was at a watering-place in Wurtemberg, recruiting his health: Bismarck had gone to his farm in Pomerania for the same purpose. The Prince of Hohenzollern had declined the throne of Spain. The million German soldiers now tramping down the vineyards of France were pursuing their peaceful avocations at home. Suddenly the French Emperor astounds the civilized world by declaring that "France accepts the war which Prussia offers." This was a lie. Straightway French legions were hurried to the Rhine as fast as steam could carry them, and a war of gigantic proportions commenced, with the avowed object of invading Prussian territory.

"Down with Prussia!" is now the asinine cry of the aggressors, who find the war pushed across the Moselle. "No peace while the Prussians are on French soil!" is the equally senseless clamor of the French newspapers. How came the Prussians to be on French soil? Who brought them there? Is it likely that peace will ever be declared on German soil? And if it is not to be declared on French soil or German soil, where will it be declared?

The fact is, that this is a war of one man against the German nation. So long as the French people allow themselves to be bamboozled with the idea that they have any cause of quarrel with Germany, when they manifestly have none, they deserve all the suffering and humiliation that the war entails upon them? What reason had they to set out on a throat-cutting expedition across the Rhine? None; before God and man, none whatever.

A singular condition of things exists at Fall River, in Massachusetts. The factory hands have struck against a reduction of ten per cent in their wages, and as the proprietors have refused to recede from their proposed reduction, the works have stopped. Five hundred thousand spindles and twelve thousand looms have rested in idleness for four weeks, and the world is short about 85,000 yards of prints. Not to speculate on what would become of the women if the stock of calico should give out, it is a serious matter how the difficulty is to be settled as to the mere matter of dollars and cents. The manufacturers declare that the factories are not profitable at present prices, and that even at the reduced rate of wages, they would not make any money by running their works. On the other hand, the workmen declare that they can not support themselves and their families on the wages which it is proposed to pay them. This seems to us a difficult situation to get out of, for capital will hardly consent to operate at a loss, and labor says it can not live if money is to protect itself. As the man said to the landlord, who demanded pay for bread and meat, perhaps the manufacturers had better sell out to somebody who can pay the wages.

The Iberville *South* says:

The Mississippi river is quite low. We lately stated that several cavings of the banks had occurred in the parish, carrying away levees. We have been informed that other levees have fallen in since. Most of these cavings are serious. New levees of considerable size are to be built, and just now is the proper time to commence the work. Whoever is to attend to this matter had better stir up, and that at once. The people demand this, and they have a perfect right to demand it. Do them at least the favor of letting them know if they are to rely upon their own resources or not.

The New York *Tribune* says:

Liberia is sadly in need of a railroad, and her President is in this country endeavoring to induce capitalists to invest in such an enterprise. The natural wealth of the country is very great, and can be developed almost without limit. Railways already exist in many places where there are fewer demands and fewer chances for their financial success than in Liberia. The government in Liberia is firmly established and equitably administered. Railways already exist in certain States—New York, for instance—where the government extends less security to stockholders than they would be likely to obtain in Liberia.

A DEAD LOSS IN PRINTING.—When the Emperor declared war against Prussia, he concocted an imperial proclamation, of which he ordered several million copies to be printed in Paris for distribution in the States of South Germany, and among the people of Hanover, who were supposed to be so greatly disaffected toward Prussia that they would hail the advent of the French army. The French troops were to scatter this proclamation broadcast among the inhabitants of the regions through which they were to march victoriously, and it was supposed it would have a tremendous effect. It is grievous to think that so many millions of copies of this Napoleonic proclamation have been reduced to waste paper.

A grand ratification meeting of the Second and First Ward Republican Clubs will be held in Tivoli Circle next Thursday evening. Prominent speakers will address the meeting, and the occasion will be a great one.

THE COURTS.

Eighth District Court.

Save Williams et als., vs. Benevolent Union Association, No. 4.

In this case, yesterday, a rule was taken on defendants to show cause on Wednesday, the thirty-first instant, why the injunction should not be set aside, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, and the allegations in the petition are not true.

Vnicent Bass vs. James Sherridan, et al. A rule was, yesterday, taken on the plaintiffs in this case, to show cause on Wednesday, the thirty-first of August, why they shall not be condemned to pay defendants $500 damages for the revengful suing out of the injunction herein issued.

The Pontchartrain Railroad Case.

This case, which came up on Saturday for argument, was again taken up yesterday. The controversy arose, in brief, from the fact that the ground occupied by the old depot buildings was need for the purpose of allowing the unobstructed passage of the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, recently charted by the Legislature.

As heretofore reported, the Pontchartrain Railroad was incorporated by the Legislature twentieth of January, 1830. On the fifteenth of March, 1830, the City Council of New Orleans passed an ordinance granting to the railroad company the privilege of running its track in the street or walking avenue which lines the space of ground reserved by Bernard Marigny, and known as the Marigny Canal, at the period when he established the old and new suburbs, starting from the bend of said canal to Levee street, the whole to be established under the direction of the City Council. The Mayor was authorized by the ordinance to allow to said company the use of said street, road or avenue, so far that no inconvenience shall result therefrom to the public.

On the twenty-third of July, 1870, the Board of Admnistrators of the city of New Orleans passed a resolution—No. 318—repealing the ordinance of March 15, 1870, "the public convenience requiring the use of the space described in the said ordinance, and the further appropriation of the said spaces in the manner specified being inconvenient to the public."

After the passing of this resolution, the city authorities gave notice to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company to remove their old depot buildings, which had long ago been abandoned, and are now a place of refuge for rats, a depository of filth, and in a dangerous and falling condition. The track of the new Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad had also been laid through these old depot buildings.

After the notice to remove these old buildings, the Pontchartrain Railroad Company, apprehending that the buildings would be removed, sued out an injunction restraining the city authorities from interfering with or removing said buildings, in derogation of their alleged rights, derived under the ordinance of March 15, 1830.

The city of New Orleans moved to set aside this injunction, without giving bond, and the case came up on this issue.

Major John H. New, on the part of the city of New Orleans, in continuation of his argument, called attention to the fact that the old depot buildings of the Pontchartrain Railroad were situated on Elysian Fields street, which was a *locus publicos*. The city ordinance of March 15, 1830, gave to the railroad company the right to erect buildings on that street, with a proviso that they should remain while no public inconvenience should result therefrom. This ordinance could remain in force only so long as the City Council might permit.

The Council were the only judges as to whether public inconveniences had resulted from the continuance of these old buildings. Accordingly, on the twenty-third of July, 1870, the Council passed a resolution directing that these old buildings should be removed. The railroad company had previously obtained from the City Council permission to build a new depot at the head of Girod street, and have actually removed to and now occupy that point, from which the trains depart hourly.

Henry C. Miller, Esq., on the part of the road responded, and the case was submitted.

Judge Emmerson took the matter under advisement.

Sixth District Court.

E. J. Herron vs. J. S. Harris.—To the Hon. W. H. Cooley, Judge of the Sixth District Court, parish of Orleans, Louisiana—The petition of F. S. Herron respectfully represents that J. S. Harris is justly and truly indebted unto petitioner in the full sum of $3247 25, with legal interest from demand, for this to wit:

That in the months of June and July, 1868, in said city, your petitioner loaned unto said J. S. Harris, for his personal use and benefit, and to promote his then candidature for a seat in the United States Senate, the sum of $3100.

That on the first of September following your petitioner advanced and paid for and on account of said Harris unto Johnny Hawkins the sum of $147 25.

All of which money, loaned and advanced at the times and amounts stated in the annexed bill, made a part hereof.

Alleging amicable demand and refusal to pay, your petitioner prays that, after citation and all proper proceedings, and particularly after hearing the following named witnesses: Hon. William P. Kellogg, S. B. Packard, J. R. West, H. J. Samson, G. A. Sheridan, W. L. McMillan and Governor H. C. Warmoth, have judgment against said J. S. Harris for $3247 25 and interest and for relief.

(Signed) T. S. McCAY, Attorney.

ACCOUNT ANNEXED TO PETITION.

J. S. Harris to F. S. Herron:

1868.	
June 2—To cash	$400 00
June 3—To cash	500 00
June 8—To cash	250 00
June 10—To cash	200 00
June 15—To cash	400 00
June 16—To cash	250 00
June 18—To cash	100 00
June 19—To cash	500 00
June 24—To cash	500 00
Sept. 1—To bill paid to J. Hawkins	147 22
Total	$3247 25

Domestic Exports.

Special Deputy Collector P. F. Herwig furnishes us the following details of domestic exports from the port of New Orleans for the month ending July 31:

Cotton, 29,988 bales, 13,643,647 pounds	$2,592,817
Cotton, printed, 23,655 yards	3,147
Gold	40,532
Corn, 33,459 bushels	35,613
Flour, 4732 barrels	30,014
Oil Cake, 501,570 pounds	4,392
Bacon and hams, 29,977 pounds	6,093
Lard, 118,073 pounds	19,951
Pork, 23,950 pounds	3,676
Potatoes, 3649 barrels	4,230
Tallow, 122,068 pounds	12,099
Tobacco, 1,706,231 pounds	155,260
Staves	14,589
Manufactures of wood	4,424
Not enumerated	5,027
Sundries	14,223
Total	$2,946,087

Census Returns.

We publish the census returns from the following parishes for 1860 and 1870:

PARISH.	1870.	1860.
Pointe Coupee	12,952	17,718
Calcasieu	5,586	5,406
DeSoto	14,964	13,298
Livingston	4,055	4,431
St. Bernard	3,554	4,076
St. Helena	5,920	7,130
St. Mary	17,810	16,816
Vermilion	4,586	4,324
Lafourche	14,279	14,044
Lafayette	10,389	9,003
Total	94,095	96,246

City of Baton Rouge, 6352 for 1870, and 5428 for 1860. Brashear City, 1744 for 1870.

We had previously published the returns from St. Bernard and Lafayette parishes, and of Baton Rouge.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Theatricals—War Songs—Fashions.

PARIS, August 1, 1870.

The *Beaumarchais* Theatre, like the honest woman, keeps the even tenor of its way. It brings out often a telling play, but more frequently, rising *artistes*. The *Facteur* is the name of an old piece revived, but made better than new. The facteur, or post-man, has been swindled by a banker, a perfect artful dodger. To recover his lost savings, the post-man, being in duty-bound to deliver a registered letter to the financier who robbed him, prefers to indemnify his loss by the contents. He is tried and condemned, his judge marrying the banker's sister, and probably receiving with the bride as fortune, a dividend of the letter-carrier's little all. The audience was healthy, for while extending its sympathy to the facteur, felt that letters should under no circumstances be Grahamized. An Englishman is introduced in the scene, with blonde hair, as all English are represented on the French stage. He denounces the iniquity of the banker, of the unjust judge, who trips up the minnow and leaves free the triton. Finally, he proposes for and marries the postman's daughter, just as father-in-law is marching away in chains to the galleys. The bridegroom, as the first step in the honeymoon, invites the bride to assist at the death-bed scene of his mother. For several years this play was prohibited by the authorities as containing denunciations dangerous to society. However, the Parisians may sleep tranquilly. Property may be robbery and capital infamous, as Proudhon asserts, but not a barricade will be run upon that account, or on the postman's either.

From early morn till dewy eve, drive where you will, visit where you please, there is only one piece of music chanted, hummed, whistled or played—the "Marseillaise." The divine song is murdered by Theresa, and exalted by Mlle. Agar and Mme. Sass. At the chief theatres, vaudevilles, and concerts of high and low degree, the noble air is the *complement obligé* of the evening's entertainment. At the French Opera, Mme. Sass sang the national hymn amidst an indescribable enthusiasm—the two thousand spectators starting to their feet, and if they did not rush "to arms," they did to the chorus. Faure was forced to sing it next, and when the curtain unexpectedly rose, actors, actresses, machinists, gas-men—the whole strength of the company, in reality—came on the scene, waving hats, handkerchiefs, and other improvised streamers. At the "kneeling scene" they bent down before *amour sacré de la patrie!* This is the *Wacht am Rhein* of France. This is just what occurs at the other theatres. Henceforth the "Marseillaise" becomes again the national air of the country, but without the Phrygian cap. "Partant pour la Syrie," which has held the official post of honor for the last twenty years, is dethroned. May the trubadour be happy.

The memory of Rouget de Lisle, who composed the "Marseillaise," is avenged for his persecution under the Reign of Terror. He died in 1836, and when his coffin was lowered into the grave, the thousands of mourners spontaneously knelt and sung his psalm of liberty. The author composed the chant while on duty, as an officer of engineers, in the besieged city of Strasburg, as the readers of Lamartine know. He was inspired, the common report asserts, by a bottle of Rhenish wine. This he denied—it was in champagne the muse visited him—in which he found that electric simplicity and pride—that flourish of clairons—which transformed a nation into an army—the citizens of to-day into the heroes of history the morrow—and to leave the pleasures of Capua for the hard necessities of war. Since August, 1792, the air is known to the universe. It was ordered by the Republic, in the same year, to take the place of the *Te Deum* in celebrating the victory of Valmy. Several scintillations of a like character are to be met with every where—very anti-Prussian; above all, very anti-Bismarckian. Those who just now make the ballads of the nation, need not care who makes the laws.

In 1840 the German poet Becker, under the influence of the Holy Alliance, produced the proud and defiant "German Rhine," where each word bears the impress of the most inveterate gallophobianism. Alfred de Musset retorted with a comparative equally haughty and disdainful smacking of the lash of a horsewhip across the face of an *impertinent*. Two years later, Felicien David, then unknown to fame, put the verses to music, which Foure has just sung at the opera to an excited house. Auber and other composers, as well as dramatic authors, have handed over their rights to a tenth or a fourth of the receipts when one of their productions is represented. Prosper Merimee, the well known dramatic author, is dying. His only relief under his cruel malady is to hear Alboni sing, and the Countess Peopoli warbles daily at his bed side.

Since my last, there is nothing positively new in the way of *fashions*—the war has brought the fashionable world for the moment to a stand still. Tourists do not arrive, and Parisiennes can dispense with new temptations in styles and *materiels*. Besides, motley can be the only wear for thousands for a few days, and the mourning establishments are preparing for the occasion. In sable dresses, the material varies not, but the make-up will. Till then, patience. Scarfs are very much worn, the "Roman" is very elegant—a pink ground, with bars of the Stuart tartan. Flowers are not worn quite so large, but equally plentiful. Soon many will give way to a cypress wreath. Boots are in the "ascendant"—the *talons* are worn very high, and if fashion in this line progresses, it is to be hoped the fair sex will be able to maintain their centre of gravity. Pardessus in lace are creeping into esteem. Some shops are patriotically endeavoring to work up the "tricolors"—into ribbons, stuffs, etc. But for the next ten days, matters fashionable will maintain their *statu quo*. ORLEANS.

WRONGFUL ASSESSMENTS.—Certain property owners, deeming that their property—the Southern Cotton Press—has been wrongfully assessed by Administrator Bonzano, have retained the eminent counselor, Samuel C. Reid, to protect their interests, and wring justice from the reluctant grasp of our municipal heptarchy. He has prepared an exhaustive argument in the case, showing conclusively that Vattel, Puffendorff, Pothier, Grotius and Samuel C. Reid entertain similar, though decided views on the question of taxing abandoned cotton presses. We are indebted to the able and distinguished *avocat* for a copy of his brief.

Mr. Hibbard, of Laconia, New Hampshire, one day last week picked from a tree in his garden a good-sized apple, inclined to be red all over, with the exception of a perfect picture of a rooster on one side, which was green. The beak, tail, comb, feathers, legs and every part of it were perfect.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

Letter from Victoria to Eugenie

TIME FOR MEDIATION INOPPORTUNE

Flag of Truce Fired Upon

LAWS OF NATIONS VIOLATED

Grant's Proclamation on the Subject

MEZIERES OCCUPIED BY PRUSSIANS

Late Reports from Bazaine

THE PRUSSIANS SURROUNDING VERDUN

CAMP AT CHALONS ABANDONED

THE PRUSSIANS BRIDGING THE RHINE

PARIS MUST ACCEPT A SIEGE

Prepared for a Six Months' Siege

GREAT BATTLE TO DEFEND PARIS

KING WILLIAM ON RESONVILLE FIGHT

Domestic and Foreign Markets

WASHINGTON.

Flag of Truce Fired on by the French—Protest Against Violation laws of Nations—President's Proclamation on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—The Minister of North Germany here, has a dispatch from Secretary Von Thule, stating that a flag of truce has been fired upon, and the trumpeter who accompanied, was wounded. The dispatch says: "We solemnly protest against this violation of the laws of nations." The President has issued a proclamation on the subject, in which he recites the laws relating thereto, and withdraws the protection of the United States from those persons who violate them. The proclamation fills a column.

NEW YORK.

The Rival Railway Managers Westward in Conference—Arrivals at and From New York—Gold, Governments and Southerns.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The managers of rival railways, westward from this city, hold a conference to-morrow at Saratoga. It is believed that a plan has already been agreed upon, which will give a fair division of trade to these roads, and lead to a general advance of rates.

Arrived: Manhattan, Scotia, Pereire, Paraguay and Ariadne.

Arrived out: Minnesota and Etna.

Evening.—During the forenoon the gold market was stronger, ranging from 114½@115¼. The advance is due to the decline of bonds in London, and over sold gold. During the afternoon the market was dull and steady. Most of the sales were made at 15½@15⅝.

Governments—1862, 112⅜; 1864, 110⅜; 1865, 111¼; new, 110; 1867, 110; 1868, 110⅛; 10-40s, 108⅜.

Southern securities—Tennesses 63, new 67⅝; Virginias 63½, new 63; Louisianas 71, new 64; Levee sixes 72, eights 84; Alabama eights 98, fives 70; Georgia sixes 82, sevens 91; North Carolinas 52¾, new 30; South Carolinas 80, new 70.

[Special to New York Herald.]

LONDON, August 22.—A dispatch from Paris states that an alarming demonstration by the people occurred on Saturday, occasioned by the report of Bazaine's defeat, and was only suppressed by the bold declaration by Palikao, which was posted on the walls, that Marshal Bazaine had not been defeated.

A dispatch from Dantzic says that great excitement prevails over reports that five blockaders are in sight, and that more are on the way.

A dispatch from Tibit says considerable alarm was created by the discovery of arms and ammunition in church yards and vaults belonging to Polish revolutionists. Many arrests have been made.

PARIS, August 22.—Bazaine succeeded in reaching the railroad from Mezieres to Montmedy, and procured all the provisions he needed. Trains filled with supplies were waiting for him at Sedan.

LONDON.

Letter from Victoria to Eugenie—Mediation a Cabinet Affair—The Time for Mediation Inopportune—Prussians Surrounding Verdun—Camp at Chalons Abandoned—Plan of the Crown Prince—McMahon's Stragetical Movement—Bazaine Supplied with Food and Ammunition—Paris must Accept a Siege—McMahon's Headquarters at Dizier—Prussians Bridging the Rhine—Austrian Germans Favor Prussia—Garibaldi Visited—Arrival of Siege Guns on Prussian Frontier—Next Great Battle to Defend Paris—The Emperor will Command the Imperial Guard.

LONDON, August 22.—A letter from Queen Victoria to the Empress Eugenie, under the date of August 15, 1870, relating to mediation, has been published. The Queen regrets her inability to mediate, but intimates that mediation is a cabinet affair. She thinks the time is inopportune.

The Prussians are surrounding Verdun. The camp at Chalons has been abandoned, and the troops there have been ordered along the line.

The plan of the Crown Prince seems to be to advance along the Valley of the Aube.

It is said that McMahon is performing a strategical movement, preliminary to action, which action Bazaine is expected to support. Bazaine has at last been supplied with food and ammunition.

The Paris *Siecle* of to-day says: "It is certain we must accept a siege."

Two of Bismarck's sons have been wounded.

McMahon's headquarters are at Dizier.

The Prussians are bridging the Rhine, between Basle and Mulhouse, in close proximity to the Swiss line, where 10,000 troops are collected.

Stockholm advices state that French agents have been arrested for bribing the press to excite French sympathy.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Austrian-Germans have declared in favor of Prussia in this war.

The North German Envoy at Rome has visited Garibaldi, at Caprera.

A large number of siege guns have arrived on the Prussian frontier.

The various ports in Nordernay and Barkum, have been opened.

The mitrailleuse balls explode.

It is reported that the Russian Minister at Florence has communicated to the Italian government, a copy of a note inviting the concurrence of the great powers for the consideration of the internal condition of France, and what steps are necessary to prevent anarchy.

All advices from the seat of war show that the Germans are seeking to surround Bazaine, and to prevent reinforcements reaching him.

A dispatch from Mezieres to-day, says the Prussian loss in the last battle is frightful; more than forty thousand wounded remain on the field of battle without assistance.

The Prussians ask permission to send the wounded home through Belgium.

The *Journal Officiel* contradicts the report of the Emperor's illness. It says he will command the imperial guard in the next great battle for the defense of Paris.

Activity in equipping an artillery regiment is increasing. Several have already gone to the front.

A hundred priests are going to the army as assistants in hospitals. They marched through Paris with knapsacks on their backs. The crowds were deeply impressed.

Toul was bombarded on the sixteenth, but not materially damaged.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says, the French, notwithstanding the enormous losses in the recent week of battles, will continue to fight for weeks or even months to come.

The *Daily News* copies, with approval, the *Economist's* article concerning the Queen's perpetual absence from the seat of government, even in a crisis like the present.

The *News* goes still further and urges that Gladstone, instead of losing his valuable time in vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremities of the island, be at once made Regent, with the power to perform those duties which she so persistently deserts, though enormously paid to perform.

The North German *Gazette* categorically denies that Prussia offered to send troops to garrison Rome.

PARIS.

Destruction Commenced at the Bois de Boulogne—Prussian Pickets Seen at Dizier—Bazaine at Length Heard from—After a Nine Hours' Battle He Holds All His Positions—English Interposition for Peace Within a Month.

PARIS, August 22—Destruction at Bois de Boulogne has commenced. The ramparts are fully armed, and the forts fully prepared. The entrances to the city can be closed at any moment by drawbridges.

It is reported that in case of a siege all strangers will be compelled to leave the city.

The Minister of the Interior publishes a note from the Minister of War to this effect:

"Having had no communication from Bazaine for two days, he thinks