NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, for the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 per square.
Editorial Page, transient advertisements, first insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged each insertion.
Rates of Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, per square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above rates as transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be limited to 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
Amusement advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Advertisements with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1870.

Auction Sales This Day.

Mark & Co. at 10 o'clock, at their store, 199 Chartres street—Dry goods, clothing goods.

GRANT'S NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation issued by President Grant announcing the rules to be observed by French and German vessels of war in the ports and waters of the United States, in conformity with the laws of nations as now recognized and followed by all the great powers. It contains nothing different from previous proclamations of a similar character issued upon like occasions. It was not called forth by the presence of French ships of war near the entrance of the port of New York, their object being to drive off German merchant ships lying off in that harbor. The special object of the proclamation is to declare what is known as "the twenty-four rule" to be enforced against the naval vessels of both powers. That rule is that when vessels belonging to nations at war with each other, shall be in a neutral harbor, they shall both respect the neutrality thereof, and when one of the vessels shall sail out of the port, the other vessel shall not leave until 24 hours shall have elapsed. This is to prevent of the belligerents from making a sport of the United States against their, as was done frequently by vessels of the United States in British harbors of the late war. If a vessel of one of the different powers wishes to be in pursuit of a vessel of the other belligerent, they do so one marine league, or three miles from the shore of the United States. A vessel coming out of the port of New York would thus be entitled to be left from molestation until she was outside miles beyond Sandy Hook, going in a southerly direction, or if going in a northerly direction along the coast of Long Island she would be entitled to the protection of the United States until three miles seaward from Montauk Point. The rule is that for three miles from the shore the waters are those of the United States and within its jurisdiction.

The proclamation also declares what kind of naval vessels belonging to France or Prussia may obtain supplies in the ports of the United States, and prohibits their taking munitions and other supplies except in cases of absolute necessity, when they are to be limited to the quantity called for by that necessity. Of course, it is intended to them to obtain arms in our arsenals or munitions of war of any kind. Our ports are open to them on these points. They conform strictly to the rules laid down by Great Britain, France and Prussia during the late civil war in Germany.

Arms and munitions of war are permitted to be sold by neutral countries to belligerent nations. Thus in England and the United States, France and Prussia are at liberty to purchase and import unlimited quantities of war and munitions of war. These are strictly prohibited, although means are generally found to evade the rule, as in England, in the case of the "Alabama," which sailed out of the Mersey, from Liverpool, in an incomplete condition, and for a neutral purpose, she received her war material. The proclamation contains nothing not set by either belligerent, and is of consequence. We presume the rules of the law would be as strictly observed without it as with it, by two nations so much interested in enforcing it, France and Prussia.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,186.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Academy of Music.—There was a large and fashionable audience at the Academy last night. The grand combination of eccentricities nightly attracted continue to draw and evidently give satisfaction. The Academy is a pleasant place to visit and special a visit. In addition to the olio performance last night, the performance concluded with the fairy musical burlesque extravaganza entitled the "White Cat, and King Pippin," which was received with great applause.

No Water.—Many families residing in the back part of the city are entirely out of water, their cisterns being dry, and in most of the small dwellings there are no water pipes. The City Council should take some steps to relieve the wants of the people in the location alluded to. We would advise the authorities of the city to permit those persons who possess water conductors on their premises to furnish it to their neighbors without incurring the penalty now affixed to this act, and to have the water-plugs opened during one hour twice a day. They should also permit persons to sell water through the streets without paying licence for the cart.

Congressional Nominations.—The Democratic delegates of the Second Congressional District held a meeting last evening in Hawkins' Club Saloon, corner of Common and Theatre Alley. J. W. Patton, President, called the meeting to order, and Oscar Dupuis acted as Secretary. G. A. Fosdick and W. R. Grestlouise were nominated, and the first received 40 votes, and the latter named 22. G. A. Fosdick was unanimously declared the Democratic nominee for Representative to Congress from the Second District.

Third Representative District Nominations.—The delegates of the Third Representative District of this city met last night at Hawkins' Saloon, and made the following nominations for Representatives to the Legislature: M. J. Fitzgerald, C. P. Black, J. J. Foster and D. M. C. Hughes.

Remarkable Facts—Public Swindling.—If some poor starving devil steals a leg of mutton and is caught in the act, in consequence he may say, he is put through a "course of sprouts" before he is released, yet the corporation is swindled daily by city officials, and there is no one but some poor, uninterested "local" to take any notice thereof. Why are the noisy filty beer saloons still permitted to remain open on St. Charles street? Why are the gambling saloons still flourishing, with same thoroughfare? Why large pretty thieves and leafers still sent to the Parish Prison instead of the Calaboose? These questions are just as easily answered as asked, and as simple as two and two make four.

Registration.—Judge Dibble, of the Eighth District Court, yesterday gave a lengthy opinion in the registration controversy, enjoining that a mandamus issue that John McCormick, a registered citizen, be duly registered as a voter, as prayed for, and that the respondents pay costs.

Mortuary Report.—The report of deaths in the city of New Orleans from 6 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of October to 6 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of October, 1870, is as follows:

Bronchitis, 1; cancer of stomach, 2; cholera morbus, 1; congestion of brain, 1; consumption, 2; dropsy, 1; fevers—congestive, 1; typhoid, 1; yellow, 10; heart disease, 1; inanition, 1; marasmus, infantile, 2; stillborn, 2. Total, 27. Number received from other institutions, by order of Coroners, 2.

The following died of yellow fever:

Nella Mahon, 32, Hospital street, aged 22 years, a native of Ireland.

A. L. Monsseau, 161 Julia street, aged 50 years, not stated.

Caroline Rose, 140 Spain street, aged 24 years, from Germany.

S. B. Williams, Conti, near Broad, aged 25 years, from Germany.

F. Butler, Hotel Dieu, aged 3 years, from Scotland.

Frances Lahr, 228 Victory street, aged 25 years, from Germany.

Harry Hitchings, Charity Hospital, aged 27 years, from Maine.

John Harland, Charity Hospital, aged 17 years, from Germany.

James Mulligan, Charity Hospital, aged 25 years, from Ireland.

Henry Attaque, Charity Hospital, from Switzerland.

Miscellaneous.—A boy named Henry Ackers, 12 years of age, last Sunday evening, while playing base ball in a lot on Barone street, was struck on the head with a bat and his skull fractured.

About 2 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the cooper shop of Mr. M. Lyons, at the corner of Boudler and St. Joseph streets, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

Jos. Domielly has received such a ghastly cut down the back, near the spine, that he received his war material proclamation contains nothing not set by either belligerent, and is of consequence. We presume the rules of the law would be as strictly observed without it as with it, by two nations so much interested in enforcing it, France and Prussia.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Gambetti's Proclamation to the People of France.

A Battle Imminent Near Toury.

The Journals Condemn the Adjournment of the Election.

Garibaldi Addresses the National Guard.

Execution of Prussian Spies.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Oct. 10.—Pigeons with dispatches arrived.

A envoy with Prussian prisoners has arrived.

M. Gambetta declines an ovation.

Fourteen Prussian spies were arrested in this city and promptly shot.

The Prefect de la Forge, who defended St. Quentin, had no military education. He was editor of a Paris journal.

A strong body of Franc-tireurs have arrived, composed of gentlemen from the south of France. They carry the black flag.

La Liberte publishes accounts of several successful sorties by Bazaine.

Prince Frederick Charles has typhus fever.

The Prussians are at Maintenon, Malesherbes, Lagrande and Chartres. There has been several encounters at Dreux.

Gen. Bourbaki is expected at Tours.

Tours, Oct. 10, via *London.*—During the sitting of the Government a crowd gathered in the court-yard of the Prefecture displaying French and American flags.

Garibaldi was vociferously cheered, and made a speech expressing the belief of the approaching redemption of France. He looks healthy but not sturdy. In subsequent address to the National Guard he announced that he was to command all the volunteers.

Tours, Oct. 10.—It is understood here that a battle near Toury is imminent. The Prussians have returned there in force.

The French with a considerable army will meet them. Tours is full of volunteers and contingents from the South.

Gambetta is displaying great ability and energy.

The journals of legitimate proclivities condemn the adjournment of the election. Other journals applaud the measure.

All praise Gambetta's enterprise and courage in leaving Paris as he did.

Tours, Oct. 10.—M. Gambetta says the provisions in Paris are good for many long months.

Tours, Oct. 10.—The following is Gambetta's proclamation to the people: By order of the Republican Government I left Paris in a balloon to carry the hopes of the Parisians and to rally the sons of France. Paris presents a spectacle 2,000,000 forgetting all differences to withstand the invaders. Who expected that five hundred thousand National Guards are now armed, 100,000 Mobiles and 60,000 regulars are assembled.

The foundries are casting cannon, and the women make millions of cartridges daily. Each battalion of the National guards has two mitrailleuses. Forts are and preparing for sorties. The Forts are manned by marines who are supplied with artillery. The artillery generally served by the finest gunners in the world. Hitherto their fire has kept the enemy from erecting the works of siege.

The Enceinte on the 14th ult. has 500 cannon and now has 900, with 400 rounds for each. Every defense has its men at their posts.

The Nationals drill constantly behind the barricades, which are adapted to the genius of the Parisians.

The impregnability of Paris is no illusion. It cannot be captured or surprised, or reduced by starvation. Arms are now coming from every quarter of the globe, and workmen and money are forthcoming. The provinces must resist torpor and panic, and all partizans must and the Republic. Soon the winter will come, finding the Prussians far from home, decimated by the French arms, hunger and nature.

France shall never lose its place in the world through the invasion of half a million men. Paris cannot be conquered.

"*Vive la Republique*, one and indivisible."

Tours, Oct. 10.—General Guillaume was buried at the Invalides.

Montpelier, Oct. 9.—Two hundred Prussian horses, two guns and some infantry were encountered at Dreux; a skirmish ensued. The Prussians were obliged to disgorge their plunder.

London, Oct. 10.—A note from the Prussian government to the great powers says Paris threatens to hold out until it starves. Paris has an million of people, which will be in the hands of the Prussians who will be unable to furnish supplies for a single day, as the country is occupied within several days' march of Paris, hence the people cannot abandon the city by the roads. The city and its consumers will be that hundreds of thousands will starve. The Germans, nevertheless, must prosecute the war and those holding power in France will be answerable for the results.

The Germans evacuated Mulhouse Sunday and proceeded towards New Brisach and Schlestadt.

London, Oct. 10.—Versailles has been received from the payment of 400,000 francs levied by the Prussians.

London, Oct. 10.—The lack of good regimental officers delays the organization of the French armies.

Bazaine recently informed the Mayor of Versailles that he had no objections to the elections.

The German press ridicules the French *levee en masse* as bombast.

London, Oct. 10.—Squads of Prussian huzzars were attacked on the night of the 13th instant in the vicinity of Dreux. The inhabitants of the village of Aulnay. The town was afterwards burned by the Prussians in punishment. Numerous bodies of French have since been dispersed in that neighborhood.

A large Bavarian force is south of Etampes.

Villages on the north of Paris, which were deserted on the approach of the Prussians are re peopled again.

London, Oct. 10.—Mr. Wood, English Secretary of Legation left Paris, telegraphs the Foreign Office under date of September 26th, all quiet at Pekin and Tien Tsien.

M. Conti, Secretary of the Emperor, writes to the Brussels journal as follows: "My name has been associated with the publication of two documents said to have been found in the Tuileries. I submit in that—the note about Belgium reported to be my hand writing was not mine. The Emperor never dictated such language. The paper is doubtless one of the thousands of irresponsible document sent by parties and daily submitted to the Emperor.

Permit me to add that the reported manifesto of the Emperor published in the English papers is spurious.

London, Oct. 10.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, received via Bombay, gives the report that the Chinese Government declines to take any action providing against further outbreaks.

London, Oct. 10.—Specie has vanished from France. The towns of Normandie are preparing to issue paper currency.

London, Oct. 10.—A telegram from Berlin to the Manchester *Examiner* says Bazaine is fighting for a path to Belgium. The same correspondent says Gen. Van Worder is advancing on the army of Lyons, between Belfast and Langres.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—Official.—The Government of Prussia, unable to recognize the actual Government of France, will not restore the Bonapartes.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce in an address to Bismarck express the hope that the indemnity to be paid by France will be calculated not in the actual losses of ships and cargoes, but also on the losses through confinement of ships in port by the blockade. These points are argued at great length. The truce at Metz is ended to-day.

The Duke of Mecklenburg's corps is marching on Paris.

Amsterdam, Oct. 10.—The Bank of Holland has reduced the rate of discount to 4 per cent.

Rome, Oct. 10.—Thirty-two thousand voters refused to vote in the Papal States at the recent plebiscite.

The officials readily transfer their allegiance to the King.

Pekin, Sept. 10, via *St Petersburg*, Oct 10. The people have destroyed the Catholic buildings in this city.

Pesth, Oct. 10.—The Lloyd newspaper publishes a statement that Prince Gortschakoff demands of the great powers the removal of prohibition against Russian war vessels in the black sea.

The same paper says Prussia is not averse to the restoration of the Bonapartes, but the French are bitterly hostile to such movement.

Florence, Oct. 10.—A decree has been issued annexing the Roman provinces to the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope reserves his dignity and the inviolability of his personal prerogatives as a sovereign.

Gen. La Marmora is appointed lieutenant Governor of the Papal provinces.

The laws of Italy are to be introduced and an amnesty proclaimed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—The Russian movement towards the Turkish frontier is officially denied.

The steamer Nebraska, from New York, had a narrow escape from water in stockhole; she arrived barely floating.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The President appointed John D. White Postmaster at Greensboro, N. C., and Geo. W. Bearn Postmaster at Newbern, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 10.—Police Superintendent Jourdan is dead.

One hundred guns were fired to-day at the City Hall Park in honor of the 3d anniversary of Cuba independence.

New York, Oct. 10.—Gen. McDowell; in the absence of instructions from Washington, declines to order the evacuation of Governor's Island and the destruction of the Barracks in consequence of the yellow fever now prevailing at that port.

71 yellow fever patients, thus far, have been removed from the island to the Quarantine Hospital. The military officers complain of the medical treatment and provision for comfort made by the city health authorities, which is entirely inadequate.

Two fatal cases lately occurred at Bellevue Hospital, and the husband of the woman who died of the disease Friday is now in irons for bringing her to the hospital in a small boat from Governor's Island after the disease had made its appearance.

Garibaldi will command all the volunteers in the East.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Quite an interest was excited in the city and newspaper circles to-day, by the appearance of the first issue of the *Republican* under the auspices of the new management as a three cent paper. There was a very large sale, curiosity being awakened at the inauguration of something new with newspaper business here.

There is a strong combination of editorial talent, the chief of whom one J. B. McCullough and Henry Reed, formerly of the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Another change has taken place in the press of this city. T. B. Chandler, long Business Manager of the *Times*, retires, his interest being purchased by W. H. Storey.

Warthing & Pattrie's hardware store, Mrs. Pendleton's millinery store, Mat. Mitchell's Hotel, J. Gidelleman's boat store, Prince's grocery and the Post-office at Mranka, Ill., were burned last night. Loss from $12,000 to $15,000—insured for $4000.

Memphis, Oct. 10.—Owing to the excessive Matter the attendance at the fair was light. The display is very good and the departments are unusually well filled.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 10. The brig Executive, of Bangor, for Port au Prince, encountered a hurricane Sept. 17th, which carried away her spars and caused her to spring a leak. They rigged a jury mast and bore away for Charleston. October 2d she encountered a second storm, and she was abandoned in latitude 27, longitude 77. The crew was taken to Norfolk on the schooner Fred Shepard, of Jacksonville.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 10.—The first frost of the season Sunday morning.

The authorities of the State Agricultural Society are busily engaged in pushing forward the preparations for the coming fair. From the number of entries already made, indications are the fair will surpass by far any ever held in the State.

The Solicitor of the Seventh Judicial Circuit has refused to send a bill of indictment before the Grand Jury against those citizens of Caswell county, arrested by Kirk by order of Governor, and bound over by Judge Pearson to answer the charge of complicity in the murder of State Senator Stevens. The Solicitor says that the evidence was insufficient to find a bill.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 8.—The Agricultural Fair of West Texas closed today. It was a great success. The grounds at San Pedro were crowded every evening.

One feature of the fair to-day was a go-by race to be made inside of the arena. Only Texas horses and saddles allowed. This feat was accomplished by Mr. Cook, of Bexar county, who rode 6 miles in two hours and a half, and had 2 other horses. Horses were ready and saddled for him.

Atlanta, Ga, Oct. 10.—The Senate passed a resolution today to invite President Grant and his cabinet to visit and extend the hospitalities of the State during his stay. The Senate then passed a resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 15th inst.

Judge Cochrane in charging the Grand Jury said: "In the times our people are loyal to law and faithful to its enforcement, but now there is a change in public community, and manifested sympathy for the individual frequently gives the appearance of indifference to crime which does not exist."

Judge Cochrane is an appointee of Gov. Bullock.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 8¾; Orleans 8¾; sales today 12,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

Frankfort, Oct. 10.—United States Bonds opened firmer at 96.

London, Oct. 10.—Evening.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾.—Bonds 91¾. Tallow easier.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10.—Evening.—Gold closed easier and steady at 112½@112⅝. 628, 112¼; 628, 112⅛; 628, 111¾; new 1869, 628, 111¾; 628, 111⅝; new 1868, 628, 111¾.

Tennessees 624; new 60¾; Virginias 62½; Louisianas 70; new 66; Levee 68; new 66; Cotton 628, 30¾@31; Sterling 60; 7.30; North Carolinas 48¾; new 56; South Carolinas 82; new 65¾.

New York, Oct. 10—Evening.—Cotton dull and easier; sales today 1848 bales; middling uplands 31c. Flour State and Western moderately active, without a decided change; Southern quiet; receipts for four days 9,700; good to choice $6 25@8 25. Wheat quiet and without a decided change; new red and amber winter 1 30@1 35. Corn without a decided change. Beef dull. Pork firmer; 25 75@26. Lard firmer and quiet, kettle 17c; prime 16½c. Whisky without a decided change. Groceries active and firmer. Rice quiet. Rosin steady. Turpentine firmer, 42½c. Freights quiet; steady; Cotton 5-16; Flour 25c; Corn ¼; Flour per steam 2c 4½; Wheat 7½c.

New York, Oct. 10.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 14½c; sales 75 bales; receipts 576 bales by coastwise. 1865: Stock 1892.

Galveston, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary 15c; stock on hand 6000 bales.

Charleston, Oct. 10.—Cotton easier; middlings 14½c; sales to-day 600 bales; receipts to-day 358; coastwise 1; stock 13,246 bales.

Savannah, Oct. 10.—Cotton in fair demand with little offering; middlings 14½c; sales 1000; receipts 491; exports coastwise 3670; stock 36,225 bales.

Mobile, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 14c; sales 500; receipts 959; exports coastwise 425; stock 52,578 bales.

Memphis, Oct. 10.—Cotton dull; middlings 14½c; sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 1841.

Louisville, Oct. 10.—Bagging unchanged. Cotton weak; middling 15½c. Flour and Wheat firm at full prices. Corn, Oats and Rye dull and unchanged. Provisions active and excited, prices advanced. Pork $25 for old. Lard 16c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Whisky firm. Tobacco active and prices advanced—shoulders 13½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Butter 30@35c. Eggs 23c. Tobacco in fair demand and market firm; sales to-day 84 hhds. Whisky 86@8c.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand for choice; other grades unchanged. Corn dull; prime 65c; Oats 37@38c. Rye 82c. Provisions firm and prices higher. Pork $27@25 50. Bacon—shoulders 14@14½c; clear rib 17½@17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard 16c. Whisky 86c. Tobacco active and firmer.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Flour—extra spring $4 62½@6. Wheat in fair demand; prices advanced ½@3c; $1 07¾ cash for No. 2 spring. Corn active; prices advanced 1¼@1½c; 62½@62¾c for No. 2. Oats 36@36¾c. Rye 72½c. Barley in fair demand; prices advanced 2@3c; 93c for No. 2. Highwines quiet—54@54½c. Pork firm at $25. Lard 16c. Dry salted Shoulders 12c; short ribs 16c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 10.—Passed down—H. M. Shreve, at 12 M.; Pargoud, at 7 P. M. Passed up—Natchez, at 5 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

Memphis, Oct. 10.—Passed up—Edinburg. River rising. Weather rainy. Thermometer 65.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, Oct. 10.—Two balloons from Paris, containing a mass of official correspondence, were recently captured by the Prussians.

The Prussians are pushing their works near Jerome's Park, near Meudon, and on Bitboorieis Hill, near Sevres.

Tours, Oct. 10.—The Government is preparing the public mind, through the prefects, for a cession of French territory to the Prussians.

La Liberte consents to a slight rectification of the frontier near Wolsemburg.

Gambetta has issued a proclamation. It develops no new policy, but urges resistance en masse. He denounces monarchy as the cause of French danger, and speaks for fraternal acceptance of the present authority until peace comes.

He concludes: "I have a command for you; abandoning all other affairs, making no account of difficulties or obstacles, co-operate with your unsyndicated energy in remedying the evils of the situation. "Vive la Nation, vive la Republique one et indivisible."

Heavy guns will soon open on Pfalsburg.

London, Oct. 9.—It is said Bernside is negotiating for the postponement of the bombardment until the Assembly meets. The Army of the Loire, eighty thousand strong, is slowly moving on Paris. Bismarck has written a letter approving Jacoby's arrest. The Prussians are posted near Pithiviers; they have also appeared at Malesherbes. Guerrillas appearing in several northern departments. Prussia threatens the imposition of a contribution of one million francs from each department.

New York, Oct. 9.—A *Tribune* special from before Metz, dated Oct. 7, received at 1 o'clock, P. M., this day, reports Bazaine having made a desperate attempt to break the Prussian lines, and go in the direction of Thionville. The Prussians on the previous evening had driven the French from several villages, and had advanced their outposts. Under cover of a thick fog Bazaine advanced, and after recovering lost ground, he sent forward a large force, which was shocked by the Prussian artillery from both sides of the Moselle, and finally broke up two brigades of landwehr. At 5 o'clock the French were driven back from all positions by a general advance of landwehr and the Tenth Army Corps. There was much bayonet fighting in villages, where Prussian victory was complete and the loss considerable. Much has been on the French side. The whole of the Prussian Third and Tenth Army Corps and the landwehr divisions were engaged. The Eighth French Army Corps, during the night, had accumulated in large masses on the eastern slopes of St. Julian, towards Metz. The Prussian forces were drawn back and reserves called up. Artillery crowns the eminences, and shells from St. Julian go crashing into Noisseville.

Furious cannonading is going on towards the south by Colombey, Merry, Chante and Peltore. The French fort at St. Privat is also firing.

New York, Oct. 9.—Cotton movement heavier than any previous week this season. Receipts from all ports 69,949 bales, against 95,878 last week, 50,967 previous week, and 17,989 three weeks since. Receipts since Sept. 1, 193,893, against 213,626 last year. Exports from all points 15,888, against 26,978 same time last year. Total exports of the season 45,862, against 67,276 corresponding period last year. Stock on hand as all ports 267,671, against 109,801 same time last year. Stock in interior 25,776, against 19,741 last week, and 23,545 this date last year.

New York, Oct. 9.—The steamers Algeria, Holland and City of Antwerp have arrived. Anxiety over the German steamer Hermann, three days out, from Bremen for Paris sailing Tuesday. Other Germans begin will be dispatched.

Four new cases of fever daily since Oct. 1, at Governor's Island. The Barracks Bureau has ordered the evacuation of the post. The infected building was burned.

(Special Dispatches N. O. Times.)

New York, Oct. 9.—A Paris special says that the surrender of Paris is to be formally demanded, and if refused, the Prussian guns are to open on the 16th October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig.

This morning's New York papers pay little attention to the Presidential proclamation, simply saying that it reiterates the usual principles of international law. The Herald says it does not prohibit exportation of arms.

The health officers of this city say of Governor's Island, the whole island has become seasonably infected with the fever poison, and as a consequence, dangerous to the lives of those remaining on it. They recommend immediate removal of the garrison and turning of the quarters.

There is considerable anxiety among German shipowners here about the Hermann, the first vessel running the French blockade. She left port on fourteen days, and is yet unheard from. Some fear she has been captured, or preparing for seen under the President's proclamation—the owners saying that if French ships are captured despite their twenty-four hours start, Prussia will force France to indemnify.

(Special Dispatches N. O. Times.)

New York, Oct. 10.—It is reported that Bazaine has an army out of Metz and concentrated in and around Metz, ready to attack the side of the city. A serious battle is reported to have been fought on Saturday, but the result is not known.

The mobilization of the Belgian troops has again been suspended, and the staff organizations disbanded.

The North German authorities, it is reported, have raised the black flag.

Cotton to-day is nominal.

Sight Exchange has declined, and is quoted at 9¾ net.

Noon advices from London report consols firm and quiet.

New York, Oct. 10.—Prussian reports of the battle of Saturday last, in front of Metz, represent that the French were defeated with heavy loss.

The French report of the battle has not been received.

Advices from London report consols weaker.

New York, Oct. 10.—Cotton is nominal, and exporters are shy.

Sterling has further declined. British Bank duties rule at 4½. Money, Sellgmann & Co. are buying cotton bills at 12½. Gold 112½.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1870.

The Money market continues to work very easy, especially for business paper, negotiations of which are reported at 1 per cent. ⅝ month for even At. Mortgage notes, on the other hand, are in request, and several transactions are made to-day at 10, with ⅛ ⅝ cent. brokerage. We quote 12@14 ⅝ cent. ⅝ month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 20@25 and 3 for good notes without collaterals. Mortgage notes, rule at 10@11 ⅝ cent. ⅝ annum for A1, and 12 @15 for second class.

Gold opened at 112¼@112⅝ (against 112½ at New York) and after selling at 112¼ closed at the opening rates (against 112⅝). The sales included $50,000 at 112½; $9000 at 112¼@112⅝; $9000 at 112½; $2000 at 112⅝; $15,000 at 112⅝; $9000 at 112½; $10,000 at 112⅝. Nothing reported in Silver.

Quite an active business was done in Foreign Exchange, and there is an improvement in gold, rates ruled higher. The sales of Sterling embraced $48,500, of which £1000 bill of Sterling at 108½, at 121½, $10,000 and £18,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 121¼@121¾, and £6000 clear at 121¼. Sterling may now be quoted at 121¼@121¾ for good A1 bill of lading and clear, and 122¾@123 for bank.

Domestic Exchange was hardly as strong, though rates suffered no material decline. The banks drew on New York at ¼@¾ ⅝ cent. discount, and the sales included $9000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, $15,000, $30,000, $90,000 and $30,000 commercial sight on New York at ⅝ discount; $25,000 Bavaria bankers' at the same, and $7000 and $60,000 at ⅝.

In Stocks 100 shares Crescent City Slaughter-House sold (late last night) at $17 50, 30 do (to-day) at $17 75, 100 and 200 Mississippi Valley Navigation Co. at $9 88, and 100 Ship Island Canal 28c.

The firmness in Bonds was the further decline in new City Sixes, 2 per cents, partly the result of the decision of the Bulpin case and the tightness of money. The transactions included $5000 new City Sixes per cents. at 73¾@73, $1000 do. at 73¾, $1000 and $2000 do. at 73, $11,700 do. at 73¼, $3000 and $6000 do. at 72¾, and $10,000 Water Loan Sixes, deliverable in eight days, at 73¼.

$1500 Fiscal Agency Certificates (July and August) changed hands at 67¾, and $600 (July) at 67¾. Last evening, not reported, $25 City 18 Bonds sold at 90¼. Land 16c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Whisky 86c. Tobacco active and prices advanced—shoulders 13½c; clear rib 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Butter 30@35c. Eggs 23c. Tobacco in fair demand and market firm; sales to-day 84 hhds. Whisky 86@8c.

St. Louis, Oct. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand for choice; other grades unchanged. Corn dull; prime 65c; Oats 37@38c. Rye 82c. Provisions firm and prices higher. Pork $27@25 50. Bacon—shoulders 14@14½c; clear rib 17½@17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard 16c. Whisky 86c. Tobacco active and firmer.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—Flour—extra spring $4 62½@6. Wheat in fair demand; prices advanced ½@3c; $1 07¾ cash for No. 2 spring. Corn active; prices advanced 1¼@1½c; 62½@62¾c for No. 2. Oats 36@36¾c. Rye 72½c. Barley in fair demand; prices advanced 2@3c; 93c for No. 2. Highwines quiet—54@54½c. Pork firm at $25. Lard 16c. Dry salted Shoulders 12c; short ribs 16c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 3000 bales, at a decline of ⅛@¼ on some descriptions and ⅛@⅛ on others. We now quote low ordinary 9¾@9¾c, ordinary at 11@11½c, good ordinary at 12½@12¾c, low middling at 14¼@14½c, middling at 14⅝@14¾c, good middling at 15⅛