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WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Army at Metz Reorganizing Thoroughly.

The London Times on the French Disaster.

The Prussians Concentrating to Defend the Passes.

Proclamation of the Minister of the Interior.

Great Activity in Enrolling Volunteers.

The Fortifications of Paris Being Strengthened.

All Citizens Between 30 and 40 Invited to Enroll Themselves.

The Prussians Concentrating in Front of Metz.

Strasbourg Surrounded by 60,000 Prussians.

The Pall Mall Gazette on the Situation.

The Citizens Defiant of Martial Law.

Interview Between the French Minister and Cardinal Antonelli.

The Course of Austria Uncertain.

The Journal Officiel on the Situation.

HOME NEWS.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 9.—*La Patrie* says the Government calls upon all former officers and soldiers, having served in the armies of France, to take their grades in the regiments of volunteers, or of the Garde Mobile, which are to go to the front immediately. This request has met with great enthusiastically, and numbers are responding to the call.

The Councils of the Ministry met to-day. Gen. Changarnier left his residence this morning to go to seek a command at headquarters. Thousands of people accompanied him to the railway.

Metz, Aug. 8—Evening.—The army is concentrating to march to the Vosges and defend the passages.

The night is calm. There has been no engagement to-day.

Paris, Aug. 9.—*Le Volontaire* says, General Chanzy, as soon as he heard of the affair at Weissenburg, telegraphed, asking for a command.

This morning the papers say, nothing is certain concerning the course of America. The Russians are keeping her quiet with promises just now.

The *Liberte* says it was rumored that the Bourse would be closed to-day at noon. Nothing of the sort has taken place.

There have been no disturbances here. The authorities, having been warned that the International Society of Workingmen intended to make demonstrations, took precautions to prevent them, which would have been effectual if any outbreak was really contemplated.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The journals here announce with great approval that Italy is ready to send 100,000 armed men to the assistance of France.

There has been no battle to-day.

The corps of Gen. Failly which was not engaged in the recent action is the rallying point of the army.

The proclamation of the Ministers is received with enthusiasm.

The Minister of the Interior has taken measures to have dispatches bulletined at the Bourse and Mayoralty.

Measures will be taken to strengthen the fortifications around Paris.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Republican and Democratic journals achieve an immediate meeting of the Corps Legislatif and the Senate of the people. They all condemn strongly the disorders which have taken place in the streets and counsel calmness and moderation.

The Deputies to the Corps Legislatif who are now in Paris met yesterday afternoon and called upon the Empress.

There is great activity in enrolling volunteers in all parts of the city.

Thirty-three thousand workmen are strengthening the fortifications, assisted by 20,000 sailors from the navy.

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Minister of the Interior has issued a proclamation announcing that, according to the terms of the law of 1868, on the declaration of *siege*, the military authorities have a right to interdict all publications of a nature to excite or keep up disorders. Such propositions as that made by the *Siecle* to institute a committee of defense and organize barricades, and compromise unity of action, and creating useless agitation. On advice of the Council of Ministers, it has been decided that the military authorities shall apply prescriptive measures to any journal renewing such propositions.

The *Gaulois* says: "The false news of victory was disseminated at Strasbourg last week at the same hour it was sent out here, and shows there was a preconcerted attempt to deceive the nation."

Paris, Aug. 9.—A correspondent of *Le Temps* thus describes the interview between the French Minister and Cardinal Antonelli on the 29th ult.: The former having read Duke De Grammont's dispatch directing the evacuation of Rome by the French troops, Antonelli said imperturbably: "I will mention it to the Holy Father."

"Then I may expect an answer in the evening?" inquired the Minister.

Cardinal—"Shall receive you with pleasure."

In the evening the Marquis De Banville called on the Cardinal, and the following brief colloquy took place:

Marquis—"What did his Holiness say?"

Cardinal—"He says God will provide for me—may I never see French troops again."

Marquis—"Is that all?"

Cardinal—"All."

Paris, Aug. 9—Evening.—The Corps Legislatif met to-day. An order of the day, directed against the Ministry, was proposed by Clement Duvernois and was adopted by a large majority.

M. Ollivier asked for a suspension of the sitting for five minutes.

The proclamation of martial law was rather presumptuous than an imperative measure, and its rigorous enforcement is not contemplated.

The *Journal Officiel*, after describing the resources and patriotic spirit of the nation, which had always been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other power would like to see Prussia making the Vosges and Baltic pass Prussian lakes, invading the one and Russian and acquiring a dangerous preponderancy. Favorable signs are already apparent that England is agreeing with the sentiments and interests of France and desires to render the northern frontier of France secure by the cession of Belgium to Prussia, and the acquisition of Russia gives proof of the popular feeling in favor of France.

Austria and Italy are gaining and will be ready to assist France.

French diplomacy is not born idle than French arms will be, and France will prove she has not degenerated.

Paris, Aug. 9.—Gen. Trochu has entered upon his duties as a Major General of the army.

It is not known whether Marshal Le Boeuf will have any command.

Rome, Aug. 9.—The embarkation of the French troops, which was completed yesterday, was accepted by the chorus; but it is thought that the troops would have gone several days ago.

Rome, Aug. 9.—*Up Paris*, Aug. 9.—Gen. Trochu, Gen. Changarnier and Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers are appointed to the command of divisions of the army in the field. Gen. Trochu is also appointed to the command of the embarkation of the regiments of the Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon, which are to be embarked at Marseilles to-day, and are expected to-morrow.

M. Guizot is about to publish a history of the Protestants in France, which will be on the plan of his "Church and Christianity." The author of the "History of Civilization in France" will have something to say concerning the Huguenots.

London, Aug. 9.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has assurances from private sources in Paris that the Empire is on the verge of a collapse. The Germans are expected in Paris, even if they are arrested in their progress.

The Empire is dead. The Parisians are receiving arms, and they are all Republicans at heart.

The establishment of a provisional government is already talked of through the Orleanists.

Generals Changarnier and Trochu are in the ascendant, and eminent Imperialists are leaving France.

London, Aug. 9.—A rumor has reached here that the Prussians are in Mühlhausen, sixty-one miles south-west of Strasbourg.

Hamburg, Aug. 9.—The river Elbe has been closed to prevent the entrance of the French fleet, but a small passage is still left open at Goose Island for steamer traffic.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The losses of the French in the battle of Woerth on Saturday, were 5000 dead, wounded and missing, and 6000 prisoners. General McMahon's baggage, money, cannon and two long railway trains, with stores and ammunition, were captured. The Prussian cavalry, in their pursuit, bagged 1000 stragglers, who had thrown away their arms. Total Prussian loss, 3500 dead and wounded.

London, Aug. 9.—Letters from Paris says the citizens are defiant of martial law, and continue to assemble in the streets and discuss the war.

London, Aug. 9.—The *Times* ascribes the French disaster to the Emperor's obstinacy in refusing sound military advice, and also to his illness.

The *Times* says: Parties in France will make the Emperor pay the penalty of his ill-success. His name is already ignored in the acts by which the Regency seeks to rally the people.

Things arrange themselves as if he was not expected to resume his power; as if treating how he may be dispensed with altogether.

The only question is, who shall first utter the word abdication?

Edmund About, writes from the field bitterly, condemning the Emperor's mismanagement. He says: "Having declared war he let the Prussians begin it. It is true that neither party were ready, yet the French had twenty days in mayhing and countermarching; they were surprised at Weissenburg by the enemy, where there were no videttes to watch; no skirmishers to meet, and no plan to repel."

London, Aug. 9—8:30 P. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* telegraphs that Italy and Austria each send 100,000 men to aid France.

Empress Eugenie, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is preparing for flight.

The army at Metz is still undergoing a thorough reorganization.

[By Cable to the Associated Press.]

Metz, Aug. 9—8:30 A. M.—The enemy has, in a large measure, concentrated in front of Metz. Marshal Bazaine has the direction of operations.

The force of Gen. Frossard has retired in good order upon Metz. All has been quiet during the night.

The Emperor has just gone to the general head-quarters of Marshal Bazaine.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, Aug. 9—FOREIGN SUMMARY.—The Corps Legislatif meets to-day.

The Ministry are making stirring appeals to the people. They claim that Digby, the child who was kidnapped two months ago, from the neighborhood of her parents' residence, on Howard street, between Lafayette and Fourteen streets, had been returned to them, and the intelligence happily proved to be true.

Shortly after sunrise Mr. Digby was awakened in the bed by Captain James M. Broadwell, who told him that he had a child at his residence, No. 49 Chestnut street, in the Fourth District, who he believed, was the abducted little girl. They took the cars and soon reached Captain Broadwell's house, where they found Mrs. Broadwell in the hall with a little one in her arms, who was instantly identified by her father, who exclaimed, "Thank God, my child is safe!" Almost frantic with joy he took her and hastened back to his wife, whose delight, in pressing to her bosom again the dear one who had been nearly given up for lost, brought to the verge of hysteria. The people of the neighborhood collected in and about the house and there was general gladness.

The police hearing of the discovery, Commissioner Conway, Superintendent Badger and Special Malone and Jourdain, visited the residence of Captain Broadwell and took with them Mr. and Mrs. Digby. The object of the police was to ascertain how the child came to be at Capt. Broadwell's. Mrs. Broadwell informed them that, on Monday afternoon, she and her husband received a message from a colored woman, requesting them to come and see her about something of importance. They did so, and the woman showed them the child. She said that last Wednesday a colored woman left the child in front of her house and she did not see her after. Having children of her own to take care of, she added, she was sufficiently burdened with them, and besides this was a white child and she might get into trouble about it. So she asked Captain and Mrs. Broadwell to take the child and endeavor to have it restored to its parents. The Captain and Mrs. B. saw that the child answered to the description given of Mr. Digby's and took her home with them.

Captain George questioned Mrs. Broadwell as to the name of the woman and where she lived. Mrs. B. was unwilling to answer the questions, assigning as a reason that she was confident the woman was innocent of any connection with the affair, criminally, and she would not like to have her brought into trouble. However upon being asked if the woman's name was not Ellen Angelo, and if she did not live at the corner of Belle Castle and Camp streets, in the Sixth District, she replied in the affirmative. Her manner throughout the interview closed and the police went in search of Ellen Angelo.

Captain George states that he received information last week that a white child was in possession of this woman. He was informed that the child was taken away for admission. It was about half an hour before she appeared and she denied having any child but her own. He thinks the delay during the time the door was kept shut she had the child taken out the back way and secreted somewhere.

The investigations of the police at Ellen Angelo's, as related to us, developed some very important facts. Ellen is a bright mulattress, middle-aged, and is the owner of considerable property. The house in which she lives she bought in her, together with an extensive garden in the rear. She passes by the names of Mrs. Fallon and Mrs. Blake, as well as that of Ellen Angelo, and has several children, one of her own, among them a well-grown boy named Blake.

The police upon entering the house separated all the inmates, among whom is a very young white woman, who is described as beautiful, is largely *enceinte*, and says she is from Mobile. Apart from each one, apart from the others, the officers extracted such information as could be got in relation to Mollie Digby.

It appears that, on Sunday night, after Captain George had been at the house, officers Pierson and Jourdain entered the house and searched it thoroughly. They did not go into the garden, however, as large and ferocious dog prevented them. The boy Blake admitted yesterday that he was in the garden at the time, with the child in his arms, who, he says, was crying and frightened.

From others it was ascertained that the child had been in the house at least nine days, and the young woman, who reports herself to have come from Mobile, says the person who brought the child there is a sister of Ellen Angelo, and that sister is in Mobile.

The officers, having closed their investigation at the house, telegraphed the police at Mobile to arrest Ellen Angelo. An affidavit was also made before Recorder Campbell, accusing Ellen of being concerned in the abduction of the child and prayed for a simple arrest of the fact. She was promptly arrested and confined in the lock-up.

Captain Broadwell, who was not present at the interview between the officers and his wife, learned late in the day that Ellen Angelo's premises had been taken possession of by the Chief of Police, where an angry altercation took place between them. The Captain, beside childing himself it is said, seemed to be more anxious sympathetically that a parent would naturally feel and evinced a commendable solicitude to relieve Mr. and Mrs. Digby from their painful anxiety. The authorities of Pointe Coupee and the city are in communication with the abductor. The letter was addressed to the Mayor and Administrator of Finance.

Ellen was not authorized to award the contract for supplying the Jackson Railroad with drainage machine to Jean Clark, who had bid higher.

The bill of John J. O'Hara, contracting against the city, were ordered to be settled by the issue of certificates.

An attempt was made by Mr. Pierce to amend the city ordinance, by fixing the time at which dogs were to be kept after sunrise at 8 hours, instead of 6 hours. A long and tedious war terminated by the Council amending the ordinance by changing the time to 10 hours.

In order that the Council may be paying out of the old Jackson City Bank, they were authorized to issue such an additional clerk at a salary not to exceed $100 a month.

The Council then adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

Jacob Strauss vs. the Southern Bank.—In this case, in the Eighth District Court, counsel for plaintiff filed the following memorandum, viz:

On showing to the Court the Bank of relator and the entries made therein, and showing there is a contempt of the authority of this Court in the Bank, it is ordered that Thos. Layton, President of said Bank, and E. Livedais, Cashier, do appear on the 10th day of August, by the 10th day of August, why they should not be punished for a contempt of Court.

The Bank's answer, in substance, consisted in the following entry made in the passbook of the relator: "The balance, in obedience to the peremptory mandamus of the Eighth District Court, in the case of Jacob Strauss vs. the Southern Bank, by which this Bank is ordered to balance, and be credited with the sum of $19,000, dated April 9, 1870, upon this Bank, and credited by the Bank. From the said $19,000 the Bank applied for, but was refused a supersedeas upon the ground of illegality at the earliest possible moment to enjoin the Court to grant the appeal. The Bank protests against such judgment, denying its indebtedness to said Strauss, except for $20 M. E. Livedais and Thos. Layton, Cashier and President." The judge reserved his decision until to-morrow morning, as it is late.

Board of City Administrators.—A regular meeting of the City Council was held last night, Mayor Flanders presiding, and all the Administrators present.

Mr. Delassize was authorized to advertise for proposals for fitting up the Orleans Hall Room for the use of the 21st District Court, to J. M. de Pouilly for $4600, with Edward Ville for security in the sum of $2000.

A letter was presented by the Mayor, which he had received from the parish of St. Charles, requesting that the city refrain from the caving in of the river bank it may become necessary to remove the grave of Julius Poydras, the great philanthropist, to Lake Lawn Cemetery, in the parish of St. Mary's Cemetery, in the center of the parish. The authorities of Pointe Coupee and the city are in communication with the abductor. The letter was referred to the Mayor and Administrator of Finance.

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Mr. Pierce, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the claim of Mrs. Ellen Angelo's sister.

The Radical State Nominating Convention.—Captain George states that he received information last week that a white child was in possession of this woman. He was informed that the child was taken away for admission. It was about half an hour before she appeared and she denied having any child but her own. He thinks the delay during the time the door was kept shut she had the child taken out the back way and secreted somewhere.

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