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TERMS OF THE BEE
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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1870.

PRUSSIA THE AGGRESSOR—NOT FRANCE.

Much censure has been pronounced in England and America on the French Government for having deliberately and without cause broken the peace of Europe. The Emperor Napoleon has been accused without stint, as the guilty party in this war, and the King of Prussia is spoken of as an innocent old gentleman who has been grossly insulted and challenged to defend his kingdom. Instead of Napoleon aggressing upon Prussia, the evidence is now indisputable and conclusive that Prussia was the aggressor against France. Will any of the apologists of Prussia be good enough to tell us what this innocent old gentleman at Berlin intended with 400,000 soldiers, if he did not intend to provoke a war with France? It now appears that while he was fully prepared for war on a gigantic scale, Napoleon did not anticipate war before he was forced to declare it. The circular of the Duke de Grammont, which we publish today, demonstrates that Prussia must have long contemplated a difficulty with France. The diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments shows that France made every effort to avoid this collision, while Prussia evinced no disposition to recede from her threatening attitude, nor to cease her intrigues looking to the domination of Europe and the humiliation of France. But the best evidence that Prussia was the aggressor consists in the fact that within one week after the formal declaration of war, she had upwards of 500,000 soldiers, all thoroughly equipped for battle, in readiness to move the frontier of France, while France was unable to bring one half the number to stop the Prussian advance, in two weeks after her troops had commenced their movement towards the Rhine. All the quibbling in the world can explain away this fact, which is patent to every one who has watched the progress of the bombshells. It is perfectly obvious that the insertion of the French army, and its failure to march into the enemy's territory, which was so accountable to onlookers, was due to the unexampled rapidity with which Prussia blocked the way with her immense host. There is nothing like it in the history of warfare. It would have been madness in the Emperor, all unprepared as he was, to engage so overwhelming a force, to have taken the offensive. He did by this time in different circumstances. His defeats of last week have aroused the people of France as they could have been aroused by no other stimulus, and when he does move forward it will be with a momentum which not even the Prussian host, were it doubled, could possibly resist.

All Europe, we may well believe, stands breathless waiting for the shock.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the report of the Florida Grand State Fair held in this city last April, under the auspices of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana.

The steamer Wild Wagoner brought yesterday three bales new cotton from Dr. W. A. Cheatham's plantation, consigned to Messrs. Nelle & Cammack. This is the first new cotton from Louisiana this season.

Knickers Cinders.—Whoever attempts to contest gray with the ordinary processes must choose between the tar-kettle and the muddy coloring dials. Both are dirty. Phalon's Vitalia, on the other hand, gives the hair a tint only equivalent to existence capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; it is transparent, fragrant, thought, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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

THE FRENCH NAVAL EXPEDITION.

London, Aug. 7, 1870.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Cherbourg writes on the 5th that: The transport fleet will comprise not less than 120 vessels. The preparations will still take eight days. The Government has not more than twenty-two ships of its own, and takes possession of all the transatlantic steamers. The expeditionary corps has been strengthened, and will include 12 battalions of marines each with one battery of artillery and one battalion of Turcos under Gens. Reibout and Martin. The main force consists of 50,000 line troops of various regiments under Gen. Trochu being common under chief.

It is well known here that Danish neutrality is only conditional and temporary, and that Government cannot withstand the enthusiasm of the people. Admiral Moriel-Williams, who is now at Copenhagen, received at Copenhagen. The known sympathies of the people, the secret missions of Count Gadow, the arrival of the French fleet consists too exactly to leave any doubt what the course of events will be. Not many weeks, perhaps not many days will pass, before the announcement of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Denmark. Meantime Bouet blockades the Baltic, and when the whole squadron assembles will bombard Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin and Dantzic.

The service for revictualling and resupplying the fleet is to be organized at Copenhagen by French officers who have left Copenhagen on the 3d in Uniform. The Danish Government is believed to have authorized this taking Elsinore as a base of French operations an act more significant than any declaration.

If, on entering the Baltic, Bouet captured two gunboats at the mouth of Elbe and bombarded Wilhelmshaven, but only to try the guns of the ironclads. No loss in any case is anticipated.

French river gunboats were sent in sections on the 31 instant, from Toulon to Strasbourg. The new gunboat invented by Farey sent from Cherbourg to Strasbourg, is a small vessel—nothing more than a floating gun-carriage—able to carry the largest Prussian gun, and drawing three feet of water. As this letter closes, a great part of the expeditionary forces is arriving.

Denmark Threatened.

It was reported on the 9th, from Paris, on the belief in authoritative quarters there, that the French fleet would proceed to Copenhagen, take possession of the Danish fleet, or rather press it into the service of France, and then, with this additional force, Denmark's neutrality broken, and with the entire Danish nation supporting the joined fleets, repair to Stralsund.

Hence it is considered not at all improbable that, as many military theorists have expected lately, the French would make a formidable first attack on this country in Pomerania, and at the indemnity of Prince Marshal Sabre and Charles XII. The special instructions to the Paris papers in regard to the Baltic fleet on which the *Times* made some strong comments today, tend to confirm this rumored plan, which, I repeat, I have from an exceptionally good source.

Russia Protestant against Prussia Expected that Fight for India.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes, July 27:

It is not a universal opinion prevalent that Russia will take part with Prussia, and that England must *be ready* prepared in her lot with France to save her communications with India. Before we left Strasburg it was commonly reported that Russia had declared war, and this probability seems to hold link which at the present moment binds France to England.

Touchmen say that England ought to have backed them in this quarrel. But for the lessening journals to take up a tone of extremely Alfred humanity, and to fly at the throat of France, as it has done, has provoked a much bitter feeling that I firmly believe would be terribly hard to quench.

The phrase in Napoleon's dispatch to the Empress about their son, which was rendered in England: "The soldiers wept at his tranquility," appears thus in the original: "Son calme a profondément ému les soldats—ils pleurent les profondément affected (or impressed) the soldiers."

Public rumor, though unreliable as to specific facts, points the way towards political probabilities. Some of that Rumor's facts are probable, that Italy won't join France, that Austria is constituted in fact, or be made to be guided by circumstances, that political interests would probably find Russia neutral, if not even in the end on the Prussian side. But the sentiment of our very German-speaking southwestern provinces, and of their sister section and the rich Colmar. The interference of Italy would be a signal for the Garibaldians. Italians would have no right to interference except to protect Belgium or to prevent her own conquered in the war. A strong interest in England—which I strongly asserted in England—*S. Y. Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquest in a Doubtful Case of Homicide.—An inquest was held yesterday over the body of Patrick Quinn, a blacksmith, who was injured severely at the Lake, on the 5th June last, in a quarrel with one Benny White, and who, dying on the 10th inst., was supposed to have died of the injuries. No verdict has been rendered by the jury yet. Subjoined is the testimony taken:

Dr. E. S. Drew, sworn, said: I know nothing about the immediate cause of his death. On the 5th day of June, or thereabout, I was called to him first. I treated him for his injuries and discharged him about the 20th of June. He suffered from contused wounds such as a man would receive in a rough and tumble fight. He seemed pounded with a boot heel, and had cuts from a blow with the fist. They were on the neck, head and body.

Witness, as well as he could determine, found one of the processes of cervical vertebra broken. That was not sufficient to cause death, and he did not die from it. He entirely recovered and he was sitting to his business. He was confined to his room about two weeks. He was able to supervise his business, but could not work, as he was too weak. The deceased said he received the beating in a fight, while he and several others were on a frolic. The injuries received could not have brought on the disease which caused death.

Mr. Bleakley testified that last Sunday a week ago he took a severe chill at Dr. Anfoux's office. He was taken home in the doctor's buggy, and did not leave the house afterward. The deceased said he had a difficulty with a man named Benny White, at the lake. White proposed to pay for the supper, and when it was served White told Quinn that he was going to shut the man's eye for the entertainment. Quinn said that was not the way he did business and settled for the supper. Quinn then refused to let White ride in the carriage, and he got up on the dickey seat. Quinn pulled him down, and he got up again. In a second attempt to pull him down, White either jumped on him or fell on him. Quinn fell on his neck on striking the ground. The fight ended there. Quinn was out after this. Witness has seen him showing bruises, and has been out with him at the Half Way House. Mr. Quinn's party on the night in question had hired the carriage. Quinn, after he got out, said he complained of a pain in the neck. With that exception, he said, he had never felt better in his life.

A Burglar Abandons His Plunder.—A quantity of bed covering, table linen and silver ware were found by a patrolman in a basket, in front of the house No. 60 Constance street, about half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The house had been burglariously entered during the night and the articles found stolen from it. The thief, it is supposed, became alarmed from some cause and abandoned his plunder.

Mayhem.—Thomas Gibbons was yesterday examined before Recorder Houghton, on a charge of feloniously beating a man named Dougherty on the 19th ult., and was sent before the First District Court for trial. Gibbons was a drinking place, known as the Union Coffee House, in Delord street, and Dougherty, according to the testimony, was beaten by him in the front room, upon his refusing to drink. Dougherty was so shockingly abused, that for a considerable time he lay insensible on the floor and was supposed to be dead. He was covered with blood, his face was cut in several places and four of his teeth were knocked out with a bottle which his assailant used in making the assault, and his wounds were so severe that he spent some time in the Charity Hospital under surgical treatment.

The Attempted Suicide at the Old Basin.—It appears that the woman who attempted to jump into the Old Basin on Friday evening, intending to drown herself, and who upon being rescued and taken to the police station, said her name was Mary Chevrier, is a Mrs. Mary Smith, and resides on Robin street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. She was brought before Recorder Stiles yesterday, who sought to impress upon her the sinfulness of self-destruction, but she was unmoved by the appeal and declared she would yet accomplish her suicidal design. Her husband took her home and promised to guard against what appears to be a monomania with her.

Possessing Valuable Dogs.—Several citizens have complained that valuable dogs belonging to them, upon which they had paid the tax required by law, have been killed by eating poisoned sausages thrown in their way by the police. To compel a man to pay a tax on a dog and then poison the animal, is, in vulgar parlance, "piling on the agony."

First District Court.—Judge Abell yesterday sentenced Wm. Edwards for assault and battery on Patrick Carroll, to pay a fine of $5; Jos. Labour for drawing a pistol, threatening, on Madame Lambert, to pay a fine of $1; Joe Wimpfer for having concealed, on his person, a terrible weapon, a clasp-knife, with a blade a foot and a half long, to pay a fine of $50; James Heaven, for assault and battery on Jos. Leatherston, to pay a fine of $5; Thomas Metcalf for stealing $65 from Frank Eastman, to eighteen months in the Penitentiary.

Larceny.—Some unknown thief has stolen from the residence of Mr. John Sharpless, on Chestnut street, a valuable gold watch and chain, a pair of sleeve buttons, a set of studs and three hundred dollars in currency, all the property of Mr. Henry Childs, a guest of the house.

Fire.—A building at the corner of Laurel and Marengo streets, owned by Mr. Roman and occupied by several colored families, was damaged somewhat by fire yesterday morning about one o'clock.

The New French Premier.

Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine, Comte de Montemalo, Comte de Palikao, who has been appointed to form the new French ministry, was born on the 24th of June, 1796. He was employed at an early age in Algiers, and distinguished himself there as a cavalry officer. On September 4th, 1839, he was made chief of a squadron of horse; on the 7th of May, 1843, lieutenant-colonel; and on the 30 of August, 1845, colonel of the Second Cuirassiers. He became general of brigade on the 21st of September, 1851, and commanded the division of Tlemcen; general of division after the 26th of September, 1855, he commanded the division of Constantine. Recalled to France he was put at the head of the Twenty-first military division during the siege of Lamoge. The year 1860 was marked in the life of General Cousin-Montauban by one of the most extraordinary events of modern history.

Invested with the chief command of the French expedition into China, he had the honor of accomplishing that almost fabulous invasion, which brought the arms and banners of the French and English even to the capital of that vast and distant empire. The capture of the forts of Takou at the mouth of the Peiho, on the 20th of August, the battle of Palikao over Gen. Sang-ko-linsin, on the 21st of September, the destruction of the royal palace, the entry into Peking on the 12th of October, forced the Chinese to accept the treaty imposed by the allies, and secured, at least temporarily, the respect of European interests in the Celestial Empire. He was created Count of Palikao and returned by way of Japan, many of whose principal cities he visited, and re-entered France in the month of July, 1861. In recompense for these great successes, the Emperor had already elevated him to the dignity of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, on the 26th of December, 1860, and had made him senator on the 4th of March, 1861.

On the 23d of January, 1862, he conferred on him the title of Count de Palikao, and submitted to the Corps Legislatif a project of pensioning him, which excited a lively opposition there. The general fulminated his withdrawal; the Emperorship passed this, and the project was accepted by the Chamber with a modification. On the 23d of June, 1863, Gen. Comte Montauban was made (in place of Marshal Carrobert, who was called to Paris) commander of the fourth army corps, of which the headquarters are at Lyons, and of the eighth military division. He was made commander of the Legion of Honor on the 25th of December, 1864, and grand officer 28th December, 1869. In 1869, when he was given the grand cross, he could count forty-two years of effective service, twenty-eight campaigns, and one wound.

The French a United People.

(Paris Correspondence N. Y. Herald.)

It has been my lot in life to see many popular movements in various lands, but until now I never saw the feeling of the kind which seems to unite a whole nation like one man as this war has done in France. Before commenting myself to this opinion, which I feel I can do with confidence, I have made it my business to talk with all sorts and conditions of men upon the subject. Speaking French quite as well as I do English, and having mixed all my life with Frenchmen, I am fortunate in the facilities I have for the purpose. A little more than a week ago I came to France, utterly misled by the English press and believing that the war was not popular, except with the partisans of the Bonaparte family. Since then I have mixed with some of the highest and lowest of the land, and I tell you, I am

Among the former, I have talked of the war with legitimists and Orleanists, who hate the very name of Napoleon. What they one said they all said. It has done the war is necessary—absolutely necessary—in order to reestablish the balance of power in Europe, and that the Prince was just the policy of Napoleon because it will do his dynasty good, but because it is for the good of the country. "I don't fight for Napoleon; I am fighting for my country," is a common expression among the young men who belong to families in which the total "to the health of Henry V." (the Count de Chambord) is drank every Sunday. And nothing proves the truth of what I say more than the fact that a very great number of young men of good family have volunteered to go as private soldiers to the war. In one regiment at Chaseurs à cheval alone there are some 200 men of means—men who have most of them formerly served as officers in the army, and who now put on a private soldier's jacket in order to fight through the war and then leave the service without any remuneration whatever.

Major Henry Clotbud, who formed this line of battle for Gen. Jackson's army on the eleventh of January, 1815, died at Somerset, Ohio, on the 11th ult.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Abstract of Marshal McMahon's Report of the Battle of Woerth.

London Journals Speculating on the War.

Volunteers and Recruits Flowing into Paris.

Concealed Arms and Ammunition Discovered in Paris.

The Police Seeking for the Owners.

Prussian Spies in the French Capital.

Strasbourg Amply Prepared for a Long Siege.

Proclamation of the King of Prussia.

French Papers Hopeful and Resolute.

The Prussians Repulsed by General Frossard on the Strasbourg Railway.

McMahon's Failure Caused by a Telegraphic Blunder.

Disappearance of the Prince Imperial from France.

Latest from Havana.

HOME NEWS.

Whereabouts of Government Officials.

Illness of Treasurer Spinner.

Admiral Farragut's Death Hourly Expected.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 12.—A decree has been published, naming Marshal Bazaine, commander of the second, third and fourth corps of the army of the Rhine; General Frochu commander of the corps being formed at Chalons from the new levies, and General Vinoy, commander of the reserve being formed at Paris.

Deputy Gambetta read a communication from the citizens of Paris, thanking the Deputies for what had already been done, and urging them to push forward the armament of Paris, and to call out the reserve.

The ministry said a large number of men would soon join the army. Gambetta thanked the ministry in the name of the country. The ministry asked leave to depart, having much business to dispatch. They retired amid applause from the Chamber.

Official dispatches from Metz say the Emperor visited the camps, and found the troops in a fine condition.

A dispatch from Constantinople says a number of Frenchmen have left that city for the seat of war.

Paris, Aug. 13.—A corps at Chalons, consisting of new levies, is being rapidly organized by Gen. Trochu.

Paris, Aug. 13.—The city is full of recruits, who come in from the departments.

Additional orders have been issued calling the Garde Mobile into service in those departments not embraced in previous calls.

Prussian spies swarm in the French capital. The police are busily engaged in searching for them. Many have already been arrested.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Volunteers are coming forward in large numbers. Orders have been issued calling the full Garde Mobile into service. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Departments of Bouches du Rhône.

London, Aug. 13.—Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers has returned to his original command at Tours. Disturbances have taken place at Tasbera, Marseilles, Lisieux and Lion.

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,137.

Vindication of the French Government.

The Duke De Grammont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has addressed the following dispatch to the Diplomatic Agents of France, setting forth the causes for which war was declared against Prussia.

PARIS, July 21.

Monsieur—You are already aware of the chain of events which has conducted us to a rupture with Prussia. The communication which the Emperor's Government produced on the 15th instant, in the tribunes of the great bodies of the State, said of which I have sent you the text, explained to France and to Europe the rapid variations in a negotiation in which, by degrees, we had redoubled our efforts to preserve peace, the secret design of an adversary to render it impossible was disclosed. Either the Cabinet of Berlin considered war necessary for the accomplishment of the projects it had long since been preparing against the autonomy of the German States, or that, not satisfied with having established in the centre of Europe a military power redoubtable to its neighbors, it desired to take advantage of the strength of its position to displace definitively, for its own benefit, the international equilibrium, the premeditated intention of refusing us the guarantees most indispensable to our security as well as our honor, is plainly exhibited in all its conduct. The following, doubtless, is the plan combined against us: An understanding prepared mysteriously by unavowed intermediates was, if light had not unexpectedly been thrown upon it, to lead us to the point when the candidature of a Prussian prince to the throne of Spain would have been suddenly revealed to the assembled Cortes. A vote carried by surprise, before the Spanish people should have had time for reflection, would have proclaimed—at least such was the hope—Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, heir to the sceptre of Charles V. Thus Europe would have found herself in presence of an accomplished fact; and, speculating on our defense for the great principle of popular sovereignty, the calculation was that France, in spite of a passing displeasure, would pause before the will, ostensibly expressed, of a nation for which our sympathies were known.

The Emperor's government, as soon as it became aware of the peril, did not hesitate to denounce it to the representatives of the country as to all foreign Cabinets; against that manœuvre the judgment of public opinion became its most legitimate auxiliary. Impartial minds were nowhere deceived as to the situation of things; they immediately comprehended that if we were patient we should be accused out for Spain—in the exclusive interest of an ambitious dynasty—a part totally unmerited by the straightforwardness of that chivalric people, so little in conformity with the instincts and traditions which unite it to us, we could not have the idea of delivering our cause to suspect for the independence of its national resolutions. Every one felt that the unscrupulous policy of the Hohenzollerns was also in this affair. That Government, in fact, not considering itself bound by common right, and disposed to trifle to which the greatest Powers have had the prudence to submit, attempted to impose on a blood European so dangerous an extension of influence. France has taken up the cause of equilibrium, that is to say, the interest of all the populations menaced like herself by the disproportionate aggrandizement of a royal house. In so doing does she place herself, as has been asserted, in contradiction to her own maxims? Assuredly not. Every nation, we are foremost to proclaim, has a right to govern its own destinies. That principle, openly affirmed by France, has become one of the fundamental laws of modern politics. But the right of each people, as of each individual, is limited by that of others, and any nation is forbidden, under the pretext of exercising its own sovereignty, to menace the existence or security of a neighboring nation. In that sense it was that M. de Lamartine, one of our great orators, said, in 1847, that in the order of a nation, a government has never the right to pretend, and has always the right to say, rindon. That doctrine was admitted in all the Cabinets in circumstances analogous to those in which we have been placed by the candidatship of the Prince of Hohenzollern, especially in 1831 in the Belgian question, and in 1856 and 1862 of that of Greece. In the Belgian affair, the voice of the Emperor herself was heard, for the great powers decided. The three courts which had taken in hand the cause of the Hellenic people, inspiring themselves with an idea of the general interest, had agreed not to accept the throne of Greece for a prince of their families. The Cabinets of Paris, London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, represented in the Conference of London, adopted that example; they made it a rule of conduct for all in a negotiation which a war alone, in the world was in volved, and thus rendered a solemn homage to that great law of the balance of power which is the basis of the European political system. In vain the National Congress of Belgium persisted in electing the Duke de Nemours. France submitted to the expulsion of her family, and refused the crown brought to Paris by the Belgian deputies. But she, in her turn, imposed the sacrifice which she makes herself, by excluding the candidatship of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, which had been opposed to that of the French Prince. In Greece, where the throne was last vacant, the Emperor's Government opposed at the same time the candidatship of Prince Alfred, son of Queen and that of another Duke de Leuchtenberg.

England acknowledgeing the validity of the considerations invoked by us, declared at Athens that the Queen did not authorize her son to accept the crown of Greece. Russia made a similar declaration for the Duke de Leuchtenberg, although that Prince, by reason of his birth, was not considered by her as absolutely a member of the imperial family.

Later, when Prince Napoleon spontaneously applied the same principles in a note inserted in the *Moniteur* of the 1st September, 1863, to renounce the candidatship of Prince Murat to the throne of Naples.

Prussia, whom we did not fail to remind of these precedents, appeared for a moment to give way to our just demands. Prince Leopold withdrew his candidature, and those who thought that the peace would not be broken. But that expectation soon gave way before pretensions, and then to the certainty that Prussia, without, previously abandoning any of her pretensions, was only seeking to gain time. The language, at first unknown, of her journals, and lastly, of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern, his refusal to engage to maintain on the morrow the assumption of yesterday, the treatment inflicted on our Ambassador, who was forbidden, by a verbal message, from any fresh communication for the object of his mission of conciliation, and, lastly, the publicity given to that unparalleled proceeding by the Prussian journals, and by the notification of it made to the Cabinets—all those successive symptoms of aggressive intentions removed every doubt in the most prejudiced minds. Can there be any illusion when a sovereign who commands a million of soldiers places his hand on the hilt of his sword, that he reserves the right of taking counsel of himself alone, and of deciding in his hand on the point that extreme limit at which a nation who feels what is due to itself cannot further compromise with the requirements of its honor.

If the closing incidents of this painful discussion did not throw a sombre but vivid light on the influence nourished by the Berlin cabinet, there is one circumstance not as well known at present, which would be a decisive interpretation on its conduct.

The idea of raising a Hohenzollern Prince to the Spanish throne was not a new one. So early as March, 1869, it had been mentioned by our ambassador at Berlin, who was at once ordered to inform Count de Bismarck what view the Emperor's Government would take of such an eventuality. Count Benedetti, in several interviews he had on this subject with the Chancellor of the South-German Confederation and the Under Secretary of State entrusted with the management of foreign affairs, did not leave them in ignorance that we could never admit that a Prussian Prince should reign beyond the Pyrenees.

Count de Bismarck, for his part, declared that we need be under no anxiety concerning a combination which he himself judged to be incapable of realization, and during the absence of the Federal Chancellor at a mission, M. Benedetti considered it to be his duty to be incredulous and pressing. M. de Thile gave his word of honor that the Prince de Hohenzollern was not and could not seriously become a candidate for the Spanish crown.

If one were to suspect official assurances so positive as this, diplomatic assurances would cease to be a guarantee for the peace of Europe; they would be but a snare and a source of peril. Thus, although our Ambassador transmitted these statements under all reserve, the Imperial Government deemed it to receive them favorably. It refused to call their good faith into question until the combination which was their glaring negation suddenly revealed itself. In unexpectedly breaking the prudence which she had given us, without even attempting to take any steps to free herself from such a snare, Prussia offered us a veritable defiance. Enlightened at once on the value to be attached to the most formal assurances of Prussian statesmen, we were imperiously obliged to preserve our loyalty from fresh mistakes in the future by an explicit guarantee. We therefore felt it our duty to demand of the King, on obtaining the certitude that a withdrawal, which was hedged round with the most subtle distinctions, was this time definite and serious. It is just that the Court of Berlin should bear, before history, the responsibility of this war which it had the means of avoiding, and which it has wished for. And under what circumstances has it sought out the struggle? It is when for the last four years France, displaying continual moderation towards it, has abstained, with a scrupulousness perhaps exaggerated, from calling up against us the legitimate conclusion under the meditation of the Emperor himself, but the voluntary neglect of which is the most grave fault of a Government which was already thinking of getting rid of them at the moment of signature.

Europe has been witness of our conduct, and she has had the opportunity of comparing it with that of Prussia during this period. Let her pronounce now on the justice of our cause. Whatever be the issue of our combats we exult within out disquieted the judgment of any adversary, so that of posterity.—Accept, etc.

GRAMMONT.

Speedy and Economical Office of
BRUNO & WARNER.
No. 149 Gravier street, near St. Charles.
Quote—
Victoria Sovereigns.....0 4 00
Napoleons.....4 00
English Bank Notes.....4 80
Silver Bank of France, do francs.....4 00
X Thaler.....7 25
Prussian Francs.....1 75
Guilders Dell.....1 25
Florins.....1 00
Francs.....1 00
Francs.....1 00
Pistoles.....15 00
silver.
English Silver.....0 90
Francs.....1 00
German Dollars.....1 00
Spanish.....1 00
French Crowns.....1 00
Thaler.....0 90
Thaler.....0 90
Guilders.....0 90
Reales.....0 12
Spanish pieces of Gold.....3 00

COMMERCIAL.
OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, August 13, 1870.
COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 307 bales at rather easier prices, requiring a slight modification of our quotations, as follows: Low ordinary 6½@10c, ordinary 11@12, good ordinary 14½@14¾, low middling 15½@15¾, middling 17½@— and strict middling —@18.
Good ordinary sold at 14@14¼c. Liverpool middling at 17¼ and strict at 17¾, which are all less than our inside figures.
Messrs. Nelle & Cammack received today by the Natchez packet Wild Wagoner 3 bales new crop from the plantation of Dr. W. Cheatham, Mr. Daniel Farris, manager, south of Red River parish, of West Feliciana. This is the first of the new crop of the Mississippi valley, and is five days later than last year. It appears to be fully matured and to have been well handled, and is of fair color and staple. One of the bales classes middling. The other two are somewhat leafy and class strict low middling.
COFFEE—Receipts.
Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales.....779
Arrived since last statement.....
Coastwise.....1,806,264
Supplemental, etc.....2,622—1,808,886
1,809,665
Cleared to-day.....2,871
Cleared previously.....1,805,746—1,808,617
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....10,048
To-day's exports embrace 3646 bales to Liverpool and 2622 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 122 bales, against 200 on last Saturday, and 47 last year; since September 1st, 1869, 1,805,746 bales, against 1,805,019 last year.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts this morning. The market is firm, with a good demand for fair to prime, and we quote 10¾@— for common Sugar, 11¼@11¾c for fair, 12¼c for fully fair, 13c prime, 13¾@14c for choice, and 14@14½c for fancy. Cuba Sugar is quoted at 10½@12¼c for yellow, 13@14c for white. Cuba refining and refining Molasses is quoted at 35@35c ⅌ gallon; city molasses is held 30@32c; Syrup 31. There is no movement in Cuba Molasses.
ARRIVAL FROM THE WEST.—The Shark and barge, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.
FLOUR—The market is dull at unchanged prices. There were sales to day, however, of 2150 bbls, chiefly on the market at $5@5; 100 choice extra at $7.50, and 2000 treble extra, taken for export, by one house, on private terms.
CORN.—The market is dull and prices are lower. 3000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 500 mixed at $1 05¾; 500 do at 1 05; 25 yellow mixed at 1 04; 250 mixed and 1500 yellow at $1 03 ⅌ bushel.
OATS—Are dull, but without any decline in prices. 3000 sacks were sold today, of which 500 prairie St. Louis at 55c; 100 and 150 St. Louis at 55c; 300 and 600 do at 56c; 100 and 250 do at 56½ ⅌ bushel.
BRAN.—500 and 200 sacks sold at 80 ⅌ 100 lbs.
HAY.—Choice is scarce and in request, while the lower grades are in good supply and dull. Fair to prime is held at $25@26; choice $27 ⅌ $30 ⅌ ton.
PORK—Is quiet but firm at $31 50@32 ⅌ barrel for mess. Is is retailing at $32 50 ⅌ barrel.
BACON.—The stock is small, but there is no demand at wholesale. Shoulders are retailing at 15½c; clear rib sides at 18½c; clear side 19½c ⅌ lb. Sugar-cured Hams are quoted at 23½@24½c ⅌ lb.
LARD—Is in light supply and firm. Tierces command 17½@17¾c ⅌ lb.
DRY SALT MEAT—Is quoted at wholesale at 14½c, and is retailing at 15c ⅌ lb.
BREAKFAST BACON—Western is offered at 19½c; Northern 20c ⅌ lb.
TALLOW—Sell tierces Texas Tallow (rendered) sold at 9 3-16c ⅌ lb. These are the chief transactions in Tallow.
SALT—Liverpool salt is quiet and steady, with a good enquiry for new cargoes. Dealers sell coarse at $1 10@1 75 and fine at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ sack. Western large fine are taken at warehouse by boats at reduction to make for drayage. Turks Island Salt 8 lbs. 10c; 5 lbs. 5c.
IRON COTTON TIES—Are retailing at 60 ⅌ lb.
Cattle Market.
New Orleans, August 14, 1870.
Arrived yesterday, 2 Texas cattle, 30 Calves and Yearlings, 6 Hogs and 25 Sheep.
Stock on sale—1 Texas Steer, 14 Calves and Yearlings, 4 Hogs and 4 Milch Cows.
Stock on sale—87 Texas Steers, 10 Calves and Yearlings, 4 Hogs, 4 Milch Cows.
Texas Steers, cows fed ⅌ lb net.....0 00 @ 0 00
Texas Steers, choice, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Texas Steers, ordinary, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Texas Steers, fat quality, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Texas Steers, fat quality, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Texas Steers, fat quality, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Texas Steers, fat quality, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Sheep, large quality, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Sheep, fat quality, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Sheep, ordinary, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Milch Cows (cheap), ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Milch Cows, fat, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Calves, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Calves, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
Goats, ⅌ head.....00 00 @ 00 00
J. PINCKNEY SMITH is announced by his friends as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the approval of the Democratic State Convention. aug 12
Room Rent—Parish Courts Building,
New Orleans, August 14, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING of the committee will be held at 12 o'clock, over Ex. Hall, on the 15th, over Ex. Hall, on the 15th, over Ex. Hall, on the 16th, over Ex. Hall, on the 17th, over Ex. Hall, on the 18th, over Ex. Hall, on the 19th, over Ex. Hall, on the 20th, over Ex. Hall, on the 21st, over Ex. Hall, on the 22d, over Ex. Hall, on the 23d, over Ex. Hall, on the 24th, over Ex. Hall, on the 25th, over Ex. Hall, on the 26th, over Ex. Hall, on the 27th, over Ex. Hall, on the 28th, over Ex. Hall, on the 29th, over Ex. Hall, on the 30th, over Ex. Hall, on the 31st, over Ex. Hall, on the 32d, over Ex. Hall, on the 33d, over Ex. Hall, on the 34th, over Ex. Hall, on the 35th, over Ex. Hall, on the 36th, over Ex. Hall, on the 37th, over Ex. Hall, on the 38th, over Ex. Hall, on the 39th, over Ex. Hall, on the 40th, over Ex. Hall, on the 41st, over Ex. Hall, on the 42d, over Ex. Hall, on the 43d, over Ex. Hall, on the 44th, over Ex. Hall, on the 45th, over Ex. Hall, on the 46th, over Ex. Hall, on the 47th, over Ex. Hall, on the 48th, over Ex. Hall, on the 49th, over Ex. Hall, on the 50th, over Ex. Hall, on the 51st, over Ex. Hall, on the 52d, over Ex. Hall, on the 53d, over Ex. Hall, on the 54th, over Ex. Hall, on the 55th, over Ex. Hall, on the 56th, over Ex. Hall, on the 57th, over Ex. Hall, on the 58th, over Ex. Hall, on the 59th, over Ex. Hall, on the 60th, over Ex. Hall, on the 61st, over Ex. Hall, on the 62d, over Ex. H