SPAIN

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.

NAMES OF 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 Loval.

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.

Prench Report of the Hour of Departure. 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 sity at six e'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 she situation existing there, which is more favorable than was hoped here last night. No disturbance of any kind is reported, and there seems to be a disposition on all hands to maintain order and support the measures of the Spanish provisional authorities.

The Cortes vesterday was the central point of interest, and bulletins of its proceedings were anxlously awaited by crowds of persons in all the pub-

Mc places of the city. The two houses assembled at a late hour in the

deus was read in each Chamber separately. The message opens with the statement that the King has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the abdication. When he accepted the crown he did so ander the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he was deceived. If the enemies who beset his path had been foreigners he would not have taken the course now determined upon; but they are Spaniards. By them Spain had been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the King of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs.

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

Señor Rivero, President of the Congress, was called to the chair, and, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the decrees of the sovereign power.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CROWN RESIGNATION. A vote was then taken on the question of acceptang without discussion the abdication of Amadeus. and it was accepted unanimously.

NATIONAL REPLY AND A COURTEOUS CONGE. A committee from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission charged te accompany the King to the frontier.

THE REPUBLIC VOTED. Señor Pi y Margall then proposed a resolution establishing a Republic, and vesting in the

Assembly the supreme power. The resolution was adopted by the following

Nays.... THE SESSION CONTINUED. The Assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed from Madrid.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RE-

PUBLIC.

Legislative Election of the Ruling

MADRID, Feb. 12, 1873. The Spanish Cortes to-day elected the following

Figueras, for President of the Council, received Cordoba, Minister of War, 239 votes,

Pi y Margall, Minister of the Interior, 243 votes.

Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245 votes. Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233 votes. Echegaray, Minister of Finance, 242 votes. The newly-elected members of the govern took their seats upon the Ministerial bench.

MINISTERIAL ADDRESS

Senor Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political cireumstances. He believed Oranez 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 show to imitate her example. The government new chosen would insure the national integrity.

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

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

THE LATEST NEWS.

Details of the Progress and Accomplish ment of the National Revolutionist

LONDON, Feb. 12-Noon. Further details of the proceedings in the Spanish

Cortes yesterday have just been received. The resolution of Senor Pi v Margall, before reported as adopted by a vote of 255 to 32. com prised several propositions, among which were the

That Spais be declared a Republic. That the National Assembly assume all the powers of the supreme anthority.

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.

The remaining clauses were then taken up, for discussion. DEBATE AND RECRIMINATION.

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.

Sefior Zorrills 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 Ministeria bench.

A SCENE AND SENSATION. Seffor 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.

Sefior Rivero thereupon left the chair and house, and señor Figuerola was called to preside in his

The Statesmen, the People and the Army LONDON, Feb. 12-1 P. M. The following despatch from Madrid has just been

of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic established by the vote of last night.

Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. 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

The French government has issued instructions

to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance, for the prevention of viola tions 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. 13-6 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 pre paring 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'Aumale yesterday, at which 100,000,000 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 Prince Francois d'Assise, the consort of ex-

Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid. Señor Olozaga to-day took leave of Presiden Thiers and leaves probably for the same destina-

THE MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

tion.

Shipments of Arms to Spain and the Antilles. LONDON, Feb. 12, 1873.

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

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Our Government and the Smalth Republic-What Is Thought at the State Department-General Siekles Stimulating the Republican Idea.

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

yould enforce the new idea with zeal: but his en m is not always the ardor of nature. He is said to be very brusque when his fery 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 carnest 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 expatriated, restore the confiscated es tates, refer the question of independence to a ple biscite, whether the colonies should become States of the Republic, and finally in the spirit of a true republicanism abolish slavery forever. The State republicanism abolish stavery forever. The clause 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 affairs in the Island be speedily obliterated. It is even asserted that our Minister at Madrid, under Instructions from the Secretary of State, has excised all of his ability to shape sentiment in favor of the step taken, and although the act of Amadeus 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 Situ ation in Spain-His Government Not Retrogressive-Cuba Not To Be Abandoned-Amadeus an Honest and Liberal

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 club on Fifteenth street for the purpose of discussing the great event. They look at each other with the oldest monarchies in Europe gone to the deuce.

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 informa tion 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 o fluency and correctness, and has a pleasant, en. gaging manner. The conversation began as fol

"Well, Admiral, have you any further news from

Admiral Polo (pointing to a telegraph tape) -I have just received a despatch announcing the proc. amation of the republic. "Will you allow me to translate it ?"

"Yes, certainly: I will translate it for you. I

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF SPAIN AT WASHINGTON:—
The Senate and Chamber of Deputies, constituted in sovereign assembly, after accepting the
abdication of King Amadeus, have proclaimed the
Republic by a vote of 358 to 32, on February 11.'"

CORRESPONDENT-Now the question is, Will the

Admiral Polo-I am at such a great distance decided opinion on this subject. I have been away about two years from my country, and 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 anish 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 Seffor Zorrilla has been liberal one, one in 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

"What might have been the cause of King

19 have not received the slightest information of the subject. It is as much a mystery to me as to the rest of the world. I have read a cable despate in the HERALD saying that the German papers hint that the King's abdication was caused by French intrigues, but I do not believe a word of it." "I suppose Senor Zorrilla will be the President of

the new Republic 977

Madrid is like Paris—a city of surprises. One cannot tell what the next day may bring forth. suppose there are several aspirants to that

any change in the relations with Cuba ?

"Suppose your Congress were to make som change in the constitution, such, for instance, as the election of President and Vice President by direct vote of the people, would that cause any disintegration of your territory ? I should say no. The same rule applies to us. Whatever may be the form of the government in Spain its fundamental 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

CORRESPONDENT-What do you think Admiral o King Amadeus and the course he has pursued? Admiral Polo-I think he was an honest and lib eral prince, who had the interest of the Spanish peo ple 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

The conversation would have been prolonged but Amiral Polo was obliged to attend the Presi dent's reception.

WHY AMADEUS ABDICATED.

The Correspondence of Mr. Fish and General Sickles the Operating Cause-Prospects of the Republic-Opinions of Señer Ferrer De Coute, editor of El Cronista being questioned yesterday as to what he thought Spanish revolution, made the following

of the Spanish revolution, made the following statement:—

The Spanish intolerance of foreign interference, he thought, was little understood by foreigners. No Ministry and no government would be supported or tolerated for any length of time that sumitted to foreign dictation 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 the enthronement of an Italian. That whole 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 following the chronic state of revolution 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 continued revolution than to any inherent power in the government.

A morning paper had endeavored to show that the advancement of Don Hidaigo had precipitated this trouble. This Señor de Couto thought to be totally unfounded. The real operating cause was the correspondence between the Spanish government and Messrs. Fish and Sickles. A government only tolerable before became intolerable when such correspondence was received with compliacency by a Spanish king. The mazner in which the Spanish people received it demonstrated to Amadeus the

impossibility 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 under the circumstances, and, if made permanent, would lead to the speedy selution of the Cuban question. Separate State governments, with representation to a general law-making power, he thought, might reconcile the discordant elements in Cuba. He thought that Spaniards generally had little considence in republics. The danger to the one last declared would, in his opinion, culminate within the first four or five says. The Carlists already in arms might crystalize, in opposition to a republic, with the adherents of Prince Alfonso and other elements of discord, and the Republic would be in great danger. Prince Alfonso had a powerful induence in the army as well as among the aristocratic portion of the Spanish people. Don Carlos combined most of the induence of priesthood and bigotry. He was supported, besides, by the northern provinces of long-established privileges, such as immunity from military service, exemption from tax on tobacco and free municipal governments. 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 this 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 of the most democratic description, a total abolition of class powers and privileges. He personally felt so little confidence in peaceful times that he should continue his residence in this country. He felt clear on one point, that Spanish character had been vindicated. Sixty years ago they had put Napoleon and a million of men out of their country at the tee of their boot, and the latest foreign ruler had followed in the same footsteps.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH RE-

First Republican Deputy to the Cortes-His Wondrous Eloquence-As Editor of La Discusion-His Duel with Colonel Rodas-His Signature to the Treaty for Nicolas Maria Rivera late President of the Cortes

who, in all probability, will be the future President of the Spanish Republic, is a doctor of medicine and lawyer by profession, and practised both progave his attention to politics, and was one of the republican agitators in Spain when Europe was He entered the political arena in 1856, and by his impassioned elognence and logical flow of thought. econd only, perhaps, to that of Castelar, gained himself a name and fame. In consequence of his advanced republican theories he was elected, in 1858. Deputy to the Cortes from Murviedo. ancient Sagunto, where Hannibal was defeated by the Iberians, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, city of Valencia. Señor Rivero has, it may be here remarked, the honor of being, in 1858, the first reto the Cortes, and his electors have learned by his subsequent conduct that their choice was not a mistaken one. Contemporaneous, however, with Rivero, and among the early founders of the republican party on a solid basis in Spain, may be here mentioned with honor, José Maria Orense, Marquis of Alpayda. Rivero, it is needless to say, has represented Murviedo since the first time that he gained the suffrages of the people of that city.

AS AN EDITOR. While at Madrid attending to his official duties he was offered the position of editor of the recently established republican organ La Discusion, and his fearless and facile pen did infinite good to the cause to which he had sworn to devote his life and energies. The position he occupied was a difficult one, to say the least, for he was beset with enemies on every side, and the slightest imprudence on his part, as the director, would in all probability have with his frank and outspoken nature it was difficult for him, in spite of the overwhelming corruption of the Court, to refrain from calling a spade a spade. the Court, to refrain from calling a spade a spade. It must here be mentioned, that although he was an avowed enemy of monarchical rule, a greater amount of initiade was allowed him, in the free expression of his editorial opinion, than would have been tolerated in a man less generally respected or endowed this useh wondrous reasoning faculties. On two occasions, however, he allowed more democracy and latitude to his pen than the public censor of Madrid thought justifable, and he was accordingly cited to appear before the criminal Courts. He pleaded his case in person, refusing any legal assistance, although it was tendered him on many hands by the most eminent lawyers that Madrid possessed. Both charges against him were dismissed.

dismissed.

HE IS SHOT IN A DUEL.

In 1863 Colonel de Rodas, who sübsequently became Captain General of Cuba, was in commanc of an infantry regiment stationed in Madrid. One of his soldiers was guitty of some act of insubordination and was flogged, by order of Colonel de Rodas, in such an inhuman manner that he died. One of the mixor editers of La Discusion reprosched Rodas for his barbarity, and stigmatized him in concluding the article he was writing on the subject as an inhuman monster. Smarting under the odium that De Rodas fetche had incured he challenged Rivero to fight a duel. When

red he challenged Rivero to fight a duel. When the second brought the cartel to him he imagined that he would lay the blame upon his sub-editor and say that he ought to fight or apologise; but he had mistaken his man, for Rivero's reply was, "I ACCEPT ALL THE RESPONSIBILITY, and will meet Colonel De Rodas when and where he wishes." The duel subsequently took place, and the bold editor was shot through the body and considered to be in a dying condition. Owing to a powerful constitution and good care he subsequently railled and regained his health and strength, but his system naturally received a terrible shock.

HIS OPPOSITION TO QUEEN ISABELLA.

quenty raines and regained his Seatth and strength, but his system naturally received a terrible shock.

HIS OPPOSITION TO QUEEN ISABELLA.

During the latter part of 1867 he persistently attacked the corruption of the priest-riaden Ministry of Queen Isabella, and te him is no small manner is due the coup d'élat by which that Bourbon Queen was driven from the throne and into exile. But Rivero saw that Spuin was not yet ripe for a republican form of government, and that the ignorant masses would not appreciate its democratic basis, and like a wise general, biding his time, he consented to wait until matters were ripe for the realization of his hopes, and offered no opposition to the importation of the Savoy Prince Amadeus; and doubtless foresaw in the horoscope of the future what has just transpired—viz., the throne being made untenable for the young King.

HIS AGE AND DISPOSITION.

Seflor Rivero is a man of about fifty-five years of age, of genial disposition, a good liver, and an open friend or enemy.

"CUBA LIBRE."

He is a friend of the poor and the suffering, and his mighty voice has oftentimes been heard in the Cortes pleading for the manumission of the slaves in the colonial possessions of Cuba and Porto Rico. On one occasion he was attacking, in the Cortes, the cruel and rapacious "volunteers" who have desolated the fair Island; of Cuba, when he was virulently attacked by Sefor Salmavon for want of patriotism, and a duel was expected to ensue, but Salmavon, it is alleged, thought better over the matter.

An important signature.

on the 22d of January last the Herald published, for the first time in this country, the text of the treaty concluded in this city between the representatives of the Republic of Cuba on the one hand and Don Miguel Jorro en the other hand, who was sent out to this country by the late General Prim, President of the Council of Spanish Ministers. For various motives the name of Nicolas Maria Rivero was suppressed at the time the article appeared in the Herald; but now that a new leaf has been turned over in Spain and all commences anew, there is no harm that can be done in stating that one of the consenting powers to the treaty in question was Rivero.

SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Estanisla o Figueras, President of the Council.

Figueras was born in the city of Barcelona on the 13th of November, 1819. After a course of prelimi nary studies at the public school he studied philosophy at Cevera and later at Tarragona. While still student he took a deep interest in politics, the progresistas, representing then the most radical aspirations of the young men of the times. The year 1840 found him affiliated with the republican party and among the first to adopt its theories.

After the events of 1842, culminating in the bombardment of Barcelona, he separated kimself from this party, becoming editor of the Constitutional, with Mata and Rubot. He was opposed to the overthrow of Espariero, apprehending direful results. In 1851 he was elected representative to the Cortes for the First district of Barcelona. In 1854 he was a member of the Tarragona Revolutionary Committee, voting against the monarchy in 1854. In 1862 he was a second time elected to the Cortes for the First district of Barcelona, opposing the liberal party. He look an active snare in the second revolutionary attempts in 1866, and was incarcerated by Narvaez in 1867, together with Rivera. During the criss ending in the downfall of Isabella II., in 1868, he was appointed a member of the revolutionary committee and Judge of the Congressional district of Madrid. During the canvass for the election of members to the present Cortes he received the unanimous nominations of the disthe progresistas, representing then the most radi-

tricts of Barcelona, Tortosa, Vich and Madrid, and

Emilio Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A well-known Spanish biographer speaks as fol-lows of the world-celebrated orator Emilio Castear:—"Entrancing eloquence, electrifying phrase-ology, fascinating utterances, soui-attring poetry, Titan's soul within the frait body of man are the characteristics embodied by Emilio Caste lar." He was born in the city of Cadiz in 1831, and his tender years were embittered by tears. His father, an honest workingman, died poor, leaving to the child but an honored name and a mother, his studies in Novelda, Alicante and Valencia spending his vacations at Cantavieja (Province of Terúel), evincing at an early period an allabsorbing love for whatever books came in his way, forgetting ail the pleasures proper at his age. Ancient history, affording him youthful visions o Plutarch, the Spartan wars and the democracy me dizval epoch, fixed his tender mind and impianted in his soul his after reverence towards those

in his soul his after reverence towards 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 1884 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, how a tyramized people broke the chains of despotism. His car caught, then, the magic cry of liberty amid the thunder of camon, and, with his flery soul, he saw the propitious apportunity 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 Seriember, in 1884, there was a meeting convened at the Royal Theatre as primary to an election of members to the Cortes. Brilliant specches were delivered by leading politicians.

WHEN A MODEST YOUTH, apparently two and twenty, advanced to the rostrum, and in a sonorous and penetrating voice expounded democratic theories. The effect was electrical; his madden effort carried the assemblage by storm, soing frequently interrupted by appliause; and when warming up with his theme he poured forth his pent-up eloquence, clesing his speech, a perfect frenzy of applause resounded, and all welcomed to a life of usefulness the youth who was thenceforward to be the most eloquent and

and when warming up with his theme he poured forth his pent-up eloquence, closing his speech, a perfect frenzy of applause resounded, and all welcomed to a life of usefulness the youth who was thenceforward to be the most eloquent and popular orator of the democracy. Castelar had conquered a reputation in an hour as a political celebrity; it was the theme for days afterwards; but when his speech circulated in print his lame was established, and the choice fell on him AS A CANDIDATE BY THE LIBERAL PARTY for one of the Madrid boroughs, along with San Miguel, Calvo Ascensio and Bulce. He figured subsequently in others, essentially democratic, with Oreuse, Guerra, Cervera and Olavarria. None of these nominations were successful, however, from the extreme youth of the nominee. He then became assistant editor of the Soberania Nactonat, his articles being perused with avidity, establishing his reputation as an editor. Soon after he associated himself with the corps of La Discussion, recently started by Rivero, where ne was the chief editor until 1863.

recently started by Rivero, where ne 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 number of which went forth on the 1st of January, 1864, wielding great power in shaping the political events of Spain; the same year, through a leading article in La Democracia, he defeated the nefarious loan proposed by Barzanallana. His influence was soon lett even in colonial matters, and on the split of his party he carried the majority, preventing the rupture of the democratic party—its supremicy being acknowledged by the Central Committee.

On the occurrence of the disturbances on the 22d of June, 1866, the Council of War string in Madrid, CONDEMNED HIM TO DEATH.

of June, 1866, the Council of War sixting in Madrid, CONDENNED HIM TO DEATH.

Fortunately he evaded their minions and, under disguise, crossed the frontier into France. There he remained as a contributor to several magazines until the September revolution, 1863, offering the return to his native country, the Provincial government rematated him in his professorship. In this capacity he exerted his influence to strengthen republican ideas among his countrymen, stumping the country in opposition to the monarchial tendencies of the leaders. He was at the abdication of King Amadeus, a representative for Zaragoza, in which capacity he has rendered valuable services to the cause of the people. He has now received the just tribute to his merit upon being made the recipient of the important trust in the new Cabinet, in this great crisis of his country.

General Fernando Fernandez de Cor-

General Cordoba was born in Buenos Ayres in 1809, his father being a general in the Spanish army, on service in that city. His military career commenced in Madrid in 1825, and in 1834, on account of his courage and discretion shown in tending to of his courage and discretion shown in tending to suppress the rebellion, he was made a colonel and decorated with several orders. In 1843 he affiliated with the moderate or clerical party. In 1847 he was made inspector of infantry, but the following year retired from active service, and was made Captain General of Catalonia, and later a captain of New Castile. In 1854 he took a prominent part in putting down the revolution in Madrid. He is considered a man of great courage and a stern disciplinarian, and has seen much active service. He is a strong personal friend of Castelar.

Jose Maria Beranger, Minister of Ma-

ered the coast guard service at an early age, and subsequently entered the navy, where he did good service. His political life commenced in 1868. lican insurrection at Cadiz a short time later, and in which a large number of efficient men irom the frigate Saragossa sympathized and took part. This rising, as was a similar one at Ferrol, was unsuccessful. He was subsequently appointed Vice President of the Admiralty. He is the representative in Cortes of the city of Lugo, in Galicia, and is considered on all hands a very talented man.

Pi v Margall was born in 1824 in Barcelona; en tered that university in 1841 and left it in 1847. he produced his first literary production, entitled 'La España Pintoresca," and became subsequently contributor to many leading magazines. In 1851 he drew upon his head the anathenm of the clerg by the publication of a work entitled "Historia de la Pintura," in which he interwove allusions to Christian practices distasteful to the fanatic Catho-lics, and the Prime Minister, Bravo Murillo, then President of the Cabinet, ordered the suppression of the work. In 1852 he published another book entitled "Political Economy," which was also sup-

entitled "Political Economy," which was also suppressed.

In 1849 he became a member of the democratic party, and took an active part in various intrigues prior to 1854, also taking part in the revolutionary movement of that year. The city of his birth nominated him to the Cortes in 1854 in opposition to General Prim, but he was defeated by a small majority. The system of political persecution following the abortive revolutionary attempt in 1866 ostracised Pi y Margall; the police invaded his domicil to arrest him, but he cluded their clutches and fled to Paris. When the downfall of the Bourbon dynasty occurred, in 1868, being still in that city, he remained there, deciming the movement premature for the establishment of his theories. Upon his subsequent election to the Cortes for Barcelona he was constrained, however, to obey the behests of duty, and took his seat in the Cortes in 1869, Pebruary S. His personal worth commands the respect of friends and foes alike. He was a prominent

The Other Members of the Cabinet. With reference to N. Salmeron, Minister of Justice Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies; Becerra, Minster of Public Works, and Echegaray, Secretary of the Treasury, space compels us to allude in the brief est terms to these men, by stating that they have est terms to these men, by stating that they have all been promimently before the public in connection with matters agitating that country. With reference, however, to Mr. Francisco Salmeron, the Cotonial Minister, his stanch sympathy for struggling Cuba has rendered him hateful to the Spanish oligarchy in that island, and it is doubtful finis orders will be respected there by the slave-traders. Captain General Ceballos, however tainted he may be with Bourbonic proclivities, has promised to implicitly obey all orders that may be received from the home government.

HISTORY OF MODERN SPAIN.

From the Dethronement of Isabella to the Death of Prim and the Abdication of King Amadeus.

SEPTEMBER 30 .- Her Majesty Queen Maria Isacella II. took her departure from Spain, having een dethroned by the revolution. She was born on the 10th of October, in the year 1830; proclaimed Queen in Madrid on the 2d of October, 1833, and

the act of the revolution from her residence at OCTOBER 3.—The following text of renunciation

reclaimed of full age by the Cortes on the 8th of

November, 1843. She protested formally against

Having no ambition except for the welfare of Spain-that is to say, the prosperity of my beloved country at home and its prestige abroad—I censider it my duty to abdicate, and by these presents I do abdicate all my rights to the Crown of Spain in favor of my well-loved son, Don Carlos de Bourbon and d'Esse.

JUAN DE BOURBON ET DE BRAGANZA.

JANUARY 1 .- Provisional government of Spanish Regency in power in Madrid.

August.—During this month the Spanish people eact against the provisional government and in favor of a monarchy.

JUNE 20.—Preparatory law for the abolition of slavery under discussion in Spanish Cortes. JUNE 25.—Ex-Queen isabella II. renounced her-claim to the Spanish throne in favor of her son, Alphonse Ferdinand-Pié-Jean-Marie, Prince of the Asturias, who was born on the 28th of November,

JULY 4.-Serrane government, of regency, pro mulgated an emancipation law for the colonies, which was to have been made operative in Cuba on the 28th of the following September.

November 16.—Cortes of Spain, as sovereign

power in the nation, elected Prince Amadeus o avoy King of Spain DECEMBER 4 .- Formal deed of acceptance of the

lards, signed on behalf of the Spanish people and

the royal House of Savoy, in the Pitti Palace, Flor-ence. The State paper reads as follows:—

Afters Notary of the Crown, Visconti-Venosta.

This action was taken in conformity to the following declaration, forming part of the preliminaries of the Treaty of Utrecht, and to which
Philip V. of Spain attached his signature on the
5th of November, 1712. In that declaration, which
owed its origin to the direct initiative of English
diplomacy, the Spanish King says:—

diplomacy, the Spanish King says:—

I declare that, failing my royal person and my lawful descendants, there shall succeed to me the Duke of Savoy and his male descendants in the male line born of lawful matrimony, and, failing the male line. Prince Amadeus of Carignano and his sons and male descendants, who, as descendants of the Inianta Dona Catarina, daughter of Philip the Second, have a clear and acknowledged right to the succession of the Grown—an order of succession which shall be preserved and shall be effected to the letter, notwithstanding all the laws and ordinances and statutes which might be stipulated to the contrary. statutes which might be stipulated to the contrary.

DECEMBER 27.—Juan Prim, Marquis De Los Castellegob/Comte de Ruis, Spanish General, shot in Madrid by an assassin. King Amadeus arrived in the capital just as Prim died.

1871. APRIL 8.—Spanish Parliament (old) opened by

JANUARY 1.—The foreign debt of Spain amounts to \$620,000,000, of which \$285,000,000 were issued be fore and \$335,000,000 subsequent to revolution of 1868.

1868.
FEBRUARY 28.—Foreign Minister of Spain, Señor de Blas, addressed a circular to the King's representatives in foreign countries against the International Society.

APRIL 20.—('arlist manifesto to the Spaniarda against "Savoyard" government forwarded from Geneva to Spain. The paper said:—

The revolutionary Spanish government closes against

Madrid claims before all the world the honor of commanding the advanced guard of the great Catholic army, which is that of God, of the throne, of property and of ramily.

JULY 18.—Attempt to assassinate King Amadeus and Queen Maria Victoria of Spain, in Madrid. A number of the regicides arrested, but trials postponed for very many months.

AUGUST 30.—Returns of the votes which were cast at the general Parliamentary election in Spain show that out of about three million electors 1,888,970, or about sixty per cent, exercised the franchise. Of these 1,339,733 voted for the King's government and 386,734 for republican candidates, the remainder being Alfonsists, Sagastists and independents. The Carlists abstained from voting.

SETTEMBER 15.—King Almadeus opened the first session of the newly elected Parliament of Spain. Queen Maria Victoria was present.

SETTEMBER 25.—King of the Spaniards opened the session of Cortes with speech from the throne.

SETTEMBER 26.—New Spainish loan contract ratified and executed in Madrid between the Spanish Minister of Finance and the representative in Madrid of the Bank of Paris and of the Netherlands as follows:—

Don Servando Ruiz Gomez, Finance Minister, in representation of the government of His Majesty the King of Spain, and M. Guido Elbogen, in representation of the Spain, and M. Guido Elbogen, in representation of the Spain, and M. Guido Elbogen, in representation of the service of a project of law to realize by public subscription a loan in interior and exterior consolidated debt sufficient to produce 50,000,000 peecies (E2,100,000) in cash, two thirds interest of which is to be paid in money and one-third in consolidated debt at fitty per cent, which form of interest payment shall be extended to all the debt of Spain.

Scoonl-A-renewal of the loans already made by the said bank, and the delivery of further funds in September and October in the Spanish Finance Commissions abroad.

Third—The presentation of another project of law garanteeing the money pay art of the said payme

This agreement shall be ratified by the Bank of Paris and of the Netherlands within five days from this date. SERVANDO RUIZ GOMEZ. MADRID, Sept. 12, 1872. GUIDO ELBOOEN. SEPTEMBER 27.—During the sitting of the Span-ish Cortes to-day Señor Collantes made a rapid survey of the various Congresses, Ministries and elections which had been since the revolution, and then launched out into a fierce attack upon them all, comparing them to a cerpse and a sepulchre. He said:—

He said:—

In view of that corpse and that sepuichre I said always, and here say it again, that the revolution of September had committed a grave fault and an unpardonable error in not proclaiming Bon Alfonso de Bourbon as King of Sgaia at the Bridge of Aicolea. The catastrophe of the dethronement of his mother avaing occurred, the men who had done that great mischief might have introduced some consolation and remedy for the tuture. They might have had for themselves all they wished—regencies, ministries, titles. They would have had power, but the nation would have had a national king, and not a king of a party, and we might all of us had a common dynasty round which to have gathered in days of danger.

SEPTEMBREE 30.—Schor Gomez, Minister of Finance.

the nation would have might all of us had a comm dynasty round which to have gathered in days of dang Septymbers, Senor Gomez, Minister of Pinan presented the Spanish budget for the year 1872 to the Cortes. The expenditure he placed 640,000,000 pesetas (\$133,500,000), and the reven at 545,000,000 pesetas (\$133,500,000), taus showing defict of 95,000,000 pesetas (\$20,000,000). Recenizing the impossibility of making headway with selicit of this magnitude, added to an alread existing floating debt of 404,000,000 pesetas, Set Gomez fell back on an old idea of paying a part the interest of the interior and exterior debt paper—say to the extent of one-third, subject the consent of the foreign creditors. Spain as regards their coupons. The twarfs he pledged to pay in cash, and offered bank guarantee for it, which he provisionally ranged. He said:—"Our solution censists in the orarily paying in cash two-thirds of the interest of the dest and giving consolidateds at the rate fifty per cent for the one-third part. When of finance is reorganized it will be easy to raise t quotation of our three per cents to the rate which we deliver them in payment of the interest and then it will be equivalent to paying them cash. We limit the period of this payment paper to dive years." The result of this operation of the interest of the payment of the payment of the interest of the payment of the payment of the payment of the payment of the property of the payment of the payme

CONTINUED ON SEVNTH PAGE.