

THE WAR.

Fighting Commenced in Baden.

Sharp Repulse of the French at Saarbruck.

Marshal Bazaine Loses Twenty-eight Men and a Gun.

THE ARMAMENTS STILL GOING ON.

French Hopes from Austria and Sweden.

Bismarck's Explanation of the Secret Treaty.

ENGLAND ANXIOUS FOR BELGIUM.

Antwerp May be Occupied by the British.

Premier Gladstone's Speech on the Position and Duty of Britain.

FRANCE.

Fighting Commenced in Baden—Prussians in Strength on the Rhine—The Banks of the Elberfeld—Hundreds of Thousands of Chassepots—Relative Merits of the Needle Gun and Chassepot—Napoleon and the Newspaper Men—Bismarck's "Promising Plan Odious" to the Emperor—Doubtful of England's Neutrality—How Queen Victoria Inclines—Austria and Sweden in Dread.

PARIS, July 31—5 P. M.

The latest war news published yesterday evening contains the following reports:—Fighting between the French and Prussian forces has commenced in Baden.

Four of the Prussian army corps are on the Rhine. The enemy has mined the banks of the river.

Families are leaving Baden for Switzerland. The French War Office has received no advices of any engagement or movement of troops in force up to one o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The sanitary condition of the army is excellent.

It is reported that the skirmish of the 26th gave some idea of the comparative merits of the needle gun and the Chassepot, though owing to the shortness of the affair the trial was not complete. The Prussians commenced to fire at the distance of 800 metres and their fire fell short by 100 metres. The French fired almost simultaneously and some of the Prussians were killed.

A German banker residing in Paris has been arrested.

Prussian spies have also been captured here by the police.

Prince Napoleon will soon leave for the Baltic.

At the government arsenals in France 50,000 Chassepots were turned out each week during the month of July; and in August 47,000, in September 52,000, and in October 60,000 per week will be manufactured.

Minister Olivier informed the representatives of the press at an interview yesterday that the government would place no restriction on the publication of reports of accomplished facts. He took occasion to say that the Emperor never approved or accepted the basis of the so-called secret treaty alleged to have been drawn up by Count Benedetti, and that Bismarck's prompting idea was "actually odious to him."

Paris journals call attention to the fact that no contradiction has appeared of the statement made that the French government sought, through Lord Clarendon, to effect a general disarmament, which Bismarck refused to accede to.

La Liberté says it is reported that England intends to occupy Antwerp, and expresses fear that the sympathies of Queen Victoria and her Court favor Prussia, and may have some influence on the Ministry of England.

La Patrie says Austria is making formidable military preparations, as she fears the infringement of her neutrality by Bismarck. The command of the Austrian army of observation will be given to the Archduke Albrecht, whose sympathy for France is well known. A Hungarian corps is also to be organized, the Chambers at Pesth having voted an extraordinary credit for that purpose.

La Patrie still refers to Sweden. She understands the situation and is also arming. The sympathies of her people are with Denmark, and the Swedish government will act as Denmark does. Had France allowed Prussia to have her way these States would not be free to-day. The Duke of Caxors is now in Stockholm on a special mission from the French government.

The National Guard of Paris has been placed under the command of General Baraguay d'Hilliers. French priests have been arrested on the German frontier on the charge of sending plans of the fortresses to the enemy.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

A Spanish note, couched in strong language, demanding an explanation of the recent expressions of the Duke de Grammont regarding Spain and the Cortes has been received in Paris.

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Saarbruck Victory Confirmed—March of the King Staff.

Berlin, July 31—Night. The news of the Prussian victory at Saarbruck is confirmed by despatches received from the front this evening.

The field staff of His Majesty King William left the city to-day for the seat of war.

Bismarck's Explanation of the Secret Treaty—His Play of Territorial Rectification with France—Berlin Diplomacy Against Austria.

Berlin, July 31, 1870. King William, on leaving for the army, issued a manifesto, in which he declares that he goes to the war for the honor of Germany, and calls upon the whole nation to rise as one man.

The King also granted full amnesty for political crimes.

The Anzeiger publishes a circular addressed by Count Bismarck, on the 29th instant, to the representatives of Prussia at the courts of neutral powers. The document gives the following scope of secret negotiations between France and Prussia:—

Before the Danish war, says Count Bismarck, the French legation at Berlin urged an alliance between France and Prussia for purposes of mutual aggrandisement. France, anticipating war with Austria as a consequence of the Danish war, made overtures relative to the restoration of the Luxembourg frontier of 1814, the acquisition of the boundary question on the basis of settlement of the boundary question on the basis of language was not to be excluded. These instances, in Mar, 1866, took the form of propositions for an alliance offensive and defensive, the manuscript original of which is in the Foreign Office here. These propositions are as follows:—

First.—Should the Congress of the Powers assemble, Italy to have Venetia and Prussia the duchies.

Second.—Should the Congress disassemble, alliance offensive and defensive will be made between France and Prussia.

offensive and defensive will be made between France and Prussia.

Third.—Should the Congress assemble, Italy to have Venetia and Prussia the duchies.

Fourth.—Should no Congress meet, Prussia to attack Austria within thirty days after the signature of the present treaty.

Fifth.—Napoleon to begin hostilities against Austria as soon as Prussia begins, despatching 300,000 men during the first month across the Rhine.

Sixth.—No separate treaty to be made by either power with Austria. When a joint treaty is made the following are to be the conditions:—1. Venetia to go to Italy. 2. Prussia to select German territory at will for annexation, the number of inhabitants not to exceed eight millions of souls. The territory thus acquired to become a part of the Kingdom of Prussia, without federal rights. 3. France to have a liberal share of the Rhine provinces.

Seventh.—A military and maritime alliance to be made between France and Prussia, to which Italy may be a party should she desire.

This programme, the circular states, was rejected in June, 1866, in spite of the threatening urgency of France. The proposals were incessantly renewed, with modifications sacrificing Belgium and South Germany, but they were never seriously entertained by Prussia. For the sake of peace, however, it was thought best to leave Napoleon to his delusions.

No word implying approval was returned; time was counted on to revolutionize France and extinguish the scheme; hence the long delay and silence. The attempt against Luxembourg falling France repeated her former propositions, making the specifications clear in regard to the acquisition of Belgium by France and South Germany by Prussia. These last propositions were formulated by Count Benedetti himself; and it is improbable that he wrote them without the authority of the Emperor, as they are the same which were made four years ago under threat of war as the alternative of their refusal. Any one acquainted with these antecedents must have known that had Prussia acquiesced in the seizure of Belgium France would soon have found another Belgium in Prussian territory.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Popular Agitation on the War Policy—What is the Position of the Nation—Russia Looking to Italy—News from the Field—A Sharp Action—Repulse of the French, with Loss.

LONDON, July 31—5 P. M. The public excitement on the subject of England's position—what it really is and what it may be in the war between France and Prussia continues unabated. It is becoming more intense indeed. The policy of the Queen's government on the subject is generally denounced outside of Parliament, and indeed by many members of the Legislature.

It is thought that Premier Gladstone will introduce a supplementary war budget to the House of Commons, in view of the critical aspect of European affairs.

There are rumors prevailing here of fighting having taken place between the French and Prussians today, in the vicinity of Forbach.

A special telegram from St. Petersburg, received in this city to-day, states that Russia intends to demand in Florence a specific declaration of the policy of Italy with regard to the war, and also to collect copies of the official instructions which have been given to the Minister of King Victor Emmanuel at the Court of the Czar.

A telegram dated at Saarbruck on the 20th inst., in the afternoon, states that at an early hour on Saturday morning a large force of French troops, belonging to Marshal Bazaine's army, aided by four pieces of artillery, made an advance towards that place, apparently with the intention of dislodging the Prussians. On the march the French were met by a force of the Prussian Guard and volunteers which had taken a position distant about one and a half miles from Saarbruck.

The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor. A sharp fight ensued, during which the French were repulsed. Towards the close the French retreated from the field, leaving one of their guns in the hands of the Prussians.

The French lost twenty-eight men besides the gun. The Prussians lost eight men.

The Situation at Saarbrücken and Forbach—Army Operations Before the Skirmish.

LONDON, July 31, 1870. A special correspondent writes from Saarbrücken, on Wednesday, that the French and Prussian forces are in sight of each other, and that on passing through Greulich he found that the English residents had fled from the place from fear of the French, the British government refusing them protection.

The French at Forbach are 15,000 strong. The numbers of the Prussian force at Saarbrücken are not given. But there is no apparent probability of some fighting there immediately. The French are not ready, hostilities being commenced only on the 21st of July.

A fusilier named Kraus shot the first Frenchman who has been killed in the war. Continued skirmishing had been going on since Saturday.

A Prussian patrol went some distance beyond the border, finding no enemy. On the same day some French cavalry were repulsed, losing an officer and thirteen men.

The destruction of the French railway at Bisch was complete, and the viaduct was blown up. The Prussian forces are partly armed with a new and lighter gun with shorter barrel and smaller bullet, with the same nomenclature.

The Bavarians tried the Chassepot two years ago, but preferred the needle gun. During the recent skirmishes, the Prussians were able to fire quicker than the French. The cavalry are splendidly mounted.

The writer states that the railway destruction at Bisch was extremely important. The line runs from Forbach and Sarreguemines to Haguenau, thence to Strasbourg.

The order to destroy was given on the 18th, to prevent a sudden concentration of the French from the south. According to a small number of picked men of the Fortieth Lithians started, under the command of Lieutenant von Voigt, for Zwickbrücken, the nearest German town to the French viaduct.

At Zwickbrücken the engineer, with mines and workmen, awaited the cavalry. On Tuesday they sent off thirty cavalrymen with mines and carrying the necessary materials; but on this night and also on the following one the French outposts were too active for them and they had to retire unsuccessful.

Premier Gladstone's Speech on the War Crisis—The National Voice of Defense.

LONDON, July 31, 1870. The Right Honorable Premier Gladstone, during the course of his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet, after alluding to the home situation, regretted his inability to confine his retrospect to topics of peace. He said, in the name of wounded humanity and grieving civilization and religion, could anything be more deplorable than the sight of nations of the highest civilization, with institutions nearly perfect, famous in every department of history, and the admiration of the world, rushing into conflict and mutual slaughter. The issue was difficult to state or appreciate, and no intelligent mind could suppress its horror at the spectacle.

Mr. Gladstone then spoke of England's position in the war as follows:—"The first idea of England is neutrality. Her second idea is preparation for the worst. Her third idea is non-interference, nor is it a selfish solution. It is dictated by the necessity of mitigating the evils of war, of confining them within the smallest possible circle, and of retaining the power to intervene at the proper moment. Nothing will be done to forfeit the friendship of either party, and nothing will be omitted to retain their confidence, so that we may avail ourselves of the first opportunity for renewing our efforts at mediation in a quarrel, the most mournful and miserable ever witnessed by mankind."

WHAT PEOPLE IN AMERICA SAY.

The Belligerents—Family Antecedents and Present Ambition.

New York, July 30, 1870. To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The coming war in Europe has aroused the passions of the different nationalities on both continents. Every day we hear the most contrary statements concerning the two belligerent powers and their moderators. Will the impartial and independent

HERALD allow one of its constant readers to throw, possibly, some light on the situation? The Prussians reproach the Bonapartes as a family of usurpers. Very well; but what are the Hohenzollerns? Four centuries ago a member of the family who had been deposed by a German emperor with the burgraviat of Nuremberg bought from the same emperor (Sigismund) the mark Brandenburg. From that epoch the Margraves were constantly, by means more or less honest, acquiring territory surrounding that nucleus of the Prussian empire. They even succeeded in assuming the title of King of Prussia, and Brandenburg, their main province, but of Prussia, at that time an insignificant province that had the only advantage not to be under the jurisdiction of German emperors. This, I guess, proves sufficiently that the Hohenzollerns are parvenus as well as the Bonapartes, the only difference being in the method they employed. The latter was inferior to Napoleon, as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous people. The strongest argument the Prussian politicians have against the king is that he wanted to bring Germany under the French yoke. But who commenced that series of wars that France made in the sixteenth century? Who invaded the territory of the French republic and devastated the plains of the Champagne? Who sold the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Austria? Who was the first to wish such vandalism that it caused the French people to enslave the Marais? It was Prussia, who, as an essentially military and despotic power, could not see another nation, free and independent, constitute herself a free and independent people. But there, as twenty years before on Alsace, she was defeated by the Prussian king, who, in 1807, after the great Frederick, if Napoleon III. has his second December, William I. has his first. The King, who would the German people to believe him the liberator from foreign oppression, this same man, when prime, set, has throughout the republicans as he has the whole of Europe at his heels after his first war, while the latter swept the different provinces during fifty years before they could be again united. What is the injustice of the Prussian king's attack on Saxony, a province on which he had no more right than Louis XIV. had on Holland, whose acquisition he made in aiding Russia and Austria to dislodge an independent State and to enslave a free and generous