[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

ment, arrived in this city yesterday. He proposes having a consultation with the leaders of the Cuban rebellion to ascertain on what terms they will accept the declaration of peace throughout Cuba. Azcarate is a native Cuban, and brother-in-law of Mr. Fesser, the financial agent of the insurgents in this city. He found, on his arrival, important instructions forwarded by cable from the Spanish government.

It is not yet decided whether the interviews with the Cuban leaders will occur in this city or Havana.

NEAR CHALONS.

Report of a Battle Yesterday and Prussian Defeat—Nothing Known as to Numbers—Army of Prince Charles in the Fight—Order to Evacuate Epernay—Paris and Epernay Trains Shortened.

PARIS, August 25, 9 P. M.—The *Figaro* has just issued an extra with the following news, received from a person who arrived in Paris at eight o'clock to-night, coming from Epernay. He reports that he heard at that city that the Prussians were defeated today between Verdun and Chalons, and that groups of Prussian stragglers, both of cavalry and infantry, were coming into Chalons. The combat commenced at three o'clock this morning, the news of which reached Chalons and Epernay at three o'clock this afternoon.

There is nothing definite known as to the numbers engaged. It is rumored the entire army of Prince Charles was in the fight.

An order has been given to evacuate Epernay to-morrow. Trains going east from Paris to Epernay have been stopped at Chateau Thierry, which is now the terminus of the line.

RHEIMS.

McMahon and Bazaine Supposed to Have Effected a Junction—They Will Await an Attack—No Important Engagement Expected for Two Days.

RHEIMS, August 25.—It is supposed that McMahon and Bazaine have effected a junction, and are well supported in the quadrilateral composed of the fortresses of Montmedy, Verdun, Thionville and Metz, and would await an attack.

No important engagement is expected within two days.

BERLIN.

King William's Headquarters at Bar-le-Duc—Other Headquarters Near Metz—Other Corps "Marching On."

BERLIN, August 25.—The Prussian *Moniteur* says the King's headquarters are at Bar-le-Duc.

The headquarters of the first and second armies is near Metz. The other corps continue its march.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sale of the Milwaukee Sentinel—The Big Horn Expedition—The Expedition a Failure—North Carolina Affairs.

CHICAGO, August 25.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* has been sold to the Wisconsin Publishing Association for $95,000.

OMAHA, August 25.—The first returned of the Big Horn expedition has arrived, and gives the following statement:

The last that had been heard from the party was from the troops which were sent to bring them in, when they were at Grey Bull river. The miners prospected thereabouts for several days without success.

It was then resolved to divide into three parties and return to Camp Brown, South Pass, and thence to Bryan, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Another party of about the same number abandoned their wagons, took their pack animals, and set out for Montana across the country. Another party of fifty or sixty, with six wagons, took a northerly route for the same destination, expecting to strike the old Bazeman road within a hundred miles from their camp.

Every privation has been endured by the men. No Indians were seen by them after leaving Camp Brown. The only death in the party was that of Henry McHenry, who had gone hunting and lost his way, dying from starvation. Nine days from the time McHenry was lost, his dog came into camp in a famished condition. A few days after McHenry's remains were found, with his gun and ammunition by his side.

The expedition has been a failure in every respect. At no place were any prospects found after the party left Sweet Water.

A general invitation has been given by the Union Pacific Railroad to all general ticket, passenger and freight agents to join in an excursion to the Pacific coast, which is to leave Omaha September 14.

A hundred Germans and Scandinavians have left Lincoln county, Nebraska, to form a settlement on the Republic river.

Mr. Burns and Robert Campbell are here expecting to leave for Forts Laramie and Fetterman, to distribute goods to the Sioux as soon as the chief of that tribe can be heard from.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 25.—The treasurer and paymaster have been enjoined from paying Governor Holden's soldiers, by Judge Mitchell.

Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, Judge Kerr, S. P. Hill and others, the prisoners recently released, were received this afternoon at the North Carolina Depot by an immense concourse of citizens. The procession of mounted men and carriages, decorated with flowers, marched through the principal streets admidst of the wildest applause. Ladies waived their handkerchiefs.

The procession halted before the courthouse. During the speech of Mr. Robbins three cheers were given by an ex-Confederate for the American flag, which he held in his hand. On the arrival of the train the national salute was fired in honor of the prisoners, Judge Brooks and habeas corpus. A large number of colored persons participated in the ovation. The best order prevailed.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 25, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29:50. Weather calm.

Arrived: Steamship Hercules at 2 P. M., Doughty master, from Philadelphia, to William Creevy.

No departures.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 25, 12 M.—Barometer 29:55. Wind east northeast and light.

Arrived: Steamship Sherman at 9:20 A. M., Cromwell master, from New York, to Low & Ludwigsen.

Sailed: Steamships Agnes and United States, and bark Maggie McNeil.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—The river is declining, with three feet four inches in the chute, and seven feet on Portland bar.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Arrived: Belle Memphis from Memphis; Bismarck from New Orleans. Departed: Emily LaBarge for New Orleans, and Colorado for Vicksburg. River falling from three to five inches per day.

MEMPHIS, August 25.—Passed down: Longworth and Commonwealth. River falling. Weather cloudy. Mercury 88.

VICKSBURG, August 25.—Passed up: Governor Allen, at 8 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

PITTSBURG, August 25.—There was a heavy rain this evening, and there are indications of more to-night. Monongahela falling rapidly, with seven feet two inches in the channel. The rise was from the Allegheny.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 25, Evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales to-day 1000 bales; middling uplands 19¾c. Flour: State and Western firmer and less active; superfine $5 40@5 65; Southern steady; common to fair extra $6@6 90. Wheat quiet and firmer; winter red and amber Western $1 40@$1 42; white Southern $1 55@1 60. Corn unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork $27 95@28. Lard steady. Whisky 94½@95c. Groceries dull. Turpentine quiet. Rosin firmer. Tallow 9½@9¾c. Freights firmer; wheat by steam 3¾@6d.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Flour unchanged; family $6@6 25. Wheat $1 15@1 18 for red and $1 30@1 35 for white. Corn 77@78c. Oats 45@50c for old. Rye 82@83c. Barley $1 15@1 20. Cotton unchanged. Tobacco: Sales to-day 134 hhds at $5 30@26 50. Whisky 90½@92c. Mess pork $28 50. Bulk meats: Shoulders 13c; sides 15c. Bacon: Shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard unchanged. Butter unchanged. Eggs 17@18c.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton: middling 17½c. Bagging unchanged. Flour unchanged. No. 2 red fall wheat, $1 12@1 12½; No. 1, $1 18@$1 20. Corn: mixed 66c. Oats 41@43c. Rye and barley unchanged. Highwines 94c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $29. Bacon: shoulders 14½c, clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 16@16½c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 25, Evening.—Cotton closed with an upward tendency; uplands 9d; Orleans 9¼d; sales to-day 9000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Corn 30s. Tallow 43s 6d.

LONDON, August 25, Evening.—Consols closed at 91⅜. Bonds at 87½.

FRANKFORT, August 25.—Bonds closed heavy at 91⅛@91¼.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

PARIS, August 24, Midnight.—It is reported that the Prussians are at Segunne to-day. Segunne is a small town of 5000 inhabitants, twenty-five miles southwest of Epernay, and sixty-five miles from Paris.

The Crown Prince is reported at Nancy.

Nothing from Metz or the armies of McMahon or Bazaine to-day.

PARIS, August 25.—French journals ask what action will be taken by the government regarding Belgium's violation of neutrality.

General Wimflay, who has been operating recently against the Algerine rebels, commands General Failly's corps.

The ministerial council is now composed of the ministers and Rouher, Schneider, Persigny, Baroche and Trochu.

LONDON, August 25.—Preparations for the siege of Metz proceed with great activity.

Strasburg is well defended and fully supplied.

Correspondents concur that the French will only treat for peace beyond the Rhine.

Dense fogs prevail over the battlefields.

It is stated that the Crown Prince enters Chalons to-day as well as Rheims.

Frederick Charles moves on Paris direct.

A sortie from Toul yesterday killed and wounded 700 Prussians.

Noon—McMahon's entire command left Rheims on Monday, hoping to protect Paris.

Prussian scouts are near Chalons and Troyes.

Advices from Montmedy to the twenty-third are silent regarding McMahon's and Bazaine's junction.

The reports that Prussian detachments are at Chaumont and Brienne are not credited.

The Paris Committee of Defense have ordered the destruction of crops and food in the departments of Narne and Seine.

The Empress is at the Tuilleries dejected and sad. She is becoming unpopular on account of bigotry.

BERLIN, August 25.—The government has received an official dispatch, dated Bar-le-Duc last evening, to the effect that Chalons has been evacuated, and that a Prussian column is west of Chalons, moving rapidly.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The *Courrier Des Etats-Unis* has the following from their Paris correspondent:

"A decided change has taken place in the military situation within the past forty-eight hours. We look back upon ourselves after three weeks' disappointment and defeat, and to-morrow, perhaps, we shall take the offensive. Such is the opinion prevailing at the War Department and throughout official circles."

The correspondent adds: "I am assured that McMahon's outposts extend to Mezieres and Montmedy, covering the Ardennes railroad and a line parallel with the frontier.

"The arrival of Bazaine's prisoners at Soissons proves that Bazaine's lines are intact.

"Work on the fortifications is almost finished.

"Another battle occurred on Sunday, resulting in our favor. Something decisive is preparing in that quarter."

THE BATTLE AT METZ.

Details of the Fight on Sunday, August 14

[Special Telegram to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 17.—Our special correspondent writes from Metz on Monday, as follows:

"Yesterday we thought ourselves shut up here—and all chances of sending letters gone, for we got nothing, even from Paris; but this morning I hear the post will start for the capital, and I take my chance of your getting what I am able to tell you from inside of a town surrounded by armies—whether French or Prussian, does not much matter, so far as the news is concerned.

"At eleven o'clock on Sunday, Marshal Bazaine effected a grand reconnoissance with one division of L'Admirault's corps.

"At two P. M., a battle commenced on the right, at Bourey. Until four it was of no great importance. Then the fourth army corps, forming the first line of battle, accomplished a maneuvre intended to drive the Prussians into the belief that it was retreating. This was at 4:15 P. M.

"The Prussians fell into the trap, rushed forward and attacked with surprising vigor. Then the fourth corps, whose retreat to the left was a mere feint, fell at once on the enemy's flank, while McMahon's, on the right attacked simultaneously. The Prussian attack in the meantime had been developed in great force in the French centre. The movements on both sides were effected with singular precision, and the whole spectacle was like a review at Chalons. The Prussians advanced in close column against the French line, which their artillery, splendidly served as it was, had vainly attempted to shake. The French officers considered the Prussian infantry was relatively inferior to their artillery. The needle gun is heavy, and appears to incommode them greatly when climbing a height or moving rapidly over broken ground. The soldiers themselves were active. They fired lying flat on the ground, and seeking cover from every irregularity, but do not use their knapsacks as the French do, to make little ramparts in front of them and rests for their guns. It is true, as has been said of the other battles of Woerth and Forbach, that the Prussians fired with great deliberation, while the French rattled away as fast as they could discharge their chassepots. The regiments most closely engaged were the sixty-eighth, ninetieth, forty-fourth, sixtieth, thirty-eighth, fifty-fourth, sixty-fifth and eighty-fifth of the line; the eleventh and fifteenth foot chasseurs, and the eighth, ninth and tenth batteries of the first regiment of artillery. Those which suffered most were the forty-fourth and ninetieth of the line, and the fifteenth foot chasseurs. The forty-fourth, especially, was tolerably shattered, while the eighty-fifth, though in the thickest of the fight, had but thirty-five men killed and wounded. The colonel of the forty-fourth was killed.

"As it is impossible to leave the town, and as this action was fought, or at any rate begun at some distance outside the fortifications, I can't pretend to give you the account of an eye-witness, nor a complete account at all. The above details are mostly gathered from officers coming into town after the fight was over. At the beginning I followed the troops of hussars as far as I was permitted to, and what I saw of the fight was from a hillock close by the walls. A staff officer came to summon the hussar regiment with the officers with whom I was seated in a cafe. In five minutes they ran off and halted on the hillock above mentioned. On a sudden signal they were tearing away to the front, and in a moment more the artillery on both sides had covered the works in front of the ground with a thick cloud of smoke. There was nothing to do but to return to the town, which I did at 6:30 P. M. At eight o'clock in the evening a bulletin was placed in the streets, saying: 'The firing is nearly over. The Prussian lines extended three leagues. Ground was gained in every direction.' It did not say by whom the ground was gained. An officer who came back later from the field maintained that the victory rested with the French, and that the Prussians had been outgeneraled and lost heavily, while the French were comparatively little exposed. But a Prussian officer, who was taken prisoner and came into my cafe on parole with a French officer, told a different story. Said he, 'You had better surrender at discretion. We are more than a hundred thousand strong, and you will be crushed. As to the battle, you had it your own way at first, for we believed we only had a division in front of us, but you know what the end was.'

"It is difficult to question even officers closely, so keen are still the suspicions about spies, and to ask whether the French army suffered a defeat or not is worse. Hence, I can give you only such particulars as are collected in the way I have mentioned. As a Frenchman, I believe in the success of the French army, but I know not why the advanced columns have withdrawn again under the wall of the fortress. This morning (Monday) there were reports of heavy artillery toward Thionville, but now all is again quiet. We only know that Sunday's conflict was not decisive, and that another battle is imminent. The troops are never at rest. Manœuvres in one direction or another are going on constantly. Orders have this moment been issued that no civilian shall leave the city on any pretext.

"Two shots from Fort St. Quentin have just demolished the head of the Thionville railroad bridge at Metz station, I am told it was done to cut off a detachment of Prussians encamped at Montigny, who attempted to cross the Moselle and were seen from the fort. Montigny is two kilometres distant from Metz.

"At 7 o'clock this morning two Prussian Cuirassers entered that town. They were followed by four others, and breakfast was served to the whole six, which they paid for. They promenaded the town till eight o'clock, and then withdrew, not only unmolested by anybody, but carrying off two prisoners—a St. Cyr pupil and an orderly. All this at a mile and a half from Metz, will give you a notion of the dash and boldness of the Prussian cavalry. Last night we thought we heard the Prussians shouting victory. Notwithstanding we believe they suffered, it seems as if their regiments sing hymns nightly, with accompaniments from the military bands. This custom they have preserved from the battle of Louthen, where they advanced to the charge singing Luther's hymn, then following with hurrahs. We heard them distinctly.

"The Emperor and his staff, Prince Imperial and all, are at Longueville. As I write, there passes a closed carriage, escorted by a piquet of huzzars in command of a captain of the staff. It contains a Prussian envoy reconducted to his own lines. Our officers say he brought a request for an armistice and admitted that the Prussian losses were considerable, but he did not tell his errand to them nor to me."

Our special correspondent writes from Berlin on Tuesday: "The encounter before Metz on Sunday, was an attack on the rear guard of the French, and the repulse of a sortie from the fortress, by the troops of the first eastern (Prussian) and the seventh (Westphalian) army corps, the commanders of these two army corps, Von Manteuffel and Von Gastrow, having directed the movement.

"It is probable that the siege of Metz will begin at once. The siege train at Madgeburg left for France on Saturday, and all siege artillery will follow it. Strasburg, it is supposed, will be besieged exclusively by South Germans, chiefly Baden troops. An early surrender is, however, anticipated, after the earnestness of the siege will have been sufficiently shown, but the impression is not so in the case of Metz."

HOW THE CHINESE COOK RICE.—The editor of the *American Grocer* states that he has recently paid a visit to the Chinese colony of shoemakers, at North Adams, Massachusetts, and has obtained from them the Chinese method of cooking rice. The process of boiling one pound of rice is as follows: Take a clean stew-pan, with a close fitting top, then take a piece of white muslin, large enough to cover the top of the pan and hang down inside nearly to, but not in contact with the bottom. Into the sack so formed, place the rice, pour over it two cupfuls of water, and put on the top of the stew-pan, so as to hold up the muslin bag inside, and fit tight all round. Place the pan on a slow fire, and the steam generated from the water will cook the rice. Each grain, it is stated, will come out of the boiler as dry and distinct as if just taken from the hull. More water may be poured into the pan if necessary, but only sufficient to keep up the steam till the rice is cooked. The pan must not be heated so hot as to cause the steam to blow off the lid. The Chinese at North Adams, if they look about a little, will find Yankee vessels made of tin containing perforated shelves or diaphragms for cooking rice and other articles by steam, on the same principle as the muslin sack, and much more convenient.

One cause of the early French defeat was undoubtedly the drunkenness and want of discipline among the soldiers of their army. Several of the correspondents speak of this, and one said, three weeks ago, "I have, as yet, seen no evil results arising from this extraordinary relaxation of discipline, but this state could not last a month in any army, even the French, without destroying all the bonds which hold together and in order large bodies of armed men."

The proprietor of one of the leading hotels in New York says he can tell when a woman is not just what she should be by one of three infallible signs—if she rouges; if she has a poodle dog; if she talks against her husband.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN, THURSDAY EVENING, August 25, 1870.

The money market worked closer to-day. At the banks the demand for discounts were fully up to their available means, while on the street we heard reiterated complaints of the difficulty of obtaining accommodations unless at extreme rates. We quote Al notes secured by unquestionable collaterals at 1½@1½ ⅌ cent per month, and first class business paper, without collaterals, at 1½@2½. Mortgage paper rules at 10@12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for Al, and 15@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 117¾ (against 117⅝ at New York) and closed, after a moderate business, at 116⅞@117⅛ (against 117). The offerings were liberal, but the demand was only moderate, the sales including $2000 at 116⅞, $5000 at 117⅛, $2000 and $5000 at 117⅛, $5000 at 117⅛, $3000 at 117⅛@117⅞, $10,000 at 117⅛@117⅛, $13,000 at 117⅛, and $1500 at 117¾@117¾. Nothing reported in silver.

Foreign exchange was almost at a standstill. A small amount of commercial sterling sold at 126½; £400 clear at 127; £1000 bank at 129¾, and £900 at at 131. Sterling is quoted nominal at 126½@127½ for good to Al bill of lading and clear, and 129½@130 for bank. Some of the banks asked 132 for sight sterling.

We have no variation to report in domestic exchange. The banks drew on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, and the sales included $30,000 commercial sight on New York at 3-16 premium, $12,000 Kentucky bank and commercial sight at ⅛; $50,000 bank at 9-32; $20,000 and $40,000 at 5-16, and $30,000 sight on Boston at ⅛.

In stocks we hear of a sale of 400 shares Jackson Railroad at $6. $15 was offered for Crescent City Slaughterhouse, but we heard of no sales.

Five hundred dollars and $1400 old city seven per cent bonds, September coupon, sold at 75, and we heard of $3000 new at 73. City ten per cents are quoted at 95@95½.

No round sales of city certificates were reported. Dealers bought the Fiscal Agency certificates at 82½, and the 7-30s at 72½@73, and sold the former at 83½, and the latter at 73½@74. The principal feature in warrants is the advance in the new State issues, $670 of which were reported at 71, and $7000 at 73¾, the latter resulting at 73½. Dealers bought State at 71@72 for new, and 86@89 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 96½@97, and sold the former at 73½@74 for new and 90@91 for old, and the latter at —@95½.

Nothing reported in city treasury notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 20@22 buying, and 15@19 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 25, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 600 bales at rather easier prices, but requiring only a slight modification in our quotations. We now quote low ordinary at 9½@10¼ and the ordinary at 11½@12½c; good ordinary at 17@17½c; low middling at 19¾@17¾c; middling at 17½@17¾c, and strict middling at —@18¼.

In giving the above figures, it is proper to add that some authorities quoted middling at 17¾@17½c, and strict middling at 18@—c. The market was depressed by continued unfavorable accounts from Liverpool and New York, and in several instances factors accepted offers they refused yesterday. More than one-half of the business was done by one party, the rest being divided between four brokers. Sales of low middling were reported as low as 16½c, and middling at 17⅝c, a small lot of the latter bringing a fraction less.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1869—bales	770
Arrived since last statement	18
Arrived previously	1,195,192
Supplemental from samples and waste, etc	9,582—1,205,962
	1,206,732
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	1,177,411—1,177,411
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	29,321

There were no exports.

Receipts proper since Friday evening 444 bales against 685 for the corresponding time last week, and 341 last year, and since September 1, 1,140,780 bales, against 795,924 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Only 5 hhds sugar were received this morning. No molasses. Some 400 boxes Cuba, good grocers' centrifugal, sold to the trade at 11⅛@11½c ⅌ lb. Louisiana sugar is selling in a job way at 10⅛@10¾c ⅌ lb for common; 11⅛@11⅝c for fair; 12½c for fully fair; 13c for prime; 13⅛@13½c for choice; 13¼@13¾c for yellow clarified, and 14@14½c for white. Cuba sugar is quoted at 10@12½c for yellow; 13@14c for white. Plantation fermenting molasses is quoted at 25@35c ⅌ gallon; city refinery reboiled, 50@75c. Syrup $1 ⅌ gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The Little Fleta, from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Is in fair demand for the trade and for export, and there were sales to-day of 3500 barrels, of which 34 superfine at $5 25; 200 single extra at $5 55; 1000 treble extra on private terms; 1400 do at $6 35; 100 do at $6 50; 200 do at $6 65; 50 choice extra at $8, and 30 at $8 25 ⅌ barrel.

CORN—Is dull, and the sales to-day are confined to 3000 sacks, of which 1000 ordinary mixed at 80c; 450 do at 82½c; 150 yellow mixed at 85c; 200 and 700 white mixed at 90c, and 350 white at 95c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are also dull, but without any change in prices; 1200 sacks were sold to-day, of which 150 and 200 St. Louis at 52c; 225 do at 52½c; 200 and 250 do at 53, and 150 Galena at 58c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair demand, but at lower rates. Six hundred sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 and 150 at 95c; 100 at 97½c, and 250 at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—One hundred and fourteen bales choice Western sold at $23 ⅌ ton.

LARD—A lot of 26 tierces pressed sold at 13c ⅌ lb. The supply is light, and prices are very firm. Tierces command 17½@18c, and kegs 18½@19c ⅌ lb as in quality.

BACON—Shoulders are retailing at 15¾@16c; clear rib sides at 18¼c; clear sides at 19¼c; sugar-cured hams at 26@26½c ⅌ lb.

PORK—Only a retail business is doing at $32 50 ⅌ bbl for mess. It is quoted at wholesale at $31 25 ⅌ bbl.

BREAKFAST BACON—Ordinary is quoted at 13½@19c; choice 21@22c ⅌ lb.

on the landing at 17¼c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—There are no receipts of the new crop this week, and only a limited local business is doing in old on the basis of 9⅞@9¾c ⅌ lb for choice.

BUTTER—Choice Goshen is firm at 38c ⅌ lb, but common Northern is plenty and dull at 23@32c ⅌ lb. Choice Western quiet at 21@26c ⅌ lb, interior nominal.

CHEESE—Western factory is in moderate demand at 14½@15c, and Reserve at 12@13c ⅌ lb. Little or no Northern here.

SALT—We note sales of 15,000 sacks Liverpool, from warehouse, on private terms, and a cargo of new afloat at $1 25 ⅌ sack. Dealers' rates $1 50 ⅌ sack for coarse, and $1 85 for fine. There is a good inquiry for Turks Island, but no genuine in first hands. Table salt in pockets, 3 lbs 10c, 4 lbs 5c.

BAGGING—The retail demand is fair, the dealers selling India at 33c ⅌ yard in bales and 31c in rolls; hemp and flax at 31@32c, and domestic jute at 23c ⅌ yard.

Cattle Market.

PRICES.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed, choice, ⅌ lb net	—@— —
Texas Beeves, corn-fed, second choice ⅌ lb net	—@— —
Texas Beeves, ⅌ head, first quality	30 00@45 00
Texas Beeves, ⅌ head, second quality	22 00@30 00
Texas Beeves, ⅌ head, third quality	10 00@18 00
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	9@ 11
Sheep, ⅌ head	3 00@ 7 00
Veal Cattle, ⅌ head	8 00@11 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	50 00@85 00
Milch Cows, choice	— — @100 00

Rates of Freight by River to Cairo and Rail to Chicago.

	Cairo.	Chicago.
Sugar per 100 pounds	$ 20	$ 40
Salt, per 100 pounds	15	30
Hides, per 100 pounds	20	45
Liquors, per 100 pounds	25	50
Oranges, per barrel	50	1 00
Oranges, boxes	25	50
Cotton seed, per 100 pounds	20	40
Molasses, per barrel	1 00	2 00
Crates, per 100 pounds	20	40

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, Friday, August 26, 1870.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Sherman, Crowell, from New York, to Low & Ludwigsen—2d district 10

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, from Philadelphia, the twelth instant, to Wm Creevy—2d district

TOWBOATS.

Towboat Mary Alice, Dawson, from St Louis

STEAMBOATS.

Flicker, Lucoin, from Thibodaux.
John Kilgour, Benson, from Vicksburg.
Mayflower, Blanks, from Ouachita river.
Frances, Blakeslee, from Mobile.
Pauline Carroll, Dix, from St Louis
San Nicholas, Woods, from Lower Coast.
W S Pike, Goddin, from Bayou Sara.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St Mary, Lewis, for Galveston and Indianola

Steamer Olive Branch, McCord, for St Louis

Steamer Edinburgh, Batchelor, for St Louis

Schooner Josephine, Mainland, for Indianola

IMPORTS.

MOBILE—Steamer Frances—1 bale cotton 15 bales mdse 59 bbls potatoes 40 bdls paper

EXPORTS.

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship St Mary—300 sks corn 200 sks oats 50 bags coffee 1000 bbls flour 105 bbls whisky 300 bxs soap 600 pkgs of mdse for Galveston. 100 bbls flour 70 bags coffee 1000 pkgs mdse for Indianola

ST LOUIS—Steamer Olive Branch—600 bars railroad iron 700 bxs sugar 425 bxs wine

ST LOUIS—Steamer Edinburgh—22 cases earthenware 8 pkgs marble

INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Schooner Josephine—In ballast

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

ST LOUIS—Towboat Mary Alice and barges—12,159 bbls flour 100 brl bbls flour 11,436 sks corn 4943 sks of oats 1566 sks bran 48 hhds tobacco 114 bbls whisky and sundries

THIBODAUX—Steamer Flicker—Sundries

VICKSBURG—Steamer John Kilgour—73 bales of cotton 391 sks cotton seed 3 hhds tobacco 1 bag cotton 752 bxs apples 55 bbls apples and sundries

OUACHITA RIVER—Steamer Mayflower—49 bales cotton (7 new), 223 sks cotton seed 15 head hogs

BAYOU SARA—Steamer W S Pike—5 hhds sugar and sundries

LOWER COAST—Steamer San Nicholas—Sundries

ST LOUIS—Steamer Pauline Carroll—10 bales cotton 1 hhd tobacco 3163 bbls flour 447 bbls pork 64 tcs lard 40 cks bacon 3327 sks corn 1246 sks oats 124 sks bran 129 bales hay

BY THE RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, August 25—18 bales cotton 22 hhd4 bacon 10 tcs hams 1 hhd shoulders 22 bxs of cheese 372 bbls potatoes 159 sks potatoes 202 bbls of whisky 2 bxs hardware 3 pkgs hardware 92 pcs of hardware 130 bxs starch 8 iron safes lot machinery and sundry produce

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD—August 25—640 sks salt 32 hides 18 hf bales moss 17 sks onions 194 head cattle

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

Fatjo, Marks & Co. vs. Brig A. M. Young, her tackle, etc.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF District of Louisiana. No. 9619.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

The brig A. M. YOUNG, her tackle, etc., now libelled by Fatjo, Marks & Co., for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States, for the District aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on or before the third MONDAY of September, 1870, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said brig A. M. Young, her tackle, etc., should not be condemned, forfeited and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelants.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, eighteenth day of August, 1870.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

au19 26 se2 16

BOOKS---BOOKS.

THE SONG GARDEN.—A SERIES OF MUSIC Books adapted to schools of all grades. Progressively arranged with each book complete in itself. By DR. LOWELL MASON.

THE SONG GARDEN—First Book. For beginners, with a variety of easy and pleasing songs, fifty cents.

THE SONG GARDEN—Second Book. In addition to a practical course of instruction, it contains a choice collection of School Music (annual sale 25,000), eighty cents.

THE SONG GARDEN—Third Book. Besides a Treatise on Vocal Culture with Illustrations, Exercises, Solfeggi, etc., it contains New Music, adapted to High Schools, Young Ladies' Seminaries etc., one dollar.

Sent post paid on receipt of price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., No. 277 Washington street, Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New York.

au 13 26

BAKERS.

PREMIUM BAKERY.

O. M. REDON, PROPRIETOR.

131 Rousseau Street, Fourth District.

This long established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1869, being the third mark of distinction of this kind received by him in four years.

His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used.

Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pies, Crackers, etc., and furnishing orders on short notice. ap29 6m

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF THE undersigned, during the year 1869, the following certificates:

1. A CERTIFICATE of thirty shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
2. A CERTIFICATE of twelve shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.

Application has been made for new certificates.

P. L. BERNARD, Corner St. Louis and Rampart streets

sp7 2tam 6m

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Fanny Hindfus, Deceased, wife of Marx Johnson.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by Marx Johnson, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the court,

au26 30 se4 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of Esther Bracy, alias Bressy, deceased wife of Joseph Alexis—No. 34,014.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, Joseph Alexis, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Esther Bracy or Bressy, his wife, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the court.

au26 30 se4 M. O. TRACY, Clerk.

Succession of James McQuoid.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estase of James McQuoid are notified to present the same to the undersigned at the office of Cotton & Levy, No. 14 Exchange Place, without delay.

R. M. BUFORD, Administrator.

au16 4toaw

MACHINERY.

D. C. McCAN,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER.

Fulton, New Levee, Notre Dame and Julia streets

Office, No. 135 Fulton Street.

Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Sugar Kettles, Clarifiers, Filters, Steam and Horse Power Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, etc. Second hand Machinery and Boilers always for sale.

Steamship and Steamboat Repairs promptly attended to. ap20 1y

DANIEL & JAMES D. EDWARDS,

Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 28 Delta Street,

AND

Nos. 22, 24, 26 and 27 Front Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,

Manufacturers of Improved STEAM TRAINS

FOR MAKING SUGAR,

And of every description of

COPPER, BRASS, IRON AND SHEET IRON WORK, BRASS COCKS, VALVES, STEAM WHISTLES, ETC.,

COPPER STILLS AND WORMS,

For Grain and other Distilling.

Dealers in

IRON PIPES and FITTINGS of all sizes.
STEAM and HAND PUMPS,
STEAM and WATER GAUGES made and repaired.
BRASS FOUNDING, FINISHING AND PATTERN MAKING.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

se29 1y

CHARLES E. WYNNE & FARR.

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

111 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

On hand at all times, a complete stock of STEAM ENGINES, both stationary and portable, SAW MILLS, COTTON GINS and CONDENSERS, RICE MACHINERY, SUGAR MILLS and EVAPORATORS DIAMOND GRIST MILLS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of every description, which we are offering at manufacturers prices, and respectfully solicit an examination of before purchasing elsewhere. mh2 1y

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR AUGUST 25, 1870.

CLASS 201.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	42	73	66	3	9	65	34	57	74	23	8	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in all the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the Company.

Information furnished and prizes cashed by HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors. St. Charles street, corner Union, New Orleans.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this twenty-fifth day of August, 1870.

H. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap28

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

Incorporated August 17, 1868.

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....PRESIDENT.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME—ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

Capital Prize.....$50,000.

CLASS L.

TO BE DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS ON **Saturday, August 27, 1870.**

HOWARD, SIMMONS & CO., Contractors.

SCHEME:

20,000 Numbers--Tickets Only $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1 prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 prize of	2,000	is	2