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THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Latest Situation.

Peril of Paris.

PREPARING FOR A

Fortifications of the City.

Historical Analogies.

Campaigns of 1792 and 1814.

Comparisons with that of 1870.

Exploits of Brunswick and Blucher.

The Prussian Military System

THE SITUATION.

Marshal Bazaine's Defeat, and the Crown Prince's March on Parls—The Rumored Bat-

Saturday's despatches render it almost an absolute certainty that the battle near Rezonville on Thursday last was quite as disastrous to the French as reported by King William. The despatch announcing that Bazaine attempted on the morning of the 20th to cut way through the Prussian lines without success is doubtless without foundation, as despatches from Berlin, dated at noon yesterday, do not mention such an attempt, and state that the French have drawn all their forces into Metz. Despatches received this afternoon confirm this, by saying that Bazaine is absolutely cut off from his resources, and that the Prussians are between him and

As we write, no additional intelligence of the battle reported last night as having taken place before Chalons has been received. A despatch of yesterday mentions the fact that a deputy of the Corps Legislatif had announced to the people the entrance of the Prussians into Chatillonsur-Marne, a town of about 1000 inhabitants on the Marne, 29 miles W. N. W. of Chalons and within 60 miles of Paris. "This movement," continues the despatch, "would indicate that the enemy is marching on Paris by way of Sezanne. The latter town is about 30 miles southwest of Chalons, and 65 miles E. S. E. of Paris. If there be any truth in it, the Crown Prince has flanked Chalons, avoided a battle with MacMahon, and is now marching straight on the capital. We shall doubtless have some satisfactory news from him during the afternoon.

THE PERIL OF PARIS.

The Capital Preparing for a Siege-Its Fortificutions and the Efforts to Strengthen and Man them-The Danger of Disorder Within the City-Events of the Past Two Weeks. 'Disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia." said the new ministry in their pronuncia-

mento but a fortnight ago, and from that day to this just such a Prussian victory has been im-

Events in Paris During the Past Two Weeks. The embargo placed by the Government upon the telegraph and mails is so strict that it is impossible for us to realize yet how close to the verge of a serious uprising the French capital has repeatedly and constantly been. The alarm was fairly taken just after MacMahon's disastrous defeat at Woerth on the 6th, and on the following morning the Journal Officiel gave expression so it by summing up the forces which could be collected on short notice for the defense of the capital against the invader. On the same day an official circular was issued by the Empress Regent, signed by the leading members of the Ministry, announcing that, "in order to facilitate the execution of military preparations, we declare the capital in a state of siege." On the 8th, a report of the Minister of War, approved by the Empress, appeared, stating that "existing circumstances oblige us to provide for the defense of the capital." but assuring the people that "Paris will not be taken unawares."

Additional works for the defense of the city were at once inaugurated, thousands of men being put at the task, while the leading contractors placed all their appliances at the free disposal of the Government. The undertaking was scarcely under way, however, before the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon, in which the sittings of the Corps Legislatif are held, was the scene of wild disorder on the occasion of the reopening of the Chamber and the fall of the Ollivier Ministry on the 9th. The decisive measures taken by Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, at that time in command of the city, quelled the disturbance, and until within a few days past, at least, a sufficient body of troops to overawe the multitude has been kept at hand in this

Notwithstanding the show of activity which was made in preparation for defense, a leading journal, the Opinion Nationale, a week later ventured to raise a doubt, in response to which the Journal Officiel on the 14th contained a manifestoj in which occurred the following

"More than six hundred cannon are already mounted on the walls of those forts which are likely mounted on the walls of those forts which are likely to be the first threatened with attack, and the work of placing other pieces in position continues without interruption day and night. Yesterday 7590 workmen were engaged in cutting off the streets leading into Paris. This work has been completed, and nothing remains but to close up the openings in the walls and place drawbridges in position. Thousands of laborers are occupied outside the walls on earthworks, mines, ditches, etc., which are to connect and complete the network of fortifications around the capital. These facts and figures we are obliged to give in order to reply to perfidious and erroneous insinuations, and to restore the confidence of our to give in order to reply to perindious and erroneous insinuations, and to restore the confidence of our good citizens. If such a question should be renewed, their authors will have to answer for their conduct before a council of war, where they will be subjected to all the consequences of the law; for there are hours, and now more than ever, when justice cannot be permitted to sleep."

A Paris despatch of the 15th noticed the following among the preparations for defense then

"The beautiful iron gateway at the entrance of the Bois de Bolougne, at the end of the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, is removed. Blocks of trees have been cut down. The wall of circumvaliation is nearly been cut down. The wall of circumvaliation is nearly finished, uniting the two formerly open spaces, and is pierced with loopholes. The great ditch is dug across the road and a drawbridge is ready to be thrown across it. Earthworks are also being thrown up in front of what were the gates, and will now be only entrances guarded by sentinels instead of Custom House officers. The big guns are being mounted and the little ones craftily concealed in ugly little unsuspicious corners. Many of the barriers are entirely closed."

By this time, however, the danger from within

had become greater for the moment than that from without. On the afternoon of the 14th a band of about eighty men, all armed with revolvers and poignards similar to weapons which had been seized on the previous night in an out-of-the-way house near the fortifications, made an attack upon an engine-house in the Boulevard La Villette, in which one or two officials were killed and several wounded before the emeute could be suppressed. A large number of arrests were made at once, and every day or so since persons supposed to have been implicated in the disturbance have been arrested and turned over to a military commission for trial, On the 17th, General Trochu, who had been appointed Le Bœuf's successor as Major-General of the army, on the fall of the Ollivier Ministry, but who had been sent to Chalons as commander and organizer of the new levies, was ordered back to Paris to replace Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers in command of the city and the forces for its defense. He was followed by the Garde Mobilel of the Department of the Seine, which had manifested signs of insubordination in the camp of Chalons, and a new impetus was at once imparted to the preparations for the defense of the capital. The entire garrison was placed at work making cartridges, and several days ago it was announced that by Saturday, the 20th, one thousand guns would be mounted on the fortifications. Despatches of the 19th announced that Trochu had under his command for the defense of the city 250,000 men, one-third of them regulars. It was also stated that an intrenched camp had been formed outside the walls, between the Marne and the Scine, and that an entire division of the regular army had already been placed in it to give the enemy a warm reception before he reaches the city. Later despatches, however, state that the garrison will number 80,000 men only, of whom 30,000 will be placed in the outlying forts. Among those who have been rallied to man the ramparts are several thousand seamen, 8000, according to a despatch of the 20th, being already enrolled, while 3000 more are expected.

On the 19th orders also went forth for the destruction of a portion at least of the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, as a necessary precaution in case of a siege. We gave a description of the famous Bois de Boulogne on Saturday, inadvertently locating it on the north of the city, its true position being to the west. The Bois de Vincennes, which is situated to the east of the capital, near the confluence of the Marne with the Seine, differs materially in its character from the Bois de Boulogne. It is a park of considerable extent, covered in great part by a magnificent forest. Some years ago the Emperor began to lay it out in walks and drives, and to adorn it as a pleasureground, but the work was discontinued. In the centre of the wood, and four miles east of the Barriere du Trone, is the suburban city of Vincennes, with a population of some 10,000 souls and a famous castle, begun by Philip Augustus and used as a royal residence up to the time of Louis XIV. The keep of this castle was converted into a state prison by Louis XI, and several illustrious personages confined in it at different times. The castle is now strongly fortified, and is used as an artillery school and depot for the garrison of Paris, the open spaces in the woods being devoted to heavy gun and shell practice and other artillery movements.

The question of sustaining two millions of people during a pretracted siege could not be lost right of, and M. Thiers, a few days ago. advocated calling into the city the country people of the surrounding districts, with all the breadstuffs and provisions they could gather, after which, if it should become necessary, the country could be laid waste to impede the movements of the enemy. This suggestion has not been fully acted upon, although the Prefect of the Seine has advised farmers and grain merchants to store their supplies in the Government warehouses, as a resource for the people to fall back upon in case of need. It has been stated that enormous quantities of provisions have been stored in the city, while more is arriving every day; and mills have been established capable of furnishing more flour than the resident population could use. A despatch of last night asserts that the city has been supplied with an immense quantity of provisions and munitions of war, and is now prepared to stand a six months' slege.

Meanwhile, during the past week Paris has been in a constant ferment over the battles around Metz. Great crowds of impatient people have surrounded the Ministries of War and of the Interior day and night, clamoring for news frem the front, and roaring the "Marselllaise" on the repeated announcement of French victories and the complete success attending Marshal Bazaine's grand strategical movement

on the capital. But on Saturday afternoon Paris was thrown into consternation by receiving news of the disastrous defeat sustained by Bazaine near Metz on the 18th, and the scenes which followed the announcement are said to have beggared description. Immediately on top of this came another seizure of arms on Saturday evening, and a report that a great conspiracy against the Empire had been discovered; and the finishing touch was put upon the agony of the capital by a proclamation from General Trachu, in which he acknowledged that the peril of his position was equal to its honor, and gave a fair warning to the people that a siege was inevitable. If the reports of a victory by the Crown Prince over MacMahon near Chalons should prove true, the news will tend still further to complicate the situation at the capital, and to place the mere shadow of imperial power which still overawes its turbulent

population in greater jeopardy than ever. The Fortifications of Paris,

erected during the reign of Louis Philippe, while M. Thiers was at the head of the ministry, are of the most elaborate and formidable character, and it is estimated that their total cost has not been less than \$100,000,000. They consist

of a bastioned and terraced wall, stregthened by numerous outworks or detached forts.

The wall embraces the city on both banks of the Seine, and has a continuous circuit of 23 miles, presenting 94 angular fronts. It is 33 feet in height, faced with masonry, filled in with "rubble," backed by an earthen rampart, and lined by a fosse or ditch about 20 feet in depth. Around the whole circuit runs a magnificent military road to facilitate the concentration of artillery or Infantry with the least possible loss of time at any given point, in addition to which there is a circuit of railroad intersecting the five grand lines which radiate from Paris to the boundaries of France.

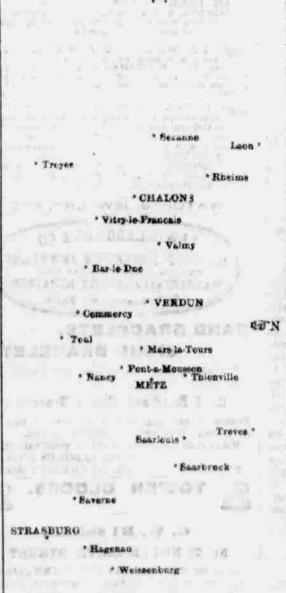
The detached forts are seventeen in number, and each of them is connected with the wall, as well as with the others, by fine military highroads for the rapid movement of artillery and troops. These forts are situated at a distance of from a mile and a quarter to two miles from the walls and from each other, thus forming a complete girdle of fortifications beyond the walls. The forts are of the most elaborate character, and were constructed without regard to expense, one of them, Fort Mont Valerian, costing about \$1,000,000, and another, Fort Charenton, \$800,000, the lowest estimated cost of any one of them being \$700,000. This peculiar style of defensive works is

known in engineering terms as "a continuous enciente" and "a surrounding girdle of exterior forts," and the only other city in the empire similarly fortified is Lyons. The object of the system is to have not only two lines of defense, but two such lines as would furnish a powerful forfress all around the city, and at the same time debar an enemy from gettinginear enough to that fortress to shell the city beyond. The forts prevent the erection of a siege line against the city, and in case an assault were made between the forts to take the city by storm, the enciente with its minety-four bastions is there to protect it. An army surrounding Paris within cannon range of the girdle of forts would not occupy less than ten leagues, a circumstance which renders a siege or assault extremely difficult very doubtful of ultimate success. 1857 the fortifications of Paris were pronounced impregnable, and since then millions of dollars have been expended in the effort to bring them to the highest degree of efficiency. But the outer forts are so situated as to command the city itself, with the view of suppressing a turbulent and insubordinate population, and in case the advance of the enemy upon the capital should be followed by an outbreak among the people, the question of impregnability would assume another aspect, and might possibly be solved by the discomfiture of engineering skill.

THE BATTLE-FIELDS.

An Imprompta Map. We give below the relative location of the different towns and cities which figure principally in the cable despatches of the past month, with several points referred to in the article on the campaigns of 1792 and 1814. It will assist the reader who has not a good map ready at hand in comprehending the situation.

PARIS



The distances of the principal points from Paris are as follows:-

Strasburg..... Hagenau Saarlouis Metz
 Commercy
 145

 Verdun
 140

 Bar-le- Duc
 125

 Valmy
 110

 Vitry-le-Francais
 100

 Chalons
 90

 Rheims
 30

 Troyes
 90

 Eagn
 74
 Laon. 74 Sezanne 65

HISTORICAL ANALOGIES.

The Campaigns of 1792 and 1814-The Tide of Victory Turned in the Former, but Sweeping Onward in the Latter to the Capital -The Bombastic Duke of Bruaswick and the Anti-Diplomatic Blucker.

In its general outlines and ultimate objects, the Prussian campaign of 1870 resembles those of 1792 and 1814, although it differs materially from each in its details. A comparison of the present advance upon Paris with the similar events of the past is so natural at the present moment, that we give the following brief outline of the celebrated campaigns of the Duke of Brunswick and Blucher.

The Advance upon Paris in 1792, and its Dis-astrous Deleat. The first French revolution was regarded in

Germany with extreme interest, and when it had advanced sufficiently to render the distracted country to all appearances easy of conquest, the resolution was quickly taken to interfere. Austria, taking to herself the insults and outrages heaped upon Marie Antoinette, the sister of the Emperor, and, as the head of the Germanic Empire, feeling bound to protect the rights of the petty Rhenish princes in French territory which were apparently endangered by the new constitution, assumed the lead, and Prussia come forward as her champion in the hope of gaining new laurels for her unemployed

In 1791 a conference was held at Pillnitz, in Saxony, between the Emperor Leopold II and Frederick William II, the King of Prussia, at which, in the presence of the Count d'Artois, the youngest brother of Louis XVI of France, an offensive league was formed against the Revolution. There was strong opposition against the scheme throughout Germany, even Ferdinand, the Duke of Brunswick, who, as field-marshal of Prussia, commanded the invading army the next year, declaring in favor of

The French Directory met the menace of this alliance by a declaration of war early in 1792; and, while the forces of Austria were kept at home to watch Russia, Poland, and Turkey, the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of the Prussian army, was ordered across the Rhine. On entering France he issued a famous manifesto, in which he declared his intention of levelling Paris with the ground should the French make a show of resistance. Hitherto he had enjoyed the reputation of being the greatest soldier of his day, and the Emperor and King of Prussia were persuaded that his mere presence on French soil at the head of an army would suffice to con-

On his entrance into French territory he was confronted by the fortress of Metz, but he passed to the right of this, entered Longwy, near the Belgian frontier, on the 22d of August. and then, leaving Metz in his rear, advanced upon Verduu, which fell into his hands on the 2d of September. But the Duke, full of confidence in the terror of his name, and anticipating a counter revolution in Paris, had delayed his movements so long that, unlike the leaders in the present campaign, he lost his opportunity and gave the French time to rally for delease. Dumouriez was in command of the French, and the Duke, after the fall of Verdun, still delayed his advance in hope of gaining over the wily French commander, and thus securing beyond all doubt a triumph which could not possibly imperil his reputation. King Frederick William II, like his successor of the present day, accompanied the invading army and endeavored to spur his leisurely General into greater activity. But Frederick William II, unlike Willliam I, was not a soldier, and was without military experience, and the Duke's views finally prevailed.

Dumouries, meanwhile, was enabled to gather considerable reinforcements and to effect a junction between his army and that of Kellermann. The Duke of Brunswick finally crossed the Meuse, passed over the wooded plateau of the Argonnes, and, descending into the plain watered by the Marne, came within sight of the French army at Valmy, a village about twenty-five miles northeast of Chalons, on the 21st of September. The King gave orders for battle and the Prussians were about advancing upon the heights occupied by Kellermann, when the Duke of Brunswick suddenly gave the order to halt, and drew off his forces, this extraordinary movement being received by the French with astonishment and loud vivas. The King's anger at the failure of his General to show fight was finally appeased. and negotiations looking to a friendly alliance were entered into; but the only result was an armistice, followed by the precipitate retreat of the Prussians from French territory, their rear being harassed by the French and their homeward march being rendered extremely disastrons by sickness, bad weather, and almost

impassable roads. Meanwhile General Custine had invaded the Palatinate and captured Worms and Mayence, and Dumouriez, following up the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, encountered and defeated the Austrians at Jemappes, just within the present borders of Belgium, on the 6th of November, captured Brussels on the 14th of the same month, and soon overran the whole of the Netherlands. Thus ended the first attempt of the Germans in modern days to conquer France and dictate to her a government and ruler.

The Successful March of the Ailles on Paris

The next attempt was more successful. The campaign of 1813 was a mere succession of disasters to the first Napoleon, and by November all Germany as far as the Rhine was freed of the French. Driven west of the Rhine, Napoleon was quickly deserted by the whole of the Rhenish Confederation which he had founded, by Holland, by Switzerland, and by Italy. Even Murat, who had been placed on the throne of Naples by the great Corsican king-maker, joined the Allies, in the hope of saving his crown. Then the Allies, reinforced by Bavaria and all the confederated German princes who had been overawed into neutrality or an altiance with the French, invaded France, solemnly declaring, as the German allies of 1870 have done, that their enmity was directed not against the French nation, but against Napoleon. In another respect the analogy between the two campaigns holds good. The French people, notwithstanding the terrible misfortunes which befell them under the sway of the first, as under that of the third Napoleon, remained true to their despotic leader as long as there was the faintest hope of his ultimate success. By tens of thousands in 1814, as in 1870, they flocked around the imperial eagle, wild with enthusiasm for the defense of their native soil.

The allies advanced into France simultaneously on four sides-from the Netherlands, from the Lower Rhine, from the Upper Rhine, and from the Pyrenees. In the midst of the preparations for battle, a conference of the powers was held to avert the impending bloodshed if possible. The whole of ancient France was offered and guaranteed to Napoleon, on the sole condition of his keeping within its limits and desisting from breaking the peace of Europe. Like his successor of the present day, he refused to be pacified, and was bent upon staking all upon the arbitra pent of the sword.

The allies again passed around Metz, in front of which an army was left to engage the attention of the garrison, while the bulk of the invading army was pressed forward towards the capital, under the command of Blucher. In-

stead of following the direct route to the east by way of Nancy and Chalons, as the Crown Prince of Prussia has done, he diverged towards the south for fancied strategical reasons, and during the delay caused by the fluctuating diplomacy of the conference, Mapoleon was enabled to throw himself in his way on the 29th of January, 1814, at Brienne-le-Chateau, a small town about forty miles S. S. E. of Chalons. If Napoleon had followed Blucher's retreat, this contest. might not have been the practically drawn battle it was. But the Emperor neglected his opportunity, and Blucher, reinforced by other leaders, attacked him on the 1st of February at La Rothiere, about 10 miles S. S. E. of Brienne, with such superior forces as to put him completely to ront. The battle lasted from noon until near midnight, rivalled in its fury by the snow storm which accompanied it, and when the French retreated they left seventy-three cannon sticking fast in the mud.

Blucher then pushed on towards Paris, but between the 10th and the 18th of February Napoleon fell upon detached portions of the allied army, repulsing them in detail, after his favorite fashion at Champeaubert, Montmirail, Chateau-Thierry, Beauchamp, Mormant, Villeneuve-le-Comte, and Montereau-the scene of these operations being restricted to the triangular space included between the Seine and the Marne, with Paris at the apex of the triangle, and the base distant but 70 miles. Meantime Augereau, at the head of an army which had been collected in the south of France, drove the Austrians under Bubna into Switzerland: and such was the consternation of the invaders that, at a council of war held by the allied sovereigns at Troyes, only 90 miles southwest of Paris, a general retreat was resolved upon.

Then it was that Blucher set diplomacy at defiance, and resolved single handed and alone, and in defiance of all his superiors, to hurl Napoleon from power if possible. The victories gained by Prussia had been viewed with considerable alarm in that day as they have in this, and the other allies, jealous of her growing power and influence, were more disposed to diplomatize than to fight. Blucher was aware of this disposition, and jealous of his country's prestige, more than once cut diplomacy short with his sword. It is related of him on one occasion that, when told by a distinguished diplomatist that even if left to himself Napoleon could not long maintain his foothold on the throne, as a league had been formed within France for the restoration of the Bourbons, he answered him to his face: -

"The rascality of the French is no revenge for us. It is we who must pull him down—we. You will no doubt do wonders in your wisdom!—Patience! You will be led as usual by the nose, and will go on fawning and diplomatizing until we have the nation again upon us and the storm bursts over our heads. These sentiments of the sturdy old Prussian

of the early part of the century doubtless find a hearty echo in the equally sturdy Prussian leaders of the present day, and they are quite as applicable to the present situation as they were to that presented by the constant peril in which Germany stood from the first Napoleon in the

early part of the century. Blucher anticipated the coming diplomatic solution, and averted the disastrous results that night have followed the retreat of the allied army, by pushing forward alone and in defiance of orders to the contrary. Having been reinforced in his position on the Marne by Winzingerode and Bulow, he fall upon Napoleon's army at Laon, 74 miles northeast of Paris, on the 9th of March. When nightfall put an end to the fight the battle was undecided. Here Napoleon committed a fatal blunder by allowing his troops to rest, while Blucher remained under arms, and during the night detached a portion of his command under York to surprise the enemy. The result was that the French were completely dispersed, and when they forsook

their position left forty-six of their guns behind

This was the turning point in the struggle. On the 20th of March Napoleon managed barely to hold his own against an allied force under Schwarzenburg at Arcis-sur-Aube, 30 miles S. S. E. of Chalons, and then threw himself upon Troyes, 15 miles further to the south, and 90 miles southeast of Paris, In the rear of the allied army, expecting that, by the junction of Augereau's southern army with his own and a general rising of the population, he would be able to draw the enemy off from Paris towards the Rhine. But the fall of Lyons, which Augereau had been guarding, on the 19th, compelled this general to retreat still further to the south; the people were at last sated with Napoleonism and invasion, and refused to answer the summons for a general rising; the allies effected a grand junction of all their forces, and marched by way of the main road from Chalons upon the capital, without meeting further obstructions of a serious character. Two or three small engagements scarcely delayed their triumphal march, and on the 29th they defiled within sight of Paris. A spirited resistance was encountered on the 30th, on the heights of Belleville and Montmartre; but the city, in order to escape bombardment, capitulated during the night, and on the 31st the allied sovereigns made a peaceful entrance into the French capital.

Within a few days after this event, Napoleon's army, from the devoted Ney down to the meanest subaltern, had melted away, and on the 10th of April the hero of Austerlitz, Jena, and Wagram, who for ten years had been overrunning all Europe with his victorious armies, exchanged the imperial crown of France for the bauble sceptre of the island of Elba. The progress of the Prussian campaign of 1870 thus far points to a similar conclusion, with this material difference-such disposition of the third Napoleon will doubtless be made as to render it unnecessary to supplement Rezonville with a

THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM.

An Epiteme of the Military System of North Germany.

The New York Times has the following:-The Prussian military system, codified by the "Law of 3d September, 1814," has been often enlarged upon, but seldom epitomized; and not one-half of those who peruse with unfalling interest the accounts daily published of the great war at this moment convulsing Europe have any clear conception of even its general provisions. The whole of Prussia proper was, in 1753, divided by Frederick William I into districts, each of which was bound to maintain the effective strength of a regiment. This was the basis of the Landwehr system, improved by Frederick the Great so as to create a miniature but complete army within each province. The amended scheme of 1814 established four bodies, which comprised:—I, a standing army; 2, a Landwehr of the first call; 3, a Landwehr of the second call; and 4, the Landsturm. The standing army was to con-sist of volunteers of two classes, and of a suffi-

cient number of the youth of the nation, called out between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, a service of from one to three years being compulsory. The Landwehr of the first call was a milital liable to serve either at home or was a militia liable to serve either at home or abroad in case of war, but in peace time compelled only to undergo such exercise as was necessary for training. It was composed of all young men between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six not serving in the regular army, of volunteers trained in the light battalions, and of the rest of the population up to their thirty-second year, not having completed twelve years' service. The Landwehr of the second call consisted of all who had left the army and the first call, and all other able-bodied men up to forty years of age; while the Landsturm included all men not otherwise allotted up to their fiftieth men not otherwise allotted up to their fiftleth year, all who had completed Landwehr service, as well as all youths able to carry arms of the age of seventeen. These latter are called out only when the province in which they reside is actually threatened- an eventuality which has never arisen since their organization.

with so all-embracing a scheme of service, applied as it now is to all those States recently absorbed by Prussia, her immense military power is easily understood. Less oppressive, or at all events more popular, than the French conscription, owing possibly to its universality and the general impossibility of providing substitutes, it is more efficient, and seems to appeal more successfully to the patriotic instincts of the people. A comparison of Prussia as she was in 1807, and Prussia as she is in 1870, reflects in 1807, and Prussia as she is in 1870, reflects immense credit upon the administrative ability of her military authorities, impracticable as some details of her system would be under other forms of government. And this remark holds good, quite irrespective of the result of the pre

THE MASSACRE IN CHINA.

Attack on the French Catholic Mission at Tien-tain-The French Consul and Fifteen Other Europeans, Together with Numbers of the Natives, Killed—The Emperor's Proclama-

From the North China News, June 21.

About half-past 9 A. M. on the 21st instant. Chow, the Taotai of Tien-tsin (Intendant of Circuit) called at the French Consulate, situated at the Teen cheo-tang—the Chinese name for the Roman Catholic Mission premises, where the Catholic priests reside—accompanied by a man who had been arrested while collecting Chinese children in the country, and who had later declared himself to be an employee of the later declared himself to be an employe of the Catholic priests. The Chancellor of the French Consulate, M. Simon, received the Taotai, M. Fontanier, the French Consul, sending out word that he was sick and could not see him. After some conversation, and after reporting matters to the Consul, M. Simon was seen about halfpast 10 A. M. to proceed with a Chinese Catho-lic teacher to the Yamen of his Excellency Chung how, being sent there with a message by M. Fontanier. He returned within an hour to the Consulate, accompanied by some petty mandarins. Fontanier was seen a little later to be talking to these men in a great state of excitement, throwing his arms about, and eventually pushing or thrusting these men from him; and it is said that the Chancellor, M. Simon, now took the first offensive step against the Chinese,

by firing his revolver among them.

The wounded people began yelling out; and the Chinese people on hearing this at once rushed on the foreigners and killed them, throwing their bodies in the Grand Canal, situated five or six yards distant. Chung-how and the magistrate were dragged by their attendants into the Yamen. There was now heard a tremendous yell from the people numbering over mendous yell from the people, numbering over 10,000, and they rushed at once to the Teenchoo-tang, from which before long flames were seen to issue. The priests in charge, M. Chevernier, and M. Tomasi and wife, just arrived per Manchu from Shangbae, and a number of Chinese were killed. After this place was destroyed the people rushed to the Yin-tsze-tang, the establishment of the Sisters of Charity, and situated nearer to the British settlement than the Teen-choo-tang. Before long flames were seen coming from it, and it was then known everywhere that it was being burned. The Sisters of Charity, five in number, and all the the Chinese in the place were killed, except the female children, over one hundred and thirty

M. Chalmaison and his wife, who resided near the north gate and kept a pretty store, were also killed. They were both Roman Catholics, but the Chinese say they would not have been killed if M. Chalmalson had not fired on the people. I suspect in any case, however, they would have been destroyed. Two Russian gentlemen, and the young wife of one of them (they had only been married four days), while coming on sedans from town to the settlement, just when the people were burning the Yin-tsze-tang, were murdered and their bodies thrown into the From M. Coutris we have been able to obtain

the name list of the slain, and they are as fol-

Henri Fontanier, French Consul at Tier-tsin; Mr. Simon, Secretary of the Consulate; Moa-sieur Thomassin, French interpreter of the Legation at Pekin, and wife, guests of the French Consul; Pere Chevrier, a Catholic priest; Mr. Protopopoff, a Russian officer, and wife; Mr. Bascoff, a fur merchant; Louise, an English subject, with Sisters of Charity Mary, Louisa, Victoria, Therese, Josephine, Vincenta, Orelia, Eugenie; Monsieur and Madame Chalmaison.

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR.

Chung-how, having reported to the Emperor about the troubles in Tientsin, between the people and the missionaries, and the fight which has taken place between them, and acknowledging himself guilty, having prayed that he might be punished, and that the other local mandarins might likewise be chastised severely according to their greater or lesser guiltiness.

The Privy Council (Nie-ko) have now received an imperial decree, dated Tungchib, 9th year, 5th moon, 27th day (25th of June, 1870), which

In consequence of some bad people having kidnapped children, and charged the mission-aries' establishments with being implicated in this crime, it came to pass that the people of Tien-tein began to entertain doubts in their mind, and created disturbances. And further, in consequence of the French Consul Fontanier having discharged a revolver in the Yamen of Chung-how, and fired a shot at the city magistrate of Tien-tsin, the excitement of the people rose to such a degree that a general fight en-sued, in the course of which Fontanier was killed, and the missionary establishments set on fire and demolished.

It is evident that so great a disaster could never have taken place but for the alleged rea-son, and that therefore all the above-named officlais must be considered guilty and responsible

The Ministry of Administration (Li-pu) has therefore been instructed to define the several punishments to be inflicted upon the said offi-

Further, Tseng-kwo-fan has been ordered to repair to Tien-tsin to institute strict inquiry into the occurrences, and to report upon them to the

Again, as regards the miserable individuals who have been guilty of kidnapping and the principal instigators of the late disturbances,

they must be arrested and punished. It will be the duty of Tseng-kwo-fan, in concert with Chung-how, to execute the measures necessary with regard to this latter point. In the discharge of this duty they will have to investigate the lottom and to search for the root; they must proceed with justice and without parti-

ality or any private considerations.