

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A JOINT HIGH COMMISSION TO SETTLE THE FISHERY TROUBLES ALSO TO BE CONSIDERED—A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT ON THE SUBJECT—NAMES OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS—THEIR CONFIRMATION STILL PENDING IN THE SENATE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

The President's Message, and the correspondence and nominations accompanying it, sent to the Senate to-day, took that body and the public somewhat by surprise, and our relations with Great Britain are almost the only topics of conversation here to-night.

The Senate immediately after receiving the Message went into Executive session to consider it, and to set upon the nominations for Commissioners. There was a rambling debate, three hours long, during which no personal objection was made to the Commissioners appointed—Secretary Fish, Minister Felcken, ex-Attorney-General Hear, Judge Nelson, and Senator Williams.

The constitutional right of the President to appoint such a Commission, without special power being delegated to him by act or resolution of Congress, was questioned. Attention was also called to the fact that this is a departure from the usual mode of making treaties, that power being, by the Constitution, given to the President and Senate alone.

But the most serious objection to the proposition of the Message made in the Senate to-day is that it is too general in its terms. Senators who spoke on this subject were desirous that any treaty negotiated shall cover the Alabama and Fishery questions, but are unwilling that the settlement of these shall be incumbered by the claims of British subjects for damages during the Fenian raids of 1850 or 1851, or losses incurred on account of investment in Confederate bonds. It is said that, by the terms of the proposition submitted, these and any other subjects of difference between the two nations might be made matters of consideration.

Mr. Trumbull moved to postpone the whole matter for a week, but this was lost. Then it was moved to refer the nominations to the Foreign Relations Committee, and this also was voted down. As a single objection prevented a final vote on the nominations to-day, the matter went over till to-morrow, when the Senate will probably go early into Executive session for its continued consideration.

The general impression among Senators is that, had a vote been taken to-day, the Commissioners would have been confirmed.

Other points made in the debate were in relation to the pay of the U. S. Commissioners, as they all, except Mr. Hear, now hold office, and it is not legal for any one to receive two salaries at the same time. Doubts were also expressed as to the legality of Senator Williams's appointment, as it is provided that no Senator shall be appointed to an office created during his term of office.

Approval of the steps thus far taken by the Executive is widely expressed here, to-night, by men of all parties, and there seems to be a general feeling of satisfaction that our troubles with Great Britain are apparently near a settlement. The President's selection of Commissioners also meets with general approval. The Commissioners appointed on the part of Great Britain are the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir John Rose, and Sir Edward Thornton.

Representatives of the North-Western States think that the settlement of our claims will involve the cession to the United States of the British country north-west of Lake Superior.

The third resolution of Minister and Mrs. Thornton took place to-night and was attended by a brilliant company. Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives in Congress and Foreign Ministers being among the guests. Mr. Thornton was congratulated by his friends on the prospect of a settlement of the questions between the United States and Great Britain.

ENGLISH MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION. LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

The Earl de Grey and Ripon rose to Washington at the head of a Commission to settle the Alabama Claims.

The British Government desired that the Commission should consist of only three members, but the Cabinet at Washington insisted on ten, and England yielded. The five Commissioners on the part of Great Britain have been appointed, and their names are as follows:

The Earl de Grey, Prof. Montagu Bernard, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John A. Macdonald of Canada, Sir John Rose, Secretary of the Commission, Lord Tenterden.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE. A PROPOSITION FROM EARL GRANVILLE FOR A COMMISSION ON THE FISHERY TROUBLES—THE PRESIDENT URGES THAT THE ALABAMA CLAIMS SHALL ALSO BE CONSIDERED—EARL GRANVILLE CONSENTS, WITH THE ADDITION THAT ALL CLAIMS ARISING OUT OF THE REBELLION SHALL BE PRESENTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a brief message, including the following correspondence:

Sir Edward Thornton to Mr. Fish. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1871. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th, in which you inform me, in compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America; and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward these possessions. As the consideration of these matters would, however, involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, I am directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government. It shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America. I am confident that this proposal will be met by your Government in the same cordial spirit of friendship which has induced Her Majesty's Government to tender it, and I cannot doubt that in that case the result will not fail to contribute to the maintenance of the good relations between the two countries which, I am convinced, the Government of the United States, as well as that of Her Majesty, has equally at heart. I have

the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, EDWARD THORNTON.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, Sec. of State.

Sir, Fish to Sir Edward Thornton.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1871. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of Jan. 26, in which you inform me, in compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward these possessions; and further, that as the consideration of these questions would involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, you are directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America.

I have laid your note before the President, who instructs me to say that he shares with Her Majesty's Government the appreciation of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments, with reference to the subjects specified in your note, and he fully recognizes the friendly relations which prompt the proposal. The President is, however, of the opinion that, without the adjustment of a class of questions not alluded to in your note, the proposed High Commission would fail to establish the permanent relations, and the sincere, substantial, and lasting friendship between the two Governments which, in common with Her Majesty's Government, he desires should prevail.

He thinks that the removal of the differences which arise during the rebellion in the United States, which have extended to the present, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels, which have given rise to the claims generally known as the "Alabama Claims," will also be essentially to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments. He desires me to say that, should Her Majesty's Government accept this view of the matter and assent that this subject also may be treated of by the proposed High Commission, and may also be put in the way of a final and amicable settlement, this Government will, with much pleasure, appoint High Commissioners on the part of the United States, and that those who may be appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and will spare no efforts to secure, at the earliest practicable moment, a just and amicable arrangement of all the questions which now unfortunately stand in the way of an entire and abiding friendship between the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your very obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., &c., &c.

Sir Edward Thornton to Mr. Fish.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871. Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th, in which you inform me, in compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward these possessions; and further, that as the consideration of these questions would involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, you are directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1871.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 26th, in which you inform me, in compliance with instructions from Earl Granville, that Her Majesty's Government deem it of importance to the good relations which they are ever anxious should subsist and be strengthened between the United States and Great Britain, that a friendly and complete understanding should be come to between the two Governments as to the extent of the rights which belong to the citizens of the United States and Her Majesty's subjects respectively with reference to the fisheries on the coasts of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and as to any other questions between them which affect the relations of the United States toward these possessions; and further, that as the consideration of these questions would involve investigations of a somewhat complicated nature, and as it is very desirable that they should be thoroughly examined, you are directed by Lord Granville to propose to the Government of the United States the appointment of a Joint High Commission, which shall be composed of members to be named by each Government, shall hold its sessions at Washington, and shall treat of and discuss the mode of settling the different questions which have arisen out of the fisheries, as well as those which affect the relations of the United States toward Her Majesty's possessions in North America.

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1871.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

HOPES FOR PEACE IN EUROPE—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS AND THE FISHERY TROUBLES TO BE SETTLED BY A SPECIAL COMMISSION—VOTING BY BALLOT RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871.

The Queen opened the session of the Houses of Parliament to-day in person. The Lords and Commons mustered in full force, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The usual military and civic display was made. The weather was fine, and great crowds of people witnessed the procession. The following is the speech of the Queen:

My Lords and Commons, I have much pleasure in meeting you at this important moment to the future of Europe. I am especially desirous to avail myself of your counsel.

The war which broke out in the month of July, between France and Germany, has raged, until within the last few days, with unremitting and likewise with unexampled force, and its ravages may be renewed, after but a few days more, unless moderation and forethought, prevailing over all impediments, shall sway the councils of both the parties whose well-being is so fatally concerned.

At the time when you separated, I promised a constant attention to the subject, and I have not failed to do so. I have undertaken to use my best endeavors to prevent the enlargement of the area of the war, and to contribute, if opportunity should offer, to the restoration of an early and honorable peace.

In accordance with the first of these declarations, I have insisted the right and strictly discharged the duties of neutrality. The sphere of the war has not been extended beyond the two countries originally engaged. Cherishing with care the cordiality of my relations with the belligerents, I have foreborne from what would have been construed as gratuitous or unneutral interference between parties, neither of whom had shown any disposition to regard the acts of accommodation as a basis for peace, or to accept of the other. I have been able, on more than one occasion, to contribute toward placing the representatives of the two contending countries in cordial communication; but until famine compelled the surrender of Paris, no further result had been obtained.

The armistice now being employed for the convocation of an Assembly in France has brought about a pause in the constant accumulation, on both sides, of human suffering, and has rekindled the hope of a complete cessation of hostilities. I hope that this suspension may result in a peace which shall be just and honorable, and which, therefore, to command the approval of Europe, and to give reasonable hopes of a long duration.

It has been with concern that I have found myself unable to accredit myself an Ambassador in a formal manner to the Government of Germany, which has existed in France since the revolution of September; but neither the harmony nor the efficiency of the correspondence of the two States has been in the slightest degree impaired.

The King of Prussia has accepted the title of Emperor of Germany at the instance of the chief authorities of the nation. I have offered my congratulations on an event which bears testimony to the solidity and independence of Germany, and which I trust may be found conducive to the stability of the European system.

I have endeavored, in correspondence with other Powers of Europe, to uphold the sanctity of treaties, and to remove any misapprehensions which might have arisen of their obligations. It was agreed by the Powers which had been parties to the Treaty of 1856 that a Conference should meet in London. This Conference has now been for some time engaged in its labors, and I confidently trust that the result of its deliberations will be to uphold both the principles of public right and the general policy of the Treaty, and at the same time, by the revision of some of its conditions in a fair and conciliatory spirit, to exhibit a cordial cooperation among the Powers with regard to the Levant. I greatly regret that my earnest efforts have failed to procure the presence at the Conference of any representative of France, which was one of the chief objects of the Treaty of 1856, and which must ever be regarded as a principle of indispensable number of the great Convention of Vienna.

At different times, several questions have arisen which are not yet adjusted, and which materially affect the relations between the United States and the Territories and people of British North America. One of them in particular, which concerns the Fisheries, calls for early settlement, lest the possible indifference of individuals should impair the friendly understanding which it is, on all grounds, so desirable to cherish and maintain. I have, therefore, endeavored in amicable communication with the President of the United States to determine the most convenient mode of settlement for these matters. I have suggested the appointment of a joint commission, and I have agreed to a proposal of the President that this commission shall be authorized, at the same time and in the same manner, to resume the consideration of the American claims growing out of the circumstances of the late war. This arrangement will, by common consent, include all claims for compensation which have been, or may be, made by each Government, or by its citizens upon the other.

The establishment of a Prince of the House of Savoy on the throne of Spain by the free choice of the popularly elected representatives of the Spanish nation, will, I trust, insure for a country, which has passed with so much temperance and self-control through a long and trying crisis, the blessings of a stable government.

I am unhappily not able to state that the inquiry which was instituted by the Government of Greece into the history of the shocking murders perpetrated during the last Spring, at Diase, has reached a termination answerable in all respects to my just expectations; but I shall not fail to bear my endeavours to secure the complete attainment of the objects of the inquiry. Some valuable results, however, have in the mean time been attained for the exposure and the repression of a lawless and corrupting system which has too long afflicted the Greek peninsula.

The anxiety which the massacre at Tien-Tsin, on the 21st of June last, called forth, has happily been dispelled, and, while it will be my earnest endeavor to provide for the security of my subjects and their trade in those remote quarters, I count on your concurrence in the policy which I have adopted of recognizing the Chinese Government as the sole authority in its relations with the Powers in a conciliatory and forbearing spirit.

The Parliamentary recess has been of anxious interest in regard to foreign affairs, but I rejoice to acquaint you that my relations are, as heretofore, those of friendship and good understanding with the Sovereigns and States of the civilized world.

titles, on the disabilities of trade combinations, on the Code of Justice and Appeal, on the adjustment of local burdens, and on the licensing of houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The inquiry made by a Committee of the House of Commons being now complete, a measure will be placed before you on an early day for the establishment of secret voting.

A proposal is anxiously expected in Scotland for the adjustment of the question of primary education, with reference to the training of the young in schools on a national scale and basis. That portion of the country has special claims on the year favorable consideration of Parliament, and I trust the year may pass by without your having disposed of this question by the enactment of a just and effective law.

The condition of Ireland, with reference to agrarian crime, has in general afforded a gratifying contrast with the state of that island in the preceding Winter; but there have been painful, though very partial exceptions, to secure the best results for the great measures of the year last past, which have so recently passed into operation, and which involve such direct and pressing claims upon the attention of all classes of the community. A period of calm is to be desired, and I have thought it wise to refrain from suggesting to you at the present juncture the discussion of any political question likely to become the subject of new and serious controversy in that country.

The burdens devolving upon you at the great council of the nation, and of its ancient and extended empire, are, and must long continue to be, weighty; but you labor for a country whose laws and institutions have stood the test of time, and whose people, earnestly attached to them, and desiring their continuance, will unite with their Sovereign in invoking upon all your designs the favor and aid of the Most High.

The Queen's presence was the cause of an unprecedented attendance and display outside and within the House. Ladies crowded the galleries, and many were on the floor. The Duke of Argyll, who appeared early in the session, was the object of undivided curiosity. He was followed by the Lord Chancellor and the members of the Foreign Legations. An Oriental Princess next appeared. She was magnificently arrayed in jewels and gorgeous robes, and attracted universal attention.

The Queen arrived at 9 o'clock with her children. She wore a black velvet robe. At the entrance of the Royal family the House rose. As soon as the Queen had taken her seat on the throne, the Commons were summoned to the bar of the House, and came in with their usual unseemly scramble. The Lord Chancellor read Her Majesty's Speech. At the conclusion of the reading, the Queen departed, and the sitting was suspended.

On the return of the members to the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone rose and gave notice of a bill altering the religious tests. Mr. Cardwell also gave notice of a bill providing for the reorganization of the army.

The House of Lords met again at 5 o'clock. The Marquis of Westminister moved the address to the Queen. The Earl of Rosebery seconded the motion. The Duke of Richmond hoped their lordships would be unanimous in voting the address. The Lords adjourned.

In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Major Hamilton, Member for South Lanarkshire, and seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, Member for Bristol.

Mr. Disraeli made some remarks on the address, in the course of which he criticized the policy of the Government. He advocated armed neutrality and a final pacification which would exclude all germs of hostility. He lamented the inertia of the Government last July, when it was able to influence both belligerents. The value of its efforts to procure the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidacy of the Spanish throne could not but be admitted; but it was then possible for the Government to withhold France from war by hinting at an armed neutrality, and employing its acknowledged influence in Prussia to induce her to forbear.

Mr. Disraeli was equally severe in his comments on the course which England was made to take in the Black Sea Question. Referring to American topics, he denounced the hostile attitude of Senator Sumner and others toward England, so unlike the attitude assumed toward other Powers, and recommended that it should be encountered with forbearance and contempt; yet passion might be aroused which could not easily be allayed, therefore he hoped for the resumption of negotiations for the settlement of all questions between England and America. In the meantime, in view of the relations of England with foreign countries, he approved the proposed increase of the military force of the Kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone made an able speech in support of the address, and replied to the criticisms of Mr. Disraeli. He denied that there was any need of armed neutrality last year. To advise Prussia against the Hohenzollern candidacy was going to the extreme limit of the international right to interfere. The neutralization of the Black Sea had lost its importance to England since the Crimean War, and its maintenance had been abandoned by France. He believed that England's true policy was non-intervention abroad, and the observance of domestic questions, and the observance of neutral rights and obligations. He begged the House would not fetter the Government's liberty of action, or doubt for a moment its aim to secure peace with honor and safety to the country.

The address was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL ENGLISH NEWS.

ANOTHER FENIAN EN ROUTE TO THIS COUNTRY—OPPOSITION TO GRANTING A DOWRY TO THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871. Col. Halpin, one of the released Fenian prisoners, is a passenger on the Cunard steamship Siberia, which sailed from Queenstown on Wednesday for Boston.

Mr. John Locke, M. P. for Southwark, in an address to his constituents last evening, expressed himself in favor of the grant by Parliament of a dowry to the Princess Louise. The announcement created a great uproar in the meeting, and the utterance of the Queen's name was hissed. At a meeting of workmen last night it was resolved to hold public meetings in the metropolis and provinces to protest against a dowry.

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871. The proceedings in the Conference for the settlement of the Eastern Question have not reached their final stage, but await the conclusion of a formal treaty, to which France must be a party.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY. HER PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFELY LANDED. LONDON, Feb. 9, 1871. The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Williams, from New-Orleans, Jan. 12, for Liverpool, is ground on the coast of Ireland, and will, it is feared be a total wreck. The passengers, crew, and specie have all been landed in safety, but there was little hope of saving the cargo. The Crescent City is a new British vessel, and is of 2,150 tons burden.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THIERS ELECTED BY A LARGE MAJORITY. FAYRE AND PICARD NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY—A PROCLAMATION FROM THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871. M. Thiers is elected to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority. His success exceeds all expectations.

A dispatch just received from Havre says that MM. Thiers, Queier, Duca, and Cerdier have been chosen to the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine Inférieure. The cities of Havre and Lille have been carried by the Republicans.

A dispatch from Bordeaux states that in the elections for the Assembly, the Republicans have been successful at Pau, Perpignan, and Derna, and in the Departments of Ardèche, Marne-et-Laioire, Ardege, Indre, and Eclair. Conservative candidates have been elected from Poitiers and Montanhan, and in the Departments of Tarn and Gazonne. The candidates of the Liberal Union party have been generally elected throughout France wherever they have been put in nomination. The Republican majority in Bordeaux is large.

MM. Picard and Favre, of the Paris Government, have accepted nominations for the National Assembly.

A dispatch from Wilhelmshöhe says that the Emperor Napoleon has issued a proclamation to the French people in reference to the elections.

THE PRUSSIAN CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

THE CESSATION OF ALSACE AND A PORTION OF LORRAINE DEMANDED—INDENITY REQUIRED FOR THE CAPTURED SHIPS—GRIEVED SOLDIERS, AND THE ORPHANS CAUSED BY THE WAR, TO BE SUPPORTED BY FRANCE.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871. Although the report of the terms demanded by Prussia as the conditions of peace are destitute of authority, there is good reason to believe it to be correct. The following are the conditions as reported:

The cession of Alsace and 60 German square miles of Lorraine, which consists of 457 square miles of the part of Lorraine ceded to include Metz.

The contribution of one and one-half milliards of francs for war expenses, 3,000,000 francs for captured ships, and 400,000 francs for German workmen, clerks, and others expelled from France.

A certain rest on a few millions, on limited time, for the crippled and maimed Germans and orphans caused by the war.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF BELFORT—THE PRUSSIANS GAINING GROUND—BOURBANK'S MILITARY CHEST SURRENDERED TO THE SWISS AUTHORITIES.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 9, 1871. Gen. Von Treslow reports that the forces under his command now besieging Belfort have carried some detached forts.

The military chest of the French Army of the East, containing 1,500,000 francs, has been surrendered to the Swiss Government.

Under date of Paris, Feb. 7, Jules Favre has written to the Lord Mayor of London, expressive of the gratitude of the Government and people of Paris for the munificent gift of food received from the metropolis of England. The letter says that the distress in Paris has been very great, and that it still continues, but that the city is tranquil.

The Corporation of the City of London to-day subscribed £20,000 for the relief of the inhabitants of Paris, where the distress continues extreme.

The Paris Press confirms the statement that France intends to withdraw from the treaty of commerce with England.

THE ORLEANIST PRINCES AND THE WAR.

THE EXPULSION OF PRINCE DE JOUVILLE. LONDON, Jan. 20.—The history of the relations of the Princes of Orleans with the Government of National Defense will not be the most uninteresting chapter nor the least painful of the history of the war.

On the strength of his very name, the Government of National Defense, immediately after the downfall of the Empire, the Princes went to Paris and placed themselves at the disposition of the Government. Neither Jules Favre nor Trochu, when they entered into confidential communication, thought it proper to accept their military services in Paris. They were afraid of the unfavorable influences which their presence might exert on either the Reds of Belleville or the National Guard. The Prussians were advancing on Paris, and, at the very mention of civil war, the Princes retreated. Paris once invested, they hoped that their presence in the armies would not be objected to. The Duke d'Annam took advantage of the journey to London of M. Gambetta through him, tendered a new offer of services to M. Gambetta.

Prince de Joinville had, even before the arrival of M. Gambetta at Tours, offered his services to Admiral Fourichon. The Admiral answered that he had consulted MM. Cremieux and Jules-Bonin, and that these gentlemen, while doing full justice to the patriotic motives of the Princes, could not accept his proposition under the circumstances of the time. The Prince waited some time more, and then went in person to Tours at the moment when D'Annam de Paladine took the offensive. He was determined then to fight, if possible, under an assumed name, in the Army of the Loire. As the American Republic had allowed him to remain with his name on the staff, as a volunteer, during the first campaign of Orleans, he hoped that the French Republicans would permit him to serve in a French army, in an obscure capacity, and ingognito. Nobody recognized him; so wary of exile had changed him so much. It was, however, very difficult for a civilian to find his way among the corps of the army; he witnessed the retreat from Orleans, and was able to assist some wounded on the battle-field, but could only join the headquarters at Le Mans. Chanzu was then in command. He received the Prince Chanzu was then in command. He received the Prince with great courtesy, and allowed him to remain on his own staff, under an assumed name, providing the Minister of War should be confidentially advised of it and give his authorisation. Gambetta was informed of these circumstances by a messenger. He answered by telegram that another messenger would bring him his answer. The Prince thought that if the reply was a refusal it would have been sent by telegram. He bought a