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F. A. TYLER, SECRETARY.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

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J. M. KEATES, R. T. ENGLISH, L. J. DUPEE, F. L. JAMES, } News, River, Commercial and City Editors.

FRIDAY MORNING : : : : JULY, 29, 1870

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

T. A. R. NELSON, JAS. W. DEADERICK, } Eastern Division.
A. O. P. NICHOLSON, PETE TURNEY, } Middle Division.
THOMAS J. FREEMAN, J. L. T. SNEED, } Western Division.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

J. E. H. RAY.....For Judge of Probate.
JOHN BROWN.....For County Register.
ALBERT M. STEPHENS.....For Attorney-General of the Bartlett Court.

OUR neighboring *Avalanche* is a prodigy. Having taken sides at a safe distance, and it may be profitably, with Prussia, it has abundant leisure to watch every utterance of the APPEAL with a hawk-like vigilance, to find flaws and show inconsistencies and short comings. These are its specialties for the dog days. But for its misfortune in being blind, either as those who will not or cannot see, it might get to be something of a power after a while by sufficient persistence. To demolish France and the APPEAL at the same time would be a considerable achievement, and, besides rendering it immortal, give it somewhat of popularity with certain readers. But blindness is sometimes fatal to great enterprises. It is impossible for the *Avalanche* to see how the position of the APPEAL and that of the Democratic party against the XVth Amendment, as unlawful and no part of the Constitution, is to be harmonized with the proposition in national politics to leave the adjustment of the franchise to the States themselves, as individually sovereign over that subject, each within its own sphere. The distinction between a denial of the right of Congress to create and enforce a so-called "amendment" in defiance of the whole spirit and meaning of the Constitution, and which, with a pretense of acting in pursuance of the provisions of that Constitution, unlawfully tramples down the rights of the States reserved on its foundation and adoption, our neighbor is either unable or unwilling to see. In this issue the question of the franchise is not involved, but the rights of the States. The matter to be determined by the people is not whether negro suffrage shall be the law of Tennessee or any other State, but whether Congress and the Executive, without a violation of the Constitution, can dictate to a State any law, good or bad, as to the franchise. This involves the question of the legal possibility of a XVth Amendment, short of the authority of the people acting in convention and in their sovereign capacity, as well as the inquiry into the recent usurpation of power by Congress through the bayonet, and the pretended intervention of States which were powerless, with all the frauds and iniquities by which the so-called assent of three-fourths of the States was enforced and accomplished. What has been done in this matter has been done really by less than one-half the States, acting under the party whip and spur, and dictating to and controlling the others by all the infamies of force and fraud. This is un-American, in conflict with the Declaration of Rights, and with the fundamental principles of American institutions. It is despotic, imperial, tyrannical, and in direct antagonism to democratic and republican theories. Does a usurpation of Congress and a false and only pretended expression of the will of the people of the United States become real, valid and obligatory, only by virtue of a proclamation of the President, based on a false assumption of the fact of adoption? Whatever may be true *prima facie*, and however we may be bound to obedience in the absence of adjudication of the subject, this is an open question, and more, a plain outrage which the National Democratic party will undo. When the question of the suffrage is presented, if it ever should be hereafter, it will be time then to discuss and adjust it as justice and expediency may direct, having due regard to the true interests of all races and the "greatest good of the greatest number."

The *Avalanche* asks us why we do not "disregard the advice of the Democratic address" and "advocate the election of persons under disabilities." We answer that being under force we obey force. We submit to the orders of the tyrant. But we shall not follow our neighbor to self stultification in the admission that usurpations become authoritative and their support obligatory the moment they become accomplished fact.

THE *Tribune's* special correspondent with the French army at Metz reports that there seems to be no probability—it almost seems no possibility—of a general forward movement for seven or eight days. Prussian reports speak of plans for an offensive campaign. Meanwhile there has been a trifling skirmish not far from Metz. The tendencies of the Danish people and the determination of the French Government seem conspiring to force Denmark into hostilities with her old and unsparing enemy, Prussia. Austria and Russia give definite notice of their purpose to remain neutral.

WERE it not for the Radical office-seekers, the colored voters would soon forget former enmities and vote with their employers, whose interest is identified with their own. The carpet-bag office seekers, who sprout up in our midst like poisonous mushrooms, are busy in fanning the flames of negro insolence and brutal hate to a white heat. We will never have peace between the two races so long as there are dirty Radical office seekers in our midst, to incite violence, enmity and bloodshed. To secure office, they would fill every Southern community with enmity and hate, and pollute all the sanctities of the social and domestic life. The Radical leaders well know that for good and sufficient reason, they are cordially detested by every patriotic and honorable man in the South. Traitors to the firesides, the peace and the rights of our people, degraded in their own estimation, outlaws from the sympathy and the respect of the whites, the political allies and associates of negroes, with no present but one of scorn and contempt and no future but one of infamy and moral outlawry, they are social and political desperadoes turned loose in the bosom of our Southern society. Hating, with all the venom of base and sordid natures, the white race, from whose companionship and ranks they have fallen, they thirst for vengeance against the white men as the hyena thirsts for blood or the wolf for prey. As they cannot hope to rise from the great deep of infamy into which they have descended, their ruling passion and animating purpose is to drag others down to their own level. The venial and the morally degraded, like themselves, they proselyte to their ranks by the bribery of office given or a promotion promised. But the true and the loyal, who constitute an overwhelming majority of our population, and who scorn alike their bribes and their doctrines, are, for that very reason, objects of their peculiar hatred and aversion. Against these, therefore, the Radicals, to gratify their vengeance and to soothe their disappointment, inaugurate a mode of social and political warfare infamous beyond all parallel in the history of this or any other country. The blacks are mendacious, immoral, revengeful, and malleable as wax in the hands of the knaves, who use them for their selfish purposes. Is it not a shameful sight—enough to arouse the long pent-up vengeance of the white men of the South, to see a dirty and unprincipled adventurer inciting the negro to enmity and hate toward his former master and present employers. If the Radicals succeed in the present canvass, this great evil will be prolonged. So long as there is an unprincipled Radical office-seeker in our midst to stir up strife and incite the negro to enmity, there will be no peace between the races. Weary of strife, our people long for tranquillity. This can be secured only by expelling from power the authors of all trouble between the whites and the blacks. The peaceful power of the ballot-box can put an end to this war of races. If our people, on Thursday next, will arise in the majesty of their strength and crush out the authors of all mischief we will hereafter have peace. Should the Radicals triumph in the approaching election, they will be encouraged to renewed zeal, commence reorganizing their party, and fanning into a new flame the expiring embers of former feuds. When the issue is one of discord or peace, every man in the county should come forward and vote for peace. Defeat Radicalism on Thursday next, and it will be forever dead. Elect Radicals on Thursday next, and it will be rejuvenated, and we will still have an unworthy gang in our midst, stirring up strife, and urging the negro to enmity and hate toward his white employer, and we will never have that peace and good understanding which should exist between dependant races, and which is so essential to the prosperity and happiness of both.

WE have received a communication bitterly assailing one of the Democrats whose name has been suggested as a candidate for Congress. Such communications cannot find a place in the APPEAL. Our columns are open to our party friends, to urge their respective favorites; but we cannot give space for matter which legitimately belongs to the Radical and independent press. This is no time for crimination and recrimination. We had much rather defend our champions than to assail them. We care nothing for the political antecedents of men so they have for the last four or five years opposed Radicalism, favored enfranchisement, peace and the constitutional Democracy. Let us have united councils. Let us pledge ourselves to harmonize in the choice and support of candidates, and disappoint utterly the hopes of division among ourselves entertained by our adversaries. We have no favorite to urge, and no one to oppose. All the names mentioned are worthy of the cordial and enthusiastic support of the party. If Robert F. Looney had no disabilities his nomination would be highly probable. Robertson Topp would make an able member. A. T. Lacey has a host of friends clamorous for his nomination. W. W. Vaughn is strongly urged, and has strength throughout the district. A. H. Douglas is favorably mentioned, and is one of the ablest speakers in the district. That pure and able citizen, Hon. George Dixon, without disabilities or objection of any kind, whose modesty is only exceeded by his merit, is often mentioned as the man to represent this district in Congress. The name of Michael Magevney begins to tower grandly up. He has elements of strength and the talent to battle in Congress with fanaticism and despotism. Any of these gentlemen, and others we could name, would be eminently satisfactory to the party; and in discussing their relative merits, we can permit no assault in the APPEAL upon either—assaults which can do no good to the party, but which, after the nomination is made, would furnish ammunition for the common enemy. Let us meet in grand council at some central point early in September, and unite in consultation for the purpose of producing such harmonious action as will enable us to nominate a candidate for Congress who will insure the ascendancy of Democracy.

THE following communication emanates from one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Shelby county:

Editors Appeal: Will not our vigilant and active Executive Committee at once appoint and secure the services of challengers for each voting place in the city and county? It ought to be done, and, from the active manner in which the committee have heretofore discharged its duties, I doubt not it will be done. These challengers ought not only to watch balloting, and challenge all persons whose right is doubted, but make a minute of every case, parilicularizing not the name alone, but the personal appearance and residence of every voter of whose right to vote they have a reasonable doubt. And when the election is over they ought to report the result of their labors to the committee, who will take steps at once to prosecute, to the utmost extent of the law, every rascal who has committed or attempted to commit a fraud upon the election laws; let his color or previous or present condition be what it may, see the funds necessary to do this and all the professional services gratis, which will be required, will be placed at the disposal of the Committee. I respectfully ask the Committee to act at once without regard to what carpers may say. The writer of this will give freely both money and services to prosecute. W.

The suggestion of our correspondent is a good one. The purity of the ballot-box must be maintained, and those who would corrupt it should be punished. The penalty for illegal voting is severe, and we trust every man, whether white or black, who endeavors to cast an illegal vote will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. Let every good citizen attend the polls in the ward in which he lives, and when he sees a scoundrel attempting to cast a fraudulent vote, have him arrested on the spot. If the elections are not honestly held, the ballot-box is a mockery, and a source of corruption and untold evils instead of the blessings it was intended to bestow upon the people.

ABOUT THE WAR.

Military and Naval Strength of the Probable French Allies.

Spanish History of the Negotiations---Letter from Prim---Spanish Cabinet Explanations.

Eugenie's Address to the French Navy---The Girl of the Period and the American Bonaparte.

England's Interest in the War---Volunteers for Prussia---Bad for France.

The possibility of an alliance of Austria and Italy with France, in the event of a Russian declaration in favor of Prussia, gives an unusual interest to any trustworthy statistics of the military and naval strength of those powers. We publish the following from the *Tribune* of yesterday, although we consider it probable that the military strength of both powers has been largely exaggerated. There is a great difference between the estimated results of a draft based upon the total fighting population and the total number of available soldiers at the disposal of a government.

STRENGTH AND CONDITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The population of Austria is 35,000,000. She has 24 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely: Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Ezek, Brod, Carlstadt, Canove, Arrat, Munkacs, Cracow, Gradisch, Olmutz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salsburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara and Pola. The last named is the chief naval fortress of the Empire. In the naval engagement during the German-Italian war of 1866, between the Austrian and Italian fleets, in which the former were victorious, the Austrian fleet was divided into three divisions, the first consisting of seven iron-clads, under command of Tegethoff; the second of seven heavy wooden vessels, under Commodore Petz, and the third of seven light wooden vessels.

According to official returns, Austria possessed at the commencement of last year a standing army numbering 273,470 men on the peace footing, and 882,700 on the war footing, organized as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF TROOPS OF THE STANDING ARMY.

	Peace foot'g.	War foot'g.
Infantry.		
80 regiments of line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve battalions, and 1 depot battalion	121,840	495,410
14 military frontier regiments, 6 of 3, and 8 of 4 battalions	12,367	53,823
1 regiment of "Kaiser-Jaiger" of Tyrol, and 35 battalions of "Feld-Jaiger"	50,251	54,445
12 companies of ambulance and hospital service	1,180	3,878
Total of infantry	185,578	597,602
Cavalry.		
14 regiments of dragoons, 12 heavy and 2 light; 14 regiments of hussars, and 2 regiments of lancers	35,793	58,794
Total of cavalry	35,793	58,794
Artillery.		
12 regiments of field artillery, each of 4 batteries of 8 pieces, 12 battalions of fortress and 2 battalions of mounted artillery	17,880	45,836
Total of artillery	25,658	62,774
Engineers and Train.		
2 regiments of "Genie," each of 4 battalions	4,602	13,240
1 regiment of pioneers of 5 battalions	2,893	7,747
54 regiments of "Fuhrwesen" or train	2,401	24,147
Total of engineers and train	9,896	45,134
Miscellaneous Establishments.		
Military instruction	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey	128	128
Commissarial and clothing department	3,705	7,200
Sanitary department	1,191	6,200
Arsenals, military stores and buildings	3,000	4,500
Army stud	5,800	5,800
Military police and gensdarmes	7,700	7,700
Total of miscellaneous establishments	23,858	33,762
Total, inclusive of troops of reserve	278,470	808,700

The general staff of the army, on native service in 1869, comprised three Field Marshals, 18 Generals of Infantry (Feldzengmeister) and Generals of Cavalry; 72 Generals of Division and 111 Generals of Brigade. There were, besides, non-active, 28 Generals of Infranty and Generals of Cavalry, 150 Generals of Division, and 193 Generals of Brigade. The Austrian Commanders are as follows:

1. Vienna, Baron de Monte.
2. Gratz, Marshal de John.
3. Prague, Prince de Montenuovo.
4. Lemberg, Marshal Neipperg.
5. Ofen, Marshal Jacobs de Kantstein.
6. Agram, Irlase Dietrichstein.
7. Brun, Baron de Ramming de Reidkirchen.
8. Innsbruck, —— ——.
9. Zara (Dalmatia), Marshel de Wagner.
10. Hermannstadt, Marshal de Rodich.
11 Veterwardein, Marshal Weber.

By the terms of the "compromise" come to between Austria and Hungary on which was based a new army organization, which came into operation last year, the military forces of the whole Empire are divided into the standing army, the Landwehr or militia, and the Landstrum. The regiments of the standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of Austrian and Hungarian Ministers. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor, who is the supreme chief of the whole of the military forces of the Empire.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every man is liable who has reached his twentieth year. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve. Quite distinct from the standing army is the Landwehr, the term of service in which is twelve years, but with duties limited to the respective divisions of the Empire from which it is drawn. The entry into the Landstrum, or general levy, is compulsory only in Tyrol, and is made up of volunteers in the rest of the Empire.

STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria consisted in April, 1869, according to official returns, of forty-five steamers and ten sailing vessels. The following table gives the names of all the men-of-war, with their horse-power, guns and tonnage:

STEAMERS.

Name of Ships.	H'se Pow'r.	Guns.	Tons.
Ironclads.			
Lissa	1,600	12	5,772
Kaiser	800	10	5,827
Ironclad Frigates.			
Ferdinand Max	800	16	4,367
Hapsberg	800	16	4,774
Jun d'Austria	650	12	3,930
Kaiser Max	650	12	3,840
Prince Eugen	650	12	3,330
Drache	600	10	2,924
Salamander	600	10	2,824
Screw Frigates.			
Novarra	500	45	2,497
Schwarzenberg	400	46	2,510
Adria	300	19	2,196
Donau	300	29	2,198
Screw Corvettes.			
Dandolo	250	22	1,594
Erzhezog Friedrich	220	22	1,473
Helgoland	400	6	1,535
First-class Gunboats.			
Seven, having each	230	4	802
Second-class Gunboats.			
Three, having each	90	3	333
Screw Sloops.			
Two, having each	90	2	500
One, having	45	2	398
Paddle Steamers.			
Sixteen, averaging		4	.....

SAILING SHIPS.

Name of Ships.	Guns.	Tons.
Frigates.		
Bellona	35	1,542
Vesud (Schoolship)	...	1,400
Corvettes.		
Carolina	18	860
Minerva	12	588
Brigs and Schooners.		
Montecucoli	16	586
Arethusa	10	154
Arethemisia	8	167
Saida	6	269
Transports.		
Camaleon	...	143
Pylades	4	140

The navy of Austria was commanded in April, 1869, on the peace footing, by 2 vice admirals, four rear-admirals, 14 captains of ships-of-the-line, 13 captains of frigates, 14 captains of corvettes, 100 lieutenants and 343 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 3803 sailors. On the war footing the sailors are to number 8743 men, and the marines 1,410. The navy is recruited like the army, by conscription from among the seafaring population of the empire.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The Sardinian law of conscription forms the basis of the military organization of the King of Italy. According to it a certain portion of the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 40,000 to 50,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army in which they have to practice annually for forty-five days, and are then sent on unlimited furloughs, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

The standing army is divided into six corps d'armee, each corps consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of "bersaglieri," or rittemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the army at the commencement of last year was as follows, according to an official return:

	Number officers.	Number on foot'ngs.	Total (war footing).
Infantry of the line	118,856	184,272	303,128
Bersaglieri	14,737	24,448	39,175
Cavalry	16,165	9,604	25,769
Artillery	17,202	18,182	35,384
Corps of Engineers	3,194	503	3,697
Military Train	2,854	7,151	10,005
Carbinieri	19,628	.....	19,628
Administrative troops	4,403	3,742	8,245
Military instruction	2,964	.....	2,964
Total	199,557	241,902	445,559

The army was commanded in 1869 by 14,797 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these, 870 formed the staff, while 5967 were attached to the infantry of the line, 890 to the Bersiglieri, 789 to the cavalry, and 955 to the artillery. Every native of the Kingdom is liable to the conscription, and to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve.

NAVAL FORCES OF ITALY.

The navy of the Kingdom of Italy consisted, at the commencement of last year, of 99 ships of war, armed with 1032 guns. They were classified as follows:

	No.	Guns.	H. Pw.
Ironclads	22	274	11,230
Screw steamers	35	508	9,940
Paddle steamers	33	122	7,850
Sailing vessels	9	136	.....
Total	99	1,032	29,120

The following table gives the names, horse power, number of guns, number of crew, and tunnage of the principal ships of the Italian fleet of war:

Names of Ships.	H. Pw.	Guns.	Crew.	Tons.
Re di Portugal	800	30	550	5,766
Ancona	700	26	484	4,253
Regina Maria Pia	700	26	484	4,253
Castelfidardo	700	26	484	4,250
Sr. Martino	700	26	484	4,750
Messaggiere	300	2	365	1,950
Frigates.				
Mary Adelaide	600	32	550	3,456
Duca di Genova	400	30	550	3,515
Carlo Alberto	400	56	580	3,243
Vittorio Emanuele	500	49	580	4,037
Garibaldi	450	51	580	3,901
Principe Umberto	400	50	578	3,415
Gaeta	450	51	580	3,930
Corvettes.				
St. Giovanni	220	20	315	1,780
Governolo	440	12	260	1,760
Guiscardo	300	6	190	1,400
Ettore Fieramosca	300	6	190	1,400
Principe Carignano	700	22	440	4,088
Terribile	400	28	356	2,000
Formidabile	400	20	356	2,700
Varese	300	4	250	2,000
Esploratore	72	2	108	1,000
Sirena	120	3	93	551

The navy was manned in 1869 by 11,913 sailors and 660 engineers and workingmen, with 1271 officers, of whom 2 were Admirals, 5 Vice Admirals, 12 Rear Admirals, and 104 Captains. The marines consisted of 2 regiments, comprising 234 officers and 5688 soldiers.

SPANISH HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Senor Salazary Mazarredo, one of the deputies to the Spanish Cortes, who has had charge of the private negotiations with Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, published a pamphlet advocating the nomination. We extract the following interesting portion from it:

In the autumn of 1869 I published a pamphlet, which I now reproduce in great part, for circumstances prove its opportuneness. The pamphlet favored the nomination of Prince Leopold, and was a sequel to one I published at the beginning of the year advocating Don Fernando of Portugal. The latter having refused, his son-in-law is now the official candidate of the government, and the part I have taken in these negotiations moves me to write these lines.

Of all the objections made to Prince Leopold none is more absurd than that he is a grandson of Murat. The Princess Maria Antoinetta, his grandmother, was not a daughter, but a niece, of the then King of Naples. Prince Leopold is great grandson, not of Murat, but of one of his brothers. This marriage, dictated by State reasons, had, when it was verified, a significance favorable for Spain, for by it Germany, which had been conquered by the French Cæsar in a hundred battles, was allied to Murat, who separated his arms from Napoleon, and in 1814 fought at the side of confederated Europe. Thus this relationship had its origin in a diplomatic combination which transformed the King of Naples, Murat, into an ally of the Germans; that is to say, an indirect ally of Spain, defending the same cause. Those who desire to create an evil atmosphere by rousing the anti-French sentiments of a part of our people, are perhaps ignorant that Prince Leopold is related, although distantly, to one of the most illustrious families of Spain, that of the Duke de Frias, through the Velascos. Nobody denies that in certain respects Prince Leopold might be a little acceptable to the French Government, so my first duty, when General Prim had the goodness to charge me with the delicate mission which I have discharged, was to avert to this fact. He responded with phrases highly patriotic and prudently political. Did we go at first to offer the crown to a Prussian Prince? What has not all the French press said because of the defeats Spain sustained in Lisbon, in Cintra, in Florence, and at Harrow? Well, if we have been foiled in these attempts, and if it be, as it is, notorious that the Duke of Montpensier and the republic will equally have the veto of Napoleon, must the work of the revolution be condemned for this to a perpetual sterility? What has France to fear from a Prussian Prince seated on the throne of Spain? In the first place Prince Leopold belongs to the Catholic branch of Prussia, separated for many centuries from the Protestant branch now reigning in Berlin. Here it might not be inopportune to record that the official candidate of Spain would to-day be heir to the crown of Prussia if his forefathers, who had the right of primogeniture, had abjured the Catholic religion for the Protestant.

In the second place, could a Parliamentary king involve his country in a foreign war? Does Brazil depend on Portugal because the two thrones are occupied by individuals of the same family? What did the relationship of the dethroned King of Hanover to Queen Victoria serve him in 1866? Even Felipe V. was not very agreeable to France, and it is unnecessary to record Bernadotte, hereditary Prince of Sweden, and the already cited Murat, fighting in 1814 against his former master and protector, Napoleon I. Gratitude in politics is a vain word. What will Leopold owe for his elevation to Prussia? Absolutely nothing. He will owe all to the Spanish Cortes. The Prussian government have not intervened in the negotiations, and the King of Prussia was quite surprised when Prince Leopold, who is of age, wrote his definite resolution to Ems as a matter of courtesy. A foreign diplomatist has said to me that this has been a negotiation of surprises; but, nevertheless, it began more than five months ago. This proves it never had the international character which is imputed to it. With respect to Prince Leopold's opinions I can put forward one very important fact, for I am authorized to do so. More than once when conversing with him upon Spanish affairs, he has said to me these words, "I don't know what may be the opinion of Spain, but here in Germany everybody who occupies himself about foreign politics believes that the Iberian Peninsula, through its geographical position and its special conditions, can gain nothing, but can lose much by taking part in European complications. Its political pole-star ought to be a strict neutrality." Prince Leopold will, therefore, be a Spanish king, who will not cause the least uneasiness to our powerful neighbors by his conduct or his affinities. Let us have energy for an instant, and, calling reason to our aid, all dangers will be promptly dissipated. The Spanish marriages of 1846 afford an eloquent example of what nations may lose through not being at certain moments up to their proper attitude. Spain would most likely have been happy to day if a puerile fear of England had not impeded the marriage of Queen Isabella with the Duke of Montpensier. What must I answer to other vulgarities which have been uttered respecting Prince Leopold? He has been accused of being a ruined man, when he is the eldest son of the richest houses of Europe. He has been called a "Neo," when he is a Catholic of the school of the German Bishops; a protector of the Protestants, when in his hereditary State the Catholics are in the proportion of sixty-two to one. It is said he has not even read our Constitution, when he can explain it in a school. In a word, all kinds of absurdities have been invented to discredit a candidate who would genuinely represent the revolution of September, which was consummated to the cry of "Down with the Bourbons!" Among the Catholic Princes he is the only one in whose veins there runs no Bourbon blood, and besides all this he is married to an Infanta of Portugal. I feel great satisfaction that my two solutions have both been well received by the Government and by the majority of the Cortes. It was not my fault Don Fernando did not accept. I had nothing to do with the negotiation. Whatever may be the result of those with Prince Leopold, I believe I have performed a service to my country. When our very notable men remain in action, when foreigners accuse us of having arrived at the last grade of debasement—for nobody deigns to accept the crown of San Fernando—it has been demonstrated that Spain is yet sufficiently great to have her scepter accepted as an honor by a Prince of exalted qualities, *belonging to the royal family of one of the first nations of Europe.*

EUSEBIO DE SALAZAR Y MAZZAREDO.
MADRID, July 8, 1870.

LETTER FROM PRIM.

One of Marshal Prim's friends residing in Paris, having written to him on the subject of the present state of Spain, received the following reply:

MADRID, July 4, 1870.

My very dear friend—I have received your welcome letter of the 24th ult., and I thank you for the affectionate sentiments which you constantly express toward me. The progress of events proves, as you see, that I was perfectly right. I go straight to my object without troubling myself about obstacles, and without preoccupying myself with personal ambition. You know my intentions. I desire the regeneration of Spain, and the creation of a serious and really liberal government. *I aspire to be the monk of liberty*, without individual ambition or afterthought of any sort. I think of leaving for Paris about the 25th inst.; thence I shall go to Vichy to recover the strength necessary to pursue the task which I have undertaken. Nothing more to say to you. Be convinced of the *infallibility* of my friendship toward you. J. PRIM.

SPANISH CABINET EXPLANATIONS.

The Madrid journals, to hand by mail, publish the text of the circular dispatch of July 7, addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the various diplomatic representatives of Spain abroad, explaining the motives which actuated Marshal Prim in offering the crown to Prince Leopold de Hohenzollern. After explaining the general situation of the country since the revolution of September, the document goes on to say:

Public opinion, both in Spain and abroad, called imperiously for a termination of this situation. At home every one was ardently desirous of crowning the work of the revolution, and abroad the friendly governments several times expressed, as your Excellency has no doubt had occasion to observe, their wishes for the consolidation in our country of a definitive situation which would dissipate the fear of future complications. Such is the fortunate success which the Spanish Ministry has the honor of submitting to the notice of the government of —— through your Excellency, and I do not doubt that it will be received by that court with the liveliest satisfaction. The cordial relations which happily exist between the two countries will continue, I flater myself, on the same intimate footing, for the same spirit and the same desire to maintain them, will animate the Spanish government. The latter, so far as its exterior relations are concerned, has endeavored until now to draw its inspirations from public opinion, as well as from the welfare of the nation. Prince Leopold, if he should happen to occupy the Spanish throne by the vote of the sovereign Cortes, will be a constitutional King, with the most democratic constitution of all those that exist in the countries governed by liberal institutions. His government cannot, therefore, avoid to continue to obey the inspirations of public feeling, which will not be changed because a foreigner comes to occupy the post of first magistrate. From the moment he ascends the throne of San Fernando he will be a Spaniard, and with that title he will continue and will consolidate the work of the September revolution in an exclusively Spanish point of view. Occupied principally with the political regeneration of the nation at home, he will observe the strictest neutrality abroad—a course of conduct which will permit him to devote all his strength to the development of the moral and material interests of the country, and nothing will be able to change the line which Spanish policy has traced out for itself.

It is for that purpose that the government of his Highness, employing its free action to prepare the monarchical solution which was required, came to a direct understanding with Prince Leopold without for a single moment thinking that its honor permitted it to make any compromise with even the slightest indulgence of a European Cabinet. I call most particularly the attention of your Excellency to this point, because there is a certain importance in showing clearly that the Regent's government in this matter obeyed only its own inspirations, and that no object of national interest abroad, and still less any foreign one, guided its President in the course of the negotiation. The sole desire to carry out the wishes of the nation and the mission confided to him by the Regent and his colleagues in the Cabinet induced him to propose for the throne of Spain a prince of full age, absolute master of his actions, and who, by his relationship with most of the reigning houses of Europe, without being called to the throne of any of them, excluded in that situation all idea of hostility against any power whatever. In consequence, the candidature of the Prince de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen does not affect in any respect the friendly relations of Spain with the other states, and still less can it interfere with the intercourse which they may have among themselves. Your excellency, well convinced of the intentions which have guided the Spanish Government in the resolution about to be submitted by it to the Cortes, should regulate thereby your conduct in all that, in this matter, concerns the exercise of your functions; and I expect from your zeal and intelligence to be the faithful interpreter of the motives which actuate his highness' government. Be so good as to read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and leave with him a copy. Receive, etc.

PRAXEDES M. SAGASTA.

EUGENIE'S ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH NAVY.

PARIS, July 26.—The Empress, when at Cherbourg, read to the sailors of the fleet an address from the Emperor, which says: "Though not among you, my thoughts follow you to those seas where your valor will be displayed. The French navy has a glorious history. You will be worthy of its past when you are in front of the enemy; remember that France is with you, and calls for the protection of Heaven upon your arms. While you fight on the sea your brethren fight on the land for the same cause. Go and show with pride the national standard. When they see, the enemy will know it enfolds the honor and genius of France."

From the New York World.]

THE WAR AND THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.

Between her allegiance to French fashions and her devotion to the "German," the girl of the period hesitates which side to espouse in the European conflict—whether to throw down her Bismarck glove, or to cast aside De Grammont's memories. Strauss waltzes on the one hand, straw bonnets on the other; the "basket figure" here, the "panier" there; she's in the position of an "*anesse entre deux paniers*," and can't for the life of her strike a balance; and, while she wishes Berlin wool, she wouldn't have Paris worsted.

From the New York Herald 24th.]

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTE.

The American Bonaparte, Jerome Napoleon, grandson of the old Jerome Napoleon and Madame Patterson Bonaparte, left our shores yesterday in the steamship Lafayette for France, and for the purpose of joining the French army of the Rhine. An American soldier, educated at West Point, he has done some active service in the army of the United States; but as a French soldier he distinguished himself in the Crimean and Italian wars.

From the London Times, 11th.]

ENGLAND'S INTEREST IN THE WAR.

In urging that every effort should be made for the maintenance of peace, we are moved more by moral considerations than by those of traditional European policy. We may say at once that we care very little about the balance of power, which within the last two or three years has significantly disappeared from the preamble to the mutiny act. A war between France and Prussia would be a war for the left bank of the Rhine, and would no doubt be fought out until the capacity of the one to conquer or of the other to defend that debatable land was fully decided. The military result of such a war would affect us but little. The time has passed when it could matter to England whether any Western power possessed a few square miles more or less, or the command of this or that fortress. Since the last settlement of Europe, States have come to maturity in the world which threaten to dwarf the ordinary members of the European system. Russia and the United States are the powers which the next generation will look upon as the most formidable. Moreover, the interests and attention of England are chiefly concerned with her own growing colonies, and with the vast populations of Asia. The result of a Franco-Prussian war is of little moment to us politically, but we have an interest, in common with the whole of Europe, that the two most advanced nations of the Continent should not plunge into a contest the effect of which may be to divide them for a generation by an enduring hatred. How much the real strength of civilization may lose by such a convulsion it is impossible to foretell. We can only be certain that the importance of Western Europe, the principal field of human progress, will be diminished, perhaps permanently, by a fratricidal strife.

VOLUNTEERS FOR PRUSSIA.

The Consul-General of the North-German Union has issued the following:

A dispatch in this morning's papers, purporting to come from Berlin, states that the North-German Government has issued circulars to all the Consuls of North Germany in foreign States, requiring them to forward immediately all Germans liable to military duty, paying their passage and furnishing them with such articles as may be necessary; also, that they are empowered to forward on the same terms all volunteers who may wish to fight for Germany. I beg to say that no such order has been received at this office, nor is likely to be issued.

All those who are under obligations to report to military duty have to do so by their own means, when public notice has been given of mobilization of the army. No such notification has as yet reached here. Those who have come hither under a misapprehension and are without means, may be supported by the Consulate. Under no circumstances, however, will the latter be converted into a recruiting office. Respectfully,

JOHANNES ROESING,
Consul-General North-German Union
NEW YORK, July 25, 1870.

Paris Correspondence N. Y. World.]

BAD FOR FRANCE.

France is now isplated. She has not an ally; for I do not reckon Austria as an ally. Let her budge, she falls to pieces. Were Austria weak enough to go to war she would disappear from the map of Europe. Her German population would become Prussians; the kingdom of Hungary would absorb the others. It is almost certain Russia would join Prussia, and they might induce Italy, by promising all the possessions Austria still holds in Italy and Rome, to enter the alliance. Obliged to keep a large army in Algeria, another on the Spanish frontier, something of an army at Rome, strong forces near all the manufacturing centers, France would enter the war overweighed. She might win Italy to her side by promising Rome and Austria's Adriatic possessions, recompensing Austria with Prussian territory. These measures would, however, make the Catholic clergy hostile to the empire, and unite the Germans with Prussia. Even were France successful in this war, hated by Spain, Italy, Prussia and Russia, you would see these powers—Europe, as I might say—wait for an opportunity to overwhelm France.

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