The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,123.

WAR NEWS.

[From the Western Papers.]

Paris, July 28.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning says Marshal Lebœuf, late has night telegraphed to the Emperor that Colonel Bourgeois repulsed the reconnoissance of the enemy near the town of Geiderbahn; twenty-six miles northeast of Sarreguemines. The officer, a Bavarian, was killed, and two made prisoners.

Paris, in its account of the affair, insists that the officer who was killed was an Englishman.

New York, July 28.—The *Tribune's* London special dated 1 A. M. this day says: The English feeling has been profoundly moved by publication this A. M. in the Times of the proposed treaty between Prussia and Prussia. The grave urgency with which Disraeli in the House this P. M. questioned the government justly reflected general opinion. Conversation among members, turned on no other topic. Gladstone's reply, while declaining absolutely to commit the government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in a manner more than words, an unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was given with pale face, and hesitating lips. When he sat down the House felt that England's relations with the continental trouble had grown suddenly alone, if not alarming. To the question of Bulgium the house responded with an unwonted thrill of sympathy and clear recognition of England's obligation to protect her. It is understood that immediate communications were made by the Government to its agents at Berlin and Paris, and the French Government will have instant opportunity to admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that, if genuine, its proposals are French, while its rejection is due to Prussia. The copy in the *Times* is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain the *Times* would not have published, unless on evidence deemed conclusive. It was said privately this afternoon in the House that the copy was originally offered to Earl Granville, but he refused—the English Government preferring its suppression. There is supposed to be an allusion to the same subject in Mr. Cardwell's answer to the question in the House about breech-loaders, saying that great importance was attached to the best guns being immediately supplied to all the troops.

The *Daily News*, which has brilliantly led the opinion of England on war questions, will say in the morning that it is impossible not to admit the gravity of the present European crisis. It has for all time been immeasurably increased by the publication of the proposed treaty: it completely exposes what everybody believes to be the favorite policy and the cherished design of the French Emperor: it is a secret treaty against England in its office of league offensive and defensive. As such it is denounced in Parliament. It asked to suspend their judgment, since Gladstone and Earl Granville say that the government concerned will be compelled to speak. Supposing that it was really proposed by France to Prussia, our imperial friend and ally is presented in an aspect not calculated to win from England sympathy with his course. Napoleon was ready, not only to throw over our alliance for a better one, but to break it at any moment by an advance into Belgium, not only in direct infraction of our friendship, but in defiance of our power. It is difficult for any one to believe that there was so much bad faith as to lead Prussia to listen to such a proposal. *There is a certain insolence in less towards Prussia in the suggesting documents, that if real, it sees a kind of ultimatum, and no real independence was held out to Prussia.* In the meantime the whole political interest of the moment is concentrated on this publication. We should be glad to have the completest assurance that no such proposal was known to either Government. Public opinion in this country is already sufficiently mighty in Prussia's favor, but this treaty would make our neutrality difficult, if not impossible.

[From New York Papers.]

London, July 28.—The *Times* publishes lengthy dispatches from its special correspondents in both of the opposing armies of France and Prussia.

The dispatches contain a general *résumé* of the operations undertaken upon the Rhine, and the arrangements of offense and defense of both parties.

The *Times* argues from data that the marvellous rapidity with which the Prussians had rallied and the celerity of their concentrations upon the Rhine at the critical points, have defeated Napoleon's plans for the conquest of the Rhine Provinces and the subjugation of the German States. It says that the plan upon which Napoleon proposed to wage the war was by rapid movements to hurl the various corps of armies which had concentrated at the camp of Chalons into Central Germany, thus dividing the North and South German States through their very centre.

The wonderful rapidity of the Prussians in overtaking the exposed points has foiled this manœuvre.

Prussia now has a powerful army armayed upon the Rhine, between Mayence and Cologne, with a powerful force occupying the Rhine fortresses.

She also has a strong force in Southern Germany to repel assault upon that quarter.

PLAN OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN.

Where the Army is Concentrating—The Commanders of the Various Corps—The First Fight to Occur on the Rhine—The Garde Mobile in Line.

London, July 20.—The following highly important sketch of the French campaign has been obtained says the New York *Sun* from a reliable source.

The French army is concentrating in the northeastern part of the country, within a quadrilateral formed by the forts of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg, and Mayence. South of Strasbourg, on the same meridian, is an intrenched camp at Belfona, where a corps d'armée is now taking up its position to form the right of the French army. Another corps will be in reserve at Chalon-Surmarne. The entire army will be composed of eight corps, each consisting of three or four divisions of infantry and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have a three battery of artillery, one company of engineers, and will comprise from ten to twelve thousand men. The commanders thereon are as follows:

First Corps—Marshal McMahon, Duke de Magenta.

Second Corps—Baron Frossard, General of Division.

Third Corps—Marshal Bazaine.

Fourth Corps—Count Ladmerault, General of Division.

Fifth Corps—De Failly, General of Division.

Sixth Corps—Marechal Canrobert.

Seventh Corps—Felix Douay, General of Division.

Major General of the Army, Gen. Edmund Lebœuf.

Commander-in-Chief of Artillery, Gen. Soleille.

Commander-in-Chief of Engineers, Gen. Coffinieres de Norveck.

The Army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marechal Bazaine, and composed of the Second, Third and Fourth corps. The headquarters of the respective corps will be at Metz, Nancy, Metz and Thionville. An examination of the map will show that in all probability this army will meet the first shock of war. The army of the Rhine, of which Marshal MacMahon will have command, will be composed of the First, Fifth and Seventh corps, with headquarters respectively at Strasbourg, Bitche and Befont. The corps under Gen. de Failly posted around Bitche will unite the two armies. The reserve corps in camp at Chalons-sur-Marne, under Marshal Canrobert, will be composed of troops of the line, reinforced reserves of all kinds.

The Garde Mobile is preparing for service, and there is great activity throughout France. Within three days all the battalions will have left for Chalons. A battery of mitrailleuses will be attached to each corps d'armée. Three hundred Hussarians have volunteered as a body for the French service. Turkey offers France a contingent of 200,000 soldiers for pay.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

Mr. Fish has decided to accept the mission to England, and will sail about the 1st of September. It has transpired that Senator Chandler was more active than any other person in getting Motley removed, on the ground that the latter snubbed him in London last fall by refusing to introduce him into court circles.

Nicaragua.

Capt. Shufeld will command an expedition to survey the Nicaragua and Tehuantepec canal route, and leaves in September.

"THERE IS NO WAR AFTER DEATH."—Such was the magnanimous reply of the Prussian Ambassador in an invitation to attend the funeral of the French diplomatic representative in Washington yesterday. The sentiment was worthy of a great soul, and we honor the man that utered it. God grant that the inspiration may strike home to some of the house American hearts about Washington which have delighted in pursuing the dead and heaping indignity on their graves. We speak it especially to the savage head of the Army of the Republic, and bid him learn from this Christian act of a foreign land how engaged in deadly strife, the sentiments and emotions of a civilized age. Shame! Shame! humanity can drop a sprig upon the grave of his country's enemy in the midst of war; yet, five long years after Death has been hushed in this profoundly solemn hush, a soldier from the land of kindred and friends is refused to the resting place of the Confederate dead! We thank the Baron for his rebuke, and commend the lesson to all.—*Savannah Republican.*

BROWN'S CHOICE.—Wonderful alterative restores gray hair with the ordinary regularity and certainty whereas other hair dyes are filthy. Parsons' Purgative Pills are filthy. Parsons' Purgative Pills are a sure cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all disorders of the liver. Brown's Hair Dye, the only perfect hair dye, warranted, reliable, instantaneous, fragrant, harmless, and delightful. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

One of the latest novelties in the book trade, remarkably well written and bound, bearing the name of Mr. Wm. Conway, and the date of July 27, will shortly be issued from the press of this paper.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Geo. Ellis, bookseller, opposite the Post-office, has for sale a map of the Western provinces of Prussia and Baden, showing the French, North and South German frontiers, the names of all the important and unimportant places in this region of Europe up and down on this map, and from it a correct idea of the location of the contending armies can be obtained.

Map is published by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co., 172 William street, New York.

OUR EUROPEAN NEWS.—The following residents of Orleans sailed last Saturday from New York for Brest and Havre, per steamship Lafayette, of the French transatlantic line:

Mr. and Mrs. Lefranc and servant, Mr. Christian, Mrs. Gaudet and family of New A. Landry, Dr. Fortineau, Mr. A. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Trouilly, Mr. Mr. Marmillion, Mr. and Mrs. Schwabacher, John Schweitzer, Jr.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR FRENCH SUFFERERS.—A subscription list will be found at the office for the convenience of those who may desire to contribute in behalf of the wounded French soldiers, the widows and orphans children of French soldiers in the present war between France and Prussia.

Give us our French aids a list of places where similar lists can be found.

NEW COTTON.—Mr. H. E. Woodhouse of Gravier street, has exhibited to us a sample of the first bale of new cotton received at this port per steamer S. C. Harris. It was grown in Texas, by E. E. Woodhouse, but far from Brownsville, and will be shipped to New York per steamship Mississippi on Saturday. The sample is what we suppose the cotton broker would call "fair ordinary," being of medium and free from dirt. The time now is in receipt of another bale grown near Mobile, in southern Mississippi, which they will sell in this market. Last year the first bale of new cotton arrived in New Orleans on August 3d.

THE STEAMSHIP FINE ART.—The U. S. and W. I. Co's steamer "Fine Art," having discharged her cargo of refreshments, etc., from Texas, will receive freight on Saturday, and leave for Rockport, Corpus Christi and such points on Aransas Pass, Texas. She lies at the foot of Thalia street.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—Wonderful alterative restores gray hair with the ordinary regularity and certainty whereas other hair dyes are filthy. Parsons' Purgative Pills are a sure cure for costiveness, sick headache, and all disorders of the liver. Brown's Hair Dye, the only perfect hair dye, warranted, reliable, instantaneous, fragrant, harmless, and delightful. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Franco-Prussian War.

Departure of the Emperor for the Army.

An Interview With the Spanish Ambassador.

A Conditional Alliance Between Italy and France.

Friendly Official Intercourse Between Russia and France.

More About the Secret Treaty.

No Foreign Officer Permitted Near the French Army.

The Evacuation of Rome by the French Troops.

Abdel-Kader Offers His Services to France.

HOME NEWS.

Peace Between Bolivia and Peru.

Chinese on their Way Direct to New Orleans.

FROM EUROPE.

Several Failures in Liverpool and Manchester.

Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Charleston, July 28.—The Republican Convention renominated Scott, the present Governor of the State, and Hampton, colored, Lieutenant Governor. At the majority of the delegates were colored. There was a bitter contest between two Charleston delegations, one headed by Senator Tarver, and the other by Delarge, colored. The Delarge delegation were seated.

Raleigh, N. C., July 28.—The Chief Justice of North Carolina, after refusing to entertain several motions, one to attach the Governor for contempt, advised the counsel for Kirk's prisoners to apply to the Circuit Justice of the United States.

Richmond, July 28.—Jefferson Davis is here en route to Europe.

New York, July 28.—The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings the news of peace between Bolivia and Peru. The Peruvian Government has paid the American legation two millions accorded American citizens for their commission.

The steamer Roanoke exploded. Two lives lost.

A sharp earthquake occurred at Lima, June 26. Little damage was done.

The steamer Maid, from Liverpool, for Callao, was burnt in Magellan Straits. Two lives lost.

Chicago, July 28.—Pembina dates to the 16th say:

Reliable information has been received that the Blackfoot Indians have taken Fort Carroll, a Hudson Bay post in South Saskatchewan. Commander McDonald is among the killed. Fort Edmonton was also attacked.

About two hundred Hanoverians held a meeting last night to take action in regard to the news received by the French cable—that 300 Hanoverians had entered the French service. After discussion the following dispatch was sent by cable to the President of the North German Parliament, Berlin: "A report reaches us from Paris that 300 Hanoverians had entered the French service. The Hanoverians of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, trust that to be an infernal falsehood of Napoleon. Our deepest sympathy is with all Germans. May our army enter Paris."

Wm. Belger, running a ferry boat across the river, at the Van Buren street bridge, became alarmed at the near approach of a tug, jumped overboard and was drowned.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First Iowa District met at Dubuque yesterday, and nominated Hon. Edmund Krasser, of Keokuk, for Congress.

Denver, C. T., July 26.—The Colorado town, New Mexico, Press reports extraordinary success at Moreno Gulch, mines during the past two weeks. One claim on the Last Chance mines, working three men, cleaned up three pounds of gold in 24 hours. One claim in the Gronne Gulch, in seven days yielded 18 pounds of gold weight. The mines in all the gulches are doing finely. Water is abundant. The gold shipments are larger than ever before. Rain and lightning almost every day.

St. Louis, July 28.—Seventeen sunstrokes occurred yesterday, seven of which were fatal.

Malone, the murderer of Col Buell, at Fort Leavenworth, died yesterday. He confessed the murder and the crime, which was, Col. Buell had compelled him, on a cord of wood as punishment for absence from roll-call.

Boston, July 28.—The following vessels are being fitted up for service at Charlestown Navy Yard: Minnetoomah, Niagara, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Shawnee, Sabine, Steubenah, Susquehanna, Virginia, Wabash and Worcester.

Cincinnati, July 28.—A destructive fire occurred about 3 o'clock this morning, in the East end of this city, destroying completely the Queen City Planing Mills, a dozen houses and a large amount of lumber. The mills were owned by A. W. Magill and were worth $35,000, insured for $9000 in City Companies. A dozen families lost their houses. Total losses near $70,000.

Chicago, July 28.—A disastrous fire occurred in Peoria yesterday, destroying paper mills, Farrel's distillery and Spear & Co's three hundred warehouses. Malt houses, etc., and some 2000 barrels of whisky. Total loss from $400,000 to $500,000, with insurance of $200,000.

The general and special deputies of the National Grange patrons of husbandry in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and California will be convened at St. Louis on the 20th of August. The State Grange of Missouri is to be convened at that time, and it is anticipated that steps will be taken at this meeting to fully perfect the organization of Patrons of Husbandry in Western States.

Advices from Minnesota state that the harvest is well under way. Almost daily showers prevent curing and stacking of grain.

Denver, Colorado, July 28.—Democratic Convention nominated George W. Miller, of Denver, a delegate to Congress on the ninth ballot.

General Cassius M. Clay will speak at all prominent places in the country in behalf of the Republican party.

A large basket of Ute Indians from Middle and North Park are in the city to have a talk with Governor McCook. They deny being the perpetrators of recent murders in North Park, charging it upon the Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Gov. McCook has returned from the scene of these depredations, and believes the Utes to be innocent.

Weather cool and pleasant, with frequent showers. Crop prospects continue good.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, July 28.—Bourse opened firm; Rentes 66.20.

Liverpool, July 28.—Evening.—Cotton closed irregular; uplands 7¾; Orleans 8; sales to-day 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Turpentine 31s. 3d to 6d.

Havre, July 28.—Cotton on the spot 97.

Paris, July 28.—4:20 P. M.—Bourse heavy. Rentes 65.75.

London, July 28.—The bank statement shows a decrease in bullion of over £1,000,000.

Several failures in Liverpool and Manchester have been announced.

The results of settlements in London has not been so disastrous as was expected.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 28.—Cotton nominal; sales 1200 bales; middling uplands 20c. Flour—State and Western $6 10; lower superfine $6 20@5 90; Southern lower; common to fair extra $6 15@7 30; good to choice $7 35@9 50. Wheat—sound Wheat steady; other kinds 1@2c lower; winter red and amber Western $1 25@1 40; red and amber Southern $1 40; white Southern 85c. Corn firmer; mixed Western 93c@$1 02c; West steady; plain yellow 93@95c; extra 96@99c. Pork dull; $29 25@30. Lard unchanged. Whisky lower; $1@1 01. Groceries quiet and steady. Turpentine $4 01. Rosin $1 70@4 25. Tallow quiet at 10@10¼c. Freights firm.

Chicago, July 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, closing at $1 00 for regular. Corn firmer at ¼@¾c higher, closing at 84@84¾c. Oats quiet. Rye 85c. Barley 92@93c. High-wines 90c for iron bound. Pork on shore. Dry salted shoulders 15c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 28.—Passed up: Silver Spray, Ida S. P. H., Fox, Allen, at 6 P. M. Weather cloudy and warm.

Louisville, July 28.—Arrived: Idlewild, from Memphis. River falling with 3 feet 6 inches on the chute, and 4 feet 6 inches on the falls. Weather cloudy and threatening, heavy rain this afternoon.

Pittsburg, July 28.—Morgantown falling 1 foot in the channel, 7 feet 11 inches in Oil City and rising. Weather cloudy indicating more rain.

There will be a coal shipment tomorrow.

Cincinnati, July 28.—River falls 3 inches in the past 24 hours, with 3 feet in the chute. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 89 at noon. Several boats are loading for Southern ports.

FROM SOUTHWEST FARM.

Southwest Pass, July 28—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.95. Wind east-southeast. Light. No arrivals or departures.

Memphis, July 28.—Passed up: Scotia Bell, and Ben Sharpe. Down: Alamo, Tidal Wave, and Mohawk. Cotton heavy. River falling. Weather clear. Thermometer 88.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, July 28.—Foreign Summary.—Napoleon's mobilizable force on the Rhine is estimated at 200,000.

It is stated that the Prussians cannot fight on the frontier at present, except at desperate odds.

The country is teeming with supplies which will enable the French to dictate with a heavy commissary train. Weather splendid for fighting.

Prussia replies to overtures of peace from France, made through Russia, "It is too late."

The Empress Eugenie's regency is not absolute. She will be governed by Napoleon's instructions, and is forbidden from promulgating other laws than those now pending.

It is now regarded as certain that the Emperor intends sitting on the Prussians between Thionville and Wissemburg, and throwing Mahahon's army across the Rhine. McMahon's army consists of three corps, commanded by Failly, Douay and McMahon.

The objective point of the Baltic fleet is now believed to be Dantzic.

France celebrates her denial of the authenticity of the secret treaty with Prussia.

London, July 28.—The Bank of England has increased the rate to 5 per cent.

Southampton, July 28.—The steamers Bremen and City of Baltimore have arrived.

Berlin, July 28.—Prussia accepts the declaration of the treaty of Paris, and also accepts from enemies the enemy's merchantmen, not carrying contraband of war.

Paris, July 28.—The *Moniteur du Soir* says: The movements of French armies continue to immediate and decisive action.

St. Petersburg, July 28.—The Russian force in Poland has been increased to 200,000 men, including several regiments of the Imperial Guard.

New York, July 28.—Some Paris papers pronounce a battle as being imminent.

Havana, July 28.—Spanish gold four per cent. premium. Sugar steady. Sales made to-day on the basis of 8¼ reals for No. 12. Dutch standard. Exchange on London 19¾. On the United States, sixty days, currency, 9 per cent. discount. Gold 7 per cent. premium.

New York, July 28.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull—nominally 1@2c lower. Corn firmer. Pork dull, $30. Lard dull; prime steam 15¾c. Whisky lower. Cotton dull and lower; middling uplands, 20c; middling Orleans, 20½c. Sales 200 bales; middling uplands for July 19¾c; for August 17½c. Turpentine steady, 40@40c. Rosin dull—$1 70 for strained. Freights firm.

New York, July 28.—Noon.—Stocks dull. Money 3@5. Gold 12½. Sterling exchange, long 9¾; short, 10¼. Bonds 109¾; Tennessee 6s ex-coupons 73; new 69¾; Virginia 6s ex-coupons 61; new 62. Louisiana, old, 69; new 68. Levee 6s, 65; 8s, 85. Alabama 5s, 66¾; 8s, 73. Georgia 6s, 76; 7s, 90. South Carolina 7s, old, 67¾; new, 39¾. South Carolina 7s, old, 80; new, 70.

London, July 28—Noon.—Consols 93½. Bonds 93. Stocks quiet. Tallow dull.

Liverpool, July 28—Noon.—Cotton dull and irregular, 1 pfunda 8d; Orleans 8¼d. Estimated sales 8000 bales.

Liverpool, July 28—Afternoon.—Cotton market dull. Uplands 8¼d; Orleans 8¼d.

Southwest Pass, July 28—12 M.—Barometer 29.89. Wind W. W. E. and fresh. Arrived—Steamer Yazoo, at 2:30 A. M.; Catherine, for Philadelphia; Ben Franklin, for Boston; Ocean Wave, for Baltimore; Ida Lee, for Philadelphia; Ellen Morris, for Liverpool; Ellen Maria, for Boston; Ellen Stanton, for Boston; Ellen Terry, for Boston; Ellen Tucker, for Boston; Ellen Tucker, for Boston; Ellen Tucker