

FIRST EDITION

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THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

No Material Change Since Yesterday—The French Still "Concentrating" and the Prussians Still "Advancing."

Last night's cable telegrams do not note any material change in the military situation. The "noble infant" has sought refuge in London, and the Emperor has reiterated his determination to return to Paris "victorious or dead." Later details of the battle among the hills west of Saarbrück, on the 7th, coming from Prussian sources, stated that the contest was more important and more disastrous to the French than at first supposed. Froissard's corps was dispersed, the entire camp of one division and many magazines being captured, while prisoners were taken by the thousand and are still coming in.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The Resignation of Ollivier and the Fury of Paris—Count Palikao's Ministry—Sketches of the Members.

The fury of the mob within the walls of the Palais Bourbon was not less than that of the mob without on Tuesday afternoon. Says the Paris Patrie, "When M. Ollivier attempted to speak the second time the deputies of the Left rushed upon him and would have murdered him had not members of the Right promptly intervened." With such manifestations of the temper of the deputies before us, we can express no surprise at the downfall of the Ollivier Ministry at the very opening of the session of Corps Legislatif.

A prominent position in France for nearly one thousand years. The genealogical history of this family is a most interesting one.

The subject of this sketch, Prince Henri Godfrey Bernard Alphonse, is the chief of the branch of Launaguais, into which the house has merged, since the death of the Duke of Orleans, the Count of Auvergne-Lauraguais.

Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, the Minister of Marine, was born at Rochefort on the 12th of April, in the year 1807, and admitted to the naval school of France in 1825.

M. Henri Chevreau, the Minister of the Interior, was born at Belleville, in the department of the Seine, on the 28th of April, 1823.

M. Pierre Magne, Minister of Finance, was born at Perigueux, December 3, 1806, of what is termed an "obscure" family.

M. Jules Dore, Minister of Public Works, was born at Paris, in the year 1818, and was appointed Minister of Public Works in 1861.

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Baron Jerome David, the Minister of Public Works, was born at Rome on the 26th of June, 1823. He is grandson to the great painter of the Revolution.

WARS OF THE SECOND EMPIRE. The Foreign Conflicts in Which Napoleon III Has Engaged—The Crimea, Italy, China, and Mexico.

The present French Emperor, conscious probably of a deficiency in military genius in comparison with the First Napoleon, has for the most part refrained from appearing before the world as an actual leader of armies.

The Crimea War. When Napoleon III assumed the imperial purple it was necessary for him to make himself both feared and respected at home and abroad by proving that he was no unworthy successor to his great uncle.

The Mexican War. In 1861 the French engaged in a war with Cochín China, and succeeded in capturing a large portion of the country and establishing a firm foothold there.

The Italian War. Having humbled Russia, Napoleon III next turned his attention to Austria, and he determined to aid in establishing an Italian kingdom, which would be the natural ally of France and a perpetual barrier against the extension of Austrian influence and power to the south.

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Sardinia, although it was well known that the latter small power was backed by France, and the Austrians, taking the initiative, crossed the Ticino April 29-30, 1859.

The popular risings in the several States compelled the Duke of Modena, the Duchess of Parma, and the Duke of Tuscany to flee to Austria, and the Italian troops, under the lead of Garibaldi, made themselves masters of the greater portion of Italy.

The Chinese War. The next power against which the French arms were directed was China. Various alleged acts of outrage and treachery on the part of the Chinese authorities in defiance of the treaties with European powers induced the French and English in 1860 to send out joint expeditions to punish past misdeeds and to secure guarantees for the future.

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HOW TO FIGHT FRANCE. The Views of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia on the French Soldier—"Seizing on the Offensive."

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia wrote some years ago a military memoir. This memoir contained some important remarks on the condition of the Prussian troops, and a sort of comparison between their efficiency, discipline, and military organization and those of the French.

Those who suppose that the French fight in an irregular and desultory manner, like the hordes of Attila, are as much in error as those who suppose that they are subject to the strict rules of military art.

1. Absolutely to lay aside in time of war the regulations which govern the conduct of the army, and to very manly itself of the parade ground.

2. The real principle, which becomes as familiar to the soldier as the alphabet, is to attack in close columns, and to defend in line.

Arnold says, in writing to his wife from the Crimea: "The English attacked some strong redoubts and lost more men than we did. My brave boys ran, while the Englishmen are ashamed to walk."

"LOUIS AND I." Thackeray's Foreboding of the Modern Napoleonic Battles.

Thackeray, in his "Bachelors," describes the history of the next French revolution, and attributes a proclamation to Louis Napoleon which pictures his theatrical and humbug propensities in life-colored terms.

DISRAELI ON THE WAR. Speech of the Ex-Premier on the European Crisis—The Secret Treaty and England's Duty.

In the English House of Commons, July 25, on the motion for going into committee of supply, Mr. Disraeli said:

I do not know whether any change has taken place with respect to the administration of the Foreign Office in regard to the printing of papers of this kind. If so, we shall be obliged to have it in the course of this brief discussion.