动脉 法一片 出入司 "今天中兴中国,当时出现新闻》"出现出一般的形式的形式的人,但又是不知道的人,并且是

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

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Prince Napoleon.

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The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette writes as follows concerning Prince Napoleon:

Side by side with the chance of the Orleans family hangs another, less brilliant, less worthy, but one which still occasionally crops up in a certain political circle, circumscribed enough, no doubt, but full of ambition and restlessness; it is the real though not avowed competition of Prince Napoleon, first prince of the blood and cousin-german of the Emperor.

There are a few people who imagine that if the Empire were to come, in some way or other, to be overthrown, Prince Napoleon would have a chance of continuing a dynasty of which he at least believes himself to be the most legitimate representative. It is a hypothesis which must have been often suggested to the English public, as it has been to our own, under circumstances which seemed to favor it, but which died away without serious consequence. It is always very difficult to step surely into the darkness of futurity; still, it is possible, leaning on the data furnished by the present, to advance a little way into that which is to come. Accordingly, given the situation of the Duke of Orleans under the Restoration, it was pretty safe to become prophetic; and Louis Philippe was insomuch the appointed successor of the elder branch, in case of a revolution, as that his fortune had been often foretold for him, though he for his own part troubled himself little about it. Prince Napoleon, on the con-trary, troubles himself much and perseveringly. For more than twenty years he has not ceased to pursue his purpose; and, to all appearance, he will not abandon it so long as he lives. What success can such a project have? Heaven alone knows; but within the limits imposed by uncertainty and human fallibility we may consider the question, or, to put it in another way, dissipate the dream. The moral and political position of Prince Napoleon is far from good; and, though in these latter days it has somewhat improved, it is still far from being what one could desire-for him. That he does not enjoy public esteem is the least one can say: to be perfectly just, it would be necessary to use severer and more accurate language, which shall not be employed here in deference to the susceptibilities of the English public. The sentiments excited by the Prince's conduct are all but unanimous. But are they deserved ? Of this any one may judge from a review of the Prince's career.

The Prince Napoleon returned to France with his father, King Jerome, in 1847, through the elemency of Louis Philippe and thanks to the intervention of all the Ministers, from M. Thiers to M. Guizot. Furthermore, father and son were set down for pensions from the privy purse, one for 100,000 and the other for 50,000 francs. The arrangements were not completed when the revolution of February came about. The Prince's gratitude is notorious; and when he found an opportunity of attacking the Orleans family from the tribune of the Senate, where they could not defend themselves, he did not fail to fall upon them as hotly as if he had never received from them a personal kindness. Scarcely had he been nominated to the Assembly of 1848, when Prince Napoleon went and ranged himself with the extreme Left, placed himself, in the language of the times, on the crest of the Mountain, where he soon became distinguished for the violence of his opinions. Coldly regarded by his new friends, with their habitual distructfulness, he nevertheless remained in their ranks, and expressed a fierce hostility to the designs -then beginning to show themselves pretty plainly-of his cousin, the President of the Republic. He did not brag that he would kill him if he made himself Emperor, as Here, then, is a position destroyed: other members of the family averred he did; there is no seeing how any fortnity of cir-but in conversation he treated him with the cumstances is likely to re-establish it. No other members of the family averred he did; most supreme disdain, and the speeches he from time to time delivered from the tribune by no means contradicted what he said in private confidence. At the coup d'etat of December 2 the Prince endeavored to attach himself to those of the more determined representatives who summoned the people to resist. He met with sorry welcome; and earing little to run into useless danger, the Prince did not carry very far those first tentative movements towards a bloody issue. He quietly withdrew into retirement, still preserving the more than democratic sentiments he affected, and not concealing them whenever he found an occasion for them. Some months after the coup d'etat, in April and in May, 1852, his indignation still burned as hotly as ever; and what doubly kindled his ire was to see in the hands of another the sceptre he regarded as his natural right. He had never acknowledged the legitimacy of Prince Louis-"who hadn't a drop of Bonaparte blood in his veins"-and on this doubtful foundation he continued to build up his own pretensions and to rest his repugnance towards his cousin. However, when the Dictatorship was confirmed, and, above all, when the empire had made for itself a solid basis, the ill-humor of the Prince subsided, and he accepted from that detested cousin the title of first prince of the blood, a pension which amounted to more than a million, the rank of general of division, and all other favors that were offered him. It is doubtless well remembered how he behaved at the siege of Sebastopol. An improvised general by virtue of his birth, and bearer of the grand military name of Bonaparte, he was bound to show at least as much bravery as any soldier in the field; he had to justify his exceptional promotion and to maintain the lustre of his family. Far from that, the Prince, who had never done a deed of note, quitted the siege at the critical moment on the ground of ill health, and returned to France, leaving behind him a very undesirable character among an army which piques itself on being the bravest of the brave. To this first mistake, which is known to all the world, the Prince added another, which, although it is less notorious, did him no less injury with his companions in arms. Scarcely had he returned to France when he published an anonymous pamphlet, wherein, while revealing the se-crets of the councils of war at which he had been present, he attributed to himself a noble part, and found fault with the whole plan of a campaign which others had conceived and carried out under the enemy's fire. The hostility aroused against him by such con-duct may well be imagined. Nor did the campaign in Italy re-establish his character; the commandant of the 5th Corps, who had not had to fire a shot, appeared something worse than ridiculous. If his appointment was a calculated scheme for still further lowering the Prince's position, he was completely duped by it; and the tactics employed to depreciate him succeeded to the very bent of his most declared adversaries. The Prince returned from Italy, as he returned from Sebastopol, covered with shame; and the whole world knew thenceforth what account to make of the valor and military capacity of the first prince of the blood. A little later on, his quarrel with the Duke of Aumale, in consequence of the famous "Letter on the

if Prince Napoleon dreaded the fire of the Russians in the Crimea, and that of the Austrians in Italy, he had little more inclination to face cold steel on the field of honor. Anywhere such conduct would be dealt with where such conduct would be dealt with keenly; but in France it is hard to express all the discredit it entails. There is no possi-bility of getting over it. The Prince, how-ever, was unconscious of the feelings he ex-cited, and behaved as if he knew nothing about it. Summoned to the ministry of about it. Summoned to the ministry of Algeria by a caprice of arbitrary power, as he had already been sent to an embassy and to command an army corps, he failed to keep his position once more; retiring from the ministry after barely a few months' slovenly administration, which plunged all the ser-vices into profound disorder. The fleeting Ministry of Algeria was a sort of orgie or distempered dream, which may be taken to foreshadow what would be the reign of Prince Napoleon if luck, which so frequently dominates human affairs, were one day to crown his desires by making him ruler of

France. All this, however, had neither disgusted nor enlightened his cousin; and Napoleon III, to whom so many miscalculations ought to have been a warning, nominated the Prince, even despite the opposition of the Empress, Vice President of the Privy Council. After the Emperor's own position in the State, there was none higher than that. Had the sove-reign vanished from the scene by one of those accidents only too assy to foresee the Vice accidents only too easy to foresee, the Vice-President of the Privy Council would have been lifted at once to the mastery of affairs, especially as to a title so exalted in itself he added that of First Prince of the Blood. It was an egregious error on the part of Napo-leon III, nor was it long unpunished. The instinctive apprehensions of the Empress were soon justified. The Emperor had gone on that strange trip to Algeria, and Eugenie was provisional regent at Paris, when Prince Napoleon, inaugurating at Ajaccio a monument in honor of the founder of the family, deliv-ered that audacious speech which sent a thrill through all France, Bonapartist and otherwise. The "disclassed Caesar," as he was pleased to have himself called by his intimates, assumed a posture of rivalry against his cousin, and openly stretched out his hand for the sceptre he thought himself more capa-ble of wielding. The effect of this speech was the more tremendous as the Prince's own journals published it in Paris on the very day it was delivered in Corsica. The alarm of the Empress was extreme, and she wrote forthwith to the absent Emperor. Chastisement immediately followed. The Imperial letter of May 26, 1865, revealed what were Prince Napoleon's pretensions and the impression they had produced. The Prince was dismissed from the Vice-Presidency, and the enemy who had entered the fortress by a sort of surprise was forced to evacuate it. There was no prosecution of the journals concerned in the escapade, and the Prince concealed his mortification under cover of the reforms he introduced into his household with more parsimoniousness than dignity. Two whole years Prince Napoleon had to remain in obscurity and silence. It was only in 1867 that he emerged therefrom to become President of the Commission at the Universal Exhibition. The exhibition over, no one thought any more of the Prince, when the Senatus-Consultum of September last furnished him with an opportunity of delivering a speech which had a powerful effect upon the nation. This speech was liberal, sensi-ble, and bold. Never had the Prince achieved a like success; but the triumph, well deserved as it was, could not restore the popularity he had lost, or an esteem that could be felt for him no more, whatever pledges of wisdom Here, then, is a position destroyed: and one denies, however, that Prince Napoleon is endowed with many and brilliant gifts. He has a great deal of wit, and, when he pleases, he can be charming in conversation. His intellect is very lively and of wide range. He has an inquiring spirit which embraces all subjects; he has a quick imagination and a good memory; he has read much and re-tained much that he has read. He has, moreover, an easy and impressive delivery, and as he is troubled by few scruples and but little delicacy, he says all that comes into his head; and he is equally unsparing towards ideas and towards persons. He is not, properly speaking, an orator, but he always rouses his audience, and, as he is himself very impassudichce, and, as he is inneed to y input sioned, he easily works upon those who listen to him. But he finds it hard to convince them, because he himself has too little con-viction. In a word, the Prince possesses 3.55 some very striking faculties, of which he has never known how to make good use; and at the time of life he has now reached it is not probable he will learn to employ to better purpose the exceptional gifts he has received from Heaven. Having such designs as he cherishes, and even parades with singular frankness, Prince Napoleon naturally attempted to form a party of his own. But in this he was not more successful than in other things, and the overtures he made to demagoguism failed just as they would if he had made them to the bourgeoisie, who fear and hate him with a reciprocal hate and fear. It would be difficult to explain the isolation of the Prince if one did not know his character. Violent, haughty, self-seeking, he has no sympathy with any one at all; and hearts shrink from a heart which is never, never open. The Prince, moreover, is not very generous; and that is a grave failing for a pretender and conspirator. He is regular in his expenditure, but he is never open-handed; and he does not always compensate by superficial agreeableness for fundamental indifference. This is not the place for quoting private anecdotes, but there is abundance of them; they are well known, and the personal character of the Prince does not gain by them. And now, to sum up this long letter about Prince Napoleon, scan the future destinies of France, and you will be able to say within yourself, "He is not the coming man.' HERRMANN "LAID OUT." Assault Upon the Magician by a Railroad Em-ploye. From the Corinne (Utah) Reporter. While at the Junction last Saturday evening, we witnessed a little affair that seemed to us uncalled for, the stretching of authority, and altogether reprehensible. Just after the arrival of the Union Pacific Company's passenger express, we noticed an unusual commotion, accompanied by apparently excited French execration in no measured terms. We hurried to the seene of commotion, near the platform of one of the Central Pacific Company's silver palaces, and to our great surprise learned that the world-renowned prestidigitateur Herrmann had come to grief in a manner quite foreign to what might have been expected. Mr. Herrmann, in changing cars, insisted upon violating one of the Central Pacific Company's particular History of France," was hardly more favora-ble to him: it was too generally believed that any description whatever into the palace or

passenger cars. Mr. McCabe, in charge of the car, remonstrated with the great magician, explained his duty, the rules of the company, and his orders, but all apparently to no purpose. The wizard maintained he knew his rights; that he had paid six or eight hun-dred dollars for them in Omaha, and he would have them at all hazards. The Professor pressed on. The car man stood firm. A war of words ensued. Bang went a lantern; jingling went the pieces; down went the Professor with a fearful gash over the forehead, and the blood flying in every direction. The showman was accom-panied by several friends and servants of decidedly French proclivities, who immediately assumed the irritable, excitable attitude of French belligerency, when Messrs. Campbell and Edwards arrived at the scene, took the Professor in charge, and had him well cared for, and fixed things up all around, with their nsual celerity and good judgment. The whole disturbance occurred about a small bag or valise that the Professor insisted upon carrying into the passenger car with him.

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