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VOLUME IV—NO. 121. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1063.

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jy22 3m

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPENING OF THE AMUSEMENT SEASON.

Monday, September 5, 1870.

EMERSON'S MAMMOTH MINSTREL TROUPE.

Re-organized with entire new features. au26

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE HALF OR THE WHOLE of a tract of 1700 acres heavily timbered land, within ten miles of New Orleans, together with 1500 cross-ties, 25,000 feet cypress lumber, mules, boats, stores, etc. The mill is in good running order, and profitably employed.

One half must be sold, the owner being obliged to leave the State. Apply to

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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.

For further particulars apply to

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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 E. 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

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACcommodating terms.—A splendid Sea Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,

je12 Office 50 Royal street.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE FINEST SECTIONS of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, in the parish of Iberville. It is about nine miles from the Mississippi river, and that section of country has never been overflowed. The Chattanooga Railroad, now in rapid process of construction in the immediate vicinity, runs between two and three miles in front of this land, while the Opelousas Railroad passes its rear some six miles distant. It is undoubtedly the most valuable tract of unimproved Sugar Land in the State, and as to soil, timber and locality it is unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to H. M. ROBINSON,

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FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THE DESIRABLE TWO-STORY Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canalstreet, and only ten minutes walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

FOR RENT.—PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished rooms, without board, to rent at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North. au9 1m

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets.

my31 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. For families or gentlemen, at 238 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

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WANTED.—FORTY ABLE-BODIED MEN, to take off a sugar crop on a plantation nine miles from the city.

None need apply unless competent to work on a sugar estate. Address

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BOARD AND ROOMS.—PARTIES DESIRING to do so, may secure pleasant rooms and satisfactory board for the approaching season or for a short period, in that elegant residence No. 212 Carondelet street, immediately above Julia street. Apply on the premises. au9 1m

BOARDING.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with good board at six dollars per week, may be had by applying at 156 Carondelet street, near Girod. Day boarders taken at $18 per month.

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ROOMS AND BOARD.

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EDWARDS HOUSE.

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Laboratory No. 143 Franklin street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

y11 d&wly

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT

EIGHT KILLED, FIFTEEN WOUNDED

Scarcity of Water in Paris

DISPATCH FROM KING TO QUEEN

Earnest Protest Against Intervention

McMAHON BEATEN AND DRIVEN

Guns, Prisoners, War Material Captured

STRASBURG MUST SOON FALL

TERRIBLE SUFFERING OF THE INHABITANTS

PRUSSIAN ATTACK ON McMAHON

He is Driven to Belgian Frontier

PURSUIT OF THE FRENCH FOR MILES

Vast Extent of the Battle Field

WASHINGTON.

Fifteen Million Internal Revenue in August—Commissioner Delano's Broken Arm.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Internal revenue receipts for the month of August, $15,000,000.

Commissioner Delano has a broken arm, which will detain him until October.

NEW YORK

Advance in Gold Owing to Reports of French Victory—Southerns Strong and Higher—Gold for Europe—Reception of Archbishop McCloskey.

NEW YORK, August 31, Evening.—Gold opened at 116⅛, advanced to 116⅝@116¾. Rose suddenly during the afternoon to 117½, caused by the report of a French victory. Closed active.

6?s, 112⅝; 64s, 111⅛; 65s, 111⅜; new, 110; 67s, 110⅛; 68s, 110¼; 10-40s, 109.

Southern securities opened strong. During the afternoon, higher in some cases, but the market was devoid of any special feature.

The Scotia took $229,000 gold.

Arrived: steamer Magnolia.

Archbishop McCloskey was given a formal and imposing reception at St. Patrick's Cathedral to-day. He responded to the welcome by the clergy and the laity in an address sustaining the infallibility dogma, defending its manner of discussion and its adoption in the Ecumenical Council, and predicting that, instead of the creation of a dissension, it would harmonize and conciliate.

LONDON.

McMahon Failed to Relieve Bazaine and Retreated—Inman Steamer City of Boston—Strasburg Library Destroyed by Bombardment—Immense Arrivals From Paris—French Protestants in Sympathy With Prussians—Emperor Ill at Sedan—Early Capitulation of Strasburg—Sick and Wounded Returned From the Front—Exultant Telegrams From Paris—The Prussian Advance on Three Lines—Covering the Country From Belgium Along the Meuse.

LONDON, August 31.—The *Times* says McMahon is attempting to retreat upon Soissons, having failed to relieve Bazaine.

Mails are carried only between Paris and London.

The courts decide that the Inman steamer City of Boston was not overloaded, and was seaworthy when she left port.

Passenger travel between England and Calais has been stopped.

The splendid Strasburg library has been destroyed by the bombardment.

Sportsmen, jockies, horses and school girls are arriving in great numbers from France.

There is great excitement in the French departments regarding the alleged sympathy of the Protestants with the Prussians.

Troops have been leaving Paris all day for the north.

The Emperor is reported still at Sedan.

The Prussians will find McMahon strong; they only stopped some small detachments of reinforcements sent him.

McMahon perseveres in an attempt to attack the besiegers at Metz.

Strasburg will probably capitulate within three days. The fortifications are manned daily to accustom the soldiers to the situation.

Thirty thousand sick and wounded have returned from the front.

Four hundred French Arabs, who were captured and taken to Germany have escaped and returned to France.

Telegrams from Paris are exultant in claiming that the Crown Prince is thirty-six hours behind the calculation of the Prussian staff and can not arrive in time to form a junction with Prince Frederick Charles.

The Prussians conceiving McMahon's aim was to gain the frontier and effect a junction with Bazain, advanced on three lines. The Crown Prince marched via Commercy, Bar le Duc, St. Dizier and Vitry. The fourth army, under the Prince Royal of Saxony, keeping north of Pont-a-Mousson, moved toward Chalons, at the same time observing Metz, while Steinmetz reinforced, proceeded through Verdun fo Rheims, his right sweeping the Belgian frontier in the hope of meeting McMahon. Thus the German advance covered the country from Belgium along the Meuse to Aube and rendered it impossible for McMahon to reach Metz.

Count Beehlen has been installed as Prussian Governor of Alsace.

The Prussians says the French prisoners denounce the Emperor fiercely.

The French papers assert that the Prussians place the red cross of the ambulance service on the ammunition wagons, and some of the officers wear the badge to avert the French fire.

Four million killogrammes of powder have been distributed to put on the fortifications of Paris.

PARIS.

Versailles Organizing for Defense—No Armed Ships From American Ports in Prussian Interests—Battle Between Dun and Stenay Unimportant—Committee of Defense at Havre—Prince Napoleon at Turin—Scarcity of Water in Paris—Academy Pupils in the Army—Nephew of Bismarck Arrested as a Spy—No Official Information From the Scene of War—Report that Bazaine had Disengaged his Right.

PARIS, August 31.—Versailles, though an open town, is organizing for defense.

The *Moniteur* says many of the Prussians who have been expelled were actually plotting against France. Prussian uniforms have been found in the houses of the suspected persons.

The expelled Germans have given false reports of hardships.

The *Moniteur* is authorized to contradict the statements regarding armed ships leaving American ports in Prussian interests.

The battle between Dun and Stenay is without importance.

The Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce officially visited the warehouses.

A committee of defense has been formed at Havre.

A late Turin journal says Prince Napoleon is residing there.

The French clergy are moving actively in defense of the city.

A scarcity of water, for a few days, is apprehended in case it should become necessary to fill the Paris moat.

St. Cyr Academy is empty, all its pupils are in the army.

The *Pays* says a nephew of Bismarck, who recently wanted to raise a legion of Hanoverians, has been arrested as a spy.

Evening—There has been no official information from the scene of war made public to-day.

The *Constitutionnel* says that assurances of an official character were given in the Chambers yesterday that McMahon had crossed the Meuse without opposition, and that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had received from the Ambassador of France at Brussels information that Bazaine, on the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh disengaged his right, after a successful encounter with the enemy.

Other journals here continue to give news from private sources, of French successes in minor engagements.

The chief municipal officers of Tours have addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, declaring the people were ready to encounter the enemy.

Commanders of the National Guards have received orders specifying the positions they must hold on the fortifications in case of a siege. General Trochu will hold a review this week of the newly organized Garde de Paris.

The Bank of France has commenced the issue of new bills of the denomination of twenty-five francs.

It is reported that Princess Clothilde, the wife of Prince Napoleon, when urged by the King of Italy to leave France, replied "she would not abandon the country of her adoption at such a time."

To-morrow will be the last of the three days allowed the Germans to leave Paris, when the police will search each arrondissement to see that the order of expulsion is observed.

Many arrests of supposed spies are made daily.

Public meetings all over Prussia have been held to sustain the government in prosecuting the war to the end, and discourage any attempt at premature negotiations for peace.

The *Times*, striving to disentangle the news from the seat of war, says: "McMahon seeks to get back on the road to Paris; Saturday he was on the road to Stenay; Sunday, according to French reports, he retreated to Vouziers and Rethel; but Belgian accounts report him Monday at Sedan with the Prince Imperial, and that the Emperor was hourly expected.

The Prince had hastened forward, leaving the Emperor, whose illness prevented him from traveling rapidly.

The Germans say the French were so sure of victory at the opening of the campaign, that they made no arrangement to send their baggage in case of retreat, hence they are compelled to abandon it in great quantities.

The Prince Royal informed the people of Nancy that the postal service will be speedily resumed. Letters must be posted unsealed.

The prefect of Aisne announces the presence of the enemy and invites the people to organize for resistance.

Editor of the *Pays* makes a violent attack on Edmund About, for his letters and articles reflecting on the Empress.

The *Pays* says, "As much as this man disgusted others before the war by his fawning on the Imperial family, he now by cowardly ingratitude insults the Emperor and Empress. He should throw aside the ribbon of the legion of honor which he disgraces."

Gustave Reynard has organized a volunteer corps for the defense of Paris, composed of writers for the press.

The announcement of the stoppage of travel between London and Paris is premature.

Thirty thousand troops left Tuesday, bound northward. There are plenty of troops left in the towns.

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The forest of Argonne, where the great battle is to take place, is traversed by rivers, creeks and swamps, rendering the march of the armies through it impossible, except by six passes, namely: Lechene, Pampelune, Croiseveis, Grandpre, La Chalase and Estelle, places sure to be mentioned frequently soon.

It is reported that strong detachments of Uhlans surrounded the forest of Marne. They were too far in advance to know when the Crown Prince changed his course. Their capture in a body is expected."

The session of the Senate to-day was short and free from discussion. Two measures of defense, reported by the Corps Legislatif yesterday, were passed unanimously.

The new law allows the garde to serve with the regular army.

All former officers or corporals in the army may have the same rank in the National Garde, and the full benefits of the pension laws are made applicable to the members of the garde who may be wounded in the service, and the children of those killed. The Senators, explaining the law, gave the following statement: "The French military force of the regular army is 700,000; Garde Mobile 500,000—not including the contingent for 1870."

BERLIN.

Neutral Powers Corresponding Actively—Intervention Contemplated — Protest Against Intervention—Germany Willing to Confide all to King William.

BERLIN, August 31.—The *National Gazette* has the following: Neutral powers are corresponding actively, but the only result reached is that each power must keep the the others advised of all movements. It is evident that intervention is contemplated, though Prussia regards the movement as too late. The intention of intervention is almost offensively announced from Vienna and Florence. Prussia objects emphatically to the course of Italy. Italy threatened complications requiring an undesirable solution, so that she's forced to fight or accept great sacrifices.

Rather than let neutral powers profit by our troubles, all the powers of the earth shall not stop, in half way, a war of self-preservation. England also broached an intention of intervention, but never meant armed intervention. The interests of Europe demand a cessation of all such attempts.

A meeting of notables adopted an address to the King, protesting against intervention. Germany is willing to confide all to King William in establishing a peace not again to be wantonly broken.

CUBA.

The Upton's Instruments of War in Insurgent Hands—The Cespedes Government Soon to Remove.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Official news from the Cuban insurgent army states that eight hundred rifles, of the "Upton's" first cargo, is now in the hands of the rebels, and there is good reason to believe they saved the greater portion of the second cargo.

The Cespedes government at Oriente will soon remove to Camaguey.

VARENNES.

Engagement Near Nouart—No Details—Railway Destroyed by Prussians—McMahon Beaten and Driven Beyond the Meuse—Guns, Prisoners and War Material Captured.

VARENNES, August 31.—An official dispatch states that the advance of the twelfth Prussian army corps and a portion of the fifth French army corps are engaged near Nouart. No details received.

The railway between Mezieres and Thionville has been destroyed at two points by the Prussians.

BRUSSELS, August 31, via London, September 1, 12:30 A. M.—The King of Prussia sent the following to the Queen:

"VARENNES, August 30.—The Crown Prince has been in action with the fourth, twelfth and seventeenth corps, and the fourteenth Bavarian corps. McMahon was beaten and driven beyond the Meuse. Twelve guns, some thousand prisoners and material of war were captured."

BEAUMONT.

Prussian Attack on McMahon—He is Defeated and Driven Back on the Belgian Frontier—Pursuit of the French Several Miles—Cannon and Provisions Taken—Vast Extent of the Battle Field.

BOUZANCY, August 29, via London, August 31.—The Prussians attacked McMahon's army to-day, near Beaumont, defeated it, and drove it back upon the Belgian frontier.

The French camp fell into the hands of the Prussians.

The pursuit of the French was continued for a distance of several miles, and was interrupted by the number of cannon and provisions taken.

The extent of the battlefield is so vast that it is impossible to obtain further details at this moment.

CARIGNAN.

Cannonading All Day Tuesday and Late Last Night—The Emperor Gone to Sedan.

LONDON, August 31.—A dispatch from Carignan says cannonading was heard to the south of that place all day yesterday and late to-night. The result is unknown.

The Emperor has certainly left Carignan for Sedan.

Carignan is a few miles northeast of Beaumont.

STRASBURG.

Terrible Suffering of the Inhabitants—They Seek Refuge in Cellars—Many Houses Burned—Continued Resistence.

LONDON, August 31.—The sufferings of the inhabitants of Strasburg are terrible. They are starving, and compelled to live in cellars, day and night, to avoid the increasing fire of the besiegers.

Another fruitless sortie was made by the garrison on Monday.

The Prussian sharpshooters are within 500 yards of the glacis.

Many houses have been burned. The arsenal at one time was on fire, but the ammunition was safely removed. The fortress continues to resist.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Accident on the Des Moines Railroad—Eight Soldiers Killed and Fifteen Seriously Injured—Alabama Democratic State Convention—New Crop Cotton at Montgomery—Prussian Man-of-War at Key West—Instructions from Washington Awaited—General Schenck Accepts the Nomination.

CHICAGO, August 31.—An accident occurred on the Des Moines Railroad, by which eight soldiers were killed and fifteen seriously hurt. They were on the way to attend the State Soldier's Reunion.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 31.—The city is crowded with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow.

About 100 bales of the new crop of cotton have been received here.

KEY WEST, August 31.—The Prussian man-of-war Metior from Panama is here, waiting for instructions from Washington.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Private advices from Dayton, state that General Schenck has concluded to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third Ohio District.

Annual Cotton Statement.

MACON, Ga., August 31.—Stock of cotton on hand 2470 bales.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 31.—Stock of cotton on hand 2957 bales.

MEMPHIS, August 31.—Stock of cotton on hand 4286 bales.

NORFOLK, August 31.—Receipts of cotton from all sources this season 177,064; exports coastwise 162,400; exports to Great Britain direct 9660; via New York 4519. Stock on hand 485.

SELMA, August 31.—Stock of cotton on hand 10,535 bales.

GALVESTON, August 31.—Annual cotton statement of stock since September 1, 1869, 202,000 bales; receipts 220,808. Exports: To Great Britain 12,407; to the Continent 24,921; to Mexico 60,000; coastwise 78,118. Stock 4795.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Annual cotton statement: Net receipts 7495; coastwise 96,992; gross 104,417. Exports: To Great Britain 24,670; to Continent 15,320. Sales 32,930. Stock 1645.

MOBILE, August 31.—Stock, 9743 by actual count. The annual cotton statement, as per Charles Forsythe's price current, is as follows: Gross receipts 308,266; net receipts 306,060; stock 9743. Difference from stock made up from lose cotton; exports to Great Britain 165,989; to France 15,910; to other foreign ports 18,939; total foreign exports 200,838. Exports coastwise, including 49,800 to New Orleans 97,685; grand total 298,523. Foreign exports weighed 98,837,315 pounds, valued at $21,250,586 81; average weight ₱ bale, 492 42-100 pounds; average value ₱ bale, $105 82; average price ₱ pound, 21 49-100c.

CHARLESTON, August 31.—Cotton: Stock 1076.

NORFOLK, August 31.—Cotton: Stock 485.

BOSTON, August 31.—Cotton: Stock 4000 bales. Total receipts from September 1, 1869, to September 1, 1870, 43,929 bales.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

NEW YORK, August 31.—This morning's *Commercial Bulletin* says to-day being the last of the cotton year, makes an account of the crop possible. It gives this year's crop as three millions two hundred and ninety-eight thousand bales, an increase of eight hundred and sixty thousand over last year. The stock on hand exceeds the stock at the close of last year by five hundred and eighteen thousand bales, from which accumulation it argues low prices for the year.

River Intelligence.

MEMPHIS, August 31.—Passed up: Edinburg. Down: Colorado. River rising. Weather clear. Thermometer 80°.

VICKSBURG, August 31.—Passed up: Mary Alice at ten last night; H. M. Shreve at 8 A. M. Down: St. Marys at 3 A. M.; Emile LaBarge at 4 P. M. River rising. Weather clear and warm.

PITTSBURG, August 31.—Monongahela has three feet and falling. The Allegheny has four feet and six inches. Weather clear.

LOUISVILLE, August 31.—Arrived: Anna from Memphis and Tom Reese and barges from New Orleans. River rising with twenty-six inches in the chute. Weather clear and pleasant.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—The river has risen two feet and three inches in the past twenty-four hours with ten feet and ten inches in the channel. Arrived: Mollie Moore from Pittsburg. Departed: Abeona for Memphis; Belfast and Mollie Moore for New Orleans.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORKAugust 31,—Evening.—Cotton closed firm and quiet. Sales 700 bales. Uplands 20c. Flour: State and Western 5@10c lower; Southern dull; common to fair extra $5 75@6 70. Wheat 1@2c lower. Corn moderately active at 84@85½c. Mess pork $27 87½@28. Lard heavy. Whisky 92½@93c. Groceries firmer. Naval stores steady. Wool quiet. Domestic fleece 49@52½c; pulled 33@34c. Texas 27@35c. California 29@32½c. Hides very firm. Freights unchanged. Cotton per steam ¼c.

Louisianas, old, 70, new 64; Levee sixes 70; eights 86.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Flour steady; extra, $5 25@5 50. Wheat, firm at $1 12@1 16. Corn, dull at 68@73c. Oats, 35@45c. Rye, 78@80c. Cotton, steady and in fair demand; middling, 18¾c. Tobacco dull; trash and lugs 1@1¼c lower; receipts were more liberal; sales, 254 hogsheads at $5 75@21 75. Whisky, 89@90c. Provisions irregular; pork, $27 75; lard, 15¾c. Bulk meats: Shoulders, 12½c; clear sides, 14¾c. Bacon: Shoulders, 14⅛c; clear rib, 17c; clear sides, 17¾c.

ST. LOUIS, August 31.—Flour dull and nominally unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1 13@1 14. Corn dull and inactive; prime yellow 53c. Oats 39@42c. Rye 68@75c. Provisions dull. Pork $28@28 50. Bulk meats: Shoulders 13c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon: Shoulders 14¼c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18¼c. Lard 15½@16c. Highwines 91c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 31, Evening.—Cotton closed firm. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. Flour dull. Common rosin 5s 3d.

LONDON, August 31. Evening.—Consols closed at 92⅛; bonds, 88½. Tallow 44s 3d.

[Yesterday's Evening Dispatches.]

LONDON, August 31.—Paris advices state that Marshal McMahon has succeeded in separating the forces of his opponents, and will deliver battle probably to-day, with confident hopes of success.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Cable special to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* says: McMahon has an effective force of probably 200,000 men—the elite of France. Everything is in suspense awaiting the issue of battle in the Ardennes or along the Meuse. Paris is fully prepared and the people are calm, though filled with patriotism. All her men and youths are ready for arms.

The Prussian army that is advancing on Paris by the valleys of the Aube and Seine are nothing but landwehr, the rest having turned north. Peasants along the line are seriously annoying the invaders.

PARIS, August 30, Midnight—*Official.*—The march of the Prussians on Paris seems arrested. McMahon continues his movement. No serious engagement has yet occurred.

Chalons has been abandoned by the Prussians, and trains now go freely as far as Rheims.

Persons from Strasburg, who left there on Saturday, say that part of the town has suffered much. The garrison is well supplied, and the citizens are determined to resist to the last.

PARIS, August 31.—In the Corps Legislatif, answering an interpellation regarding Protestants, the Minister of the Interior said he would cause the publication in every commune in France, that the first religion now was patriotism.

The *Moniteur* says: Persons from Mezieres affirm that a battle occurred on Saturday. Its informant says that the Prussians are retreating.

Le Public says Marshal McMahon is entirely free in his movements, and has perfect communication with Bazaine. To-day both must be fighting.

The forced marches of the Crown Prince have used up many of his men. Many are transported in carts, but thousands are left behind.

Letters from the Departments of Yonne and Aube say that the Prussians are overrunning the environs of Troyes and Tonnere, cutting railroads and telegraphs.

BERLIN, August 31.—The Prussians are sending street locomotives to aid in placing heavy siege guns before Strasburg.

BRUSSELS, August 31.—Bazaine is still cooped up.

The Prussians have been ordered to camp as far as possible from the recent battlefields, on account of the poisonous exhalations.

The Emperor is expected at Caragnan. The Prince Imperial is at Aresnes.

The room of two of the Customhouse officials (Mr. Doan, the Collector's private secretary, and Mr. Tomlinson, acting corresponding secretary), on Rampart, between Canal and Customhouse streets, was entered Tuesday evening, an armoir and trunk broken open, and $130 belonging to Mr. Doan stolen. Other articles were carried away, some of which were dropped in the yard and recovered. Mr. Doan may impute his loss to the fact that he collected his monthly pay Tuesday, instead of selling his pay rolls to some speculator previously.

Reuben and Robert Braxton, colored, have been committed to jail in Natchitoches parish for the murder of William Jones. No bail will be taken for their release.

Israel Shepperd, for shooting with intent to kill, was committed in default of three thousand dollars bail.

The Craddock House, on Ship street, Medford, near Boston, the oldest now standing in the United States, it having been built in 1632, is undergoing repairs, and appears to be good for two more centuries. It was originally built to protect the settlers from the Indians, and the loopholes are now plainly to be seen in its walls.

A dispatch from London this morning, at half-past twelve o'clock, was received at this office last night at half-past eleven o'clock, even after the delays in the office of the New Orleans Associated Press agent. It reported the King's dispatch to the Queen of Prussia.

The storm that is now sweeping over France carrying away with it the scions of noble houses, and the peasants from their fields, may perhaps, rouse the Parisians from the lethargy of luxury, dissipation and dissoluteness, which has made the land, for years past, a very Babylon.

The Monroe *Daily Intelligencer* reports that thirteen horses out of a drove were drowned while swimming across the river a few days ago. Monroe has a good ferry, but drovers do not avail themselves of its convenience and utility.

As General Changarnier was led away to prison at the command of Napoleon, then President, he exclaimed: "When the President is engaged in a foreign war he will send for me to intrust me with the command of an army."

The Natchitoches *Times* states that Mrs. McLaurin's gin house, on Tiger Island in that parish, was set on fire Sunday night, and totally consumed. Two years ago her dwelling house was burned by the same scoundrel, no doubt.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of lime and naval stores, at No. 62 Magazine street, will be continued to-day at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

It is reported that the fall fashion for ladies' hats will be a funnel-shaped arrangement, with the small end behind.

Major Powell is at Salt Lake City arranging for another expedition down Colorado river.

The Bank of New Orleans is now paying the transferred back pay rolls of the city.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

FOR THE

Year Ending August 31, 1870.

In compliance with the wishes of our commercial patrons, we present them with the following review of the trade of this city for the past year.

We would invite the especial attention of our friends elsewhere to the fact that notwithstanding the powerful, combined and necessarily successful efforts of New York capital and enterprise to carry the bulk of the Western surplus breadstuffs and provisions over the railroads, and by the lakes and canals, to the Atlantic cities, the business of our city continues to increase, and gives fair promise of further extension.

Only a few years ago New Orleans was the principal commercial entrepot for the reception and distribution of the surplus breadstuffs and provisions of the West, as well as of its tobacco crop and of the cotton and sugar of Louisiana and the neighboring States. Fleets of square-rigged vessels were required for the transportation of flour, grain, pork, beef and lard, as well as of tobacco, cotton, sugar and molasses, to Northern and trans-Atlantic markets. This was the result of the facilities afforded by river navigation to Western farmers and packers. Whether they used the steamers of that time or the economical but slow flatboat, they had no other means of forwarding to the seaboard as cheaply and expeditiously. In fact, for a long time New Orleans was the only outlet for a large portion of the Western surplus.

Even before the late war this system had been subject to material changes. The West had increased in population beyond all anticipation, and with the additional multitude of laborers engaged in cultivating its fertile soil, there had been a great increase in production, largely augmenting the surplus over what was required for their own consumption, and requiring some extensive provision for its transportation to the seaboard markets. The Atlantic cities were alive to the importance of this trade, and their capitalists and merchants, with the encouragement and assistance of the West, projected a system of canals, lake propellers and railroads, which should penetrate the furthest West, and by such means draw to their own marts the increasing commerce of the new States. The attempt was successful, and year after year witnessed an increasing diversion of the produce business from New Orleans. This continued until the entire inter-Western and Gulf trade was suspended or interrupted by the war, and nearly the whole volume rolled along the interior lines of transportation to the Atlantic cities.

Since the war our merchants have made earnest efforts to the recovery of their lost commerce, with what degree of success will be shown in our review of the various produce markets. In the meantime the increased facilities for transportation by rail, and the low rates of freight resulting from the competition of rival companies—in some instances less than actual cost to the companies—have introduced an additional means of diverting trade from this city, which presents quite as grave a subject for our consideration as the transportation of produce by the interior lines to the seaboard. We refer to the trade of the Western cities—St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati—in supplying the planters and country merchants of the South and Southwest with breadstuffs, provisions and Western manufactures, more expeditiously and cheaply than can be done by our merchants. Railroad discrimination between through rates, and way rates, has materially contributed to this result, and produce has been forwarded from St. Louis to within a few hundred miles of New Orleans, for less than it could be forwarded to the same point from the latter. It is not only the West that has engaged in this trade, but Southern competing cities as well. Memphis and Vicksburg have considerably increased their plantation trade, and received in return plantation products.

If a correct opinion can be formed from the expressions of the Western press, they feel conscious that they are prospering by trade which they divert from our city, by which they are enriched and we are impoverished. We hope that we may be mistaken in inferring that this supposed antagonism of interests has excited an inimical feeling toward us in the minds of no inconsiderable number of Western merchants and writers for the Western press. Such conclusions can be fairly drawn from its denunciations of the old fogyism of a city which has done more and suffered more for its country friends than any city on the continent; its protests against our extravagant local charges, which, all things considered, are less than at any other seaport, and its accusations of selfishness and extortion against a body of men whose business record for half a century is one of liberality and generosity.

On the other hand we find no similar feeling pervading any class of our community. The South has always imagined that there was a certain freedom from prejudice, liberality of mind, generosity of soul and energy of action that was characteristic both of the West and, the South. The enlarged views of Mr. Calhoun when he visited the Mississippi river cities, and gave a new name to the Father of Waters—that of the great Inland Sea—found an echo in every Southern heart. This era of good feeling was only interrupted, not destroyed by the war, and we can confidently testify from our personal observation and knowledge of the New Orleans merchants, that they resumed their commercial intercourse with the Western people, with nearly every sentiment of animosity engendered by the war utterly effaced and forgotten. We regard it as eminently creditable to our commercial classes—as indicating sentiments of honor and highmindedness, not always engendered by the spirit of trade—that they view all this antagonism and unfriendly rivalry with serene equinimity. They witness, without a murmer, the loss of trade, and can sincerely congratulate their Western friends on their increasing prosperity. Still more cordially do they feel toward the merchants and people of Memphis and Vicksburg, to whom they are united by sacred associations. In the unselfish spirit of New Orleans old fogyism, they not only say, but feel that there is room enough in the great valley for all, and that whatever rivalry there may be in trade, it should be that of friends, and not of enemies.

We can not, however, be blind to the fact that we have measurably lost the trade in Western produce, except what is required to supply the demand for our local consumption and that of the neighboring country and Gulf ports. Formerly, a fleet of flatboats would arrive with flour, corn and provisions, which, if not sold in block, would be divided only by cargoes or consignments. Commission merchant would dispose of flour and grain by the flatboat load to the shipping merchant for trans-Atlantic ports or particular consignments, of pork, bacon, bulk meat and lard to the dealers in these articles. The whole business was concluded on the levee, or at our night exchange, and owners and sellers were ready to admit the necessity of adjusting their prices in agreement with those of foreign markets, and the course of exchange and freights. These were the palmy days of our Western trade. Business was subdivided, as all healthy business should be, and all were content with their respective shares of the general prosperity. This is all changed. Flour, for example, comes forward under cash advances or acceptances NEER, New Orleans receiver to such an amount that he is compelled to realize retail rates in order to reimburse himself, and the whole consignment is sold out in trivial lots, for which the seller receives no more than a wholesale commission. To adjust this matter equitably a much higher commission should be charged on all such retail transactions. But this is not done, and receivers combine the business of commission merchants and dealers. We refer to this specially merely to indicate the general change that has taken place in our trade, and refer to the details of flour, corn, pork, bacon and lard to demonstrate the correctness of our view. To illustrate it however, at a glance we give the following figures in flour and corn:

	Flour. Barrels.		Corn. Bushels.	
Stock Sept. 1, 1869	40,000		75,000	
Receipts	1,641,500		3,565,000	
Supply	1,681,500		3,640,000	
Local consumption	1,034,300		2,233,300	
Domestic gulf ports	300,000		406,600	
Foreign gulf ports	123,000		129,300	
Stock Aug. 31, 1870	30,200	1,538,500	150,000	3,550,800
Foreign exp'ts and North		123,000		90,200

Regarding the Gulf supply as a part of our home trade, this shows that only 7½ ₱ cent of the receipts of flour and less than 3 ₱ cent of those of corn have been taken for foreign export and the Northern Atlantic ports.

We have thus given one side of our pictured commerce. We now cheerfully turn to the other and the brighter. The chief element in our trade is cotton. It is the basis of our prosperity. It creates all our exchanges. It pays for our imports. It is our chief accumulator of capital. It is the main source of our bank dividends. No other branch of trade concerns a greater number of our citizens. It sustains half the retail trade, and pays half the rent of retail houses. It is the foundation of the wholesale business. It gives employment to fleets of sailing vessels and steamships. It loads our river steamers to the guards. It pays the Western farmer munificently for the flour made from his wheat, for his corn and hogs. It runs the machinery of