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## FIRST EDITION

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THE SITUATION.

The despatches of Saturday night and Sunday are full of reported battles, but there is nothing definite enough to show that they were actually fought or to give a clue to their results. On the authority of the Opinion Nationale of Paris, it is stated that there was a wholesale slaughter of the Prussians on the 23d and 24th (Tuesday and Wednesday of last week); the French Ministry are responsible for the statement that a Prussian force of 10,000 men, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, made an assault on Verdun at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 25th, and were repulsed after a three hours' fight, with heavy loss; and a battle in the neighborhood of Rheims is reported to have occurred on Friday the 26th, of which no particulars

have been received. As to the whereabouts of the hostile armies, there is nothing definite. On Thursday, the 35th, MacMahon's headquarters were reported to be at Rethel, a town of 9000 inhabitants, on the right bank of the Aisne, 23 miles southwest of Mezieres, and 24 miles northeast of Rheims, and on the railroad between these two cities. The Emperor and Prince Imperial were with him at that time. On the following day Mac-Mahon's army was to move on towards Mezieres, and that is the latest definite and reliable

The movement of the Crown Prince on the capital still continues, apparently, the army moving leisurely and encountering no opposition. The Crown Prince, himself, is reported to have slept at the prefecture in Chalons on' the night of Friday, the 26th, a strong column of Prussian artillery having taken possession of that city. The garrison of Vitry-le-Francais surrendered to the Prussians on Thursday, the 25th, the Prussians "annihilating" two battalions of the Garde Mobile and capturing 16 guns, 17 officers, and 850 soldiers. Detachments of Prussians are acknowledged in despatches from Paris to have appeared at Arcis-sur-Aube, 30 miles S. S. E. of Chalons and 85 miles from Paris: at Epernay, 70 miles from Paris; and at Meaux, only 25 miles from Paris. The consternation of the capital itself is on the increase, and the preparations for defense are progressing with the greatest vigor, under the full belief that a siege is inevitable. Fifteen hundred guns are said to be in position on the defenses, and the accumulation of provisions has been reduced by report to a supply for three months, instead of six, as was recently elaimed. The city, however, is reported quiet; but there are rumors of the possibility of a rupture between the Government and General Trochu, and it is said that the Empress has demanded the removal of the latter from his position as Governor. Meanwhile, the veteran Orleanist leader, Thiers, has accepted a position on the Committee of Defense, to the apparent satisfaction of all classes of the people.

## DEPUTY JULES FAVRE.

The Man for President of the French Republic -A sketch of Bis Career-A Life Devoted to the Cause of Liberty, and Untainted with Fanaticism-His Brittlant Political Recordand Enruest Antagonism to Bonapartism to

As a firm, consistent, and constant advocate for more than twenty years of Republican principles. M. Jules Favre occupies a leading position in the Corps Legislatif of France. Indeed, there is but one man who has pretended to dispute with him the leadership of the true Republican party since Emile Ollivier went over to the Empire for the sake of making his futile experiment at constitutional government under a Bonaparte regime, and that man is M. Gambetta, of whose career we gave a sketch a few

Gabriel Claude Jules Favre is almost twice as old as his rival, Gambetta, having been born at Lyons on March 31, 1809. In the revolution of July, 1830, which found him a student at law in Paris, he took an active part, and from that day to this, through the press, at the bar, and in the different National Assemblies, he has remained a bold, undaunted, outspoken champion of the better type of French republicanism. The independence of his character, the bitter irony of his address, and the consistent radicalism of his opinions, soon achieved for him a reputation compromised by the incapacity of its

which has never been sullied by any compromise with Bonapartism other than the taking of the oath of allegiance to the Empire, when he finally entered the Corps Legislatif. He was admitted to the bar soon after arriving at age, and during the reign of Louis Philippe devoted himself mainly to the practice of his profession. It was not until after the Revolution of February, 1848, that he entered office for the first time. He then became Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior, and in that capacity was called on to write the circular to the Commissioners of the Provisional Government and the famous "Bulletins" of 1848. He was soon transferred to the Under-Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs, and, being elected a member of the Assembly, voted for the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848; refused to join in the vote of thanks to General Cavaignac; and resolutely opposed the expedition to Rome in December, 1848, by which Louis Napoleon incurred the hostility of the leading republicans with whom he had theretofore affiliated. He opposed the elevation of the Bonaparte adventurer to the Presidency, and after that event became his strenuous antagonist in the National Assembly. The implication of Ledru-Rollin in the plot to overthrow the Prince President rendered it necessary for the leader of the "Mountain" party to seek safety in England, after which Jules Favre succeeded to the leadership.

By the coup d'etat he was driven into retirement, as he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution on being elected a member of the Conseil-General of Loire-et-Rhone. He then devoted himself for some years to his profession, and as one of the counsel of Orsini, in October, 1858, created an immense sensation by the boldness and eloquence of his defense of the reckless enthusiast who had attempted the life of the Emperor. But he entered the Corps Legislatif the same year, taking the oath of allegiance to the empire which he detested; and since that time, by successive re-elections in 1863 and 1869, has signalized himself by an unswerving antagonism of the Imperial policy. He was one of the original "five" opposition members, has advocated the complete liberty of the press, opposed the "law of deportation," fought against French interference in the Italian war of independence against Austria in 1859, and in 1864 severely assailed the ill-starred Mexican venture of the Emperor. In 1837 he published a work entitled "Contemporaneous Biography," and since that time many of his famous speeches and several pamphlets have been given to the public in a permanent form. In August, 1860, and again in 1861, he was elected batonnier or president of the order of advocates at Paris, a fitting recognition of his high standing in the profession; and in May, 1867, he became a member of the French Academy.

When Napoleon showed signs of yielding something to the pressure of public opinion after the general elections of May, 1869, M. Favre's name came to be mentioned prominently in connection with Ollivier's as the head of the responsible ministry which was about to be installed. But he soon dispelled the possibility of the scheme by declaring his dissatisfaction with the proposed "constitutional regime." "So long," he wrote in September last, "as the press is amenable to judges only, and not to a jury; so long as there is no guarantee for individual liberty; so long as elections are not free, and the mayors are not elected by the populations; so long as an enormous standing army weighs upon our budget, we should be the most contemptible people on earth if we were satisfied." So he succeeded to the position vacated by Ollivier, on the latter's accession to power.

On the 25th of June last, just before the warcloud gathered over Europe, M. Favre delivered a tamous speech in the Chamber, in which he was as unmerciful to the first empire as to the second. While supporting a proposal of the Left that the municipalities should be allowed to elect their mayors, he asserted that the inherent rights of the municipalities, recognized as early as the thirteenth century, had been stamped out by the first Napoleon. Dazzled by the glitter of his military glory, France was still under the influence of his tyrannical ideas, under the false impression that a genius had saved her from ruin, while in reality he had ruined her and annihilated her liberties. This plain speaking created a great uproar, and when Granier de Cassaignac, one of the most servile tools of the third Napoleon, interrupted him with the declaration that the first Napoleon "covered France with institutions; you and your friends with ruins," M. Favre referred to the humiliation of France through foreign invasions, which would have been averted if liberty had held command of the army instead of despotism, declared that there was not a single man in the Chamber who would venture to assert that liberty existed under the first empire, and continued:-"I am vindicating the glory of the country against the unconscious votaries of despotism, who are anxious to revive traditions which would once more bring about our degradation!"

These stirring words, uttered scarcely three weeks before the declaration of war against Prussia, and before there was a sign of the approaching conflict, were unconsciously prophetic.

The rise of the Hohenzollern difficulty found M. Favre fully prepared to lead the assault upon the Ollivier Government. On the 8th of July, when the ministry attempted to secure a postponement of the discussion of the question, and refused to lay before the Chamber the documents relating to it, he declared that the object of delay was to afford an opportunity for stock-jobbing on the Bourse, and when the final declaration of war came, took his stand by the side of Thiers and Gambetta, and insisted upon the production of all the correspondence with Prussia, declaring that France could not make war on the authority of mere telegrams. But after the French defeat at Weissenburg, he at once urged an unflinching resistance to the invader, joining with sixteen other deputies on the 8th of August in signing a demand that all France should be armed to repel the enemy. On the 9th the Corps Legislatif was reassembled by order of the Empress, and in the exciting scene which ensued, ending in Ollivier's downfall, M. Fayre played an important part. Ollivier opened the session by stating that the deputies had been called together before the situation of the country had been compromised, to which M. Favre answered that it had already been

chief. "Descend from the tribune," he cried out to Ollivier: "this is shameful! In spite of its government, the country is patriotic, but it is vilely ruled." He then offered resolutions for arming every able-bodied citizen of Paris on the electoral lists, and for investing in an executive committee of fifteen members the full powers of the Government for repelling foreign invasion. In his speech in support of these propositious, M. Favre insisted that the Emperor should be recalled from the army, and that the only hope of saving the country was by wresting power from the incapable hands that then held it. His proposition for the assumption of supreme authority by the Corps Legislatif was declared by the President, the obsequious Schneider, to be revolutionary, and that functionary refused to submit it to a vote.

The Ollivier ministry were driven from power, and on the accession of the Count de Palikao, M. Favre gave the new government his cordial support in all measures for the resistance of the invaders, continually and repeatedly urging upon it, however, the necessity for prompt and decisive action. He also continued to maintain that all the misfortunes of the country came from that fatal mismanagement to which the Chamber had been compelled to submit; and, after the disastrous battles near Metz and the approach of the Crown Prince at the head of his army towards the capital, endeavored to inspire his countrymen with patriotic zeal, denouncing as thrice accursed the citizen of France who founded his hopes for the future upon defeat

Such has been the career of Jules Favre-a career which is happily as free from fanaticism as it is from treachery to the cause of liberty and justice. He has never displayed any tendencies towards the "irreconcilable" school of which Raspail and Rochefort are the types, and thus retains the confidence and respect of those who preferred stability under a Bonaparte to anarchy under a modern Jacobin. In patriotism, in experience, in discretion, in ability, and in devotion to the cause of true republicanism, Jules Favre is the foremost man in France. He combines perhaps in a greater degree than any of his contemporaries the elements of stability and radicalism; and, if a republic is to rise from the ruins of the empire, his claims upon the chief magistracy of the nation are superior to those of any who may antagonize them. Whether, in the tumult of the great upheaval, his rare worth will receive its fitting recognition is a question which time alone can decide.

## THE PERIL OF PARIS.

The Position of the Capital from a French Standpoint—Its Defenses—The Vulnerable Point—How the Siege Must Be Conducted.

The Opinion Nationale of August 15 says: -Paris is not an ordinary fortress, it is a vast in-Paris is not an ordinary fortress, it is a vast in-trenched camp, defended by more than half a million of men, and protected by a wall of circumvallation eighteen miles in circumference, defended by ninety-three bastions, and fortified in accordance with the most perfect rules of the art. Nor is this all. These strong defenses are themselves defended, at dis-tances varying from one and a quarter miles to four and a half miles, by a girdle of lifteen detached torts provided with seven great out was a danking. lorts, provided with seven great outw ks, flanking each other, and forming a second inclosure of thirty miles circumference, whose powerful artillery can sweep everything before it at a distance of six miles. Paris, inally, is defended by the Seine, by the Marne, and by a circular railroad with which all the lines in France are connected, and which renders it possible to convey troops with great rapidity to the points menaced in the outer or inner line of fortifications. A place of this extent can be subjected neither to proper siege nor to an investment complete enough to shut out reinforcements and supplies. It can, then, only be attacked at a given point, and the question remains what is the most vulnerable point of this

The forts of the East, Romainville, Noesy, Rosny, Nogent, and Vincennes are very advantageously situated on the summit of a plateau, partly covered by the Marne. They forta a formidable line of defense, and it would be imprudent—so the Prussian officer formally dec'ares—to attempt an attack at this point. Nor must an attack be thought of on the Fort Charenton, situated to the south of the preceding, because, after its capture, it would be of the forts of Vincennes, Ivry, and inner works of Paris. To the south of Paris and to the west of Charenton are situated the forts of Ivry and Bicetre, but the siege works could only be executed under the fire of the adjoining forts. The other forts on the south—Montrouge, Vannes, and Issy—rising on the steep heights which extend from Sceaux to Ver-sailles, are difficult of attack, and the same may be said of the citadel of Mont Valerien, the only fort said of the citadel of Mont Valerien, the only fort which defends Paris on the west. Mont Valerien is situated at a distance of five miles from the fort of Issy, but counting from the latter, Paris is doubly covered by the Seine, which first flows to the northeast, forms a bend, joins the forts of St. Denis, and then directs its course to the southwest, parallel to and slightly distant from the first curve. Exactly in the middle of these bendings of the river is situated Mont Valerien. The French could launch vessels upon the Seine, armed with guns of heavy calibre which would inflict cruel havoc on the The river Seine, from Issy to St. Cloud, and beyond Mont Valerien, is besides protected by obstacles in the shape of wooded heights and country villas, which could easily be adapted for purposes of

The efforts of the besiegers must therefore be directed upon St. Denis, and here we borrow the exact words of the Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel:—
"For a German besieging army, the points of attack the fortifications of Paris are naturally the north and northeast. In the first place they are the weakest, for the east front is partly covered by the Marne, and those of the south and west are the strongest, and their attack might compromise the line of retreat of the bestegers, upon which the French army of reserve would not fail to operate. So as not to expose themselves to have this cut, the besiegers must choose the north as the point of attack, for their army of observation ought to cover the lines of retreat which will follow the course of the Meuse and the Seine, as they could also be able to restore the rallroads from Strasburg and Muhlhouse which run along these These roads would also serve transport of siege material from the Rhine for-tresses, if the French positions captured had not already furnished it. In any case the material must be of the very heaviest calibre. Admitting that the German army of observation should be stronger than the French army of reserve, and that the latter held at a distance from Paris was unable to interrupt the siege, St. Denis should be the first point of attack. Its capture would, in fact, permit of an advance towards Montmartre on the wall of circumvallation without being exposed to the flank and rear fire of the outer forts. Only those who start from the Seine need be regarded with any ap-

The three forts of St. Denis and that of Aubervilliers will be simultaneously besieged, and a less serious attack will be made on the other forts facing east. The siege will then assume the same character as that of Sebastopol, and the siege works wil have to be undertaken at the same time against a line of fortifications extending over several leagues. St. Denis is situated on the right bank of the Seine, which, at this point, doubles back on its course, and forms a tongue of land whence the slege works might be taken in flank and rear. Its occupation by the besiegers becomes thus a necessity. It is diffi-cult, but not impossible, if the Seine is crossed in the neighborhood of Argenteuii. The besiegers will then be able to command the citade of Mont Vale-rien, situated upon the second tongue of land, to destroy the railroad communication of the left bank of the Seine with Paris, and to cover the attack of the Seine with Paris, and to cover the attack upon St. Denis. A bridge thrown over the Seine would place them in communication with the troops operating on the right bank.

In order to execute this daring plan, the Prussian

In order to execute this daring plan, the Prussian strategist assigns to each corps of the invading army the piace it ought to occupy, and the part it will be called upon to play in the general plan of operations. He places 50,000 men before the three forts of St. Denis, and on the tongue of land formed by the Seine between St. Denis and Mount Valerien. He masses 20,000 men on the north at St. Denis in order to cover the siege of this point, and to reinforce the corps isolated on both banks of the Seine. Those 70,000 men are to find their material of prepa-

ration to the north of St. Denis, or in the forest of Bondy. We might concentrate, he adds, 30,000 men in this forest, 20,000 at Bourget, behind La Molette, and 30,000 at Nullly-sur-Marne, in order to occupy the routes from Metz and from Coulommiers, and sustain the besieging corps at St. Denis. The 20,000 men at Bourget would menace the fort of Aubervilliers, and might be able to besiege it. They would be scarcely two and a half miles distant from St. Denis, and would form, along with the troops posted at this point, a mass of 90,000 men. These, united with the 30,000 established in the forest of Bondy, at two and 30,000 established in the forest of Bondy, at two and a half miles from Bourget, would be able to offer in this forest a very energetic resistance in the event of being compelled to retreat, or if they wished to act against the sallies in force of the besiegel, to which they would necessarily be exposed. On the other hand, the 30,000 men posted at Neuilly, on the right bank of the Marne, will be able to occupy the hill to the east of the fort of Rosny, and to undertake a series of attacks, not very formidable, it is true, against the forts facing east, as well as to form. take a series of attacks, not very formidable, it is true, against the forts facing cast, as well as to form, with the 30,000 men, in the forest of Boady, an army of 60,000, which could secure the path of retreat. Other 30,000 men should be placed between Neuilly-sur-Marne and Villeneuve-sur-Seine, in order to observe the roads which start from the confluence of the Seine and the Marne towards the east. Bridges established on the Marne would place these 39,000 men in communication with the troops established on the right bank at Neuilly. The besieging army would then number 180,000 men, but to besiege Paris this is not sufficient. To protect adequately the besiegers, a great army of observation is required. This role is assigned by the Prussian lieutenant-colonel to the 34 Army, whom he supposes to number 120,000 men, and to whom he wishes to join a 4th army, penetrating into France by way of Switzerland. On this hypothesis, the invading army would arrive before Paris with an effective strength of 400,000 men. The Paris with an effective strength of 400,000 men. The task of the latter divisions would be to hold the French army of relief as far from Paris as possible to intercept supplies, and to destroy the railroads which place Paris in communication with the south and west of France.

## AFTER A CHARGE.

Dr. Russell, of the London "Times," on the Field of Battle-The Burylag of Annihilated

Writing from Maxwiller, where the headquarters of the Crown Prince were located on

August 8, Dr. W. H. Russell says:-"We, after a time, reached the village of Gunstett, the environs of which were the scene of a desperate action between the French right and the Prussian left during the memorable battle of Woerth. Like several others of the villages, it was crowded with wounded, and pale faces looked out of the windows of the cottages, with heads bound up; but there were soon more terrible evidences of the struggle. The debris of knapsacks, pouches, muskets, shoes, fragments of clothing, shakos, thickened as we went on; dead horses swollen to an enormous we went on; dead horses swollen to an enormous size, with their legs stuck up in the air, lay about in the fields; and now we came on a dead Prussian who had fallen stin as if in the act of charging, and then came Zouaves and Turcos, mostly the latter, in all the fantastic rigidity of ceath in battle, the faces in most cases covered by the decent care of the country people with little pieces of linen, which the rain had beaten in on the lineaments in relief. The burial parties were busy close at hand and all over the country, but the harvest was too heavy for the reapers. I have seen now many fields—and the more I see of have seen now many fields—and the more I see of them the less I like them—but never have I beheld a sight so extraordinary as I came on by the little streamlet, the Sauer, which flows by Gunstett. At an angle of the road, by a vine plantation, there At an angle of the road, by a vine plantation, there had been evidently a sanguinary combat between the infantry; but a little beyond it lay the scene of a cavalry charge, the relics of which formed the strange spectacle I am writing of. There were heaps of curasses still bright, and brass helmets with plumes which had been taken from the dead, "wounded, and prisoner and piled at intervals along the road. Between these lay saddles, swords stuck in the ground, horse tranpings, valises with "and "of or ground." them, here and there single cuirasses, dead horses helmets, swords, muskets—the ground trampled, the vines beaten down—pools of blood—a foul, sour smell everywhere; this literally for two miles on each side of the road. In the village itself was a pile of thirty or forty cuirasses and helmets, then another pile of the same. Further on, mixed up with these 'trophies' of the hapless culrassiers, we came on the signs of disaster to a regiment of lancers-staves with red and white in all directions, lancer shakes, saddles, valises, and tunics, blue laced with white. One would think lancers and cuirasslers had all fallen together; but to whatever regiments lance and cuiaass belonged, it was plain they had been routed and de stroyed. One remarkable circumstance is this—not a cuirass was pierced by a bullet. I looked most narrowly—others did the same. And yet what had been the fate of the wearers? That is a problem I cannot solve, nor could any one else; but it is plain that the culrassiers were annibilated. It is said that one regiment charged a battery and got in among the guns, but was smitten by the infantry on the flanks with a leaden shower that beat them to the earth never to rise again—unhorsed, or dead and wounded, the unhurt all taken in a few seconds. As I said, this sort of work was visible for quite two miles along the road. The rain cleared up before noon, and that must have been some little relief from suffering to the wounded, who were still met in carts. There were some with faces upturned, cold and stiff, who cared no more for what the ele-ments might do. I shall dwell no longer on such There will, I fear, be many more of them,

## WAR'S BURIAL GROUND.

The Field of Forbach after the Fight-How the Dend were Burled. Another correspondent of the London Times, writing from Saarbruck under date of August 8. savs:-

"When the troops had fairly left the place I fol-lowed them to the hills and watched them joined by other troops from the neighboring encampments, as, in an unbroken line, the main body made its way towards Forbach. Parties of cavalry kept the heights on the left and patrolled the forest on the right; the Krankentrager went across the hills, where numbers of the dead were still lying, and whence the last of the wounded had only that morning been removed; but the army, as a whole, leaving eleampments and masses of baggage wagons on each side, marched on steadily towards Forbach and St. Avold, not, as the soldiers believed, to stop on its triumphant progress until it came within sight of Metz. The heights command-ing the town, which the French had occupied for some days after the affair of the 2d, looked new some days after the affair of the 2d, looked new like the scene of a recent picnic. Here a bottle, there a piece of paper which might have enveloped sandwiches or the butter-brod of the country; there the remains of a wood-fire; there the lid of a tin pot. Then more remains of wood fires, more lids of tin pots, and broken bottles innumerable. The sort of debris that one sees on a race-course the day after the race—an idea which is again approached by a number of sticks still on a race-course the day after the race—an idea which is again suggested by a number of sticks still remaining in the ground at a distance of fifty or sixty yards ahead on the way to the Spicheren heights. These are not sticks, however, they are needle-guns: and, approaching them, I pass from false indications of peace to true indications of war. Where these needle-guns are planted in the earth (with bayonets for roots) five Prussian soldiers have fallen. The men are buried; but their arms, for this day at least, are to be left here. A few yards ahead there are three more of these needle-plants; then nine, then a dozen; then close to a ridge where the Prussian assailants thought they would find cover, but Prussian assailants thought they would find cover, but falled to do so, 27. Passing this ridge, and climbing, Prussian assailants thought they would find cover, but falled to do so, 27. Passing this ridge, and climbing, not without difficulty, up the steep ascent. I find knapsacks lying torn open on the ground, broken accourrements, battered helmets, blood-stained clothes, and bodies rigid in the convulsions of death. Prussians alone are to be seen here, and looking down upon the plain I observe three different paths of ascent marked, as if to show how difficult they were, with needle-guns stuck in the turf. Every man who owned one of these muskets either died close to where his weapon stands as a sigu, or, at least, fell unable any longer to use it. The military geology of the Spicheren heights can be clearly understood. After the first needle-gun region, the region of Prussian knapsacks and accountrements; then the region of the Prussian dead whom the dead buriers, under the direction of the dick tenders, have not yet been able to remove; then the first line of French dead, lying thick behind the natural and artificial intrenchiments which, to the last moment, protected them as they shot down, or drove back, regiment after regiment of the advancing, surprising Prussians; then Prussians and French lying mingled together on the summit of the mount; then more French than Prussians, the French alone lying across a ridge in the wood crowning the heights, whose sheiter a portion at least must have sought, and often sought in vain; then, on the left side of the battle-field, looking from Saarbrucken, nothing but graves. 'Hier ruhen in Gott,' says one inscription, '25 Preussen, 59 Franzosen, Grab No. 4.' 'Here rest triends and foes together,' says another inscription,

'6 Prassians, 11 Frenchmen.' I observed that the words 'and foes' had by some charitable or philo-sophical person been marked out. The French, even on their own Spicheren heights, were as if in a foreign land; and the ground where they lay was strewed with letters addressed to such a one, Camp of Chalons, or such another at Metz, to be forwarded a la suite de son regiment. I read several of these letters, which were natural, and therefore, under the circumstances, touching. All reproached the French soldier, who apparently thinks less of his relations than his relations think of him, with not answering letters; and all are full assurances of affection. Some notified inclosure of money, and there w assurances of affection. Some notified the inclosure of money, and there was not one in which a sister or a mother expressed the least satisfaction at the prospect of her brother or her son dying for his country. 'Your friend, Louis Barbari,' says a letter from a mother of a private soldier to her son, 'has proposed for Modeste. Let us know as soon as possible whether you accept him for your brother-in-law.' A certain number of French soldiers, whose knapsacks had been emptied, seemed to have carried religious books with them, generally of the simplest kind, from L'Alphabet Chretien upward. I saw an Atlas du Theatre de la Guerre lying by the side of one poor fellow, and by the side of another a manuscript copy of the 'Alr des Djinus' (andante con moto), from Auber's 'Premier Jour de Bonheur.'

### SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

Count Bismarck on the "Project" Relating to Belgium.

Not content with divulging the projet which appeared in the London Times of August 15 in the Official Gazette, Count Bismarck has communicated it to the Powers. The note containing it is as follows:-

Berlin, Aug. 10.—My telegraphic despatch to be ambassador of the North German Confederacy the ambassador of the North German Confederacy in London respecting the draft treaty published in the Times of the 25th uit, has induced Count Benedetti to give his version of the origin of that draft in the Journal Officiel de l'Empire of the 30th uit. In my despatch of the 29th uit, I have given a more detailed account respecting the said draft and its bearing upon French politics generally; since which the circular despatch of the Duc de Gramont, dated the 3d of August, has been communicated to the world at large. In adverting to these French utterances 1 kave no intention to give any reply to them; the abundant matter they afford for criticism has been fully ventilated by the press of all countries, France not excepted. The only object of the present communication is to transonly object of the present communication is to transmit you a fresh piece of evidence, and to request you to bring it to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited. If I have not made use of it before, this was owing to my reluctance, even in a state of war, to drag the person of a monarch into the discussion of the acts of his ministers and representatives, and also because, considering the form of government which avowedly existed in France up to the 2d of January last, I was not prepared to hear that the draft treaty and the other pro-posals and arrogant demands alluded to in my despatch of the 29th should have been submitted to me without the knowledge of the Emperor Napoleon. But certain statements which appear in the latest French utterances necessitate my having recourse to a different line of conduct. On the other hand, to a different line of conduct. On the other hand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs assures us that the Emperor Napoleon has never proposed to Prussia a treaty having the acquisition of Belgium for its object (que jamais l'Empereur Napoleon n'a propose a la Prusse un traite pour prendre possession de la Belgique); on the other, Count Benedetti gives out that the draft treaty in question emanates from me; that all he had to do with it was to put it on paper—writing, so to say, from my dictation (en paper—writing, so to say, from my dictation (en quelque sorte sous ma dictes), which he only did the better to apprehend my views, and that the Emperor Napoleon was made cognizant of the draft only after its completion at Berlin. Statements such as these render it indispensable for me to make use of a means at my disposal calculated to support my account of French politics and to strengthen the supposition I have previously expressed respecting the nature of the connection between the Emperor and his ministers, envoys, and agents. In the archives from Count Benedetti to me, dated August 5, 1866, and a draft treaty inclosed in that letter. Copies of both are appended to the present communication. The originals in Count Bruedsti's handwriting, I shall submit to the inspection of the representatives of the neutral powers, and I will also send you a of the neutral powers, and I will also send you a photographic fac simile of the same. I beg to observe that, according to the Moniteur, the Emperor Napoleon did pass the time from the 28th of July to the 7th of August, 1866, at Vichy. In the official interview which I had with Count Benedetti in consequence of this letter has supported his demands by threatening war I had with Count Benedetti in consequence of this letter, he supported his demands by threatening war

in case of retusal. When I declined, nevertheless, the Luxemburg affair was brought upon the carpet, and, after the failure of this little business, came the more comprehensive proposal relative to Belgium embodied in Count Benedetti's draft treaty published in the Times. I request you to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to transmit to him a copy or a translation of the same, as also a copy of the documents inclosed. You will also be good enough to lay before him a photographic facsimile directly it comes to hand. On behalf of Chancellor of the Confederacy. Von Thil.

## BAZAINE.

A Speech by the French Lender to his "Children." A Paris journal publishes the following speech, addressed by Marshal Bazaine to about one hundred troopers when he went to inspect

the cantonments:-

"My Children:—I have but one fault to reproach you with—you fire too fast. At Weissenburg, where your ammunition failed, you had what would have lasted the Prussians three days. Let us reason to-gether a little. Where are we? Full on our line of defense. From Thionville to Metz, and from Metz to Nancy we hold the ground. Behind this line what have we? Another line, that of the Meuse. Behind the Meuse what have we? The Champagne, a battle-field that we know, do we not? After the Champagne what have we still? The Argonne. Do you remember the Argonne? Do you remember Valmy? The Prussians remember it, and that is all I need tell you. And after the Argonne what do we find? The network of rivers rendered illustrious by the campaign of 1814, all the country intersected by the Aisne, the Marne, the Aube, the Seine, and even the Yonne and the Armencon. Well, this is not all, for behind Metz, behind the Meuse, behind the Argonne, behind the Champagne, behind our valleys of the Marne there is Paris, and behind Paris France. France, that is to say, four million armed citizens, a patriot heart in every breast, and a thou-sand millions in the treasury. Sambleu! it seems hardly necessary to put on so many thicknesses of stuff. Let us advance gaily, without hurrying our-selves; we have plenty of time."

It is needless to say that this harangue was received with enthusiasm. All tried to take the Marshal's hand. He took that of the colonel, shook It vigorously, and continued the inspec-

## PRUSSIAN GENERALS.

Sketches of Those Who Were Wounded at Woerth and Forbach. In the desperate fighting at Woerth and Forbach, five German general officers were wounded. Some account of these brave men, who received wounds more or less severe, will be interesting:-

General Julius von Bose, commander of the 11th Army Corps, was born in 1899, and, in his youth, was page at the Court of Weimar. In 1829 he became lieutenant, he was major in 1858, and in 1860 was made full colonel of the 49th Fusilier Regiment. Prussian regiments, it may be noted, consist of three battalions, each having a commander whose rank corresponds with that of lieutenant-colonel in our army. The regiment, of course, is commanded by one colonel. In the year 1864 the subject of our brie one colonel. In the year isof the subject of our brief notice was major-general; and in the war with Austria, in 1866, he was engaged in the battles of Liebenau, Podol, Munchengratz, Koniggratz, Goding, Holies, and Presburg. In the same year he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and received the Order of Merit—which has been, almost as a matter of course, bestowed on each of the

generals whose names follow:—
General August von Goben, commander of the 8th
Army Corps, which was warmly engaged at Saarbruck, was born in 1816, and made fleutenant in
18.5. He took his discharge in the following year, and for four years next ensuing he served in the Spanish army, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colenel, and gaining several Spanish orders. In 1842 he re-entered the Prussian army as captain, and in 1849 he took part in the engagements in the Pfalz and Baden. In 1850 he became major, and in 1858 colonel. Then, in 1860, he entered as a volunteer the ranks of the Spanish army fighting against Morocco. In 1861 he was raised to the rank of gene-ral in the Prussian army, and in 1864 he commanded the 20th infattry Erigade in the Danish war. In

1866 he fought at Dermbach, Kissingen, Lauffach, Aschaffenburg, Werbach, Tauberbischofsheim, and

General Baron Albert von Barnekow was born in General Baron Albert von Barnekow was Boll in 1809, and entered as lieutenant in 1829. In 1832 he bad attained the rank of major, and he became General in 1864. He fought, in 1866, at Trautenau, Koniggratz, and Tobitschau, with much distinc-

General Ferdinand Wolf Ludwig Anton von Stulpnagel was born in 1813, and became lieutenant in 1931. He was major in 1854, colonel in 1864, and general in 1965, taking part in the Austrian cam-paign of 1866 as Head Quartermaster of the 20 army. He fought at Nachod and Koniggratz, and

in 1867 was made lieutenant-general. General George Arnold Carl von Kamecke was born in 1817, was lieutenant of the 1st Engineers in 1836, and a major in 1855. In the following year he was employed as Military Secretary with the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. In 1866, as Chief of the General Staff of the 2d Army Corps, he fought at Podol, Gitschin, and Koniggratz, and he was graised to the rank of lieutenant general in 1866.

#### NOTES OF THE WAR.

Incidents at Woerth and Weissenburg. M. Claretie, in the Clocke of August 12, mentions some acts of heroism during the combats of Weissenburg and Woerth. He says:-

I think of those two gendarmes, who at Freusenburp, with a foot chasseur, when abandoned by the army, rescued alone four carticads of provisions from a squadron of Uhians. Poor simple heroes, whose names will not be known, and who returned calmly to the soldiers, saying, "There is biscuit for you!" I think also of those men of the 7th of the you!" I think also of those men of the 17th of the line who in the wood of firs and birches at Styring, after driving the Prussians from tree to tree, after having killed heaps of the enemy under the thick shade, having at last used their cartridges, and being without powder or ball, remained there to be slaughtered in their turn while marching with their bayodets only against the mitrailieuses. I think of that regiment which, taken in flank, imagined they saw assistance in the mounted chasseurs coming to their ald, and waved their caps in the air. They only discovered their error when they found themselves falling before the carbines and sabres of the Uhlans. I think of that prophetic remark of a Sister of I think of that prophetic remark of a Sister of Charity at Forbach, who said to me, pointing to the wood, "I fear for the wounded under the trees, which may take fire. The Prussians are there. I repeated these words to the General, who said to her, "Go and look after your wounded and do not concern yourself with my business." I can again see the religious to the ness." I can again see the skirmishers posted behind trees cut down to protect the retreat, firm, and saying, "Here we will die." I taink I can still hear saying, "Here we will die." I taink I can soll hear the incessant and fearful noise, always the same dull sound, like a heavy body ploughing into a heap of human flesh, that viouf, viouf, of the mitralleuses; and those wounded calling for their mother; and that little musician, who, dying, was asking, amid his sobs, of all around, "Where is the 77th, my poor 77th?"

## The Objects of the Prusslans.

The Liberte is extremely indignant at finding that several journals at Bertin publish, as if by common arrangement, an article which contains the following passage:-

The object of the war is to break down French pride and indemnify Germany by annexing Lorraine to Bavaria and Alsace to the Grand Duchy of Baden erected into a kingdom, with Strasburg for the capital.

On this the Liberte remarks:-

They avow it, then! They are bent on humiliating us still more; they are resolved to reduce our territory. Assace must become the pasture land of the Grand Duke of Roulette, and Strasburg, the honest city, must be the capital of the gamblers, having Baden for its branch. But let us reckon with King William, and let no one any more be ignorant of his designs. To annex Lorraine to the kingdom of Bavaria is to tear from France these four departments: the Mose le, with Metz, Thionville, and Sarreguemines; the Meurthe, and Sarreguemines; the Meurene, with Nancy, Luneville, and Toul; the Meuse, with Bar-ie-Duc, Commercy, Montinedy, and Verdun; the Vos-ges, with Epinal, Mireccart, St. Die. To annex Alsace to the Grand Duchy of Baden is to deprive France of these two other departments—the Bas-Rhin, with Strasburg, Saverne, Schelestadt, Wis-semburg, Haguenau, the Haut-Rhin, with Colmar, Muhihansen, Belfort, and Altkirch. But in order thus to pay the fiddling king who reigns at Munich and the gambling one at Baden the price of their com-plicity, the armies of King William must first crush those of France. Let no one, therefore, feel any illusion. The struggle is gigantic, decisive. The downfall of France or that of Prussia will be the

How the Great Partles of Russia Sympathica A correspondent from St. Petersburg, in a Prague journal, and reproduced after translation in Paris, has the subjoined: -

A war between France and Prussia has been looked for here ever since the peace of Prague, but no one thought that the conflict would burst out just now. The most influential party in Russia, that is the slave or national, at the head of which is the Cesarewitch, has declared for a Franco-Russian alliance, which, according to it, is the sole one capaallaste, which, according to it, is the sole one capa-ble of leading to a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question. This great body, which includes among its members General Fedejeff, sees in France a powerful State, which has already solved the Italian question in a sense favorable to Europe and which would find in Russia an ally capable of helping her in preventing the aguillatium of of helping her in preventing the equilibrium of Europe from being destroyed. These opinions are shared by the most intelligent sections of the army, of the aristocraey and the middle classes, so that we have a right to hope that they will prevail in the end, especially when it is remembered that they are eaergetically represented by the future sovereign.
But, for the moment, the Grand Duke has a potent
adversary in Prince Gortschakoff, who is particularly desirous that Russia shall maintain the strictest neutrality. The latter's party differs besides from the national in that it has a great leaning to-wards Prussia. There is, then, every reason to be-leve that if the Chancellor deems it advisable to mix up Russia in the Franco-Prussian consist this earty will do all in its power to conclude an alliance etween Russia and Prussia.

A Military Parallel, 1814-1820. The London Daily Telegraph thus contrasts the present military situation with the close of the campaign of 1814:-

In the campaign of 1814;—
In the campaign of 1814, the headquarters of Napoleon I were first fixed at Chalons; there, acting upon his interior lines, with a verse and a courage scarcely, we fear, to be expected of his nephew, he struck his blows right and left at Schwartzenberg and at Blucher, in the glorious retreat through Champagne. It must be borne in mind, however, that in 1814 the French armies were totally exhausted; Marshals who lead commanded cores of hausted; Marshals who had commanded corps of 100,000 men found themselves at the head of one-tenth of their former force; and the youths who pressed into the old cadres and died bravely at Brienne and La Rothlere, were very much what the present loves on masse might furnish, if it could be carried out in time to stop the resolute invader. But in 181 the enemy had already turned the French position and adstop the resolute invader. But in 181 the enemy had already turned the Freuch position, and advanced deep into the country, before he could be checked; the lines of the Vosges, of the Mosel'e, and of the Meuse had been abandoned without a blow; 200,000 Prussians, Austrians, and Russians, converging from Coblentz on the north and from Geneva on the south, had made it simply impossible that the 80,000 men whom at the ntmax Nanaleson. that the 80,000 men whom at the utmost Napoleon could command, should do more than light a good retreating battle towards Paris.

The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt to His Troops. The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt issued

the following proclamation to his troops:-Soldiers :- The rapidity of events has not permitted me to see you all before the straggle which is commencing to thank you for your joyous arder in delense of our just cause. My most ardent wishes accompany you. Remember the glory which the Hessian flag has always acquired. Show yourselves worthy of the great duties you have to accomplish under the celebrated General in Chief of the Conederation. Victory is yours!

Bazalne to be Depended On. A correspondent, writing from Metz to the Debats, before the terrific battles of week before

Marshal Bazaine is a man to be depended upon; he knows the Prussian tactics; he is aware that they do not show themselves in the plains, that they scout perfectly, that they place themselves in ambush as sharpshooters in the woods of France, the smallest paths of which are as familiar to them as to the goatherds and woodmen of the department, for they have been studying the map of the country for twenty years; he understands that they proceed by experiments concentrations. Smaller will act in consequents enorms concentrations; and he will act in consequence. He is capable of repairing at a single blow all the faults committed; the army is convinced that he will do so, and I share that opinion.