

SPAN

Amadeus' Message of Resignation of the Crown.

His Majesty's Reasons for Vacating the Throne.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE CORTES.

The Republic Voted by the Nation.

Constitutional Debate and Formal Promulgation of the Democratic System.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

Italian Naval Preparation for the Embarkation of the Ex-Monarch.

A Gentlemanly Farewell by the Spaniards.

Popular Quiet and Citizen Confidence.

LEGISLATIVE PERFECTION OF THE CRISIS.

The Army and National Guard at "Attention" and Loyal.

The Bourbons, Bourbonists and the "Reds" in Motion.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NAPLES, Feb. 12, 1873. An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon, to meet the ex-King Amadeus and convey him to Italy.

Another Italian man-of-war has gone to Valencia to bring away His Majesty's attendants and the court equipage lately in use in Madrid.

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1873. A despatch has been received here from Madrid announcing that arrangements had been made for King Amadeus and the royal family to leave that city at six o'clock this morning.

THE SITUATION IN MADRID.—Parliament the Hope of the Nation. LONDON, Feb. 12-10 A. M. Since six o'clock this morning despatches have been received from Madrid giving an account of the situation existing there, which is more favorable than was hoped here last night.

THE CORTES IN SESSION. The Cortes yesterday was the central point of interest, and bulletins of its proceedings were anxiously awaited by crowds of persons in all the public places of the city.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE OF ABDICATION. The formal message of abdication of King Amadeus was read in each Chamber separately.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY SOVEREIGN. Upon the completion of the reading of the message the Senate and Congress met together, in the chamber of the latter, and constituted themselves the sovereign Cortes of Spain.

THE REPUBLIC VOTED. A committee from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission charged to accompany the King to the frontier.

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. The Spanish Consul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of shipments of arms to the insurgents in Spain and insurrectionists in the Spanish colonies.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. Our Government and the Spanish Republic—What is Thought at the State Department—General Siskie's Resignation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873. The action of the Spanish Cortes in resolving Spain into a Republic so suddenly does not alarm the State Department. It is conceded that Rivero

Ply Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243 votes. Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242 votes. Francisco Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, 238 votes.

Boranger, Minister of Marine, 246 votes. Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 243 votes.

Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 235 votes. Echegaray, Minister of Finance, 242 votes.

The newly-elected members of the government took their seats upon the Ministerial bench.

MINISTERIAL ADDRESS. Señor Figueras then addressed the Assembly.

He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Oranosa would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives.

The Minister then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe.

He believed that other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The government now chosen would insure the national integrity.

The Assembly then adjourned. A President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow.

PEACE AND JOY. The city is quiet. To-night the revolution will be celebrated by a grand illumination.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL REVOLUTIONIST CRISIS. LONDON, Feb. 12.—Noon.

Further details of the proceedings in the Spanish Cortes yesterday have just been received.

The resolution of Señor Pi y Margall, before reported as adopted by a vote of 226 to 22, comprised several propositions, among which were the following:—

That Spain be declared a Republic. That the National Assembly assume all the powers of the executive authority.

That they appoint a responsible government to execute their decrees.

That to another Assembly, to be hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determining the form of the constitution.

The resolution was divided into several parts, and each part was voted upon separately.

The provisions declaring the Republic and vesting the sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted.

DEBATE AND REFORMINATION. Señor Salmeron supported the remaining clauses of the resolution.

Señor Zorrilla demanded that a new government be elected before the proposals of Pi y Margall were adopted.

Señor Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order.

Señor Zorrilla came down into the body of the Chamber and urged the propriety of his demand.

He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the Ministerial bench.

A SCENE AND SENSATION. Señor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up the forms of tyranny when the monarchy was being superseded by the Republic.

Señor Rivero thereupon left the chair and house, and Señor Figuerola was called to preside in his place.

THE STATEMENT, THE PEOPLE AND THE ARMY. LONDON, Feb. 12.—P. M.

The following despatch from Madrid has just been received:—

It is believed here that Señor Rivero, President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic established by the vote of last night.

Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the regular army and of the National Guard is satisfactory.

THE BOURBONS AND THE "REDS." Movements to and from Paris.—The Princes and the People—French Care for the Maintenance of Order.

PARIS, Feb. 12, 1873. Prince Alphonse, the son of the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow, from Vienna.

It is said the principal communists of London, Brussels and Geneva have started from those cities for Madrid.

The French government has issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance, for the prevention of violations of French neutrality.

THE SITUATION TO-DAY. The ex-King Amadeus, ex-Queen Isabella, the Carlists and the Church-Plots, Projects and Prayer.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A. M. Despatches from Madrid announce that ex-King Amadeus, with his wife and children, has gone to Lisbon, where he will remain until Spring.

Paris telegrams report that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain to push his claims to the throne.

A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke d'Anmale yesterday, at which 100,000 francs were subscribed to aid the Duke de Montpensier in operations against the Republic in Spain.

Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause.

Prince Francois d'Assise, the consort of ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid.

Señor Olozaga to-day took leave of President Thiers and leaves probably for the same destination.

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND. The Spanish Intolerance of foreign interference, he believes, is not so much a matter of principle as of expediency.

No Ministry and no government would be supported or tolerated for any length of time that submitted to foreign interference or looked to any other government for countenance and support.

That was the chief mistake made by the provisional government that ended with the assassination of Prim and Don Quique.

That movement was concocted and carried into execution by men who lived by and for office.

They maintained a certain amount of influence and control with the army, but never had any respectable following of citizens.

The exhaustion of the chronic state of insurrection in Spain alone made its establishment possible, and its continuance in power was more due to apprehension of the loss of Cuba as a consequence of the revolution than to any inherent power in the government.

A morning paper had endeavored to show that the advancement of Don Hidalgo had precipitated this trouble. Señor de Couste thought to be totally unfounded.

The real operating cause was the correspondence between the Spanish government and the Carlist government.

It was only tolerable before because when such correspondence was received with complacency by the Cortes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873. The action of the Spanish Cortes in resolving Spain into a Republic so suddenly does not alarm the State Department. It is conceded that Rivero

has all the qualifications for a President, and would enforce the new ideas with zeal; but his enthusiasm is not always the ardor of nature. He is said to be very brusque when his fiery nature is stimulated with rare old wine.

The peaceful diplomatic policy of our government cannot be reconciled to the hot blood of the proposed Spanish President, and hence a doubt as to success if Rivero is to be the first President.

It is asserted, however, that if Spain is in earnest no government will more cordially welcome her into the sisterhood of Republics than the United States; for it is believed that the first duty fulfilled would be to stop hostilities in Cuba, declare amnesty for those ex-patriated, restore the confiscated estates, refer the question of independence to a plebiscite, and finally in the spirit of a true republicanism abolish slavery forever.

The State Department is encouraged to hope that the claims of American citizens pending before the Spanish American Claims Commission would be much sooner settled under a republican form of government than under a monarchy, and the unpleasant relations growing out of the existing state of affairs in the Island be speedily obliterated.

It is even asserted that our Minister at Madrid, under instructions from the Secretary of State, has exercised all his ability to shape sentiment in favor of the step taken, and although the act of Amadeus may appear sudden, his intention has been known for some time.

Secretary Fish does not care to discuss the subject until he is fully advised by despatches from Madrid of the exact situation.

THE SPANISH MINISTER. What Admiral Polo Thinks of the Situation in Spain—His Government Not Retrogressive—Cuba Not To Be Abandoned—Amadeus an Honest and Liberal Prince.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1873. The abdication of King Amadeus has excited a great deal of comment in official circles of the government and among the diplomatic corps in this city.

The representatives of the Old World monarchies are attracted to one another by a common sense of danger and congregate at their favorite club on Fifteenth street for the purpose of discussing the great event.

They look at each other with troubled faces, as much as to say, "Here is one of the oldest monarchies in Europe gone to the deuce. Which of us next?"

Your correspondent called this evening on Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister, for the purpose of eliciting his opinion regarding the strange turn of affairs in Spain and obtaining additional information on the subject.

The Admiral was engaged reading a despatch when he was shown into his presence. The Spanish Minister has the reserve of a diplomat, but now and then the frankness of the sailor would break out through the restraint of his official position.

He speaks English with fluency and correctness, and has a pleasant, engaging manner. The conversation began as follows:—

"Well, Admiral, have you any further news from Spain?"

Admiral Polo (pointing to a telegraph tape)—I have just received a despatch announcing the proclamation of the republic.

"Will you allow me to translate it?"

"Yes, certainly. I will translate it for you. It reads as follows:—

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON:—

"The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, constituted in their sovereign assembly, after accepting the abdication of King Amadeus, have proclaimed the Republic by a vote of 226 to 22.

CONSPICUOUS.—Now the question is, Will the Republic improve the condition of Spain, and will it last?"

Admiral Polo—I am at such a great distance from the scene of the event that I cannot give any decided opinion on this subject.

I have been away about two years from my country, and my view there always confined myself to my naval profession, never meddling with politics.

I have been content to serve my country without attaching much importance to forms of government, as long as it is a liberal one. I can now only judge by the facts I know.

A large majority of the Spanish Congress profess radical or advanced liberal opinions, hence they must be in harmony with the sentiment of the people they represent, and having once set up a republic, I suppose they will give it a fair trial.

"Has Prince Alfonso, the son of Isabella, or the Carlist pretender any chance to the throne?"

"The administration of Señor Zorrilla has been a liberal one, in one conformity with the sentiment of Congress and the country. Whatever may be the ultimate form of government, it does not seem logical that the Spanish people should retrograde by a return to despotism. It seems more probable that they will preserve the advance they have made."

"What might have been the cause of King Amadeus' abdication?"

"I have not received the slightest information on the subject. It is as much a mystery to me as to the rest of the world. I have read a couple of despatches in the Herald saying that the German papers had it that the King's abdication was caused by French intrigues, but I do not believe a word of it."

"I suppose Señor Zorrilla will be the President of the new Republic?"

"I do not know any more about it than you do. Madrid is like Paris—a city of surprises. One cannot tell what the next day may bring forth. I suppose there are several aspirants to that position."

"Will the new order of things in Spain produce any change in the relations with Cuba?"

"Suppose your Congress were to make some change in the constitution, such, for instance, as the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, would that cause any dissimilarity in the relations with Cuba? The same rule applies to us. Whatever may be the form of the government in Spain its fundamental policy, I think, cannot be other than to maintain the integrity of the Spanish dominions. The change from monarchy to republicanism can only affect the internal affairs of the country. It may do this, however; it may be an impetus for the introduction of further reforms in Spain and her colonies."

CONSPICUOUS.—What do you think, Admiral, of King Amadeus and the course he has pursued?"

Admiral Polo—I think he was an honest and liberal prince, who had the interest of the Spanish people at heart. He was always anxious to do his best for the country, but events over which he had no control have compelled him to adopt the step he has taken.

The conversation would have been prolonged, but Admiral Polo was obliged to attend the President's reception.

WHY AMADEUS ABDICATED. The Correspondence of Mr. Fish and General Siskie's Operating Cause—Prospects of the Republic—Opinions of a Spanish Editor.

Señor Ferrer de Couste, editor of El Cronista, being questioned yesterday as to what he thought of the Spanish revolution, made the following statement:—

"The Spanish intolerance of foreign interference, he believes, is not so much a matter of principle as of expediency. No Ministry and no government would be supported or tolerated for any length of time that submitted to foreign interference or looked to any other government for countenance and support."

That was the chief mistake made by the provisional government that ended with the assassination of Prim and Don Quique.

That movement was concocted and carried into execution by men who lived by and for office.

They maintained a certain amount of influence and control with the army, but never had any respectable following of citizens.

The exhaustion of the chronic state of insurrection in Spain alone made its establishment possible, and its continuance in power was more due to apprehension of the loss of Cuba as a consequence of the revolution than to any inherent power in the government.

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possibility of his ever obtaining the confidence of the people, and he abdicated.

He thought that the establishment of a republic was not inopportune. It was, perhaps, the best thing that could be done, and made permanent, would lead to the speedy solution of the Cuban question.

Separate State governments, he thought, would be established, and the power, he thought, might reconcile the discordant elements in Cuba. He thought that Spanisha generally had little confidence in republics. The danger to the one just declared would, in his opinion, culminate within the first four or five days.

The Carlists already in arms might crystallize in opposition to a republic, with the aid of the Prince Alfonso and other elements of discord, and the Republic would be in great danger.

Princess Alfonso, a powerful influence in the army as well as among the aristocratic portion of the Spanish people. Don Carlos, Count of Barcelona, he was supposed, besides, by the northern provinces forming the old Kingdom of Navarre. The constitutional monarchy had decried these provinces of long-established privileges, such as immunity from military service, exemption from tax on tobacco and free municipal government.

They had joined with Carlos in hopes of having these privileges re-established. Failure to act in concert, he thought, might weaken the power of the opposition, but protracted civil war is likely to result in any case. If the Republic should be firmly established, he concluded that it would be the most democratic description, a total abolition of nobility and privilege, and personally felt a little confidence in peaceful times that he should continue his residence in this country.

Princess Alfonso, he thought, was a man who after had put Napoleon and a million of men out of their country at the toe of their boot, and the latest foreign ruler had followed in the same footsteps.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC. History of Nicolas Maria Rivero—The First Republican Deputy to the Cortes—His Wondrous Eloquence—As Editor of La Discusion and His Duel with Colonel Blando—His Signature to the Treaty for the Sale of Cuba.

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tricts of Barcelona, Tortosa, Vich and Madrid, and was elected in the former two places.

Emilio Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs. A well-known Spanish biographer speaks as follows of the world-celebrated orator Emilio Castelar:—"Entrancing eloquence, electrifying phraseology, fascinating utterance, soul-stirring poetry, a Titan's soul within the frail body of man—such are the characteristics embodied by Emilio Castelar."

He was born in the city of Cadix in 1813, and his tender years were embittered by tears. His father, an honest workman, died poor, leaving to the child but an honored name and a mother, two treasures of incalculable worth. He pursued his studies in Novelda, Alicante and Valencia, spending his vacations at Cantarreja (Province of Teruel), evincing at an early period an absorbing love for whatever books came in his way, forgetting all the pleasures proper at his age.

Ancient history, affording him youthful visions of the future, the Spartan wars and the democracy of Greece, fixed his tender mind and implanted in his soul his after reverence toward those heroes and the great deeds of those republics. Such was his infancy. He was but twenty years of age when he first went to Madrid and a student at the Normal school of Philosophy.

IN 1847 THE REVOLUTION OF JULY shook Spain to its foundation, and, at the same time, kindled the hopes of Castelar; for he saw, for the first time in his life, a tyrannical power broken the chains of despotism. His ear caught, then, the magic cry of liberty amid the thunder of cannon, and, with his fiery soul, he saw the propitious opportunity for the triumph of the ideas agitating his enthusiastic nature.

Perfectly unknown then, his words had already electrified more than one group of combatants for liberty, and hope and faith germinated in his heart. About the middle of September, 1848, there was a meeting of the group at the Royal Theatre as primary to an election of members to the Cortes. Brilliant speeches were delivered by leading politicians.

WHEN A MODEST YOUTH, apparently two and twenty, advanced to the rostrum and, in a voice that electrified his hearers, expounded democratic theories. The effect was electrical; his maiden effort carried the assemblage by a large majority, and when waiting with his tongue pressed to his lips, he was the most eloquent and popular orator of the democracy. Castelar had already a reputation in an hour as a public celebrity; it was the theme for days afterwards; but when his speech circulated in print his name was established, and the choice fell on him.

AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PARLIAMENT for one of the Madrid boroughs, along with San Miguel, Calvo Asensio and Dulio. He figured prominently in the elections, and, in the event, became assistant editor of the *Soberana Nacional*, his articles being perused with avidity, establishing his reputation as an editor. Soon after he accepted the editorship of the *La Discusion*, recently started by Rivero, where he was the chief editor until 1863.

WHEN HE STARTED LA DEMOCRACIA. In 1857 he contended for a professorship in literature, then vacant in the Central University, which he obtained over numerous competitors.

The most striking part, however, of Castelar's political career was that period in which he figured as the editor of *La Democracia*, the first issue of which was published on the 15th of 1864, wielding great power in shaping the political views of Spain; the same year, through a leading article in *La Democracia*, he secured the loan proposed by Barzanallana. His influence was soon felt even in colonial matters, and on the split of the party he carried the majority, preventing the rupture of the democratic party.—Its supremacy being acknowledged by the Central Committee.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF THE disturbances on the 22d of June, 1868, he was sitting in Madrid, CONDEMNED HIM TO DEATH.

Fortunately he evaded their missions and, under the name of *Leandro*, fled into France. There he remained as a contributor to several magazines until the September revolution, 1868, offering the return to his native country,