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NEW ORLEANS,
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1870.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE TOWARDS PRUSSIA.

Much we have no information from other than the statements and citations of the newspaper press of capital, we think the situation of the contending powers is not difficult to understood. Prussia has obtained the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidature of the Spanish throne, but France is not satisfied with that concession. Her demands. She now requires the security for the future. It has announced by the *Moniteur*—no, the official journal it is true—that France must prevent for the future a continuation of similar projects, and must hold of Prussia—

A positive fulfillment of the Treaty of Prague, that is, the liberty of South Germany.

The evacuation of the Fortress of Mayence.

The renunciation of her military influence beyond the Main.

The settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question with Denmark.

These demands have been made upon Prussia, which we doubt, it is very certain that Prussia would refuse to entertain, and that the French Government made them, knowing that Prussia would not honorably grant such concessions. France, therefore, must have contemplated that she would be compelled to war from the beginning. We think report from Ems of yesterday's date found in our telegraphic columns is much more probable, viz: That the French Ambassador had demanded an assurance of the King of Prussia, for the purpose of "exacting that Prince Leopold's renunciation be made perpetual and his royal veto be applied to any fresh attempt on the part of the Prince to the throne of Spain." The Emperor Napoleon did not have expected any other answer to this request than a point-blank refusal to comply with it, and such a refusal, we are told, was communicated to the French Government. What next? That France must proceed to take those securities against future disturbance and future encroachment of the past action of Prussia justifies she is demanding. And the very first moment of French troops towards the Rhine will place in motion an equal number of Prussians, who have had for some an entrenched camp within a distance of that French stream. So that we do not see how the war of 1870 is we hear so much can possibly be called as affairs stand at the present France cannot consistently her demands and Prussia cannot with them without losing her and sinking to the level of a state power. If peace be maintained it will be due to the mediatorial of friendly nations, and it is assumed that special envoys have been by the British Government to Prussia, France and Spain.

The whole scheme appears to us to be a pretext of Bismarck for making French Government responsible for commencement of warlike movements.

LATER.—Since the foregoing was written later telegrams from Europe have received, giving quotations from Berlin papers of yesterday, which talk of war as inevitable. These articles will be found in our telegraphic column. We are convinced that war cannot now be avoided. A settlement of the differences of France and Prussia without war would be miraculous.

WHAT IS HIS NAME?

Is the report published in the Washington *Globe* of the debates in the House of Representatives on the Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill, Mr. Potter, of New York, is represented as having thus spoken of certain United States District Judge—Southern State:

Why, sir, there is a certain malignity in giving to the District Courts of the United States jurisdiction over the offences created by this bill. These are minor offences of general character, and the general jurisdiction is that of admiralty; so as regards the consideration and trial of offences against the United States, proper tribunals—where the Federal courts have jurisdiction at all—would be the Circuit Courts. Why is jurisdiction of these offences given to the District Courts? Only last year, in addition to the existing Supreme Court, a special court for each circuit was appointed, so that all business before those courts might speedily disposed of. Why, then, was trial of the offences declared by this committed to the District Courts—because it was believed the District Judges would be more pliant to the power and more partisan in their administration of this law?

We have heard such, sir, of these U. S. District Judges of the South. It is history. I believe, that one of them once received some thousands of golden eagles to be sold as perishable property. That another directed a railway some miles long to be sold on the same price—as if it had been a load of bananas. So these Judges the trial of the offences declared by this law is committed, in the most extraordinary limits of discretion, ranging from a paltry fine to a imprisonment; so that *for a friend to be found guilty might be* a fine and for a political opponent to be *found guilty* unjustly convicted might be a death.

ON NEW CIRCUIT JUDGE.—We stated at time ago that the State of Louisiana is distance of that Judicial Circuit stream. that we do not see how the war of 1870 we hear so much can possibly be called as affairs stand at the present France cannot consistently her demands and Prussia cannot with them without losing her and sinking to the level of a state power. If peace be maintained it will be due to the mediatorial of friendly nations, and it is assumed that special envoys have been by the British Government to Prussia, France and Spain.

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