The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
...PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
...SDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1870.

FURTHER EVIDENCES OF PRUSSIA'S PREPARATION FOR WAR.

...our issue of Sunday morning last we ...evoted to show that Prussia had been ...ggressor in the war, because she had ...been preparing for such an eventuality. ...The evidence of this accumulates. It is ...nished by telegraph that some of the ...cruisers belonging to the Prussian fleet ...were taken by the French, state that ...they had been in the service for six weeks ...or more, since the last week in June or ...first week in July. They were therefore ...afloat previous to the declaration of war ...made on July 19, and before the hostilities which preceded that event had ...assumed a warlike tone. A letter, dated ...Berlin, has been received in New Orleans ...in a well known citizen, now sojourning ...in Eden, which states that that ...country had been completely ...stripped of her arms-bearing popula...tion. Six days then before the war ...had been officially announced and ...the friendly nations were exerting ...themselves to prevent the outbreak, Prussia was organizing her army for the campaign. Those of our readers who have watched the progress of the correspondence between France and Prussia will recollect that Count Bismarck in informing the Prussian Ambassador at Paris that he was ready to accept the challenge, brought him to obtain a *few days of leisure days*. In this issue we publish what contains internal evidence of being a genuine utterance of Emperor Napoleon, made several days after war had been declared. It is the record of a conversation held with the Emperor by two English gentlemen, which authorized to be made public in England.

The Emperor, on this occasion, said:

"...a fortnight before the utterance of Duke de Gramont in the Corps Législatif that the Hohenzollern candidature could be regarded by France as *casus belli* which utterance has, as it is to me, been so much perverted by the English press. I had no idea that war was at hand, nor had I even the slightest. By any means to prevent it. I trusted that, when the Ems document had set me straight with Europe by speaking manfully to public opinion in the Hohenzollern candidature, I should be able to negotiate and handle the affair so as to make peace certain. But ...has slipped out of my hand, ...unless I lead. I have no ...but to advance at the head of a ...opinion which I can neither stem ...check.

"Now, whatever may be thought of the ...ion of the conclusion to which the ...ster had come, it seems to us that he ...at all events, conscientious in be...ing no was carrying out, after the ...of the French nation, just that it ...have been exceedingly difficult for ...to accept from Prussia without ...tantly resenting at the affront which ...necessarily offered to France, through ...ambassador, when the King declined ...ive or make any further communi...to Count Benedetti and formally ...ed the fact to all the courts of ...rope. It is very easy for writers in ...land and the United States to say ...was no cause for war, but if a clear ...France would have been humiliated ...she not resented this public insult ...ld rather by the King in person. Mr. ...ster, who must be regarded as a competent witness on this subject, stated in open Legislature in his official capacity ...the intentional refusal of the King ...ceive M. Benedetti and further discuss with him the situation ...was both a cause of insult ...ause without a council of ministers ...ssed in sentiments addressed to all ...courts of Europe, was an "affront" ...made and had left the Government ...the impossible than to continue friendly ...ations with Prussia. We find confirmation of this in the correspondence published by the British Government, which states that Government ...held between that and Berlin ...after official states under date of July ...the Minister of Foreign Affairs at London that in a conversation with Count Bismarck on that day, the latter appeared somewhat doubtful whether this solution ...the spontaneous renunciation of ...candidature of Prince Leopold ...ld prove a settlement of the difficulty with France." The Ambassador ...ks that Bismarck said:

"That the extreme moderation evinced ...the King of Prussia under the most ...ing circumstances, and in the midst of the compliments received by His Majesty ...Count Benedetti at Ems, after the ...ly-Lingarde hold to Prussia, both ...ally and in the French press, was ...ceiving throughout Prussia general ...ntion. He had that morning, by ...telegrams from Berlin and ...Sanderberg, and other places, expressing ...ir disapprobation of the conciliatory ...se pursued by the King of Prussia on ...ccasion, requiring that the honor of the ...untry should not be sacrificed.

"Here then we have evidence of an official character that Count Bismarck *required* that the mere renunciation of the candidature by Prince Leopold would not be considered as satisfactory.

"It is not reasonable to suppose that he was of the opinion something more would be required by France and that ...thing would have been conceded ...for the extreme susceptibility which ...been manifested by the Prussian people!

The Affair Near Metz.

...the fight which occurred on Tuesday ...ween a portion of the two armies ...the French were attempting to ...ss to the western bank of the Moselle ...to have been an affair of some near, ...lasting as it did for four hours. It ...ded in both sides as a victory, but ...cannot be that the French succeeded ...crossing and that they repulsed the Prussians. The latter may have thought ...that the crossing of the river was a retreat, if they did not think so they have pretended it.

We do not think there has been any ...thing since Sunday. More recently in the ...ighborhood of the French. The Prussians ...ar to be very close to the place, but ...is doubtful that they will attempt to ...ry siege on it. The probability rather ...s that they will avoid so strongly fortified a position. The indications state that ...main body of the French army is be...tween Chalons and Metz.

...Our readers have been furnished with ...ll the English telegrams. There ...is nothing in them of importance. ...It would appear, the base for ...them to say so or do.

...On a survey of the situation we find it ...to be encouraging for the French. Every ...day of the Prussians is for the ...vantage of the French in the reorganization and strengthening of their army.

Bonaparte's Chance.—Whatever attempts ...to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations, must choose between the tar...like dyes and the muddy coloring fluids. ...But Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer ...RESTORES YOUR HAIR, in the only ...article in existence capable of changing ...it to its natural color, shade, and texture ...pleasant, fragrant, limpid, and infallible. ...Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DYSPEPTICS.—Much suffering to these tender little knots of the human family might be averted by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Soothing Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

RETURN OF DR. PRIME.—We have great pleasure that our associate, the Rev. E. D. Prime, D. D., with his wife, arrived here in the steamship Anglia, on the 31st, having completed a journey around the world. Dr. Prime left New York just one year ago, spent one month in our Pacific coast, two months in Japan and China, two months in India, and several months in Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Europe generally. The traveling time directly around the world is reported to be seventy-five days. He has traveled during the year between thirty and forty thousand miles, of which more than three thousand were in the interior of China, so that he never met with the slightest accident nor even with an hour's detention, although in many ports by land and by sea. He was so far south in China as Canton, and as far north as within one degree of the Equator, and on the 8 st day of January was at the summit of the second range of the Himalayan Mountains on the borders of Thibet. Dr. Prime returns to his duties in connection with the *Observer* with complete by restorated health.—*New York Observer, July 30.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Gardette-Warmoth Case.—Major John H. New, of the law firm of Hays & New, has been appointed, by Governor Warmoth, Attorney General *pro tem.*, to hold the office, during the absence of Attorney General Belden, and in his capacity of Attorney General has filed a petition in the Eighth District Court, asking that a writ of injunction be issued against Justice Sadler to prevent him from entertaining the prosecution instituted by Mr. Ernest Garlette against Governor Warmoth for assault and battery. The papers in the case have not yet been sent before the First District Court, as the Justice said at one time he intended, and, it is understood, that the proceeding before the Eighth District Court has been consented to by the Justice, who will merely make a show of opposition. The course of the law in such cases is, if a magistrate's jurisdiction is questioned, to raise the point before himself first, and, if he decides adversely, to make the case go before the Court of trial. The following is the petition:

To the Hon. the Judge of the Eighth District Court, Parish of Orleans.

The State of Louisiana, on the relation of H. C. Warmoth, Governor, respectfully represents—

That George W. Sadler, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, in violation of law, is assuming to act as a criminal magistrate in the city of New Orleans, when the recorders alone are competent to act in criminal matters.

Represents that he has recently served a notice on relator, directing him to appear and answer to a charge of violating a penal statute of the State, and threatening in the event of a refusal to proceed by force in the execution of his usurped power.

Represents that while he bows to the supremacy of the law, and is willing to meet any demand of any kind whatever in a proper court of justice, he deems it his duty as Governor of the State to arrest the flagrant wrong about to be perpetrated under color of law, by this justice of the peace, in the premises, in an act where he is utterly without authority.

Premises said, and annexed affidavit considered, relator prays that a writ of injunction issue from this honorable court, directed to Geo. T. Sadler, First Justice of the Peace, enjoining, restraining and prohibiting him and his officers from proceeding any further in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction in the city of New Orleans, and from arresting or otherwise disturbing relator, that neither he nor any Constable or any Deputy Constable of his court take any steps whatever in the matter of criminal prosecution instituted by said Sadler be cited to appear and answer, and after due proceedings, this injunction be made perpetual and for general relief.

JNO. H. NEW, *Jr.*

Sworn and subscribed to, before me the 15th of August.

J. CORBREW, Deputy Clerk.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana.—John Thornhill et als vs. The Bank of Louisiana and Philip H. Morgan and others, Commissioners in Bankruptcy, sitting in the District Court of said District on petition for review of order appointing Receivers.

Whereas, on the 15th day of July, 1870, Joseph P. Bradley, a Judge of the Circuit Court above named, did, on the application of Philip H. Morgan, Charles Wiltz and Lionel Adams, Commissioners named in the petition of Bankruptcy in this case, make an order that the petitioning creditors, John Thornhill, George L. Thompson and Isadore Newman, should show cause on the 3d day of August next, before me at Jackson, Mississippi, at 10 o'clock A. M., why certain orders made by the said District Court for the District of Louisiana, appointing Alfred Mitterberger and E. P. Norton, Receivers of the property and assets of the Bank of Louisiana, and directing said Commissioners to deliver possession of said property and assets to said Receivers, and for other purposes, should not be reversed, and why other relief should not be granted in the premises; and whereas it will be impracticable for me to attend at Jackson aforesaid on the day named, but I am not therefore ordered that the said hearing be postponed and be had before the Circuit Court now in session in the city of New Orleans on the 1st Monday of November next, and that no prejudice may occur from such postponement it is further ordered that the said Receivers be and they are relieved from the prohibition contained in the previous order by me made, as to be authorized and they are hereby authorized to prosecute any claims of the said Bank which might have become prescribed by lapse of time before the hearing to be had as aforesaid.

Dated July 29, 1870.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Judge of said Circuit Court.

Defalcation of the Treasurer of the Firemen's Charitable Association.—We have already mentioned the disappearance from this city of Mr. John Gaitelle, Jr., Treasurer of the Firemen's Charitable Association, because his friends would not, for the present, believe that he would soon restore. There is now, however, no doubt of his being a defaulter to the amount of the last bond of Louisville, where the police failed to arrest him, although telegraphed to do so. From that city he proceeded to Cincinnati, and the police there have been instructed to watch for him. The amount of his defalcation is not known, beyond about seven thousand dollars, as his books were not passed. The Finance Committee are now examining his vouchers and accounts, but it will require much time to ascertain the extent to which his securities will be sufferers by his dishonesty.

The Kidnapping Case.—It is understood that the police have information that Louisa Murray has had a white child in her house, in Mobile, since the abduction of Mollie Digby, and it is thought the child was brought to this city when Murray came to Mobile to the name of Tina Follet.

A Boy Bitten by a Dog.—Louis Flores, a little boy, son of Mr. Louis Flores, who lives on St. Peter street, near St. Claude, was bitten by a dog on Sunday evening, and the owner of the animal, Mrs. Moses, who resides in the neighborhood, has been arrested and fined under the city ordinance relating to vicious dogs.

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Sudden Deaths.—On Sunday a negro whose name is given by some as John Burns and by others as J. B. Murphy, residing at No. 213 Derbigny street, dropped dead at the Half Way House, and late on Sunday night, Raymond Gander, a laborer, fell on the side walk at the corner Jeanna and Levee streets and was a corpse in a few seconds.

Drowned.—Alexander Miguel White, a boy ten years of age and son of Admiral A. White, was drowned on Sunday evening, while bathing in the New Canal, near Broad street. The body was recovered yesterday morning by the afflicted father and will be buried this morning.

TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Emperor Gone to Verdun.

Proclamation of the Emperor.

Subscriptions for Expelled Germans.

Disturbances at Marseilles and Lyons.

Arrests of Conspirators at Paris.

They Will be Tried by Court Martial.

Letter of Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor.

The Press Denounces Overtures for Peace.

The French Press on the Situation.

Reasons for Evacuating Nancy.

Strasburg Fully Prepared for a Siege.

Arrest of Prussian Spies at Toulon.

Marshal McMahon at Toul.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 15.—The city of Mulhouse is still in the hands of the French.

L'Opinion National computes the force for the defense of Paris at 130,000 men, with 400 guns mounted.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Reports say that Marshal McMahon is at Toul. The *Constitutionnel*, however, says he is at Nancy.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Twenty French citizens of Woerth have been shot by the Prussians in retaliation for cruelties, said to have been inflicted on some wounded German prisoners.

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Paris, Aug. 15.—The *Journal Officiel* reports the arrest on the highest of the imperial family. Gunpowder was found a quantity of poignards, revolvers and fixed ammunition of large calibre. He was fully armed. On September 15th he will be in possession of his civil list. Marshal Niel's house in the neighborhood of the fortifications, where were found a list of dames, a number of red flags, bullets, rallying signals, a description of the troops occupying the forts surrounding the capital, and a carte de visite of a person in the service of the Sovereign who is now at war with France.

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Four guns usually kept at the station were carried away by the police of the 19th Arrondissement, who ran to their aid, and who also received a volley. One fell instantly dead, and others were seriously wounded. Reinforcements little by little soon restore. There is now, however, no doubt of his being a defaulter to the amount of the last bond of Louisville, where the police failed to arrest him, although telegraphed to do so. From that city he proceeded to Cincinnati, and the police there have been instructed to watch for him. The amount of his defalcation is not known, beyond about seven thousand dollars, as his books were not passed. The Finance Committee are now examining his vouchers and accounts, but it will require much time to ascertain the extent to which his securities will be sufferers by his dishonesty.

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WAR NEWS.

From Western papers

Paris, Aug. 11. The Corps Legislatif met at two o'clock this evening. Marquis Talhouet presiding. The agitation outside the building was less than on the days previous, and military guards were smaller. No attempt was made to prevent the people in assembling in the streets in the vicinity or passing across Pont De La Concorde.

Deputy Keratry moved that a committee of inquiry be named to examine what Marshal Le Bœuf be summoned before it. The proposition caused much excitement.

M. Palikao tried to speak, but the confusion was too great. At last he made himself heard. He said that Marshal Bazaine was now in command of the army, and the Government must refuse its consent to the proposition, as it is wholly unnecessary.

There was while the Chamber had a right to demand all such explanations, he opposed this demand, though he felt it was strange that such reverses should happen to France just when only power opposed to her, whereas she has often stood out against the coalition of Europe.

The New French Ministry.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Persons here who ought to know something about the matter, say the composition of the new French Ministry, in the face of recent things, viz: That Napoleon does not mean to give up his position as head of the Empire, and that he intends using sharp and severe measures with the people of Paris, if they attempt a revolution. The Ministry is spoken, of as strongly devoted to imperialism, and strongly opposed to the promises of concessions to be carry the *Plebiscitum*, and it is believed that the new Premier will advocate, and be sustained by his colleagues in adopting a stern course with those who clamor against Napoleon and his policy. It is thought by some that the Emperor played a shrewd trick in calling the Corps Legislatif together, and that he and the Empress engineered the overthrow of the Olivier Cabinet. There are many here who believe that the new Ministry cannot long remain in power, their argument being that the popular feeling against Napoleon is strong enough to depose it in a short time.

REPUBLICANISM OR MONARCHY?—An enthusiastic German at a public meeting in New York the other night uttered the following sentiments: "We will help to drive out Louis Napoleon, that William himself would be driven out of Germany by her people, that then Germany would become a united republic. The orator did not pray for a similar fate for Prussia, but leaves her in possession of William of Prussia. When will this republican *dream come* to vex crazy people? It has become the mania of men in this country, and how much of republicanism have you?

If European nations can do no better than Americans, they had better put an embargo on republicanism. Assuredly, however, the people of Europe want no such thing. They prefer monarchy, and from the darkest manifestations of the Republican theories at different periods of modern times, they may well dread their rule as the most horrible of all kinds of government *yet devised.*—*Ed.*

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Arrivals from Metz report that the Prussian place under arrest the administrative officials of every French village which is captured.

Parties have been brought before a Council of War at Marseilles for circulating false news.

All the evening journals of Paris insist on the speedy punishment of the rioters of the Boulevard Villette. The public exasperation over the affair is intense. The assemblage was composed of armed ruffians, who, when were found a list of names, a number of red flags, bullets, rallying signals, a description of the troops occupying the forts surrounding the capital, and a carte de visite of a person in the service of the Sovereign who is now at war with France.

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