

THE KINGS OF WAR.

William I, of Prussia.

Napoleon III, of France.

Their Eventful Careers.

German Unity and French Arrogance

Rise of the Present Conflict.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILLIAM I, KING OF PRUSSIA.

A Sketch of His Stormy Life—His Career as Soldier, Regent, and King—Rising by "Divine Right" and Fighting for German Unity.

Upon William I, King of Prussia and executive head of the North German Confederation, rest the eyes of the world, as one of the two central figures in the great struggle for supremacy just inaugurated in Europe. We therefore present the following sketch of his life, which is of interest at present, not only in a personal way, but as showing the gradual progress of German unity during the period of his reign.

His Early Life.

The son of Frederick William III and of the Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, he was born on the 23d of March, 1797, at a time when the continent was in the turmoil of the first French Revolution. Being a younger son, he was educated as a soldier, and, having witnessed when a child the humiliation of his country, his family, and his father by the first Napoleon, he commenced his military career, while a mere youth, by participating in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. Thus from his earliest years he has been pitted against the nation now facing him on the banks of the Rhine, and especially against the family which again controls the destinies of France. After the Napoleonic wars had been terminated by the exile of their instigator to St. Helena, Prince William did not figure very prominently until 1840, in which year he was appointed Governor of Pomerania.

The Revolution of 1848 Sends Him into Exile.

This post he retained until the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, when, having completely alienated the Liberal party by his undisguised contempt for democracy and everything pertaining to it, he was forced to take refuge in a foreign land. He passed some months in England; and, having in May of the same year been elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, soon after ventured to return to Berlin, assuming his seat in the Assembly on the 8th of June.

His Campaign in Baden.

In June of the following year he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army operating against the revolutionary force in Baden, and signified himself by a merciless and triumphant campaign. In 1854, he was appointed Military Governor of Rhenish Prussia, the very position now held by Prince Charles Anthony, the father of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, but for whose existence the present struggle would probably not have commenced. During his residence at Mayence in this capacity, it is said that his arbitrary bearing and course did much towards increasing the disaffection of the people of that city towards Prussian rule. The Crimean war, which transpired about this time, found Prussia on a neutral platform, much to Prince William's regret and opposition, longing, as he did, to lead an army against France at that time.

He Becomes Regent in 1858.

In 1858 the mind of his elder brother, King Frederick William IV, gave way, and he was elevated to the nominal position of Regent, and actual position of ruler of the kingdom, with an immediate prospect of the speedy succession to the crown itself, as the royal lunatic was without issue.

The first thing he did as Regent was to cut loose from the aristocratic party with which he had theretofore affiliated, and by the adoption of a measurably liberal policy laid the basis of his future career.

He Crowns Himself King by "Divine Right" in 1861.

Frederick William died on the 2d of January, 1861, and the Regent succeeded to the throne as William I. His coronation took place at Koenigsberg, on October 18 following, amid much pomp. King William placed the crown upon his own head with his own hands, and, despite the liberal professions so recently made, he on this occasion emphatically asserted the divine right of kings, declaring that he held his power, not from the people or the Constitution, but "from God alone."

His Absolute Policy—A Struggle with the Prussian Diet.

The Liberal party, of course, were disappointed, and a desperate struggle between the crown and the chambers was inaugurated at the very outset of his reign. The King insisted imperatively upon a reform in the army, which, he was satisfied by the recent Italian war, was unequal to maintaining the position of Prussia as one of the great powers of Europe. The trouble with the House of Deputies was precipitated by the haste which he manifested in carrying forward his scheme before the budget had been definitely acted upon. In March, 1861, the House had by resolution insisted upon a more specific budget, whereupon it was dissolved. The resignation of the Cabinet ensued, followed, in 1862, by the election of an overwhelming opposition majority to the House of Deputies.

He Calls Bismarck to His Help.

The new ministry proved no stronger than their predecessors, and the eyes of the King were turned towards Bismarck, then Ambassador at Paris, as the man who could face the popular clamor at such a crisis. He was not mistaken in the character of the man. The House of Peers sustained the policy of the King, but the Deputies persistently refused to vote the increased military budget demanded, and Baron von der Heydt, the Prime Minister, refusing to spend the money against this vote, resigned.

In September following Bismarck was called from Paris to take his place. He made a show of conciliation and withdrew the obnoxious budget, "because," as he alleged, "the Government considered it their duty not to allow the obstacles towards a settlement to increase in volume."

The Policy of "Iron and Blood" Announced. Then he announced his policy. "It was," said Bismarck, echoing the sentiments of the King, "owing to the great obstinacy of individuals that it was difficult to govern with the

constitution in Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden might indulge in liberalism; but they are not therefore called upon to play the part of Prussia. Prussia must hold her power together for the favorable opportunity which has already been sometimes neglected; the frontiers of Prussia were not favorable to a good State constitution. The great questions of the day were not to be decided by speeches and majorities—this had been the error of 1848 and 1849—but by iron and blood!"

The House of Deputies having, on October 7, declared all expenditures not sanctioned by it unconstitutional, that body was dissolved on the 18th, and the theory, apparently sustained by the peculiar constitution of Prussia, that the last budget voted would remain in force until harmony was restored between the two branches of the Legislature and a new budget voted by the Deputies and fully concurred in by the Upper House. So the King and his new Premier proceeded to "reform" the army without legal sanction and in defiance of popular opinion.

Meanwhile troubles with Austria were arising, because of the assumption by the King and Bismarck of the right of Prussia to strengthen her position in Germany by forming a closer union with States within the Confederation, and Prussia avenged herself for the opposition of Austria by recognizing the kingdom of Italy. In 1863, the enmity of the Liberal party was still further aroused by an alliance with Russia for the suppression of the insurrection in Poland. Another Liberal victory at the polls encouraged the opposition in the Deputies to bring a fresh accusation against the King of violating the Constitution by governing without a budget. The address containing this imputation the King refused to receive in person, Bismarck supporting him with the declaration that "constitutional conflicts may be decided in other countries by a change of ministry, but such is not the custom in Prussia. With us," he continued, with characteristic arrogance, "if two political bodies which cannot go to law are unable to agree, circumstances decide which of the two is the strongest!"

The War Against Denmark.

But a war upon Denmark diverted the attention of the people from their imperilled liberties for the time, and reconciled them in a measure to the arbitrary policy of the King. The death of Frederick VII of Denmark, November 15, 1863, led to the revival of German claims upon the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. By order of the German Diet, a Federal army entered Holstein on December 23, Prussia, however, joined hands with Austria and interfered early in 1864, without regarding the action of the Diet, and in opposition to its wishes. A hotly-contested campaign ensued, the Duchies were wrested from Denmark, and King Christian IX, the successor of Frederick VII, was compelled to sign, by his representative, at Vienna, on October 30, 1864, a treaty in which he renounced all his claims to the sovereignty of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg.

The War Against Austria—Disruption of the German Confederation.

This accomplished, it was only necessary to precipitate a quarrel with Austria to obtain an opportunity for seeking to place Prussia at the head of the German States. King William, it must be confessed, entered into the wild and desperate schemes of Bismarck with much reluctance at the first. But he was gradually persuaded to insist upon the annexation of the duchies wrested from Denmark, with or without the consent of Austria, and the unscrupulous Bismarck, prompted solely by the grand idea of German unity, with Prussia at the head of it, succeeded in effectually estranging him from the Emperor of Austria. The situation was rendered more critical by the short-sighted policy of the latter country. A conference of the great powers was held at Paris, but it failed to avert the impending struggle. Austria then appealed to the other States represented in the Diet to assist her in maintaining her rights, to which Prussia responded by announcing that favorable action would be the signal for war. The warning was unheeded, and on the 15th of June, 1866, orders were sent by telegraph for the Prussian columns to move. The King's last scruples were removed, and he entered zealously into all the schemes of his Prime Minister, reassured by the intense enthusiasm with which this decisive action was received by the people. The violated constitution and the unauthorized budgets were lost sight of in the grand uprising which followed the King's appeal to his people, an uprising equalled only by the one which the recent course of France on the Hohenzollern candidacy has provoked.

The campaign which followed lasted but five weeks. War against Austria was formally declared on June 17, Italy joining in the aggression by a declaration of war on the 20th. On the 24th was fought the battle of Custozza, and on the 30th the King, accompanied by Bismarck, left Berlin for the seat of war. In company they fearlessly sought the front in every battle, and were present on the 3d of July, when Austria was fairly humbled in the dust on the fatal field of Sadowa. So utterly prostrated was Austria that she made a mere show of resistance thereafter, and on the 23d of August was signed the treaty of Prague, terminating hostilities between her and Prussia, the treaty of peace with Italy being signed at Vienna on October 4.

Formation of the North German Confederation.

The result of the grand system of intrigue conducted by Bismarck, and followed up so successfully on the field of battle, was the formation of the North German Confederation, practically as it now exists. The claims of Austria upon Schleswig-Holstein were yielded up to Prussia, which annexed also the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, the Free City of Frankfurt, and portions of Bavaria and Hesse-Darmstadt. Austria renounced all connection with the German Confederation, and a new confederation was formed, under the leadership of Prussia, consisting of all the States north of the river Main, including the kingdom of Saxony and twenty other duchies, principalities, and free cities, Prussia, however, comprising more than four-fifths of the population of the confederation. In the negotiations which followed the war and brought about this consolidation Bismarck was the master spirit, combining boldness and energy with foresight and prudence, displaying moderation towards such of his adversaries only as he had not decided to crush.

A Policy of Peace.

From that time up to the complications resulting from Prince Leopold's candidacy for the throne of Spain, the ostensible policy of the King and his Government has been one of peace. A long and tedious negotiation was necessary to arrange the boundaries of Prussia and the new Confederation of North Germany, and great care and forethought were demanded in the task of consolidating the power the former had gained. The dream of a united Germany was nearer realization than ever before, but its achievement has been greatly retarded by the

repressive policy adopted by the King's Government. The agreement made by Prussia by the treaty of London, May 11, 1867, to dismantle and neutralize the stronghold of Luxembourg, which had been severed from Germany, threatened a conflict with France, but this was averted by the statescraft of Bismarck and an ostensible fulfillment of the treaty obligations.

The Jealousy of France.

Yet the growing power of Prussia has continued a *bleu noir* to Napoleon, and since the humiliation of Austria in 1866, which placed her rival in the position of leadership in Germany to which she had so long aspired, the Emperor of the French has been impatiently awaiting the signal for the conflict which the victory of Sadowa rendered a mere question of time.

The Issue Joined with France.

The Luxembourg imbroglio in 1867 found neither nation prepared for the war. The startling announcement, on the 5th of the present month, that General Prim had tendered the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold, a distant member of the royal house of Prussia, precipitated the struggle for which neither of the antagonists are fully prepared as they would like to be. Yet, each fearing that the other would gain greater accessions of strength by further delay, the abandonment by Prince Leopold of his candidature was insufficient to allay the passions so long slumbering, and at last fully aroused; and when a reasonable pretext for war on the part of France was removed, Napoleon has insisted on its removal being followed by such pledges and guarantees on the part of Prussia as it was utterly impossible for her to give; while Prussia, maintaining a dignified stand of reserve, impressed with the belief that a conflict was inevitable in the end, has calmly refused to accede to the demands of France, and responded to Napoleon's declaration of war by a spontaneous and enthusiastic uprising, and a jubilant shout of "On to the Rhine!" The arbitrary policy and absolute tendencies of King William are as completely ignored by the whole people of North Germany now as they were in June, 1866, when the cry of "On to Vienna!" was echoed from one end of the kingdom to the other. A striking exhibition of the unanimity of feeling in Prussia was shown by the grand escort of 100,000 people which, with shouts and cheers and national songs, accompanied the King from the station to the palace, on his arrival in Berlin on the night of the 15th.

King William's Personal Appearance and Character.

King William, now in his seventy-fourth year, is a stalwart, deep-chested man, with a square, rugged face, a heavy jaw, a bristling grey moustache, and a cold, glittering eye—the very embodiment of a veteran warrior who deems the sword the safest arbiter of every point in dispute. His military education and hereditary hatred of the Bonaparte family have combined with the associations and circumstances of his stormy career to render him almost an unguessed foe of liberal tendencies of all sorts, and a devout and unaffected worshipper at the shrine of royalty. Believing that he wields the sceptre by divine right, he does not scruple to wield it as he wills, and it is the accident of his position alone as the leader of the party of German unity that has kept him firmly seated on the throne for the past nine years. If his ambition had led him in a different direction, he would doubtless ere this have been swept away. But the idea of German unity, which he so firmly possessed his soul, is as deeply rooted in the hearts of his people, and, so long as the aspirations of King and subjects thus coincide, he will be able to rally Germany at his back whenever he is assailed from without. In times of peace, he is unpopular with the great mass of his people, because of his arbitrary tendencies and utter contempt for all the formalities of law and constitutional guarantees which run counter to his will or whim; in times of war he becomes the embodiment of a national idea, and the people rise to his support as one man. Left to himself, he might do either better or worse than he has done; for his policy, as well as for his success during the past eight years, he is immeasurably indebted to the wily Bismarck who stands behind his throne, and is accused, not entirely without reason, of moulding his will and dictating his course with as much facility as if he were a mere automaton.

King William's Family.

On the 11th of June, 1829, the King married the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles Frederick, the Grand Duke of Weimar, by whom he has had two children, Frederick William, the Crown Prince born October 18, 1831, and married January 25, 1858, to Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain and eldest child of Queen Victoria; and the Princess Louise Mary, born December 3, 1838, and married September 20, 1856, to Frederick William, the Grand Duke of Baden. The Crown Prince has already five children, the eldest, Prince Frederick William, born January 27, 1853, and the youngest, a daughter, born a few weeks ago.

NAPOLEON III, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Facts that are Stranger than Fiction—The Doubtful "Nepheuse of His Uncle," and His Romantic Career—Early Years of Exile and Wandering—Spasmodic Attempts at Mounting the Throne—Prince President, Dictator, and Emperor at Last—The Napoleonic Idea of Democracy and Imperialism.

With the career of the French Emperor, who has at last appealed to arms to put some bounds to what he considers the grasping policy of the Prussian King, the people of this country are more familiar than with that of his antagonist. A brief outline of the leading events of his romantic life, however, will not be without interest.

His Questionable Parentage and Early Life. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is the third son of Queen Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage and the husband of Napoleon, younger brother of the first Napoleon, and at one time King of Holland. Presumably, also, he is the son of the ex-King of Holland; but grave doubts of his claim to this distinction have been frequently expressed. Queen Hortense, like all the females of the Beauharnais family, had the reputation of being not over scrupulous in the favors she extended to the gay noblemen and soldiers by whom she was surrounded, and the scandal of more than half a century has credited the paternal parentage of her third son to a certain Count Flahault, with whom she was very intimate, and by whom she had already had a son, the late Duc de Morny. This scandal has been strengthened by a singular resemblance between Count Flahault and the present Emperor of the French.

return from Elba, he was taken by his uncle to the Champ de Mars, and there, at the age of seven, presented to the deputies of the people and the army. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time at Malmaison, previous to his departure for St. Helena, both were much affected, the child wishing to follow his uncle, and being pacified with great difficulty by his mother.

An Exile Among the Alps.

Going into exile with the rest of the Bonaparte family, Queen Hortense and her son, after living for a time at Augsburg, took up their abode in Switzerland, where Louis was admitted to citizenship, permitted to serve in the Swiss army, and studied gunnery at the Military Academy on the shores of Lake Thun. The elevation of Louis Philippe to the throne by the Revolution of July, 1830, caused him to apply, first for permission to return to France, and then to serve as a private soldier in the French army, both of which requests were refused.

A Wanderer on the Continent and in England. In 1831 he and his elder brother settled in Tuscany, and took part in the insurrection at Rome. His brother died on the 17th of March, and he escaped to England. In a short time he retired to the castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau, Switzerland, devoting his leisure to literary labors, and publishing successively "Political Reveries," "Political and Military Considerations on Switzerland," and a "Manual on Artillery." In the first-named work he declared his belief that France could be regenerated only by one of Napoleon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation.

He Becomes the Heir of the First Napoleon.

Before Louis Philippe was firmly established on the throne, the Duc de Reichstadt, the imbecile son of the first Napoleon, was on the point of becoming the leader of a disaffected party in France; but his death and that of his eldest cousin transferred the heirship of the exile of St. Helena to Louis, whose hopes of ultimately ascending the throne, when once aroused, never abated.

The Attempt upon Strasbourg.

In the early part of 1835 his designs became evident, and, after maturing his plans, he left Arenenberg in June, 1836, for Baden-Baden. In August he paid a secret visit to Strasbourg, which he regarded as the most vulnerable point for his attempt, and after securing promised cooperation from fifteen of the officers of the garrison, proceeded to Switzerland, while his adherents were perfecting the plot. The project, however, was a miserable failure, and Louis was taken prisoner, detained at Strasbourg from October 30 till November 9, and then conducted to Paris. His life was spared on condition of his going to the United States. This he did, under protest, but soon returned to Europe to find his mother on her deathbed in Switzerland. Driven from Switzerland, he makes an Attempt upon Boulogne.

In 1838 the French Government became alarmed at his presence in Switzerland, and demanded that he should be driven from that country. The demand was backed up by the appearance of an army on the borders, whereupon Louis fled to England, taking up his residence in London. In 1839 he published there his celebrated work "Des Idees Napoleoniennes." This was followed by another attempt to secure the crown. On the 6th of August, 1840, he landed near Boulogne, at the head of a party of fifty-five adherents, including Count Montholon and General Volson. But one man in the garrison responded to his summons to join his standard, and after some manoeuvring about the town, he was captured while trying to escape to his steamer. In October he was put upon his trial before about 160 of the Peers of France, many of whom were indebted to his uncle for their ranks and titles.

A Prisoner at Ham.

The skilful defense made by M. Berryer was in vain, and Louis was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France, his conditions being awarded various terms of imprisonment. He was immured in the Citadel of Ham, where he remained in confinement six years. On the 25th of May, 1846, he made his escape from the castle, in the disguise of a workman, crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time sought refuge in England, where he continued to reside until the revolution of 1848 and the downfall of Louis Philippe. Elected Prince President of the French Republic.

He was at once elected a representative in the National Assembly and soon after Prince President of the French Republic by an overwhelming vote. At this period he had a difficult game to play. While embracing every opportunity to revive the most agreeable and glorious recollections of his uncle's rule, it was necessary for him to make the most earnest protestations of devotion to republican principles and the most zealous disavowals of all ambitious designs.

The Coup d'Etat and the Empire.

But this deception lasted scarcely three years, and on December 2, 1851, having imprisoned every statesman in Paris from whom he would be likely to encounter opposition, dissolved the Assembly, and seized the most distinguished generals who were suspected of disaffection, he proclaimed himself Dictator. He then offered himself to the people as a candidate for the office of President for the term of ten years, and, tolerating no opponent, was, of course, triumphantly elected. A constitution conferring upon him absolute sovereign power was proclaimed, and under it he ruled for one year.

Then he appealed to the people again, and in response the Empire was restored, with himself upon the throne, by such a majority as made the vote practically unanimous. The goal at last was reached, and the Second Empire was proclaimed on December 2, 1852, the anniversary of the *coup d'etat*, and Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte ascended the throne as "Napoleon III, Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the People." The recognition of his imperial station was gradually made by the leading powers of Europe, Great Britain taking the lead, and for nearly eighteen years he has reigned without interruption from within or without.

It is impossible to do more than glance at the events of his reign in this connection. In 1854 he embarked in the war against Russia, which was waged in alliance with England, Sardinia, and Turkey, and terminated successfully by the fall of Sebastopol in 1856. On England fell the hardest part of the fighting, while France reaped the greater share of the glory and profit resulting from it.

On the 29th of January, 1853, he had married Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, a scion of an old noble family of Spain. In company with her he paid a visit to England in April, 1855, being received with general favor by both the court and the people, and made a Knight of the Garter by the Queen. On March 16, 1856, the Empress gave birth to a boy, known as the Prince Imperial, and bearing the special cognomen of Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph. The birth of this "blessed baby" was the occasion of great rejoicings throughout France.

Early in 1858 an attempt was made upon the Emperor's life by one Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England in connection with Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in London. Lord Palmerston, therefore, attempted to amend the English criminal code so that it would apply effectively to such conspiracies, and his defeat in Parliament led to a temporary suspension of the cordial relations between the two countries. But these were soon restored, although Dr. Bernard was acquitted by an English Jury.

In 1859-60, the Emperor espoused the cause of Victor Emmanuel against Austria, and in person led an army to his assistance, defeating the enemy on several decisive fields, and terminating the war by the victory of Solferino, June 24, 1859. By the peace of Villa Franca, July 11, Austria ceded Lombardy to Victor Emmanuel, whose territory was further increased by the annexation of the duchies, Napoleon being recompensed by the cession of Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory to France. In 1861, he became a party with England and Spain in the outrageous assault upon the Mexican republic. When his allies discovered that he had ulterior objects in view, and was intent upon something more than the mere vindication of the rights of foreigners, they abandoned him; but Napoleon caused his troops to remain, and persisted in an effort at setting up the Archduke Maximilian of Austria as Emperor. The whole project was a wretched failure, not less for France than for Maximilian, and great dissatisfaction was expressed at home because of the Emperor's interference. Finally he abandoned Mexico, leaving the unfortunate Archduke to his fate, in answer to the repeated protests of the Government of the United States, the last detachment of the French troops evacuating the country early in 1867.

Once after his ascent of the throne the Emperor returned to his literary labors, publishing in 1865 the first volume of an elaborate work entitled "Histoire de Jules Cesar." The literary and historical merits of this work were unquestioned, as its imperial author enjoyed unusual facilities in its preparation. It was printed at the Imperial Printing Office, and the preface bore the date of March 30, 1862. English and French editions of it were soon brought out both in this country and England.

His General Policy.

From the outset of his reign until within a year past, has been one of absolutism. Freedom of speech and of the press were unknown, the Senate was a mere instrument of his will, and the elections of delegates to the Corps Legislatif were so manipulated as to render that body almost equally subservient. But the vote polled by the opposition in May, 1869, showed an alarming increase that Napoleon at once became alarmed, and proclaimed, in the Senatus Consultum of September, certain reforms in answer to the demands of the people. Still further warned by the boldness of the Liberal party in the Corps Legislatif, he finally professed to abandon the system of personal government and an irresponsible ministry, which had been inaugurated by the *coup d'etat* of 1851, and on the 2d of January of the present year, M. Emile Ollivier, the leader of the more moderate Liberals, was called to the head of the ministry. But this concession did not serve to satisfy the people, and in the disturbances which followed, the arrest and imprisonment of Rochefort, the editor of *La Marseillaise*, in January last, a formidable uprising in Paris was only averted by the presence of a veteran army of 100,000 men. When Rochefort was safely disposed of for six months, another appeal to the people was made, and the *plebiscite* of May, which received about 7,350,000 affirmative to about 1,550,000 negative votes, nominally ratified the so-called reforms in the Constitution which had been inaugurated by the Emperor at various times. Simultaneous with this came an alleged conspiracy against his life, and numerous arrests, especially of men connected with the workingmen's organizations, were made.

The Trouble with Prussia.

Before all the implicated parties could be brought to trial and while the question of a possible encounter with Prussia was being broached in the Corps Legislatif, during the debate on the army contingent, the candidacy of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain fully aroused the great majority of the French people, not less than the Emperor himself. Napoleon demanded of the King of Prussia the withdrawal of Prince Leopold. This demand was acceded to, Prince Leopold withdrawing unconditionally as soon as the peace of Europe was threatened. Napoleon then demanded that William I, as King of Prussia, as well as the head of the House of Hohenzollern, should renounce forever all pretensions to the throne of Spain on the part of any member of the Hohenzollern family. To this demand King William in a dignified manner responded that he had had nothing to do with the candidature of Prince Leopold, and on the 14th finally declined to hold any further communication with the French Ambassador on the subject.

It was evident from the start that the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern was a mere pretext; that Napoleon, remembering how he was outwitted in 1867 on the Luxembourg question, jealous of the growing power of Prussia, and longing for an occasion to humble King William, and at the same time push the boundaries of France to the Rhine, was determined upon going to war. So, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 15th, the Corps Legislatif formally declared war against Prussia, and the preparations for the impending struggle which were already in progress were at once pushed forward with all possible celerity, the French people responding to the cry of "On to the Rhine!" with quite as much unanimity and enthusiasm as those of Prussia.

CITY ITEMS.

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O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chestnut street. NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made A. K. P. Frank, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

DIED.

BULLOCK.—In Germantown, on the 17th instant, MARGARET C., wife of Charles Bullock. FUNERAL SERVICES at her late residence, Harvey street, near Wayne street, Germantown, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment at Wilmington, Del. FLETCHER.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, MARY WOODRUFF, infant daughter of C. H. and E. B. Fletcher, aged 2 months and 10 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Frankford avenue and Harrison street, Frankford, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ROYER.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPHINE D., wife of Martin Royer, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late John Brown, aged 33 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 347 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock. WEDKIND.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, GUSTAVE WEDKIND, in the 70th year of his age. The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, No. 508 N. Broad street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

CLOTHING.

JONES' ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 604 MARKET Street. OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE. OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT. BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

411 N. 2nd St. GEO. W. NIEMANN, TO LET.—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chestnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Ad dress THOMAS S. FLETCHER, Delaware, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS STREET, No. 151, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to J. ARON HURLEY, No. 209 S. SEVENTH STREET.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT Chelton Hills; also, one at Cape May. Half price. R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, 716 3d St.

TO LET—LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 1509 Spruce Street; lot 100x175 feet. Apply at No. 147 South THIRD Street. 714 3d

ART EXHIBITION.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET. LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, AUTOTYPES, SWISS PANORAMAS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., ETC.

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