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DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

# EXTRA!

## REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE!

Address of Mayor Arago.

New Government.

March on Paris.

Advance at Vincy.

Jules Favre's Programme.

Important from Metz.

Its Surrender Reported.

With 120,000 Prisoners.

London, Sept. 5-Evening. The Bavarian Corps, under General Van der Tann Rathsamhausen, have left Sedan, which is now held by the

Prussian princes. The French Prisoners.

The forces of the former will act as an escort to the French prisoners which have been placed in his charge, and which number ninety thousand.

General Fallly Not Dead. The death of General Failly is denied. Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Sept. 5-Evening.-The public order is a matter of the greatest astonishment, considering the dominance of the mob. The March on the apital.

General Lowestein's corps, composing the German advance, has arrived at Vincy, on its

A New Basis. London, Sept. 5 .- The Daily News says: -Jules Favre, the new Minister of Foreign Affoirs, has already made peace propositions to Prussia. The basis of these propositions is the withdrawal of the Germans from the territory of France, and France will give a guarantee that her standing army shall be

Parls Streets Renamed.

The Rue Dix December (December 10) has been renamed Quarter September (September 4), and the Avenue l'Empereur becomes "Rue Victor Noir."

England Favors the Republic. The Times and other morning papers accept the French revolution with favor and as a elear expression of the national will, and they

anticipate no disorder.

Address of Mayor Arage. "HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS, Sept. 6 .- Citizens:-I have been called by the people and Government of National Defense to the mayoralty of Paris. While waiting for you to be called to elect your municipality, I take possession of this City Hall in the name of the Republic, which was the scene of the

patriotic events of 1792, 1830, and 1848. "I speak to you now as our fathers did in 1792. Citizens, the country is in danger. Rally around this Parisian municipality, defended to-day from siege by a soldier of the Republic. Vive la Republique!

"ETIENNE ABAGO,"

(Messrs, D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of this elty, have received the following private de-

Jules Favre's Terms of Peace. Lordon, Sept. 6-10 A. M.-The London News has a despatch this morning which declares the Prussian Government is in receipt of a communication from Jules Favre, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, proposing in the event of a general withdrawal of the Prussian army from French soil an immediate disarmament with guarantees of future peace. This despatch is as yet unconfirmed.

Surrender of Metz Reported. The surrender of Metz is reported, with 120,000 prisoners, but the news is not official.

FROM THE WEST.

The Chicago Fire. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- It is generally believed that only three persons perished in the great fire, as only that number is publicly known to be missing.

Base Ball.

In the game of base ball here to-day, between the White Stockings and the Forest City Club of Rockford, the former won by a score of 18 to 6. The game was closed at the end of the fifth inning, on account of a rain storm.

German Mass Meetings. CINCINNATI, Sept. 6 .- Extensive preparations are being made for a German mass meeting, to be held here on Wednesday evening at the Sangeriest Hall, to celebrate the German victories. All the German societies will participate, speeches will be made, and there will be an il-

TERRE HAUTE, Sept. 6 .- The Germans of this city held a grand jubilee last evening, a salute of one hundred guns was fired, and a large mosting was held at Turner Hall.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Men who are at the Head of it-Who and What They Are. The republic has been proclaimed again in France, and in the midst of the perfl which encompasses the nation Paris runs wild in the enthusiasm with which it rallies around it. The reports, however, are still so indefinite that it is quite impossible to etermine with precision the constitution of the new Government, General Trochu, however, appears to have been entrusted with the Presidency, and Ministry of War, in addition to being continued as Governor of Paris, and at last occupies the commanding position which it was predicted he would from the first, as soon as the Bonaparte dynasty

tottered to its fall. President Louis Jules Trocha. Leuis Jules Trochu, who has been proclaimed the Provisional President of the French Republic, was porn in 1815, and was educated at the military School of St. Cyr, which he entered in 1815, His birst active military experiences were in Algiers. and in 1843 he was promoted to the rank of captain, for his bravery at the battle of Sid! Yusef, which his uniform was pierced in four places by ride balls. At the battle of Isly he also distinguished himself by his bravers, and was selected by his commander, Marshall Bugeaud, as aid-de-camp. He became colonel in 1853 and was placed on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud. His brilliant conduct at Sebastapool secured him a decoration, and Kinglake in his "History of the Crimean War" insists that he was the master mind of the French army. In 1859 he was made general of division, and served with distinction in the Italian war, and in 1966, after the success of Prussia at Sadowa, he was charged with the task of preparing a plan for the reorganization of the French army, His pamphlet entitled "L'Armes Française," which was published in 1863, excited much attention, and speedily ran through ten editions. He plainly foresaw the inevitable contest between France and Prussia, and in a recent publication he gave the results of an attentive and intelligent study of the Rhine frontier. On the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry, after the defeat of the Frenca at Woerth and Weissenburg, he was nominated Major-General, but did not enter upon the duties of his office. He was sent to Chalons to organize new levies, but on the 17th of August last he was recalled to Paris to assyme the duties and responsibilities of Military Governor, succeeding Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. His popularity and his supposed Orleanist predilections made him an object of suspicion to the Emperor and the Imperialists, and there was apparently an effort being made to prevent him from exercising all the powers of his office, With the downfail of the Empire he appears upon the scene as the leader of the French nation, and upon his genius, valor, and patriotism will probably depend in a large measure the future welfare of his

M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Next after General Trochu comes M. Gabriel Claude Jules Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position of the greatest importance and responsibility at the present crisis. He was born at Lyons on March 31, 1803, and was educated for the law. He was a student in Paris when the Revolution of 1830 broke out, and he took an active part in it as an advocate for the republic, and from that time to this he has been a bold, undaunted, and outspoken champion of republicanism. He was an enemy of Bonapartism from the first, and the only compromise he ever made with it was by taking the each of allegiance to the Empire when he finally entered the Corps Legislatif. His first entering into office was after the revolution of 1848, when he became Secretary General to the Minister of the Interior. He was afterwards transferred to the Under S cretaryship of Foreign Affairs, and on being elected to the Assembly he voted for the prosecution of Louis Bianc and Caussidiere for their complicity in the insurrection of June, 1848. He 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 hitherto affillated. He also opposed the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, and after that event became his strengous 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 to the Imperial policy. He was one of the eriginal "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 Empereor. In 1837 he published a work entitled "Contemporaneous Biography," and since that time many of his famous speeches and several pamphiets have been given to the public in a permanent form. In August, 1860. and again in 1881, 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, 1887, he became a member of the French

When Napoleon showed signs of yielding something to the pressure of public opinion after the general elections of May, 1869, M. Favre was mentioned prominently in connection with M. Ollivier as the head of the new responsible ministry. He saw clearly, however, the sham of the whole proceedings, and declined to become a party to the experiment of a "constitutional regime," On the 25th of June last M. Favre delivered a speech in the Chamber, in which he was as unmerciful to the Lital empire as to the second; and after the defeat of the French armies, he was ready to lead the assault against the Ollivier ministry, while urging an undinching resistance to the invaders. In the exciting scenes in the Corps Legislati: that ended in Ollivier's downfall M. Favre played an important part, and on the accession of Count Palikao he gave the new government his cordial support in all measures necessary for resistance to the invaders, while denouncing the men who had brought misfortune upon the

M. Ernest Pleard, Minister of Finance. The Department of Finance falls to the lot o Louis Joseph Ernest Picard, a distinguished advocate and member of the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts. He was born at the capital, Dec. 24, 1821, and after studying for the bar, was received as an advocate in 1844, becoming a Doctorin-Law in July, 1846. He began practice at the bar of Paris under the patronage of his father-in-law, M. Liouville, batonnier or president of the order of advocates. In June, 1858, he was elected a member of the Corps Legislatif as an "opposition" candidate, and soon took an active part in the deliberations of

that body, especially upon financial questions. In the famous session of 1860 he was one of the opposition members known by the name of "The Five," and attracted general attention by the keenness of the satire which pervaded his speeches. In 1863, and again in 1809, M. Picard was re-elected a

whole period of his membership of that body was distinguished for his earnest and consistent opposition to the Bonaparte regime.

M. Leon Gambetta, Minister of the Interior. M. Gambetta's name appears as Minister of the Interior at the end of some of the proclamations issued on Sonday, but is not in the list of the ministry as given by the Journal Official de la Republique yesterday morning. He was born at Cahors, in the south of France, of Genoese parentage, in the year 1835. He studied law and practised it with success. and in 1868-9 he was brought prominently into notice by the great speech he made as counsel for the persons implicated in the Baudin affair. This speech marked him as a dangerous man to imperialism, and the pe pularity it gained him was shown by his being returned from two different districts-one in Marselles and the other in Paris-as a member of the Corps Legislatif at the election of May, 1869. He preferred to sit for Marseilles, and Rochefort was returned in his place from the first circumscription of Paris. M. Gambetta took a prominent part in the exciting scenes which preceded and followed the accession of M. Oilivier to power; and when the Corps Legislatif reassembled on the 9th of August last, after the outbreak of the war, he was at once recognized as a leader of the opposition to the Prime Minister. He eagerly urged the necessity for the most extensive preparations to repel the invaders, and in common with M. Taiers he joined hands with Count Palikao, the new Minister, in vindicating the national konor in the crisis. After the first reverses of the French he made haste to hold the Emperor and his adherents responsible for the disaster, and to demand that the nation should reassume the power it had confided to irresponsible and incapable hands. Of late he has been one of the most prominent leaders of the movement for a universal arming of the people to repel the Prussian invaders, and for the salvation of the country without regard to the fate of the Bonaparte dynasty, at the cost of any

M Jules Ferry. Among the Representatives of Paris in the Corps Legislatif who figure as members of the Provisional Government, but without a place in the Ministry, is M. Jules Ferry, who was born at S .. Die, in the Department of the Vosges, in 1832. He studied law at Paris, and entered upon its practice after a brilliant examina tion, with promises of great success. About two years ago he revealed himself to the great public of Paris by the publication of a pamphlet entitled Les Comptes Fantastiques de M. Haussmann, This pamphlet started a terrible reaction against the former Prefect of the Seine, and even before the accession of Ullivier to power nearly cost him his place. The figures which were for the first time submitted to the public in this work were made the basis of a prolonged discussion in the Corps Legislatif, which brought the Government to the admission that there. had been "irregularities" in Baron Haussmann's accounts. M. Ferry at once became exceedingly popular with the overburdened tax-payers of Paris, At the elections of last year he became a candidate for the Corps Legislatif in the Sixth district of the capital, inhabited chiefly by persons of aristocratic tendencies and surroundings. But M. Ferry showed himself to be an orator of rare powers, and to the astonishment and dismay of the government party was elected. In the Chamber, he proved himself to be a fearless and effective opponent of the imperial policy, so much so, in fact, that he was frequently

classified as one of the "irreconcilables." M. Garnter-Pages. Another Paris deputy who is without a seat in the ministry is M. Louis Antoine Garnier-Pages, who was born at Marseilles July 18, 1803. When the revolution of July, 1830, broke out, he was a commission m rehant of Faris. He played a prominent part in the barricades, was elected a deputy from the arondissement of Verneuil, and took his seat in the chainber on the "Left," occupying hunself chieny with financial and commercial questions. He was one of the leaders in the "Reform Banquets" which precipitated the Revolution of February, 1848, at which time he was appointed Mayor of Paris, and was Minister of Finance under the Provisional Government. In the latter capacity he had to deal with a financial crists, and introduced a number of important reforms, among others the system of bonded warehouses and dock warrants. He was elected a member of the Executive Commissian and of the Corps I egislatif in 1864, and was re-elected in 1869, M. Garnier Pages is the author of 'L'Histoire de la Revolution de 1848," of which eight volumes appeared in 1860-62, and a continuation in 1867.

M Alexandre Giai--Bizola. Another Paris deputy without a seat in the ministry is M. Alexandre Glais-Bizoin, who was born at Quentain, Ootes-du-Nord, March 9, 1800, was received as an advocate about 1:22, and associated himself with the Liberal opposition against the Restoration. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was appointed Councillor-General of his department, and elected deputy for the arrondissement of Loudiac, for which he was constantly re-elected until 1848. He took his seat with the extreme Left, signed the Compte Readu of 1832, and demanded from every min stry the complete application of the principles of 1783. He took an active part relative to the reform banquets in 1848, and signed the Act of Accusation presented by M. Odillon Barrot against the Gaizot ministry. After the establishment of the republic he was elected a representative of the Cotes-du-Nord. As President of the Democratic Union of the Palais National, M. G.als-Bizoin voted generally with the extreme Left. After the election of December 10, 1850, he opposed the policy of the Elysee, and not being re-elected to the Corps Legislatif, he retired into private life. But in 1963 he was again elected a deputy for the Cotes-du-Nord, and re elected in 1869. He is the author of a comedy in prose and verse, in five acts, entitled Une visit Bretonne, ou un Cas Prendable, published in 1852. M. Henri Rocsefort. This first class demagogue likewise figures in con-

nection with the Provisional Government, by victue of being a deputy from Paris. In these perilous times he is one of the most dangerous men in Paris. He was born in 1832, his father being a marquis, and at the age of eighteen he had completed his education and was ready for the world. He studied medicine for a time, then taught Latin, and at last became a Government clerk. His rather had been a writer for the stage, and he was gradually led into literary pursuits. He wrote for Charicari at first, commencing in 1859, and subsequently became the life of the Figaro. Then he passed to the Soleil, and in 1868 established the famous Lanterne, for the sharp attacks in which upon the Government he was prosecuted and forced to seek safety in night. In November, 1869, he returned to Paris, in which he took his seat as the "irreconcilable" parexellence. About the opening of the present year he established the Marseillaise, a journal quite as violent as the Lantene had been, and as violent as the Lantene had been, and in January last, by reason of its inflammatory tone, especially in reference to the killing of Victor Noir by Prince Pierre Bonaparte, he was arraigned by order of the Corps Legislatif before the Correctional Tribunal, sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and arrested finally on Pebruary 7, after nearly precipitating a revolution in Paris. The surrender of Napoleon found him still in prison, but his cell door was at once thrown open, and he walked forth and commenced to harangue the turbulent motitudes commenced to harangue the turbulent multitud on the streets of Paris.

SCENES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

War's Horrors—Thrilling Incidents by Eye-Witnesses—Awful Hospital Scenes. A Metz correspondent of the Manchester

Guardian writes, Aug. 14, as follows:-I have just come in from the hospital, where i witnessed the reception of the first fruits of the terrible struggle that is commenced to-day. Hundreds are there aiready, and still they come; all at present disabled by gunshot wounds, chiedy in the arms. No sabre cuts have I seen, nor do I learn that the cavalry have been engaged in the fray.

Pricets in numbers were there, and women in far

too large quantities—dear, good creatures, fussing about in everybody's way, and dabbling their long dresses in human blood, and seeming to think that a few tears and tender clasps of the hands were very serviceable surgical applications. Of course, the filost serious cases have not yet arrived; they will need early attention on the field, and I hope the medical men there are not as absent from their posts as they seem to be here. There are enormous quantities of them disporting their ban laged arms about Metz generally; but for an hour to night I songht them in vain.

The glory or war has a different aspect when we

songht them in vain.

The glovy of war has a different aspect when we view it in the dim light of a hospital ward, with hundreds of our feltow-creatures with bleeding and shattered limbs about us, and the winged Victory should be painted with crimson wings—wings dyed red with human gore. The loss of blood from some of the patients was simply enormous, and the six miles journey from the field of battle must have been very trying to the poor fellows, who bore their pain with wonderful fortitude and patience, the less seriously wounded assisting in undressing, and in otherwise helping their more unfortunate brethren. Occasionally you hear a cry of "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" and one poor fellow, with a bail right through his lungs, is gurgiing out an angulahed gasp for the absent doctor. Poor fellow! I fear the only doctor who can do him any good is that grand curer of all evils, Dr. Desth.

who can do him any good is that grand curer of all evils, Dr. Death.

We turn to the right and are soon on the crown of the hill, and here, O God! what a stekening sight awaits us. There, in front, is a cleau even line of dead Frenchmen, three deep, laid out with military regularity. As they stood in line so they fell, almost all shot through the head. Most of them have fallen forward on their faces, their arms extended, some with their lingers on the trigger they never had time to pult. Some few have recied backwards, and there is a smashed and battered face turned towards heaven.

There is another there whose face is half shot away. Surely it must be fancy—but no, it moves, and then it fashes to our mind that there may still be some living here, and we have a duty to do in which a neutral may engage, and we go up to him. Yes, poor fellow, he still lives, though it would almost, it seems, be the greater mercy to end that life of pain at one than attempt to save the battered remains of life he, should be live, will have to carry about with him. But as he lives something must be done. The questken is, what? Not a French soldier is near, not a French doctor, not one of that multitudinous and polygict assemblage who sport their white "Drastaris" with so mach complacency in Metz. There is no help for it but to go right up to the Prussians there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris" with so mach complacency in Metz. There is no help for it but to go right up to the Prussians there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white "Drastaris there and ask in God's name for their white cart are sent off with us for any wounded we may find. Here and there we pick up another still breathing soldier and consign him to the kindly hands of those who a few hours ago were just as anxious to kill him as they are wining now to save. This is the scene of the hottest part of the aght, and the dead he thickly around. Surcely, however, do we see a Prussian. They have already removed them, and their wounded have been cared for some hours are.

hours ago.
There lies a Chasseur de Vincennes. Sarely he must be living, his color is so good; nor can he be deeply wounded. Why, then, is he so still? Hearing French voices near aim he looks up, pretenting to awake out of sleep. For about sixteen hours he has lein there in mertal funk—no other word will do -and the wretched coward appears to us to deliver him from the hands of the Prussians, I am sorely tempted to call them up and give the wresched animal into their custody; but then they would have to mai into their custody; but then they would have to keep him, and he certain y is not worth his keep, so the counsels of my French friend p evail, and we pick the creature up. He is so stiff from he seeming death that he can scarcely stand. We call a couple of peasants, and he leans on them as though seriously wounded; and thus we leat him away.

A well-to-do-looking farmer stops us and tells us there are some wounded up by the word yonder; so across the fields we go, and here we find a heap of dead, and amongst them three poor soldiers, who have lain there since about ? o'clock vesterday unable to move, without a particle of food, or, shove all, without a goop of water. One of us goes back to Borny to seek some help, whist the other stays and tries to give some relief to the cramped and stiffened limbs, or at any rake a few kindly words of hope and encouragement. An hour's waiting brings a long country cart with pienty of straw in it, and we liften the poor fellows into the shaxy vehicle, and jolt them over the fields as gently as possible, yet still with horrible agony to the shax y vehicle, and jolt them over the fields as gently as possible, yet still with horrible agony to their crushed and bleeding limbs. At last we reach the road, and progress is somewhat easier, passing on our way another poor fellow whom it would be dangerous to lift into such a cart as ours. He needs those beautifu stretchers which are so scientifically constructed, but which are all where the doctors are in Netz, doing nothing. Nor can we do abything for him how, poor leilow. He would probably die on the road, and meanwhile would cause an increased agony to those we are areasy transporting. Al, we can do is to build a bower of branches to keep off the claring sun, and sent word when we get to Metz to have him brought in if he should live that

### NAPOLEON'S FALL PREDICTED.

Curious Confirmation of a Prophecy. The following prediction has been going the rounds of the papers for the last ten years, and has at last a startling fulfillment:-Louis Philippe was born......1773

1830	1830	1830
1	1	1
7	7	8
7	8	0
3	2	9
1848	1848	1848
Philippe actuali method of cale sent Emperor, a been achieved. Najo'eon III wi The Empress Ec They were mare Ascanded the ti Taking these	ninous year of 1848, y abdicated the Frequiation has been and equally surprise as born ingenie was born	ich throne. Tais oplied to the pre- ing results have
fore we have:-	1089	1000

1870 The deduction of these figures is apparent

every one: Louis Napoleon will lose his throne daring the present year.

Another prophecy is found in the "Prophetics de Nestradamus," in the edition which appeared in London in 1672. Nostradamus was a celebrated astrologer of the sixteenth century, born on the 14th of December, 1508, at St. Rene in Provence, of Jewish descent, his proper name being Michel Notre-Dame. He first studied medicine, and, after Notre-Dame. He first studied medicine, and, after gaining great fame, began to make prophecies in the year 1847, issuing his famous predictions ("Prophetics") first in Lyons in 1855. These predictions were in raymed quatrains, divided into centuries, of which there were seven; the second edition, published in 1858, contained ten, and had a great success. Though many regarded Nostrada mus as a quack, he was much sought after by high and low and he was much sought after by high and low, and Catharine de Medicis invited him to visit her a Blois, to draw the horoscope of her sons. His pre-dictions have been since the subject of a vast con-troversial literature. In the thirtieth prophecy of the tenth century of his "Prophetics," a writer to the Hambur Nachrichten finds one passage which is applicable to the present time. It reads thus:—

applicable to the present time. It reads thus:

Nepveu et sang du St. nouveau venu
Par le surnom soustrent arcs et couvert
beront chassez mis a mort chassez nu
Eu rouge et noir conversero at leur vert.

The translation reads:—"The nephew and the blood of the newly-arrived saint (Napoleon I) supports by the name arch and roof (she edidee); they will be hunted down, killed; hunted naked. Though this last line appears obscure enough for anybody this last line appears obscure enough for anybody except a prophet, a German announces the key to it by translating vert as hope, rouge as blood, and noir as mourning—"Their hope will be turned into blood and mourning."

"Dear Mother, Farewell."

After the battle of Saarbruck, a Westphallan going about to help the wounded came upon a sol-der of the Prussian infantry who had been shot dier of the Prussian infantry who had been shot through the body and was leaning heavily against a wall. "Will you drink, comrade?" asked the Westphallan. Pale and faint the poor fellow shook his head, and feebly indicated that he would like his lips to be moistened. When this hap been done, he asked in a whisper whether the Westphallan could write. The latter at once took out his pocket book, when the dying man, "with bright-ning eye," diotated the words, "Dear mother, farewell," adding the address. At this moment the Westphallan was called by a second wounded man. When he returned he found that his first friend had fallen back and died.

The Story of His Fall.

He Assails United Germany without a Decent Pretext, and is Overwhelmed by Defeat.

Origin of the War.

Prince Leopold's Candidacy for the Throne-The Protest of France, and the Refusal of Prussia to Give Humiliating Guarantees.

## Outline of the Campaign.

The Strength of the Combatants-The Victorious German Advance-Weissenburg, Woerth, Forbach, Gravelotte, and Sedan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

It was on Sunday, the 3d of July last, that General Prim called the Council of Ministers together at Madrid and announced to them

The Candidacy of Prince Leopoid for the For some time General Prim had been engaged in negotiations with the Prince, and the latter, as stated by the intriguing Spaniard, had at last announced his acceptance of the throne on condition hat he should receive the vote of the Cortes therefor. There was much opposition to the project at first, but on the evening of the 4th, at a m eting of the Ministers, presided over by the Regent Serrano, the course taken by General Prim was approved, and the Cortes were ordered to be convoked on the 20th for the purpose of voting on the proposition.

Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, as all the world soon discovered, was a young man of thirty-five, a member of a younger branch of the royal line of Prussia, and descended from an adopted daughter of the first Napoleon who was the second cousin of Queen Hortense, the mother of Napoleon III. Thus he was closely related to the ruling family of France-even more so than to that of Prussiaand the Spanish Ministers doubtless imagined that on this account he would not prove objectionable to the French Emperor, as had all the candidates who had preceded him. But in this

they were destined to be grievously mistaken. On the 5th of July the new candidature was spread all over Europe, and France was in an uproar in an instant. On that day several members of the Corps Legislatif submitted interpellations to the ministry on the subject, and were assured that the governments of Prussia and Spain had been notified already by the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France could not give her assent. Outside of official circles, likewise, an intense opposition to the project was at once developed, on the supposition that it was the result of Count von Bismarck's intrigues, and intended by the great Prussian statesman as "a check and a

menace to France." On the 6th of July, the Duke de Gramont announced that under no pretext would the French government permit a German power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles V. The British government at once interfered 'to avert the threatened complication, and a long quadrangular discussion ensued between the courts of London, Paris, Berlin, and Spain. King William was sojourning at Ems at the time, where was also Count Benedetti, the French Ambassador, who persistently pressed the King to know whether the scheme had received his sanction. He was assured that it had not, and that the Prussian government knew nothing whatever of the projected candidature. On the 9th of July, Benedetti demanded that the King should order Prince Leopold to withdraw his acceptance of the candidature, to which the King responded that, not having ordered him to accept it, he could not order him to renounce it. On the 11th, Benedetti demanded that the King should impress upon the Prince the necessity of abandoning the project, to which the King replied that the Prince was free to act in the matter, and moreover that he was abroad at the time. On the public promenade at Ems, on the 13th, the King showed to Benedetti a newspaper telegram announcing that Prince Leopold had withdrawn from the candidature, and at the same time informed the French Ambassador that he (the King) had not yet had any communication from Prince Leopold on the subject.

Meanwhile the withdrawal of Prince Leopold had been telegraphed to Madrid on the 12th, and with this announcement it was generally hoped that a peaceful solution of the difficulty was possible, although France had already begun actively to prepare for the contingency of war, and Prussia had moved considerable forces to the Rhine frontier. On the 14th, in the Corps Legislatif, the Duke de Gramont announced to the French Chambers the official notification of Prince Leopold's withdrawal. "The negotiations," he said, "which we have been pursuing with Prussia have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated."

At the interview between King William and Count Benedetti, on the 13th, the latter had demanded on the part of France that the former should distinctly promise never again to consent to Prince Leopold's caudidature. The King firmly declined to comply with this request, and on the following day Count Bene-

detti insisted upon another andlence in order to resume the subject. This audience the King refused to grant, on the ground that no further reply was necessary, and that all negotiations should be conducted through the regular diplomatic chappels. Then Benedetti asked leave to return to France, and this request was granted. The pretext for war on the part of France had disappeared, but war was inevitable.

The Declaration of War.

It was on the 15th of July that the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs formally communicated to the representatives of Spain in foreign countries a telegram received by him from Prince Charles Anthony of Lozenhollern, the father of Prince Leopold, in which he said:-

'On account of the compilcations which seem to rise out of the fact that my son Leopold is a candidate for the throne of Spain, and on account of the troubled situation which the late events have made for the Spainsh people, by placing them in a position in which they are controlled by their national feelings; and as I am satisfied that, under such circumstances, their suffrages would not be as free and as spontaneous as my son has been led to believe, in consenting to become a candidate, I withdraw him in his own name."

The grievance of France, or rather that of Napoleon, was thus done away with-the alleged casus belli had disappeared. But the aggrandizing spirit of Prussia remained, and Napoleon was resolved on war. Benedetti had been 'Insulted," King William had refused to guarantee that the candidature of Prince Leopold would never be revived, and the honor and safety of France demanded a resort to arms. Such was the illogical argument of the Emperor, and unhappily for France he was able to persuade the people to take the same view.

So, on the afternoon of the same day, July 15, the declaration of war was formally announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif. The Duke de Gramont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in making the announcement to the Senate, read the following as the declaration of the Minis-

Gentlemen—The manner in which the nation has received your declaration convinces us that we may count upon its support. We sought to make known our legitimate grievances. Accordingly we have required nothing from Spain; we have not deemed it necessary to treat with the Prince of Hohenzolletn, who is protected by the King of Prussia. The majority of the powers have hastened to recognize the justice of our demands. We addressed ourselyes thus to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Berlin, who announced that he was entirely unacquainted with this family matter. In view of this fact, we sought sudence of the King himself, and ordered M. Benedetti to go immediately to Ems. King William pretended that he had taken no just in the negotiations undertaken with reference to the canadacy of the Prince of Hohenzellern; that he has participated in them at their termination to give his consent, not as sovereign but as head of the family. It being impossible that these reasons should appear satisfactory to us, we insisted that the King of Prussia should advise and demand that the Prince of Hohenzoliern remounce all claim to the throne of Spain. Meanwhile, there came from Spain a declaration from M. de Ologaza, announcing that the Prince had renounced the Crown. This renunciation, which Prussia persisted in having no part in, could not satisfy us, and we demanded of the King, therefore, that he should declare that if the Crown of Spain should ever be officed to the Prince of Hohenzoliern, he (the King) would no longer authorize him to accept the Our demand was just and moderate; we had no reservations; nevertheless, the King of Prussia rejected our demand. M. Benedetti telegraphed to us:—"I have again asked of the King that he should in the future rejuse to suthorize the Prince of Hohenzoliern her future rejuse to suthorize the Prince of Prussia ended lern to accept the through of Spain. I persisted in my demand necessary the King of Prussia ended lern to accept the through of Spain. future rejuse to authorize the Prince of Hohenzol-lern to accept the throne of Spain I persisted in my den and uselessly. The King of Prussia ended by raying, "I neither can nor will enter into any such engagement." He wishes to await events. In face of an "unjustifiable" rejusal, we did not break off negotiations despite your legitimate impatience. We requested a fresh delay, but our surprise was great when we were told that the King of Prussia would to longer receive our ambassador, and to make his refusal definite, he had given notice of such refusal to other powers. Moreover, the King of Prussia had requested M. Werther to withdraw. We have neglected nothing to avoid war; we now prepare ourselves to endure what is offered us, and to take such measures as the honor of France

How the Declaration of War was Received in France.

After De Gramont had finished the reading of this document in the Senate, M. Ronher, the President, asked if any Senator wished to speak, and was answered by loud cries of "No! No!" He then continued:-

"As President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate, responding for the nation, approves the conduct of the Government. We must place our hopes in Providence and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights." In the Corps Legislatif, however, a different

scene transpired. A copy of the document read before the Senate was read also in this body. and after it was concluded M. Thiers rose and in a long and powerful speech opposed the course of the Government. He argued that France had received satisfaction from Prussia. in the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern candidature. "Prussia," he said, "should have been attacked when she attempted the union of the German States; then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been sustained." He recalled the blunder of the Government in the Mexican expedition, and the blunder in permitting the consummation of German unity by a policy of non-intervention 1866, and boldly pronounced its action in the present case as a blunder of equal magnitude. M. Ohivier, the Prime Minister, interrupted him to say that it was impossible for the Government to do otherwise than it had done, and throughout his speech the greatest confusion and agitation prevailed. When silence was restored, M. Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence had with Prussia on the subject be laid before the Chamber, a demand seconded by M. Jules Favre in a long speech, in which he asserted that France could not make war on the authority of mere telegrams. But the Ministry made this a test question, and were sustained by a vote of 164 to 84. At another session held the same day, the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 346 to 10, many members of the party of the Left refusing to vote, ratified projects of law brought forward by the Ministry for calling the Garde Mobile Into active service, for authorizing the enlistment of volunteers, and for issuing loans for the army and navy.

Thus the Emperor had the support of the Chambers, as well as of his ministers, and the people likewise rallied around him with wonderful unanimity. The war fever spread through Paris and all France like an epidemic. A vision of the left bank of the Rhine as the future boundary of France throughout its length arose before the excitable nation, the grievances which it had suffered at the hands of the third Napoleon were lost sight of for the moment, and all France clamored to be led to the front. How the Declaration of War was Received in

But the great French uprising dwindled into insignificance by the side of the grand spectacle which was presented throughout the length and breadth of Germany-a spectacle which has never been surpassed, and which has been approached only by the first great uprising in the Northern States of the Union when the war against the Rebellion was inaugurated in 1851. [Continued on the Second Page.]