

FRANCE.

An Offensive Movement by General De Paladines.

Severe Engagement at Beaune-la-Rolande.

SUCCESS CLAIMED ON BOTH SIDES.

Many Prisoners Reported to Have Been Captured.

Three Sorties Made from Paris and Repulsed.

Reclamations of the Tours Government by the Parliament.

King William's Report of the Victory at Amiens.

Orderly Retreat of the French Army of the North.

Lille and Dunkirk to Be Next Attacked.

Evereux Occupied by the Prussian Forces.

THE FIGHTING ON THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

De Paladines on the Offensive—Advance of the French Right Wing and Right Centre—An Engagement at Beaune-la-Rolande—Capture of Two German Guns—Heavy Losses.

A despatch from Tours to day says:—ADVANCE OF THE FRENCH RIGHT WING AND RIGHT CENTRE.

Yesterday the right wing of the Army of the Loire, having repulsed during the previous day several attempts of the enemy to turn its flank, advanced to Gien and Montargis, and thence commenced a movement towards Pithiviers, in combination with an advance of the right centre of the army at Artenay to the same point.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE.

While these movements were being made detachments of the enemy were, in every case, driven towards Beaune-la-Rolande, midway between Montargis and Pithiviers. Here, at two o'clock P. M., the enemy massed 40,000 men, consisting of the Tenth corps, Fifth and First divisions.

The French assailed the Prussian positions from the south, capturing two guns. At nightfall the Germans seemed to be retreating farther north. The German losses during the 27th and 28th were very heavy.

Another French Account—Six Attacks Made—Five Successful.

A despatch from Tours on the 29th says:—The right wing of the French army made six simultaneous attacks on the German left yesterday. They were successful in five of these actions.

FRENCH CLAIM OF SUCCESS—BOURBAKI IN COMMAND.

Another telegram from Tours, dated to-day, states that the Gazette de France reports that General Larzon successfully engaged the Germans near Pithiviers. General Bourbaki has assumed the command of the Nineteenth Army Corps.

A German Report—The French Repulsed—Prince Frederick Charles in Command—One Thousand Prisoners Captured.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29, 1870. The French yesterday attacked the German forces at Beaune-la-Rolande, between Montargis and Pithiviers, and were repulsed. Prince Frederick Charles was present and directed operations. A thousand prisoners fell into our hands.

THE SCENE OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Beaune-la-Rolande, the scene of the engagement referred to above, is one of the chief towns in the arrondissement of Pithiviers, in the department of Loiret. It is situated about twenty-six miles north-east of Orleans, near one of the branches of the little river Suzain, which flows into the Loring river. The place has a population of not exceeding two thousand souls. It lies between Montargis and Pithiviers, some ten miles west-northwest of the former place and about seven miles from Pithiviers. Beaune-la-Rolande is nearly opposite the right centre of the French Army of the Loire.

Prussians Within Twelve Miles of Tours—Three Hundred Thousand Men in Battle Array—Sharp Fighting Near Montargis—French Success—Heavy Skirmishing—The Duke of Mecklenburg Sailed—Attempt to Encircle the French—Plan of De Paladines.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. The Prussians are within twelve miles of the French provisional government.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN IN BATTLE ARRAY. Private French advices say that a great conflict between the opposing forces to the number of 300,000 men is likely to occur immediately in the Southern department.

SHARP FIGHTING BETWEEN PITHIVIERS AND MONTARGIS.

There was some sharp fighting yesterday in front of the Army of the Loire, all along the country between Pithiviers and Montargis. Particulars are wanting, but it is said the French were generally successful, having captured many prisoners and one cannon.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT VARIOUS POINTS.

A despatch from Tours on the night of the 28th says:—The expected decisive battle near Orleans has not yet occurred. There have been numerous sharp skirmishes in the neighborhood, and all have resulted in French successes. The Prussian losses in these encounters were very large, and among them nine guns.

THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG POILED.

The Duke of Mecklenburg was foiled in an attempt to occupy Le Mans, which was covered by a force of 60,000 men, composed of Fierck's and Keratry's troops, commanded by Fierck.

ATTEMPT TO ENGLOBE D'ARELLE.

The main body of d'Aurelle's army still occupies

an entrenched position between Orleans and Artenay. The Germans attempted to encircle him by pushing forward one force, commanded by Frederick Charles, to Gien, and another to Blois, commanded by the Duke of Mecklenburg. While the centre, directly in front of Artenay, was commanded by Van der Tann.

THE FRENCH STILL AT LADON. The English journals contradict the report they published yesterday, that the French had been driven from Ladon-Mastere, and a French General had been captured. The French still hold the place, and no fight has occurred there.

PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Trochu Moving—Three Demonstrations on the German Lines Monday Night—All Repulsed—Two Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Captured—Parisians Denouncing the Tours Government—A Denial from Trochu—The Paris and Strasbourg Railroad Reopened.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. A correspondent at Versailles says that there was a demonstration by the French against Besons last night from Mont Valerien, and another against Montreuil this morning from the same place. There was a serious attack upon the Prussian camp stationed at Choley at nine this morning, but the assaulting columns were repulsed. There were many killed and 250 prisoners were taken. The loss on the German side was small. A Bavarian corps was also engaged. A heavy fire was kept up by the French from Villejuif.

PARISIANS DENOUNCING THE TOURS GOVERNMENT.

The latest Paris journals bear witness to the pacific disposition of the people, who they say denounce the obstinacy of the Tours government.

A DENIAL FROM TROCHU.

General Trochu denies the truth of the statement that he intends to banish 10,000 Parisians because of the scarcity of provisions.

THE PARIS AND STRASBOURG RAILROAD REOPENED.

The Prussians have reopened the Paris and Strasbourg Railway to Chelles, ten miles east of Paris. They completed a new road around the tunnel near Chelles, which had been destroyed by the French, and now the facilities for transporting reinforcements and supplies to the army besieging Paris are vastly increased.

BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Odo Russell with Bismarck—The Prussian Premier on the Situation—When Paris will be Permitted to Surrender—France to be Reduced to Extremities—A View of the Future.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. A correspondent at Versailles writes that Odo Russell did not come to talk over the Oriental question, but to treat for a new armistice. Yesterday he interviewed Bismarck for two hours.

WHEN PARIS WILL BE PERMITTED TO SURRENDER.

Bismarck said the unconditional surrender of Paris would not be accepted. The capitulation of the city would only be permitted when the conditions for a complete cessation of hostilities had been agreed to. This may those who threaten that the war will not end with the fall of the capital be circumvented.

FRANCE TO BE REDUCED TO EXTREMITIES.

The provisional government must bear the odium of making peace. Hunger and rebellion will speedily conspire to complete submission.

PREDICTIONS CONCERNING THE FUTURE.

With the dismantling of Paris, to arm which so many strong places were made defenceless, France will be so completely weaponless as to be innocuous for a decade, even should she turn to robbing her arsenals and replacing her artillery. Her energies should be devoted to the re-establishment of her prosperity and the resuscitation of her impoverished peasantry.

THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY AT AMIENS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Official Despatch from King William—The Victory at Amiens—Losses of the Opposing Forces.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, 1870. King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta, which is just given to the public:—

VERSAILLES, Nov. 29, 1870. Yesterday General Manteuffel, with a portion of the First Army, defeated the French a few miles south of Amiens. The French lost 1,000 in killed and wounded and 700 in prisoners. The Prussian loss was comparatively unimportant.

WILHELM.

THE FRENCH RETREAT FROM AMIENS ORDERLY—Lille and Dunkirk to be Attacked.

The retreat of the Army of the North from Amiens was made in an orderly manner.

A Prussian officer captured before Amiens says the German plan is to attack Lille and Dunkirk.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Advance on Le Mans—Occupation of Evereux—Details of the Garibaldi's Defeat—War Notes.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. The Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is near Le Mans, where Keratry has a French force of 27,000 men.

OCCUPATION OF EVEREUX BY THE GERMANS.

The following despatch has just been received here from Evereux, the capital of the Department of Eure, dated yesterday:—

The Prussians now occupy this town, and are in the valley of the Eure in great force. This evening they were driven towards the village of Villars by the Gardes Mobiles, who retreated in turn when reinforcements came up to the enemy.

DETAILS OF THE GARIBOLDIANS' DEFEAT.

A telegram from Versailles dated to-day states that official despatches from General Von Werder confirm the reports of the defeat of the Garibaldians at Pagnas on Saturday last, and their disorderly flight. General Von Werder followed up his success on the next day by turning the position to which the French had retreated, falling on their rear, and inflicting a loss of about four hundred killed. The French retreated in two directions. The Prussian losses did not exceed fifty killed.

KERATRY RESIGNS IN A PERRY LETTER.

A correspondent at Tours telegraphs to-day that

General Keratry, in a letter which, from correspondence's point of view, is unprecedented in its style, unpatriotic, arrogant and egotistical, has given in his resignation in the face of the enemy. He threatens Gambetta with a council of war, and accuses General Loverski of treason. Keratry is at Tours.

SWISS NEUTRALITY. A telegram from Bern, dated to-day, states that citizens of France are not permitted to pass through Switzerland to join the French armies.

WAR NOTES. Seventy thousand Prussians now occupy Amiens. Jaures has been appointed to the command of the army lately under Keratry.

MATERIAL AID FOR FRANCE.

More Arduous Work for the French Navy—An Opportunity for the Cruisers of King William.

The General Transatlantic Company's steamship Ville de Paris, 3,200 tons, Captain M. Sarmont, which arrived here on November 18 from Havre, has been loading at the company's dock with arms and munitions of war since she discharged her inward cargo. She was advertised to sail on Saturday, the 26th, but with all the efforts of her agents they were unable to get her loaded and cleared until yesterday.

Her cargo is very warlike, nothing peaceful being on board, at least on freight. Her cargo consists of 88 cases of guns, 200 cases of carbines, 1,416 cases of rifles, 200 cases of revolvers, 10,967 cases of cartridges and twenty-five cases of harness for artillery and wagon teams. The total value of this cargo is \$1,082,355.

This is the second cargo of this nature she has taken from here since the present "unpleasantness" arose between the two royal brothers (or butchers). Her first cargo was fully as large, but was only valued at \$892,283. This difference is owing to the advance in the price of all kinds of arms since the war. Even our Uncle Sam has discovered that his old guns have an additional value, and holds them accordingly.

THE SPANISH VINE. The ship with the Ontario, whose departure and the nature of whose cargo was first reported in the HERALD, has also cleared yesterday "for Cowes and a market," with a cargo larger than any, except that of the Ontario, that has been taken out of this port. Her cargo is as follows, being like that of the Ville de Paris, entirely arms and munitions—16,800 cases metallic cartridges, 16,000 cases muskets, 58 cases carbines, 100,000 muskets, the larger part of which are of the famous Remington pattern, valued at \$1,432,000; 880 breech-loading carbines, worth \$21,880, making a total value of \$1,744,080.

This steamer, the Ontario, has her stowage rooms and cabins, in some instances even demolishing whole rows of rooms to facilitate the stowage of the guns.

The French steamer not being willing to make so much of a sacrifice, on account of having passengers, does not carry so large a cargo, although she is a larger boat of the two—her tonnage being 3,229 tons, while that of the Erie is 2,900 3/4 tons; being 319 feet in length, 41 feet in breadth, and having 21 feet depth of hold. P. S. Sears is her commander, and she has a crew of eighty-two men all told, and no passengers.

At Cowes she will be met by a convoy of French frigates, as was the Ontario. (See HERALD telegraphic reports.)

As the Ontario leaving here on November 8, arrived at Cowes on the 22d, at which place she waited for her convoy until the 26th, we may expect to hear of the arrival of the Ontario at that port about the 12th of December, unless some German man-of-war attempts to make a sea case of her.

The Ville de Paris will go to Southampton to receive her convoy, which will probably be in waiting for her, as one has been for all the other French steamers that have carried cargoes of arms. This convoying of ocean ferry boats seems to be the sole use their navy has been to the French as yet, which is certainly not quite up to the entertainment promised at the present time.

Both of the above cargoes are ordered and paid for in advance, as none of our merchants are inclined to send goods of that nature under any conditions since the issuing of the order by the provisional government for the seizure of all arms and munitions imported into France.

The value of these two cargoes is \$2,797,365, which, with the other shipments of a like nature, makes the total value of the arms and munitions amount to the enormous sum of \$5,597,735, or about 30,000,000 francs. Messrs. Vernon H. Brown & Co. are agents of the Erie, and George Mackenzie is agent of the Ville de Paris.

CUBA.

Loss of the Spanish Alarmax—Surrender and Capture of Insurgents—A Snider Retired.

HAVANA, Nov. 29, 1870. The Spanish gunboat Alarmax is ashore at Ensenada de Cacinas. The cannon were removed to lighten the vessel with the hope of getting her off, but the effort to haul her into deep water was abandoned, and it is believed now she will prove a total loss. The cannon has arrived at Cienfuegos.

Colonel Cabrera, an insurgent leader, who had command of the party belonging to Jesus del Sol during the severe illness of that famous chief, surrendered himself and his men yesterday.

Christobal Mendiolola, the ex-Cuban Secretary for Foreign Affairs and formerly chief of the Havana Siglo, was captured at Quasimas, and is among those lately sentenced to death by the garrote as leaders of the rebellion. Colonel Marin reported that fifty insurgents were killed in the engagement in which Mendiolola was captured.

Colonel Barrios, General Cavada's chief of staff, has been captured by the Cuban forces near Cienfuegos.

La Integridad Nacional, a newspaper published in Madrid, recently contained a series of foul slanders against Francis Sanvalle, the celebrated naturalist. The slanders were that Sanvalle was an insurgent general; that he had assassinated eleven Spaniards; that he had caused a fire of fagots to be built, on which were placed the bodies of his victims, and that when the torch was applied himself and his band danced around the blazing mass. Sanvalle is incapable of such barbarities. He is an American who is far advanced in years, devoted to his science, and has never meddled in the revolution. Throughout the island he is much respected because of his accomplishments, and has a high standing in social and scientific circles.

NEW PROVIDENCE.

Arrival of American Men-of-War off Nassau—French Men-of-War on the Look Out for a German Steamer.

HAVANA, Nov. 29, 1870. Advice from Nassau report the arrival there of the American men-of-war Tuscarora and Pilgrim, November 21. Two boats, containing fourteen men, from Cuba, had arrived at Nassau.

The French man-of-war Tallman has been seen cruising in the track of the German steamer sailing from New Orleans to Bremen, via Havana.

MEXICO.

Discovery of Placer Gold Near the City of Chihuahua.

SANTA FE, Nov. 28, 1870. A correspondent of the New Mexican, of this city, writing from Chihuahua, Mexico, says the people of that State are excited over a new discovery of placer gold, about seventy-five miles from the city of Chihuahua. Don Pedro Gonzalez, the discoverer, with three other men, washed out twenty-three ounces of gold in nine hours. The particles found are round and plumb, varying from the size of a grain of wheat to that of a hazel nut. One nugget weighed six ounces. The placer is situated in a deep arroyo, two or three thousand yards long, and is supplied with water from springs in all parts of the arroyo. The dirt yields from one to three dollars to the pan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Annual Meeting of Farmers—State Board of Agriculture.

CONCORD, Nov. 29, 1870. The annual meeting of the farmers of this State took place in Angell's Hall this morning. Messrs. Humphreys, President of the State Board of Agriculture, presiding. Major Jones welcomed the Convention in a brief speech. The President delivered an address, relating mainly to the history of the State Board and its objects. Agricultural subjects were then taken up and discussed. About two hundred farmers were present.

RUSSIA.

The Eastern Question Diplomacy Tending to Peace and a Congress.

Bismarck Recommends Russia to Withdraw the Gortchakoff Note.

King William and His Premier Hold the "Key of the Situation."

Prussian Opinion of a British "Back Down."

The Czar Demands Early Action.

'CHANGE REASSURED.

Prince Gortchakoff's First Note Still in the Way.

Popular Expression Against the English in St. Petersburg.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russia Said to Have Withdrawn Her Demand—The Czar May Meet a Congress.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. It is officially stated in the Telegraph this morning that Russia has decided to withdraw her demand and submit her proposition to the decision of the Conference.

Requires Instant Action.

VIENNA, Nov. 29, 1870. It is reported here that recent declarations from St. Petersburg demand that preparation be made by the European Powers for early action.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cabinet Council on Monday—Bismarck Writes Recommending a Congress—Prussian Advice to Russia—Gortchakoff's First Note in the Way.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. At the Cabinet council yesterday a despatch was read from Odo Russell containing Bismarck's proposal for a conference to be held at London to settle the question of Russia's claims. Also a note from Count Bernstorff to Earl Granville stating that Prussia recommended Russia to withdraw Gortchakoff's note on condition that a conference be held.

Prince Gortchakoff's second note was read a third time. The Cabinet agreed to Earl Granville's reply, expressing the willingness of England to agree to a conference provided that Russia withdraws Gortchakoff's first note.

Cabinet messengers were immediately sent to St. Petersburg and Versailles to convey this reply.

Prussia Holds the "Key of the Situation"—Bismarck's Good Offices Render a Congress Almost Certain—"All Questions" Likely to be Opened.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. Prussia's action, so much suspected at first, promises to be the key to the situation. Scarcely any doubt is now felt at the Foreign Office but that the conference will assemble. There is authority for saying that the English government considers Prussia's intervention exceedingly useful.

Prussia heard with regret and surprise of the Russian circular, the issue of which now at least was a surprise; and she concurs in the English view that if the Powers enter into a conference its action must be wholly unfeathered.

It is settled that the conference, if held, will meet at London, and it will surely be held, if no unforeseen obstacle prevents. No doubt is felt of Russia's assent to the principle of a conference. As for the question of withdrawing Gortchakoff's first note, it will probably be avoided or evaded rather than forced to the direct issue.

England is disposed to be content with practical results, and if Russia agrees frankly to enter a conference, opening all questions, there will neither be difficulty about phrases nor unwillingness to meet her views, as now understood, on the essential points of the treaty.

Count Bismarck's energetic co-operation elicits warm expressions from the English statesmen who a fortnight since distrusted him the most.

A GRAND GAME AND SKILFUL PLAYERS.

What has happened during the last week confirms a former statement, that although a certain understanding may have existed between Gortchakoff and Bismarck, the former sought to "force" Bismarck's "hand" by bringing forward his proposal at the present time. It is evident the result will be that Bismarck's is not the "hand" which will be forced.

Change Peaceful and Reassured—National Resolution—Must Maintain the Treaty of '59.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. The feeling to-day in money circles is pacific. The London Times this morning, in its article on the situation, says:—"Desiring peace we stand on the maintenance of peace guarantees and the repudiation altogether of the claim to supersede the obligations of the treaty of 1856, a violation of which we cannot acquiesce in."

The Times give conspicuous place to a number of contributions insisting on the neutrality of the Black Sea or a declaration of war.

Parliamentary Conservatism.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. Mr. Rylands, member of Parliament for Warrington, at a public meeting last night, made a speech deprecating a declaration of war against Russia without the concurrence of the other parties to the treaty of 1856.

PRUSSIAN OPINION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

What is Said at Versailles—England Will "Back Down."

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. A correspondent at Versailles, writing on the 26th instant, says:—"The opinion at the headquarters of the Prussian army is that England means nothing

RUSSIAN SENTIMENT.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Anxious for a Congress and Settlement.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 29, 1870. The Exchange Gazette is glad that a conference is to be held, and says it shows the wisdom of the form of the Russian note. In no other way could a conference be obtained. Russia will be glad to accede if the other Powers admit the fact accomplished by the note. There is a strong opinion in society against the concession as injurious to peace.

Popular Expression Against England.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. Private advices from St. Petersburg represent the anti-England feeling so strong that even the old English residents find it necessary to absent themselves from public places.

TURKEY UNEXCITED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Sultan Non-Aggressive and Peaceful—The Black Sea Neutrality Not an Object.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. A special correspondent at St. Petersburg, Tuesday evening, at six o'clock, telegraphs:—Turkey has not yet consented to a conference, but probably will, since, actuated by a desire for peace, she objects not to the Russian demands and cares not for the neutrality of the Black Sea. The Turkish statesmen are much less excited than the English.

It is rumored, he adds, that the Sultan has sent here an autograph letter on the subject.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Prussian Congress Proposed Said To be Accepted.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1870. A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs this afternoon that the proposal for Prussia for a Conference on the Black Sea question was submitted to the Austrian Cabinet and accepted in principle, but the final agreement is made dependent upon certain preliminaries.

NEW YORK CITY.

General Localities and Metropolitan News Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Park, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, 3 P. M., 6 P. M., 9 P. M. Rows for 1869, 1870, and Average temperature yesterday and for corresponding date last year.

The old pupils of Grammar School No. 29 will meet at half-past three P. M. to-day, at the school house, No. 97 Greenwich street.

To-day being the festival of St. Andrew, the St. Andrew's Society will have their annual reunion dinner at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue.

Edward J. Mallen, a youth of fifteen years, died yesterday, at No. 380 Cherry street, from tetanus, caused by the fracture of one of his arms two or three weeks since.

John Coffey, aged twenty, yesterday pleaded guilty, before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson Market, to stealing a horse and cart, valued at \$500, from Christopher McGuire, of 417 West Sixteenth street, on Monday, and selling it for twenty dollars to a man named Patrick O'Toole. He was committed to answer.

Mr. Patrick Merrigan, President of the Franco-Irish League, gives notice that the persons now going about representing that entertainments are in contemplation under the auspices of the League for the benefit of the French cause, and inducing friends of France to contribute for such entertainments, are "frauds."

The body of an unknown man was brought to the Morgue yesterday from foot of Seventh street, North river. He is about thirty-five years of age, five feet eight inches in height; had brown hair, sandy whiskers; dressed in black sack coat, pants and vest; gray woolen shirt and boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed on a morgue.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Education and Advancement of Young Seamen was held in the rooms of the society, 62 Madison street, yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Captain C. Richardson; Vice-President, T. Smith; Secretary, Captain P. B. Macy; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. Veranus; Recording Secretary, Dr. William Paulus; Treasurer, R. L. Shaw. The New York Nautical School, under the auspices of this society, has educated 6,250 seamen, 2,000 of whom were naval officers during the late war. 28,