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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1870. 23d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,113.

A WAR WITHOUT A QUARREL?!

Some of our cotemporaries says that "the war embroglio in Europe presents the unusually of a war without a quarrel, or at least destitute of any question to arise."

It is possible then that two of the most powerful nations of Europe can be brought to armed conflict with each other, can put great armies and navies for a bloody encounter, without having "a bone of quarrel" and "a question to arise?" It does not seem to us reasonable. We have not far to look for the bone of quarrel and are very certain that if Napoleon and Bismarck come to their differences, the question to be settled will be stated in very few words. In Europe the question is well understood. It is neither more nor less than—shall France or Prussia exercise leadership of affairs in Continental Europe—shall Prussia be suffered year by year to absorb the territory of neighboring nations, without resistance and without design of dictating to the other great powers of the European Continent, or shall she not rather be kept within her proper boundaries and thus prevent her encroaching upon the rights of others. That we take it, is a stake worthy of two great powers. This European leadership has been held by France for the 200 years and upwards, until the victories of Prussia over Austria at Sadowa, which time Prussia has aspired to be and has exercised a dominating influence over European affairs. She has sought to curtail the territory hitherto ceded by France on the east bank of the Rhine, the possession of which is held to the safety of France.

Some people nothing that the Emperor Napoleon does is right, even allowing he be supported by the unanimous voice of the French nation. If he is jealous of the honor of France and the security of her boundaries, he is in the right.

If he submits to the aggressions of Prussia he is a coward or he is senile. Yet is those persons who thus speak who think they are unprejudiced and impartial, are incapable of forming an unbiassed judgment.

We begin extracts from other journals treating the question at issue between the great European powers, which show the writers thereof have been at no pains to discover "the cause of quarrel."

The New York *World* says:

It is clear as the sun in the sky that the candidacy of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern was conducted by the Prussian government, in collusion with Prim as a bold and great step, forward in the pursuit of the object at which the Prussian government has steadily aimed ever since the firmly of Prague was forced upon its humiliating acceptance by Napoleon III in 1866. That object is the extension of the leadership long claimed and exercised by France in the affairs of Continental Europe. It is very well to say France has no right to be angered because Prussia is seeking a leader, and that she has no right indeed to such a leadership. France, it can hardly be expected in the case of the vice of the case, is but a shallow and crude notion of the relations of the European States to each other which can lead any man to think that the elevation of a Prussian prince to the throne of Spain would practically deprive the position of France she has held, now holds, and otherwise means to hold as long as her power maintains it. As to the relative merits of Europe and civilization of a Prussian or a French leadership of Europe, much might be said were this the place to say it. But it suffices for a just appreciation of the actual state of affairs to believe that this is the real point at issue and that France at least does not so yield it.

The Mobile *Register* says:

We have no doubt that, had Leopold accepted the offer of the Spanish throne, a war would have followed between France and Spain, as well as between France and Prussia, from the fact that the throne of Spain would have been admissible in the interests of Prussia, and it is that, although the action of Napoleon seems to be dictatorial and exclusive, yet the real aggressor was France, not Prussia, and so the queries regarded by the statesmen of Europe.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, says:

Does Napoleon's right in threatening war at the policy of the King of Prussia in regard of his ambitious Minister, Bismarck, to place a Prussian Prince upon the throne of Spain. When it is considered how many alliances offensive and defensive between sovereigns are formed by the ties of consanguinity and marriage of royal families, which might, under the people of the continent by forming a first-rate power to absorb or dominate the sovereignty of minor states, the wisdom of the policy of Louis Napoleon in the present crisis of European affairs can be comprehended. He proposes to stay the destructive ambition of Prussia, not to extend his territory, or drive Spain a representative of Hohenzollern politics in Europe, his prompt action worthy of praise. While it is devoutly to be wished that we may be actively neutral, we earnestly wish the Emperor may succeed in staying the ambition of Prussia. For a consolidated empire, whether nominally Republican or Monarchical, whether on the Western or Eastern Continent, is opposed to the progressive spirit of the age, dangerous to freedom, impolitic and unjust.

Bishop Christian College. The annual examination of the students of this college will be held on the 19th of July and the following days. We acknowledge the receipt of polite invitations to attend, forwarded to us by Brother Jasiah, the President of the College.

We shall publish in our issue of Tuesday next, the address of the Democratic Central Committee to the Democratic and Conservative voters of the State.

We have received numbers 3 and 4 of the *Sprig of Myrtle*, the organ of the Sons of Phœnix, published at Wash. Mr. Henry M. Small, 37 Magazine st., is the agent of this publication.

Steamship Concert City, Capt Norton, sailed last evening for New York, with a full list of the following passengers:

Mr. Williams and wife, V Hunter, J A Cammack, J Lee, L D Wood, S Belden, Mrs Leigh, Mrs J M Quinn, J Mannings, Jr, T Holt, H Capt H Hakes, Mrs H Moore, Miss Mary Mrs L Kinney, Miss Fulmer, Miss C Miss A Stephens, T Lynch, wife and Mr Wm Brown, F Van Brunnis, W Crabtree, Unknown child, W Thompson, Miss M A W Knight, W E Hunter and wife, J Capt H Hilton and wife, Mrs Stone, L J Fitchfield, W Benson, F Taylor, C La Lange, Jr, Dunning, J Kamm, J A Perry, H L Smith, W J Osborne, John Bangs, C Wagner, R Mott and 30 in the steerage.

Steamship Mariposa, Capt Kimble for New York, sailed at 5 PM yesterday. She took out a full and fine following passengers:

Mr Bowman, wife and 3 children, Mr Harrington and wife, M T Holden and wife, Miss Mrs Johnson, Miss Benson, Mrs L Mrs Lynch, Miss Ida Freeman, Thos Mrs C Lamar, Mrs Lamar, Mrs Hill, Mrs J Pattey and wife, E B Freeman, D Young and wife, Mr Adams and wife, Mr L Mr Chalmers and servant, R H Others.

Hurrah Resick, Ho!—Gentlemen and ladies, who have had their heads concreted with unmeaning and unctuous stuff, are invited to try Chabaud's new novelty, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR HAIR—clear and sweet smelling. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

THE VOTE OF THE ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION. The following are the official footings from sixteen counties, including Cook, for and against the Constitution, for the eight distinct propositions submitted, each is a separate vote of the people.

	For	Against	Maj.
Cook	25,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	7,[illegible]
Jo Daviess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephenson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnebago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McHenry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DuPage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Will	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iroquois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermilion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champaign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piatt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The only obstacles that we have heard of that vested against the clause (limited) to the effect of Adam Jones against Pike, P.E. McDonough, 69. Brown county gives only a majority for it. Cass county is reported to have given a majority for it.—*Ex.*

On the day of the reception of the news of Dickens' death, a celebrator on one of the street cars in Brooklyn, observed to the universal grief and to an Irish poet approaching passenger: "And thing, the news of Dickens, you've to be sure, indeed." Upon the passenger: "I see he died at Gadshill." Conductor (astonished): "Is, he was." Passenger: "I heard he died." Conductor: "Yes, I knew him; but he died at Rochester, or near there." Then, after a moment's pause the passenger added: "He has a mighty sweet sister, great as she is—Jane Dickinson."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Prussian Diet—The King's Action Approved.

Comments of London Times—"English Intervention Probable."

King William at Berlin—His Progress from Ems, a Grand Ovation.

The French Assembly—The Government Cordially Sustained.

Comments of French Journals—"Prussia Meant War from the Beginning," Etc.

The Emperor and Prince Imperial Go to the Seat of War.

Important Mission of Prince Napoleon to Italy.

Volunteering in Prussia—Every Man Demanding Arms.

The Excitement in Paris—Singing of the "Marseillaise," Etc.

Active Preparations Throughout France.

German Neutrality—Belgian Territory to be Respected.

Rumored Accord of Russia and Prussia.

Dispatch from the Rhine—Small Force of Prussians Enter France.

French Concentrating at Metz—The City Threatened by the Prussians.

French Vessels in the Prussian Rivers—Naval Conflict Imminent.

England and Sweden Neutral.

Italy, Spain and Denmark Friendly to France.

Austria Neutral, if Russia Remains Neutral.

Expected Uprising at Rome—Attack on the City Apprehended.

The Infallibility Dogma to be Proclaimed July 24.

British Instructions Regarding the Canadian Fisheries.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Orders to Reinforce Our Cuban Squadron.

Political Intelligence.

Heavy Sales of Gold in New York.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 16—Prevost Paradol was received to-day by the President as French Minister.

Berthemy, the retiring Ambassador, presented his letter of recall. Complimentary allusions were made by Paradol and the President.

Mrs. Grant is suffering under the charge of physicians.

Washington, July 16.—Coin in the treasury $113,000,000. Coin certificates $40,700,000. Currency $31,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 16.—The unsettled feeling caused by the uncertainty as to whether war would be declared or not, has been succeeded by a quieter condition of affairs, and attention now in Wall street is entirely directed to probable effect that the war may have on American finances.

This will depend largely on the amount of specie shipments which in turn will depend on the quantity of American securities which may be returned from Europe. After the first flush over the declaration of war, it was thought European capitalists will seek investments in our bonds, while the demand for breadstuffs and American products is likely to exert an important influence on foreign exchange.

The return of any considerable amount of American securities would perhaps neutralize the demand for breadstuffs. The earliest sales of gold to-day were at 116¼, after which there was a decline to 115¾, on a report that England had obtained a suspension of hostilities for eight days for negotiations, the price returned to 116¾, the first recorded sale in the room, and advanced to 116¾ on the denial of the report, and dispatches saying that the hostile armies were in motion and that sixty-two's went down to 94¾ in London. Subsequently the market fluctuated between 116¼@116¾ and finally closed firm at 116¾@116¾. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances $164,000,000, representing yesterday's business. To-day's figures will probably be as large. Exports to-day $1,076,970 and for the week $2,[illegible]. of that to-day about $300,000 in specie, and the steamship Hermann $50,000.

Liverpool, July 16—Noon.—There is great excitement in the Liverpool markets. Wheat—red Western, 8s. 3d.; red winter 8s. 7d. Corn 33s.

Paris, July 16.—Military pupils of second year have been ordered to join the army with the rank of sub-lieutenants.

The Algerian army is coming home.

Prussian vessels have left Constantinople.

The Boulevards last night.

New York, July 16, 3 P. M.—Gold 116¾. Sterling steady.

New York, July 16—Noon.—Stocks very strong. Money 4@5. Sterling—long, 10; short, 10¼; 5-20 of 1862, 109¾.

Liverpool, July 16—Noon.—Cotton market irregular; estimated sales 9000 bales; uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d.

London, July 16—Noon.—Consols 91¼. 5-20s of 1862, 95¼.

New York, July 16—Noon.—Cotton market irregular; sales to-day 800 bales; nominally, good ordinary 17¼ a 17½c; low middling 19¾ a 19½c; middling uplands 19¾ a 20c; Mobile 20 a 20¼c; Orleans 20¼ a 20½c.

Net receipts of cotton for the week at all United States ports, 9468 bales; exports to Great Britain, 13,505 bales; exports to the Continent, 4685; stock on hand and on shipboard, not yet cleared, 149,375 bales.

Southeast Pass, July 16, 12 M.—Barometer 30.60. Weather calm.

Arrived—Steamship Grange, at 10 a. M. Houston, master, from Glasgow, to G. W. Richardson & Co.; schooner Pearl Island Packet, master, from Key West, to the Lighthouse Department.

Sailed—Steamship Cuba and ship Alhambra.

FROM WASHINGTON.

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Prince Napoleon will soon arrive from Norway and will be charged with an important mission to Italy.

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In the Corps Legislatif last evening many members of the party of the left spoke against the propriety of war sanctioned by the Government.

Paris, July 16.—The Emperor returned from St. Cloud after the council with Ministers yesterday.

Paris, July 16.—Bourse closed quiet. Rents 3 f. 18 c. or 50 centimes higher than opening.

New York, July 16.—After slight fluctuations during the evening gold closed at Fifth Avenue Hotel to-night at 117.

New York, July 16.—Collector Murphy took the oath of office to-day.

The French Consul here says no official information has been received from his Government relative to German vessels, except a caution that they avoid French men-of-war if possible.

The North German steamship Hermann has been detained by orders from her owners in Germany.

The Hamburg steamer will sail as usual next Tuesday.

A German mass meeting will be held here next Wednesday.

The German Mail Steamship Company has asked the United States for protection for their vessels and will detain their vessels until protection is afforded them.

All European vessels have advanced freights on breadstuffs.

It is stated that orders were to-day received at the Navy Yard to fit out immediately all available vessels for reinforcement of the Cuban squadron.

The Pacific Mail steamship Company are arranging to start a line to Europe forthwith.

One broker to-day sold nearly $8,000,000 worth of gold at between 116@116¼.

To-day was one of the hottest days of the season. Thermometer ranging above 96 in the shade.

Twelve cases of sunstroke reported—8 fatal.

Cincinnati, July 16.—The Board of Trade to-day tabled a resolution in support of a committee recommending the calling of an Industrial Convention during the coming Industrial exposition. It was conceded that a Convention was desirable, but the Board did not see how it could sent out the call without becoming responsible for too large an amount of expenses.

The *Enquirer* sends a train to Dayton and return to-morrow for the purpose of supplying its patrons with its Sunday issue. The train will carry passengers at about half rate.

Thermometer 93 this P. M.

J. H. Bennett, late managing agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, for-they sued that company for $200,000; one-half he claims as damages for breach of contract, the other half as his commission on last year's profits.

San Francisco, July 16.—A meeting of the Labor Association last night organized an anti-Chinese Convention, and instructed the President to inform Chinese companies that they considered it unsafe for Chinamen to come to the United States, and requested them to notify the authorities of the Chinese Empire.

Cleveland, O., July 16.—The second game of base ball between the Forest City club and the Lowell club, of Harvards, of Cambridge, Mass., was played to-day, resulting in favor of the Harvards by a score of 15 to 3.

Meridee, Ct., July 16.—The main factory building of the Meriden Brittania Company was almost totally destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $600,000; insurance $375,000.

Wilmington, N. C., July 16.—The steamer Hornet sails to-morrow, loaded with naval stores, under the command of Capt. Moffatt, late of the Confederate navy.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 16—2 P. M.—Consols 91¾. American securities flat and nominal: 62s. 85; 65s, 89; 67s, 85; 10-40s, 84.

Liverpool, July 16—Evening.—Cotton market closed heavier; sales 12 millions, uplands 9¾; Orleans 9¾; sales to-day 7000 bales. California white Wheat 11s 6d a 6d; red winter 8s 7d; red Western 8s 3d; Western Flour 25s; No. 2 mixed 34s. Pork 105s.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Vienna, July 16.—The Government of Austria, England, Italy and Russia, are known to have presented at Paris urgent remonstrances against war.

Berlin, July 16.—The Bundesrath of the North-German Confederation met here yesterday. The Prussian Diet is already in session, and the chiefs of all parties assure King Frederick William of their unqualified approval of his dignified and energetic action.

Paris, July 16.—The Emperor is expected to head the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements, arrive with his army on the Rhine before Prussia has completed her preparations for defense.

Liverpool, July 16—Noon.—There is much excitement in the markets. Breadstuffs are rapidly advancing.

London, July 16.—The *Times* intimates that the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern strongholds of Metz, Metzthe, Mutzig, Bitche, Lauter, the Upper and Lower Rhine are the real objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and in that she has the sympathies of mankind.

The *Times* hints that English intervention is probable. In case of Prussia's success in the contest, the neutrality of England would be difficult, and perhaps impossible; and dishonorable, should Holland and Belgium be involved in the war.

The Prussian fleet of Prince Adalbert, which has latterly been in these waters, sailed to-day for Kiel.

Berlin, July 16.—King William arrived here today. His progress from Ems was a continued ovation, and over 100,000 people awaited him at the station.

He made a short address, expressing the hope that they would be as brave elsewhere.

Paris, July 16.—The Government is assured from Montevideo, reports having passed on May 26, a black vessel of 1000 tons burden on fire from stem to stern. She had a cargo, apparently, of petroleum.

Constantinople, July 16.—The Vice-Roi of Egypt has given 40,000 pounds to the sufferers by the late conflagration.

Ottawa, Ontario, July 16.—The following is an extract from the instructions issued by the Government to commanders of gunboats and other officers employed in the protection of the Canadian fisheries:

"Place yourself and vessel yet will in the necessary exercise of your power in dealing with United States fishermen, or detained American vessels" or boats, are for the present to be exceptional.

Difficulties have arisen in former times in respect to the question whether the exclusion limits should be measured on lines drawn parallel everywhere to the coast and described in minutes, or on lines produced from headland to headland across the entrance of bays, creeks or harbors. It is Her Majesty's Government is clearly of the opinion that by the Convention of 1818 the United States have renounced the right of fishing not only within three miles of the colonial shores, but within three miles of a line drawn across any bay or creek.

It is, however, the wish of her Majesty's Government neither to concede nor to her present enforce any rights in this respect which are in their nature institutions. Therefore you will not interfere with any American fishermen unless found within three miles of the shore or within three miles of a line drawn across the mouth of a bay or creek which is less than ten geographical miles in width. In case of any other bay, as Bay Des Chaleurs, for example, you will not admit United States fishing vessel or boat of any American fisherman inside a line drawn across at that part of such bay where its width does not exceed ten miles.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 16, 1870.

The Money market was more stringent to-day and rates were decidedly stiffer, especially for short paper. We heard of A1 notes being placed on the street at 2 @ 3 per cent. per month, and the street rate may be now quoted at one to two per cent. per month for paper without collateralsecurity, and 3 per cent. for paper which collateral. Exchange is no rapid in large bills that probably checked the supply of bankers' bills, and bankers from 9 to 10 business days ago. The rumors only cost 10c.

—REFERENCES—

Messrs. W. G. Coyle & Co., 123 Magazine street, who will have specimens of the work at 1. Old Ice Office, Tchoupitoulas street, near Gravier; A. Bacon, Jr., Clerk of Pleasants, D. Hubert, Esq., of Mr. John Baptist; A. Walker, Parish of St. Bernard, New Orleans; A. Moreno, Parish of St. Bernard.

For further particulars apply to

ALFRED BOUCHE, 120 Spain street, New Orleans.

Demijohns—Bottles.

2000 GERMAN DEMIJOHNS, of 1, 2 and 3 gallons.

10,000 Wine and Brandy BOTTLES.

For sale by C. T. BURGUIERE & CO., 30 Camp street.

Mr. Emile Bergeron

HAS returned from his business trip, bringing his return can see him now at Cuisine of No. 27 Bienville street, MONDAY EVENING, July 18th, 1870. 1t

Refrigerated Texas Beef.

THE public can positively obtain without further postponement the above mentioned Beef every Friday until it is lodged, and is Monday from the refrigerating establishment, viz: 1 Rue Merkle & Son, Jackson st and 3 Pille market, Peyton street, D. C. LENT, northeast corner Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets, LAWLEY, 11 Magazine Market. A list of the Company's Warehouse, wholesale and retail, 118 Fulton street, between Gravier and Perdido, Friday evening this Beef for MONDAY'S MARKET Parties supplied by the Keep to be Fresh Beef. 1t

Notice.

THE U. A. and W. I. Fruit Steamship Fruit for Rockport, Texas, will sail on Tuesday, July 19th, at the Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of Jackson street. For freight or passage apply on board or to THOMAS R. CORSON, Master. 1t

Francisco Llado & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CORK AND WOOD, 12 and 24 Maiden Lane, corner of Water street, New York.

Also, Manufacturers of Cottonine Corks of superior brand at moderate prices. 1

Agents in Charleston and Aiken, S. C. Corks can be supplied direct from Spain, through an order if desired. jy17 1y

To Architects and Builders.

THE Louisiana Paper Stone Manufacturing Company, office No. 36 Natchez street, have on hand a large assortment of Cornices, Brackets, Pediments and Key-blocks. New building further to be ornamented should apply at the office. jy15 2w

—REFERENCES—

REVERDY JOHNSON, Esq., Baltimore.

Removal.

FROM this date I have removed my Drug Store from No. 127 to No. 8 Chartres street, where I will be glad to see my friends and patronage of my friends.

A. SEWARD, Druggist, 8 Chartres street.

ANDERSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO, NO. 95 CANAL STREET, New Orleans.

Where will be found every style of Photographs, Ambrotypes, Etc.

Copying in OIL and Water Colors, and the new Photos, the NEW PEARL, which cannot be rubbed off. 1y

Notice.

IN CONFORMITY WITH AN ORDER of the Honorable the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, rendered on the 15th day of July, 1870, the undersigned, appointed Curator of the Succession of Pierre Bouchard, deceased, hereby notifies the creditors, and in conformity to a resolution of the City Council of New Orleans, of the 1st of June, 1870, to present their claims for the opening of Union street, in the First Division, from Dryades to Saint Mary streets, opened by the late Mr. Pierre Bouchard, in his lifetime, and dedicated to the public use, and the City of New Orleans, in the Second Ward, and street as follows:

Union street, in the First District, from Dryades to Saint Mary street, a distance of one thousand and ten feet, and of the width of fifty feet, with a depth of thirty-two feet and one half, and street as follows:

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Notice is given to all persons interested that the undersigned, appointed Curator of the Succession of the said estimate and assessment of the said Bouchard, deceased, in the said Court, has filed in the said Court, with the Clerk of the said Fourth District Court, in order that said commissioners may proceed and after hearing the parties interested, to report to the Court of said