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FIRST EDITION

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THE HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

ITS PROSPECTS OF RESTORATION.

The Foundation and History of the Line-Its Affinity to the Old-time Bourbons-King Louis Philippe and His Living Descendants-How they are Awalting their Opportunity --France Bas a Chance for Stability and Succeas-Sketches of the Principal Members of

Taking it altogether, the reign of Louis Philippe was a more signal failure than has been that of the third Napoleon. The latter, up to a recent date, gave France stability of government, which the former failed most signally to achieve. Naturally of a liberal tendency, to which he owed his elevation to the throne, his besetting sin was indecision and vacillation, and to this he owed his downfall. But the star of the House of Orleans is again in the ascendant. and public opinion all over Europe very plainly points to the heir of Louis Philippe as the possible successor of the charlatan soldier who has led the armies of France to defeat, and brought a proud and patriotic people to the verge of national ruin. The out-and-out Bonaparte Ministry which, under the leadership of the veteran Palikao, has displaced the so-called "constitutional" [Cabinet of Ollivier, and is submitted to by the frenzied people of France for the time, because they are in a desperate strait and must recognize some faction for their leaders, holds its power by the most insecure and flimsy of tenures. If, under the direction of Palikao and Trochu, the beaten and baffled armies of the Emperor succeed in holding the victorious Germans at bay, and ultimately in driving them across the border, the present irresponsible ministry may be able to tide over the crisis. If, under their direction, the French army succeeds in penetrating the enemy's lines and forcing its way to Berlin, the throne of Napoleon is secure, the succession of the "tranquil infant" is assured, and the farce of "constitutional" government in France at an end for years to come. But if disaster follows quick upon disaster, Palikao will be sacrificed as was Ollivier, Trochu will share the fate of LeBœuf, and Napoleon will return to Paris neither dead nor victorious. In this event the House of Orleans presents to the people of France a possible hope of salvation. The old legitimate line of Bourbons is practically extinct and out of the question; to lay the foundations of a republic in such perilous times as the present is almost impossible. and France, in her despair rather than from her own free will, may turn to the Count de Paris with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" With such a contingency in store, the exiled princes are in-

passing notice. The House of Orleans. The region of France in which the city of Orleans is situated, and of which it was the capital, formed successively a viscounty and a county under the Carlovingian and Capetian dynasties. In 1344 it was created a duchy and peerage by Philip VI of France, and by him bestowed as an appanage upon his son Philip, who died in 1375. From that time, besides several princes of the royal family who occasionally bore the title, it was held by three families or branches-first, by that of Orleans-Valois from 1393 to 1498; second, by the first House of Orleans-Bourbon, from 1636 to 1660; and, third, by the second House of Orleans-Bourbon, from 1660 to 1842. The last-named family originated with Philip, the brother of Louis XIV, and reckoned among its members Philip, the regent under the minority of Louis XV; Louis Philippe Joseph, who was known as Philippe Egalite during the first French Revolution; and Louis Philippe, who was King of the French from 1830 to 1848. His eldest son, Ferdinand Philippe, who died in 1842, was the last who held the title of Duke of Orleans.

vested with an importance which warrants a

Louis Philippe, King of the French, was born in Paris, October 6, 1773, and died in exile, near London, August 26, 1850. He was the aldest son of Philippe Egalite, the fifth Duke of Orleans of his house, and a great grandson of the Regent Philip, brother of Louis XIV, who ended a stormy career at the guillotine in Paris, on November 3, 1793. His mother, the Princess Louise Marie Amelie de Bourbon-Penthievre, was the granddaughter of the Count of Toulouse, a natural but legitimate offspring of Louis XIV and Madame de Montespan. Louis XVI was his godfather, and Queen Marie Antoinette his godmother. He followed his father's example. and gave in his adherence to the principles of the Revolution, rising to popularity by taking an active part in the Jacobin Club. He participated, as lieutenant-general, in several engagements, but subsequently fell under sus-

picion of being implicated in the alleged conspiracies of Dumouriez, and became in consequence a wanderer through Europe. In November, 1793, when the news of his father's execution reached him, he was engaged in teaching mathematics and geography in a German boarding-school. On October 21, 1796, he landed in Philadelphia, and passed three years in making the tour of the United States, n company with his brothers. On November

25, 1809, he was married at Palermo, Italy, to the Princess Marie Amelie, daughter of Ferdinand I, King of Naples, and of Maria Carolina, Archduchess of Austria, who was a sister of the Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, and an aunt of Maria Christina of Spain, of the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany, and of the Empress

On the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbon family, with whom he had been reconciled in 1799, he returned to France, in 1814, after an exile of twenty-one years, his rank in the army and the family estates being restored to him. The return of Napoleon from Elba caused him to seek safety in England again, until after the battle of Waterloo. His protest against the reactionary policy of Louis XVIII sent him into exile still again, but he was permitted to return to France in 1817, and in 1824, on the accession of Charles X, with whom he was on friendly terms, the title of royal highness was accorded him.

In the revolution of July, 1830, which overthrew Charles X, his name occurred to Lafitte, Beranger, and the other popular leaders, as the only one who could rally the nation in support of constitutional monarchy. On August 7, by a vote of 219 out of 252, he was elected King of the French by the Chambers, the press approving the choice of the deputies, despite the protestations of Chateaubriand, and on August 9he was solemnly crowned at the Palais Bourbon. The first six years of his reign were passed in combatting the legitimist, Bonaparte, and Republican factions, and after that time had elapsed his reign continued one of almost incessant tribulation, Guizot, Lafitte, Perier, Soult, Thiers, Mole, rising to and falling from power, successively and repeatedly, while difficulties with foreign powers were almost always on hand.

Finally, in 1847, bread riots broke out in various parts of the kingdom, caused by failure of the crops, and while the people were thus agitated banquets for the discussion of political reform were held at the capital. One of these, announced to be held on February 22, 1848, was opposed by the Government, the result of which was that, on the 23d, the streets of Paris were once more filled with barricades. The King, terrified and vacillating, abdicated in favor of his grandson; but this concession came too late, and the Chamber of Deputies finally sanctioned the overthrow of the monarchy on the 24th. Louis Philippe and his family again went into exile. The old King reached England with diffihis life at Claremont, the palace of the King of the Belgians, near London. The ex-Queen, Marie Amelie, survived until May 24, 1866, being universally respected and admired by all who were admitted to her limited circle of acquaint-

The Descendants of Louis Philippe.

The eldest son of Louis Philippe, Ferdinand Philippe, who was known first as the Duke de Chartres, and subsequently as the Duke of Orleans, was born at Palermo, September 3, 1810, and was killed by being thrown from his carriage by ungovernable horses, on July 13, 1842. This tragedy sent a thrill of horror through all France, for the heir of the old King was universally beloved on account of his manly qualities and noble bearing on the field of battle, as well as his devotion to the best interests of France and the principles of constitutional government. If the career of the last Duke of Orleans had not been suddenly and tragically terminated, the Revolution of 1848 would probably never have occurred, and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte would still have been a seedy adventurer, haunting the clubs of London and writing books about his illustrious uncle-

The Duke of Orleans married, May 30, 1837, the Princess Helene, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, an amiable and accomplished lady, who died in Richmond, England, May 18, 1858. By her he had two sons, Louis Philippe, Count de Paris, and Robert Philippe, Duke de Chartres, both of whom still survive, the former as the direct heir to the Orleans-Bourbon throne.

Four sons of the Orleans King are also livingthe Duke de Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke de Montpensier. Sketches of the three last named will be found below. The Duke de Nemours, the second son, born in 1814, has four children-the Count d'Eu, born in 1842, and married to the Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of Dom Pedro II. Emperor of Brazil; the Duke of Alencon, born in 1844; the Princess Marguerite, born in 1846, and the Princess Blanche, born in 1857.

The eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, the Princess Louise, who died in 1850, married Leopold I, King of Belgium, in 1832, by whom she had three children, two of whom survive-Leopold II, King of Belgium, born March 24, 1837; and Carlotta, the crazed widow of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and Empress of Mexico, born June 7, 1840. His second daughter, the Princess Clementine, is the wife of the Duke Auguste of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, of the Koharri or Roman Catholic branch of that family. She has two children-the Prince Auguste, married to the Princess Leopoldina, second daughter of Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, and at present an admiral in the Brazilian navy; and another son, who is commander of a

regiment of chasseurs in the Austrian army. Altogether, the direct living descendants of Louis Philippe number about thirty-five, an enviable number in comparison with the one "tranguil infant" who makes up the family of Napoleon. Of the leading and most prominent members of the family we present brief sketches.

Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Count de Paris, eldest son of the last Duke of Orleans, and grand son of Louis Philippe, was born at Paris August 24, 1938, he was carefully educated by his mother, who endeavored to inspire him and his brother, the Dake de Chartres, with the principles of his father, and make them unqualified friends of constitutional liberty. In this she did not entirely please her father-in-law, Louis Philippe, who, a few months after the death of her husband, caused a bill of regency to be presented to the Chambers, depriving her of the rights which belonged to her according to the usages of the French monarchy.

The Count de Paris was scarcely ten years old when the Revolution of February, 1848, broke out. Accompanied by his heroic mother and the Duke de Chartres, he was present at the Chamber of Deputies on the memorable 24th of February, and was on the

the Duchess of Orleans, when a frenzied crowd that would not be content with the mere abdication of the King invaded the hall and turned the chances against him. With extreme difficulty they were saved from the fury of the populace. They fied first to the Hotel des Invalides, then secretly removed to Bligny, and finally succeeded in reaching Belgium in safety. After remaining for a time at Ems, they settled at Eisenach, through the hospitality of the Grand Duke of Weimar, maternal uncle of the Duchess, and subsequently took up their abode at Claremont, with the rest of the Orieanist exiles. The successful establishment of the Empire by Napoleon III dissipated their hopes for the time, and so preyed upon the mind of the anxious mother as to bring upon her an idness resulting is death on May 18, 1858, as already stated.

In the autumn of 1861, the young Count de Paris, accompanied by his brother, the Duke de Chartres, and his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, came to the United States, where they were courteously and kindly received by the highest officials. General McClellan, then in chief command of our armies, proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff, which they did, with the rank of captains of volunteers, but without pay and at liberty at any time to resign their commissions. They remained on General McClellan's staff until the conclusion of the disastrous Virginia campaign of 1862 and the retreat of the Army of the Potomac in June, when they returned to Europe. Since then the Count de Paris has been quietly biding his time, and awaiting just such a combination of circumstances as fat present give him a reasonable hope of ascending the throne of his grandfather.

The Count de Paris, on May 30, 1864, married his first cousin, the Princess Marie Isabelle Francoise, eldest daughter of the Duke de Moutpensier and the Infanta Marie Louise, sister of the ex-Queen Isabella II of Spain, who was born September 21, 1848, By her he has a daughter, the Princess Marie Amelie, born in 1865, and we believe another child

A remarkable article, entitled "Germany and its New Tendencies," which appeared in the Recue des Deux Mondes of Paris in August, 1867, and attracted considerable attention, is said to have been written by the Count de Paris.

Robert Philippe Louis, Duke de Chartres,' the second son of the last Duke of Orleans, was born at Paris November 9, 1840. He was but two years of age when his father died, and only six when driven into exile by the dethronement of his grandfather. He has followed the fortunes of his elder brother in Europe and America. On June 11, 1863, he married his first cousts, Francoise Marie Amelie, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, by whom he has had three children-the Princess Marie, born January 13, 1865; the Prince Robert, born January 11, 1866, and the Prince Henri, born in 1867.

Francols Ferdinand Philippe, Prince de Join-ville,

third son of Louis Philippe, was born at Neuilly August 11, 1818. He received a liberal education in the public colleges of France, went to sea at the age of thirteen, soon after his father's accession to the throne, and, devoting himself zealously to his profession, soon became a great favorite in the French navy. Being entrusted with the task of demanding reparation from Mexico, he was present, as commander of the corvette Creole, at the bombardment of the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and entered Vera Cruz at the head of the storming party, being the culty on March 4, and passed the remainder of first to enter the gates, under a heavy fire, and being saved from certain death only through the devotion ne of his officers. In 1841 he frigate La Belle Poule, which transported to France the remains of the First Napoleon. He rose finally the rank of rear-admiral, commanded squadron in the war with Morocco, bombarding Tangiers and capturing Mogador, and for this service was promoted to the tank of viceadmiral. He was in Algiers with his brother, the Duke d' Aumaie, at the time of the revolution of February, 1848. Following his family into exile, he devoted considerable time to writing articles on the naval service for the Revue des Deux Mondes, the last of which, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention. After accompanying his two nephews on their military visit to this country, in 1861-62, he published in the Revue des Deux Mondes a well-written and critical review of the Virginia campaign, which he had witnessed as an attendant upon General McClellan's staff. On May 1, 1843, he married, at Rio Janeiro, Donna Francisca de Braganza, sister of the Emperor Pedro II of Brazil, by whom he has had two children-the Princess Francoise Marie Amelie, born in 1844, and married to her cousin, the Duke de Chartres; and the Duke de Penthievre, born in 1845.

Henri Eugene Philippe, Duke d'Aumale. fourth son of Louis Philippe, was born at Paris January 16, 1822. At the age of seventeen he entered the army; participated in the Algerian campaign of 1840-41, with his brother, the Duke of Orleans, and in 1842-43 was again in Algeria, where he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Kader, together with 3600 prisoners and an immense treasure. He was made a lieutenant-general for this service, and in 1847 became Governor-General of Algeria, which position he filled when Abd-el-Kader surrendered. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, he joined the exiled family in England, where ge has since principally resided devoting himself to literary pursuits. A pamphlet published by him in 1861 created a great sensation, and led to a challenge to Prince Napoleon, to whom it was addressed, and who gained but little credit in France by refusing to meet his antagonist. The Duke d'Aumale owns several fine estates in England. In 1844 he was married to Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, by whom he has had two sons. The youngest of these, Francois Louis Marie Philippe, Duke de Guise, born in 1854, is the only one now living.

Antoine Marie Philippe, Duke de Montpensier, is so well known in connection with his candidacy for the vacant throne of Spain, that but little need be said concerning him. The fifth son of Louis Philippe, he was born at Neully July 31, 1824; entered the army in 1842 as a lieutenant of artillery; served in Africa in 1844-45, with distinction; and after a tour through the East, married the Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande de Bourbon, sister of Isabella II then Queen of Spain. The excitement and irritation resulting from this master-stroke of policy on the part of Louis Philippe nearly led to a rupture between France and England. After the Revolution of February, 1848, he resided for a time in England, but finally removed to Spain, where he received the title of Infante, and the rank of Captain-General. On the overthrow of Isabella II he at once became a candidate for the throne, and his course in this matter led to a duel with Prince Henri de Bourbon, brother-in-law of the ex-Queen, and her cousin, as

well as cousin of his own wife. The encounter, which came off on March 12 last, was fatal to Prince Henri, but the only punishment awarded the Duke was one month's banishment from Madrid. He has two sons and four daughters -the Princess Marie Isabelle Francoise, born in 1848, married to her cousin, the Count de Paris: the Princess Amelic, born in 1851; the Princess Christine, born in 1852; the Prince Ferdinand, born in 1859; the Princess Marie de los Mercedes, born in 1860; and the Prince Antoine, born in 1866.

The Orieans Princes and the Present Crisis la

Against the decree which, after the Revolution of February, 1848, banished the whols Orleans family from France, the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale protested as the time, but in vain, and all subsequent efforts made by them to secure its reversal have proved equally futile. Less than two months ago an-

point of being proclaimed king under the regency of | signing the following letter to the Corps Legis-

Twickenham, June 19, 1870,—Gentlemen:—A proposition to abrogate the exceptional measures which fall heavily on us has been brought before you. In the face of that demand we deem it our duty not to remain silent. Ever since 1848, under the government of the republic, we protested against the law which exiles us—one of mistrust, which nothing then justified; nor has aught occurred to render it more excusable since that date, and we now come forward to renew our protest before the representatives of the nation.

representatives of the nation.

It is not a favor which we ask for, but our rightthat which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which

that which belongs to all Frenchmen, and of which we only are deprived.

It is our country which we claim, the country which we love and which our family have ever served loyally, from which none of our traditions separate us, and the very name of which makes our hearts beat faster, for nothing can replace, to an exile, the absent land of his birth.

Louis-Philippe d'Orleans, Count de Paris, Francois d'Orleans, Prince de Joinville. Henri d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale. Robert d'Orleans, Duke de Chartres.

The Marquis de Pire moved to respond in the affirmrative to this appeal, but the petition was referred to the Committee on Petitions, who, at the request of M. Ollivier, about a week later reported unfavorably on the application, the Emperor intimating that the time had not yet arrived to grant such a favor, and adding that he will urge the removal of the restraints whenever, in his judgment, it is safe and proper to do so. Yesterday, in the Corps Legislatif, Deputy Estancelin repeated the motion to abregate the decree of banishment, but it again

When the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain was sprung upon Europe early in July, it was currently reported that the Orleans princes had a hand in bringing it about, which is doubtless correct, as they could readily foresee that it might result in complications which would give them the opportunity to return to France, not as suitors for their rights as Frenchmen at the hands of Napoleon, but as the undisputed claimants of the throne. Since the outbreak of the war with Prussia it has been reported that they have been prodigal of their means for the benefit of the French wounded, a reasonable bid for the sympathy of their countrymen, and now that Napoleon has been driven almost to the wall, they have all joined in a demand to be permitted to serve the cause of their imperilled country. A London cespatch of the 10th states that the Duke d'Aumale has offered his services to the Emperor, while a despatch published by us yesterday reports that the Prince de Joinville has asked leave to serve in the French fleet. He and the Duke d'Aumale are now at Weisbaden, awaiting developments, and the Count de Paris is in England. In a few days it is possible that the whole family may be enabled to return to France and take the reins of power which are about falling from the feeble grasp of the man who has refused them their simple rights as Frenchmen and patriots.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL. THE RHINE FRONTIER.

The Menning of the French Cry "To the Rhine P'-The Rhine Provinces, and What

They Are. A correspondent of the London Times wrote as follows to that journal before the commence-

ment of actual hostilities:-"While the war between France and Prussia still hangs fire, and we are held in suspense about the great events of which we are to be witnesses, I hope some remarks concerning the probable results of the struggle may be of some use to your readers. As the French have been busy for these last four years with gigantic preparations, it is natural to presume that, in their own estimation at least, they fancy they have insured success, and that at the close of the war they will be able to impose their own conditions upon their vanquished adversaries. France, it is understood, should never have gone to war unless it were with a view to recover her natural boundaries, and, on the eastern side, the only possible frontier for France ought to be what t was for Gaul in the time of Casar-the "As the war is now to be waged against Ger-

many alone, we must first inquire what is un-

derstood by the words 'German Rhine'-what territory would fall to France in the event of her extending her dominions over the whole left bank of the river. The 'German Rhine which France covets consists-1, of Rhenisl Prussia, the provinces of Dusseldorf, Cologne. Aix-la-Chapelle, Coblentz, and Treves, with a population of 3,465,063; 2, of Rhenish Bavaria, with 626,066 inhabitants; 3, of Rhenish Hesse, with 235,665; 4, of Birkenfeld, belonging Oldenburg, 5. of with 34,391; and Meissenheim, formerly to finally, finally, 5, of Meissenheim, forme belonging to Hesse-Homburg, then Hesse-Darmstadt, and more lately ceded Prussia, with 13,706. By merely gaining the German Rhine France would thus add 4,374,891 human beings to her population, now already exceeding 38,000,000, and would thus attain a population of 42,374,891. By this first addition, however, France, which is already in possession of the left bank of the Rhine all the way from Basle to Lauterburg, along the Alsatian terri-tory, would extend her dominion further up Lauterburg to Emmerich, including Spires and Worms, Mayence, Coblentz, Cologne, and

"But to what complications would the reasser tion by France of her rights to her natural frontier thus far necessarily give rise? From the Moselle at Sierck all along the borders of Luxemburg, Liege, and Limburg, France would encompass Holland and Belgium on their eastern. as she already fronts them along their western frontier. The whole of the Belgian and a large portion of the Dutch Netherlands would thus lie within French territory on both sides, as if between two great jaws, ready at any momen to fasten upon them. Nay, more; even beyond Emmerich, and all the way down to Rotterdam, Dutch provinces lie also within the left bank of the Rhine, and so far did the natural frontier of

Gaul in ancient times extend. "France may, for a time, and perhaps forever, forbear to use her advantage; but were she, in the event of an indefinite prolongation of the war, to feel tempted at any time to round off her territory, it is worth while to consider that Belgium alone contains a population of 4,889,094, while the Dutch provinces on the left bank of the Rhine—Luxemburg, Limburg, and North Brabant—number no less than 892,574 luhabitants, and, with a part of South Holland, would avered 1,000,000. The extension of the Franch exceed 1,000,000. The extension of the French empire to its 'natural frentier' of the Rhinethat is, all along its left bank, from the Swiss frontier at Basle to its mouth near Rotterdamwould thus add to the 38,000,000 Frenchmen at least 10,066,559 new German, Belgian, and Dutch fellow subjects, or constitute a State of little less

than 50,000,000 inhabitants.

'In the matter of mere numbers France would gain about one-fourth of her present extent, but there is hardly any part of her present territory which could compare in fertility, wealth, and industry with these new acquisitions. Such an addition would, besides, confer upon France a long line of sea coast, the mouths the Scheldt and the Maas, besides a score of

the strongest fortresses in Europe. 'All this and much more did France, within the memory of living men, make her own by

ration at the present juncture; but I think it behooves the neutral powers to anticipate all contingencies, to be on their guard, and, if necessary, to adopt timely measures."

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

The Coal Question and its Vital Importance to France—Its International Aspect. A correspondent of the London Times writes as follows from Berlin, under date of July 26:-

"Prussia has a small fleet; France has a large one. But to make a fleet of use it is necessary to give it motive power, and the French are bent on doing all the mischief they can, very naturally, in the Baltic and along the coasts of Prussia and Hanover. To prevent and impede their operations as far as possible, the Prussian authorities have put the light-houses out of commission, removed the buoys, and left of commission, removed the buoys, and left the coast in darkness and the sea pathless; they cannot hinder the enemy from establishing blockades of great ports and landing forces to make demonstrations more or less serious against their inland towns. The French, however, would be obliged to act in stormy seas and to keep at large far from their supplies. In this state of things it is reported that the French have chartered many vessels at Newcastle and elsewhere to load with coa' with which to supply their fleet in the Northern Seas. The news has caused great commotion in the cities, and the Prussian authorities have, I hear, called Loftus' attention transaction in energetic terms, regarding such an employment of neutral vessels as a breach of neutrality. Undoubtedly, it would seem that such a chartering of neutral ships would come within the terms of the act of George Il cited in her Majesty's proclamation. The use of British vessels as 'store-ships' for belligerents is distinctly forbidden in case of war. It is difficult to argue that vessels char-tered with cargoes of coal for the use of a French fleet engaged in hostile operations against a power with which we are at peace, and sent out to put their cargoes on board that fleet in the open sea, are not acting as 'store-ships' for an enemy. It is unfortunate that some clear under standing as to the nature of coal has not been arrived at by all the great powers. It would be rather a stretch of terms to hold that if coal be contraband of war, the trade in it between neutrals and belligerents should cease, and that England, for instance, should not sell coal to the merchants of France, because the French Government might buy it for war purposes. Such theories, pushed to conclusions, would inflict on neutrals a good deal of the evils of war. for which they were not responsible. Horses may be, and are, considered contraband of war, but it will be hard to persuade a Yorkshire breeder that he ought not to sell his horses to Frenchmen or Prussians because they are fighting each other. It is obvious that considerable complications and difficulties may arise from these questions. I believe that Great Britain is bound by the French treaty not to prohibit the export of her coal; yet coal is the life of steam, without which a fleet is of little value."

THE PRUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Bismarck's Diplomatic Circular Appounding the Declaration of War by France-Napoleon's "Pretexts Invented for the Occasion." The following is the text of the circular addressed by the Federal Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, announcing that France declared war to Prussia:-July 19, 1870 .- The Imperial Gov-BERLIN.

ernment of France has sent to us, through its

Charge d'Affaires, the enclosed document, which contains the declaration of war. It is the first official document we have received from the French Government relative to the grave affair which has occupied the world for a fortnight In that document the French Government gives the following reasons for the war it makes against us:-Firstly, the refusal of the King to pledge himself that the advent of a Prussian prince to the throne of Spain should not take place with his consent; secondly, the alleged notification to the Cabinets of the refusal by the King to receive the Ambassador of France, and to continue negotiations with him. We summarily answer to those allegations that his Majesty the King, having from respect for the independence and the autonomy of the Spanish nation, and for the freedom of the resolutions of the princes of the Hohenzollern house, never thought of putting Prince Leopold on that throne, the demands to which his Majesty has been subjected to obtain assurances for the future were both unjustifiable and arrogant. To have a suspicion that he entertained an afterthought of an intention hostile to France was but a gratuitous invention. The alleged notifications to the Cabinets never took place, and the King never refused to treat with the French Ambassador. On the contrary, the French representative never expressed the wish to enter into official negotiation with the King's government. It was personally, and in a private conversation with the King at Ems, that he spoke about the questions referred to. At home and abroad the German nation has recognized that the efforts of the French Govern ment had but one aim-a humiliation, which the nation cannot bear. It has recognized that war, which Prussia could never have thought of, was imposed by France. The whole civilized world will admit that the motives put forward by France do not exist, that they are merely pretexts invented for the occasion. The German Confederation and the allied Governments of Southern Germany protest against an aggression which never was called for, and they will repulse it with all the means God has given them. You will leave a copy of the present despatch with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited.

AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY.

Count Von Beust's Diplomatic Circular on the War Crisis-Austria Neutral, but Independent and Prepared.

The following is the text of the despatch Count Beust forwarded on the war crisis to the diplomatic agents abroad of the Austro-Hungarian empire. It says:-

As soon as the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain took a turn menacing the tranquillity of Europe, the pre-servation of peace was the sole object of our efforts. We could not think of assuming the part of an arbitrator in the conflict that had burst ont so suddenly, and it would not have become us to pass judgment on the value of the arguments brought forward by both parties. Most of the Cabinets, without any concert, have taken an identical attitude, and the Imperial and Royal Government associated itself with the efforts made from several quarters to arrive at a pacific solution. Absorbed by that task, to which we devoted our active zeal, and in the hope that the tension would diminish, waited until now to adopt the attitude that commended itself to us should war become inevitable between the two powers implicated in so regrettable a quarrel. However, we must admit now, with a deep segret, that our own afforts and those made by the other powers have not any further chance of success. Far from diminishing, the quarrel has been pushed to such a pitch that the boundless passions leave no ground for an efficacious mediation. The declaration of war by France has reached Berlin, and, in face of so decisive a fact. I cannot delay any in face of so decisive a fact, I cannot delay any longer to give you the instructions you are to follow—instructions dictated by the interests and the dignity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Since we have not succeeded in preventing, for our own sake and for Europe's sake, the dreadful perturbation which will be the inevitable result of the collision between two powerful nations, at least we wish to lessen its violence. To attain that end the Imperial and

Royal Government must confine itself, during actual hostilities, to a passive attitude, and observe the neutrality demanded by such an attitude. True, that attitude does not exclude the watching over the security of the monarchy and of protecting its interests by placing ourselves in such a position as to save it from every possible danger. We see countries whose position is guaranteed by international stipulation, and who are not slow, notwithstanding, to make considerable sacrifices to be ing, to make considerable sacrifices to be enabled to meet every contingency and to protect themselves. Such examples ought not to pass without any notice, for they prove how wide is the conviction that it is not enough to remain neutral, unless neutral countries are ready to cause their independence to be respected in case of need. Most assuredly in circumstances such as those in which we are placed feebleness as well as passion can be a source of danger for the countries as well as for the Governments. There are two shoals that a nation ought to avoid in order not to be repulsed from the way traced by her own interests. The Austro-Hungarian empire must resist any pressure, must be deaf to any sudden feeling, if it wishes to remain the master of its destinies, if it wishes not to be left to the mercy of events. The sincerest desire of the imperial and royal governments is to preserve the monarchy from the eventualities to which a great portion of Europe is exposed. We shall not cease to have that object in view. and all the measures we are taking are dictated solely by the wish to secure in the meantime the calmness and the interests of the nations of Europe.

Von Brust.

Royal Government must confine itself, during

WAR MISCELLANY.

Napoleon Foredoomed to Defeat.

The London Speciator of July 30 says:—
As yet the auguries are with the Teuton. The As yet the auguries are with the Teuton. The Emperor of the French, whether pressed by some unexplained necessity, or intent on some over-subtle combination, or, as we believe, deceived by his hopes from some subterranean intrigue, has allowed his great adversary, whose fearful strength no one in his empire but himself thoroughly comprehends, to secure the 14 days which was all he needed for preparation. War was declared on the 15th, no advance was made till the 29th and within these fourteen made till the 29th, and within those fourteen days Germany, from Posen to the Lake of Con-stance, has rolled itself together in arms to bar Napoleon's road. France will not be defeated by any momentary muddle. The solitary cif-cumstance against her other than her cause, and her deficiency, as we believe, in numbers, is that she is led by Napoleon—that is, by a man who makes war as he makes coups d'etat, like a conspirator: who fights in order to obtain grand scenic effects; who, if he finds a genius in his army, must think before he uses him whether genius is compatible with implicit devotion to Casar; and who, unless we wholly misread his manifestoes in this war, deeply mistrusts his fate. There is dejection in his bearing, dejec-tion as of a man who feels a self-imposed task too heavy for endurance.

Napoleon's Body Guard. The following is the official list of the persons who were appointed to accompany the Emperor to the army headquarters:—Generals de Beville, to the army headquarters:—Generals de Beville, de la Moskowa, Castelnau, de Waubert, de Genlis, Reille, Fave, Pajol, and Canu, as Aidesde-Camp; General Courson de la Villeneuve, Adjutant-General of the Palace; Captains Nepp, d'Hendecourt, Dreysse, de Morcourt, and de Trecesson, orderly officers; Viscount Leple, Marechal des Logis of the Palace; Colonel de Toscher la Pagerie, Marechal des Logis; Count Davilliers de Saint-Jean d'Angely, First Equerry; MM. Raimbeaux, Suarez d'Autan, and de Massa Equerries; Doctors Conneau, Corvisart, and Larrey; M. Pietri, Private Secretary, and Vis-

count Pierre Daru, Cabinet Courier, and MM. de Eugenie's Tonst to Thiers. It is related of the Empress Eugenie, that on her return from Cherbourg, at dinner at St. Cloud, she surprised all present by proposing a toast. The fortunate mortal thus honored was no other than M. Thiers. The assembled guests could not believe their ears. Her Majesty con-descended to explain:—"To M. Thiers, to whom we are indebted for the fortifications of Paris, La work which now enables us to send to the frontier 100,000 men who otherwise could not have

Parls the Weak Point of France. The Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati

Commercial writes: The weak point of France, I expect, is this bloated, pampered, passionate, heedless, head-long Paris. I do not believe in the great depth or enduring qualities of the war sentiment displayed here for a few nights after the declaration of the war. There was fury in it, and fever-ish excitement, but not evidence of tenacity, capacity to suffer and grow strong in suffering. The processions, bearing tri-colors and torches, looked a little as if they were esteemed as fine sprees, rather than as demonstrations of an ardor quenchable only by death. Like a good many of our torch-bearers in political campaigns, the mass of the actors were boys. There were blouses marching with the rest, but the workingmen were not, I am convinced, out in force. The constituents of Rochefort have not been converted into admirers of the Emperor. Upon the whole, the Emperor would do well to keep a few reliable regiments within easy reach of Paris. There are persons here, and a great many of them, who have a far greater natred of him than of the Prussians, and

who would be willing to see France humiliated for the sake of the destruction of his dynasty. The Position of Austria. The Berlin correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing on July 22, says:—"There has been a very natural anxiety to know what position Austria will take in the coming conflict. and though we have nothing official at present there is but little doubt but that she will keep a strict neutrality, unless, indeed, Russia allies herself to Prussia, as it has been rumored she will, in which case a general European war is threatened. It would have surprised no one to have seen Austria at once declare for France. The Wehr (Military) Zeitung, indeed, has had series of articles urging an offensive allian with France; but a number of German-Austral papers, among them the Gratzer Tagement have demanded that the Austrian Government should formally disayow these anti-erman articles in the Wehr Zeitung. The splared for the Austrian Germans is strongly chared for the Austrian Germans is strongly chonor be it the Prussian cause; for, to Austria, honor be it said, her recognition of her Gerp a radical connection and the foresight of b The war is seen own interests have prevailed the war is seen as a war of races, not of posses or countries.

The Poles in Austria is the present conflict give their supercely to Trance. The reason for

"The Poles in Austria the present conflict give their sympohy to rance. The reason for this is historica. The Magyar journals express their sympath opening for France, but the interests of tungary and Austria are for the present of. The racial hatred of the Magyars and Gerdans probably impels a great amount of hist feeling. At present the will complete and Gerdans probably impels a great amount of bitter feeling. At present she will go with of bitter feeling. At present she will go with Austa, and preserve neutrality, unless driven from this position by an alliance of Russia with

Thiers on Prussian Ambition

M. Thiers, writing to a friend in England, says he has always been of opinion that the time would come when the ambition of Prussia would have to be resisted by France. But he always supposed the time would only be when a just occasion arose, and when all the nations of Europe should acknowledge France to be in the right. "If," M. Thiers proceeds, "when asked for the production of the despatches, I could have obtained twenty-four hours' respite, I