NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Tea Pot"—John Hill.
Organist and Teacher of Music—H. R. Philp.
Orange Association—Thomas Sproule.
Auction Sale—A. McLean.

The Ottawa Times.

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell continues unwell.

Sir George E. Cartier returned to the city yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Bouchette, of the Customs' Department, returned yesterday.

Mr. Brydges is going to England shortly.

From information we have received we have reason to believe that the Red River expedition has embarked and is now afloat upon the waters of Lake Shebandowan. The distance from the head of Lake Shebandowan to the French Portage, through the "Lake of a thousand lakes" and the chain of small lakes which follows, is 70 miles. From thence to the north west angle of the Lake of the Woods is 241 miles.

The Montreal *Herald* of Monday last made a statement which is wholly unfounded in fact, and which ought to be retracted. In reference to an article which appeared in *L'Evenement*, relative to Canadian Independence, the *Herald* asserted that *L'Evenement* was the organ of Sir George E. Cartier. We know that this is entirely incorrect, and if the *Herald* cannot find any other weapons to fight its political enemies with than misrepresentations and false statements, it had better retire from the field and confine its attention to commercial affairs. Sir George E Cartier is no more responsible for what appears in *L'Evenement* than he is for the statements and opinions of the *Herald*.

THE EUROPEAN POSITION.

For nearly four years the people of France and Prussia have been regarding each other with hostility and distrust. From the commencement of the century when the French Imperial Guard bivouacked under the lindens of Berlin, and afterwards when, thanks to Wellington and Waterloo, Prussian dragoons encamped on the Champs Elysees, feelings of enmity have rankled in the minds of Frenchmen and Prussians, and rendered an entente cordiale between them an impossibility. On a summer's day in 1866 the Prussian army crushed the power of Austria upon the plains of Sadowa, and taught the French that they could no longer assume to themselves the position of the first military power of Europe. The genius of De Moltke, and the Prussian needle gun achieved a signal triumph over the devotedly brave but badly generalled troops of Austria, and Prussia stood for the time being, the dictator of Europe. When the re-organization of German territory followed, the Emperor Napoleon ventured to interfere, when he received from Bismarck what in ordinary parlance would be called a decided "snub." France was not then in a condition to try the issue of battle with Prussia, her troops were armed with the old muzzle loading rifles, and the Emperor, true to that leading instinct of his character which has always guided his actions, determined to "bide his time." He went to work energetically to reorganize the army and to provide them with new breech loading rifles. He extended the political liberties of the French people, seeking by every means in his power to render himself and his dynasty popular with all classes of his subjects. For some time past he has been quietly accumulating stores and munitions of war in some of the principal frontier towns, and placing the army in such a position that it would be able to move with the greatest celerity and concentrate upon the line of the Rhine. When it was suddenly announced by General Prim that Leopold, a Prussian Prince, had been selected to wear the crown of Spain, the Emperor at once protested, declaring that France would never permit it. Great Britain, Russia and other powers anxious to preserve the peace of Europe intervened, seeking to bring about a settlement of the difficulty. In consequence probably of their remonstrances, the King of Prussia declared that he had no wish for Prince Leopold to become King of Spain, that it was a matter in which he had no concern, and it was afterwards announced that Prince Leopold's name as a candidate for the throne of Spain had been withdrawn. But France demanded something more than this. She insisted that Prussia should promise that no German prince should reign in Spain. The reason for this course is obvious. The Emperor Napoleon desires that French influence rather than that of Prussia should be paramount at the court of Madrid. It is believed that he stands pledged to support the claims of the young Prince des Asturias, son of the late Queen Isabella, but whether this is the case or not, it is easy to understand that neither the French people or the French Emperor, would relish the idea of having upon both the northern and southern frontiers of France a nation ruled over by a Prussian Prince. To this demand the Berlin Cabinet refused to send an answer, the French envoy, Count Benedetti, was refused admittance to the King's presence, and now it seems that all efforts to bring about a settlement having failed, an appeal to arms will be the result.

The British Government has declared itself to be in favor of the position assumed by France. Austria refuses to intermeddle at present, but in the event of war will probably not be able to resist the temptation of striking a blow at her great rival and will ally herself with France and Prussia. Russia is supposed to be in accord with Prussia, and it is alleged that at the recent meeting between the Czar and Frederick William of Prussia a plan of action was discussed and agreed upon in the event of war between France and Prussia. As the quarrel stands at present Great Britain has no interest in the matter so far as we can perceive, but if Russia enters the lists the integrity of Turkey might very possibly be threatened, and she would be compelled to participate in the gigantic struggle. In fact, when the first shot is fired in the valley of the Rhine, it is impossible to say where the conflict will end, or what vast proportions it may assume.

Let us for a moment glance at the military and naval resources of the two great powers now placed in hostility to each other. The French people are eager for a war with their old enemies. The brutalities of Blucher, and the more recent affronts offered by Bismarck rankle in their minds, and the hope of revenge for past injuries, and the prospect of future glory for France, weld all classes of Frenchmen together in the glowing fire of patriotic fervour. Those who imagine that the enemies of Napoleon will, in the event of war, find an opportunity of overthrowing his rule and dynasty, are much mistaken. But in case of defeat and national disgrace Napoleon would have reason to dread the worst results.

The population of France, according to the census of 1866, was (exclusive of 125,000 soldiers, stationed outside of the empire) 38,007,065, of which 11,595,348 lived in towns, and 26,471,716 in the rural districts. As regarded nationality 635,495 were resident foreigners, the remainder native Frenchmen. The difference of language among the natives of France has been the subject of an official census. It is estimated that about 1,200,000 of the population (Alsace and Lorraine) speak German as their native tongue, 200,000 Flemish, 1,800,000 Walloon, 1,100,000 Breton. In their religious faiths the people are divided as follows: Catholics, 37,107,211; Protestants, 846,619; Jews, 89,040; other sects, 24,186; and in Algeria: Catholics, 211,195; Protestants, 5,002; Jews, 35,737; Mohammedans, 2,688,746; other sects, 17,232. The population of the French colonies (not included in the above enumeration) is 2,649,678, and the population of countries in Asia, Africa and Oceanica, under the protection of France, is 3,693,575—making a grand total of people living under the sway of the French Emperor of 44,535,317.

The public debt of France is about $2,585,000,000. The ordinary revenue is 1,755,843 francs.

The army according to the new law consists of the active army and the reserve, numbering 4,000,000 men each. Then there is the garde Mobile and the National guard, which makes the total number of armed men at the disposal of the Emperor swell up to 1,350,000.

At the head of the French army are eight Marshals of France, namely: Count Vaillant, Count Baraguay d'Hilliers, Count Randon, and de Beuf, F. C. Canrobert, M. E. P. M. MacMahon (Duke of Magenta), C. F. Forey, F. A. Bazaine.

It is said that the Duke of Magenta will command the army of the Rhine, under Napoleon. The iron clad fleet consists of 27 sea going vessels, and 28 floating batteries and guard ships. The total strength of the navy concluding 100 sailing ships and 51 paddle wheel steamers, is 439.

The total population of the Kingdom of Prussia, according to the census of December 3, 1867, was 24,043,296. This includes the population of the territories lately "absorbed" by Prussia. The total population of towns and cities was 7,456,350.

The national debt of Prussia is 442,639,372 thalers, or over $200,000,000. The total revenues are about 170,000,000 thalers, and the total expenditures 160,000,000 thalers.

The Prussian military organization is very complete. The Prussian *Military Gazette* says "a million soldiers can at any moment be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The regular army consists of about 410,000 soldiers, according to the latest accounts.

To these should be added the Federal contingents of Saxony, Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Hesse Darmstadt—in all 53,000 men. But this force of 463,000 only represents the standing army of North Germany. In case of emergency, Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Bavaria, and immediately order a reserve, consisting of an army of 143,000 men. An additional force of 200,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his 20th year. He serves, unless exempted, three years in the regular army, four in the reserve, and at the end of this term enters the Landwehr or militia for nine years. Leaving the Landwehr he is finally enrolled in the Landsturm until he is 50 years of age.

The navy of Prussia consists of 99 vessels mounting 637 guns and including four ironclads of a formidable character. One of them, the *King William*, was built in England, and is superior to any ship in the French service.

A LAWLESS SPIRIT RAMPANT.

Anyone who in the late riot in New York sees nothing but an ordinary fight between Orangemen and Roman Catholics utterly fails to understand the position of affairs and the lesson which it teaches. It is stated that the ruffians who made the cowardly attack upon the defenceless men, women and children, on Tuesday last, were led by a well known member of the Fenian brotherhood. "Fenianism" wherever it is, whether in Canada, Great Britain or the United States, simply means opposition to the constituted authorities, and misrule and confusion generally. The fraternity is made up of discontented and disorderly men who cannot live lives of peaceful industry, but to whom excitement of some kind is as necessary as the vitiated air they breathe and the bad whiskey they drink in the lowest haunts of American cities. Still with all their love of excitement they generally exhibit a vast amount of prudence. They will seldom, if they can avoid it, face armed adversaries, but prefer attacking defenceless people. It is an insult to Ireland to call these miserable ruffians Irishmen; they have associated so closely and so long with the worst kind of Dutchmen and Americans, that all the manly courage and generosity of their race has been destroyed. But they constitute a very numerous class in the United States, and unfortunately wield a vast amount of political influence in all parts of the Republic. American statesmen are perfectly aware of the nature and character of these men, and thought, no doubt that they were doing a remarkably clever thing when they permitted, and even encouraged them to make a raid upon Canada. No doubt they considered that it was better for the Fenians to indulge their predelections for murder and pillage in a foreign country rather than within the borders of the Republic. But unless we are much mistaken, and unless the teachings of history are altogether reversed, the Americans will yet reap the punishment which their selfish policy justly ought to entail upon them. The attention of Canadians has been especially directed to this disturbance on the 12th inst., because the attack was made upon an Orange Lodge, but the same New York papers which furnish particulars thereof also contain information respecting what they term the "Rowdies Riot" a disgraceful street fight which occurred a few day since in which two lives were sacrificed, and also an account of a raid upon Mexican territory by American filibusters. In this latter affair the filibusters were attacked by the United States steamer *Mohican* and captured, though not until two officers of the American navy had been killed. These are but indications of the same lawless spirit which developed itself on Tuesday last in an attack upon Orangemen, and which is yet destined to cause much internal trouble and dissension in the United States. The Americans have nourished the viper of fillibusterism until now that it has grown strong it turns upon the hand that cherished it, and will cause them to regret that mistaken policy which caused them to deviate from the course adopted by other civilized nations and to disregard the obligations of international laws. If bands of lawless men cannot indulge their tastes in Canada or in Mexico, they will take every opportunity of doing so in the streets of American cities. Anything more cowardly than the late riot in New York as described in yesterday's Times has never happened in the annals of American fillibusterism. If the United States authorities are wise they will put down this lawless spirit which is abroad by the strong hand, once and forever. What renders this so difficult is the fact that the fillibusters wield a very considerable amount of political influence, which neither the President or his advisers dare to ignore. Even the judges upon the Bench are dependant upon them, and are indebted to the "rowdy" classes for the seats they occupy. We have no doubt that American politicians and the American people generally, are heartily tired of Fenianism and all its belongings, but it has assumed such proportions and wields so much political influence, that they do not know how to begin the work of exterminating the hydra-headed monster of iniquity, which so long as it confined its attacks to other nations was regarded as a generous liberty-loving creature, but which they are now begining to look upon in a different light. No man or nation can pursue a persistent course of wrong doing as our neighbors have in this matter, without sooner or later being punished for so doing. If we sow the whirlwind we must expect to reap the storm, as the people of the United States are beginning to find to their cost. The conviction of the Fenian prisoners at Canandaigua induces the hope that our neighbours are disposed to act a wiser and more friendly part. We rejoice very much to see this indication of a change for the better, which no one can be more willing to recognize than ourselves. The future welfare of the United States demands that these lawless men should be taught a lesson, and we hope that the result of the Canandaigua trials may be accepted as evidence that their power for evil is about to be curtailed.

Two more Fenians who were engaged in the New York riot have died from the effect of their injuries.

The Belleville *Daily Intelligencer* reaches us to-day in new dress and enlarged form. We congratulate our contemporary upon its steady progress.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

The above Map shows the section of country in which the most serious fighting is likely to take place in the war now about to commence between France and Prussia. It appears that the troops of the former power are moving towards the Rhine by way of Belgium and the smaller States of South Germany. The Prussians are already concentrating at Wesel, Dusseldorf and Cologne.

SUMMARY.

DOMINION.

Bishop Taché is staying with Judge Coursol.

A severe accident happened in the Mill of Messrs. Elliott, Routh & Sheard of Almonte. While a boy of Mr. Routh's was shipping a belt, he was caught and drawn with such force with his head against the pulley as to break the pulley in three pieces. His head is cut from the fore part to beyond the crown, but fortunately his skull is not broken, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. The pulley was an iron pulley, twenty inches in diameter, and running about two hundred revolutions a minute.

The third general meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce was held at their Banking House, Toronto, on Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. McMaster acting as Chairman. The report submitted by the Board of Directors, and the general statement were in the highest degree satisfactory to the shareholders.

The shipment of shooks to Cuba for the present year, so far, compares favorably with those of former years. We quote the comparative statement:

From 1st Sept.,	1867,	to 9th July,	1868....	835,000
" "	1868,	" "	1869....	946,925
" "	1869,	" "	1870....	1,012,500

George Pattison, a resident of Grafton, was run over on Wednesday night near Colborne, by the lightening express going east, and almost instantly killed. The deceased was subject to convulsive fits, under the influence of which he was supposed to have fallen upon the track.

Two boys while swimming in a creek near St. Catherines last Sunday, discovered the body of a babe in the water, near the G. W. R. track. The infant was well dressed, and its head showed marks of violence. An inquest was held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against some one unknown. The supposition is that the child was thrown from a passing train.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Glasgow reporter has obtained £100 damages from one who accused him of a wilful mistake.

The petty tradesman of London, to whom Dickens had given orders, display the autograph notes in their windows as advertisements.

They had a storm of snow and sleet in Scotland on the 10th of June.

A heavy storm prevailed in Lancashire, England, on Sunday. The mills suffered severely, and a large quantity of other property was destroyed. It is reported that some lives were lost, and that houses with their inmates were carried away by the flood. Several coal pits were filled with water.

Charlotte Bronte, if still living, would now be but fifty-four years old—not older than several of our present lady authors. The demand for "Jane Eyre" is said to be equalled by that for no other standard novel except Miss Muloch's "John Halifax, Gentleman."

UNITED STATES.

There are 287 incorporated colleges in the United States.

Maine has thirty-two hundred square miles of lake surface.

A small Indiana town has one school house and eight base ball clubs.

Dr. Abel Stevens is writing a "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church" in the United States.

It is said that trichinæ have been discovered in the flesh of deer shot in their native wilds in Oregon.

There are ten thousand law suits pending before the courts in Chicago, in which $30,000,000 are involved.

They have a new species of blackmailing in the new portions of Cincinnati. The blackers enter houses where only women are to be found, on different pretexts, generally representing themselves as detectives, and extorting small sums by all manner of threats. A new dodge adopted by them is the threat of making reports of the inmates for not having their houses numbered.

There is a clergyman in Newport, R. I., who sleeps in one house, takes his meals in another, has a study in the third, and preaches in the fourth, all on the same st.

One of William Penn's silver spoons, with his name engraved upon it, has been found near Reedville, Mifflin County, Pa., by workmen who were digging a cellar.

A Wisconsin paper claims that the water of the artesian wells in the town of Sparta is so charged with electricity that telegraph wires inserted in it need no other battery.

Bullit County, Kentucky, is agog over a mystery. A man disguised as an old decripet beggar obtained shelter for a night in a widow's house, and when a party of robbers attacked the house, threw off his disguise, killed two of the robbers, drove the rest away, and then disappeared without leaving a sign of his identity.

The Pullman Hotel train has been withdrawn from the Central Pacific Railroad, not being profitable to the road. The company desire to encourage and build up first-class eating-houses along the line of the road, as all passengers cannot have the privilege of the hotel cars. A line of silver palace sleeping cars will continue to run on all through trains between Sacramento and Salt Lake, connecting with similar cars at Salt Lake for Omaha.

On the evening train from Sacramento, on the Vallejo route, a tragedy was enacted that forever puts Sam Patch's Niagara leap in the shade—makes it only a side show wonder. The train, it is stated, was about ten minutes behind time, and was making it up at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. When about five miles above Suisin the passengers in the smoking car were astonished at seeing a man who had been sleeping in one of the seats, spring to his feet, and, with a bound, plunge headforemost out of the window on the opposite side of the car. The window was up at the time, and the man went through like a dart, showing that he was an expert diver. He threw his heels up when he made the plunge, and they came in contact with the sash, shivering the glass to atoms. The alarm was at once given that a man was overboard, and the train was stopped and backed up to the place where the terrific leap was made, for the purpose of picking up the mangled remains of the man. Instead of finding a ghastly corpse, they found their lost passenger sitting on the ground rubbing his eyes and trying to collect his scattered senses sufficiently to ascertain where he was and how he came there. He was handled tenderly at first but it was soon ascertained that the only damage he had sustained was a slight abrasion of the skin on one of the elbows.

A riot occurred at the United barracks at Newport, Ky., on Sunday, in consequence of some roughs insulting some negro soldiers on parade.

A lot of whiskey seized by Federal soldiers in Lincoln County, Tenn., was recaptured at Corinth and taken back to Tullahoma and unloaded in the woods.

Lester Wallack's place at Long Branch is conspicuous for its two flags. He flies the Enlgish and American colors from separate flagstaffs.

Four persons were shot in a row at a Rochester beer garden on Sunday night. One of them, named Joseph Keller, was dangerously wounded.

A contemporary says that quite a difference in the personal appearance of New Yorkers is perceptible since their public baths have been opened.

A life of Abraham Lincoln, in the Hawaiian language, has been published in Honolulu.

A Chicago paper warns its readers against a repulsive-looking organ-grinder worth $75,000.

A retail brewer at Strasbourg offers the newest fashion of bonnet to the woman who will drink (and pay for) the most beer from his place in three months.

A statue of Guttenberg of green bronze, which stands in the court-yard of the Imperial printing office at Paris, was struck by lightning recently and turned completely white.

A Texas editor has had presented to him, by admiring lady readers, an embroidered shirt, which presents a pictorial history of the State, including the Mexican war. The editor wears the shirt outside of his coat, and wherever he goes he is followed by crowds of admiring boys, studying from the back of it the fine arts and booking themselves in Texas politics.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

The new Opera House in Paris will cost $6,500,000 gold.

The Sultan paid a Russian 10,000 francs for one evening's playing.

At the police courts in Bosnia no other penalty is known than flogging, and sentences are immediately executed.

At a concert in St. Petersburg recently the orchestra was composed of 600 trumpets and 50 drums.

It is stated that should the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope be declared by the Œcumenical Council, there will be an extensive return of perverts to the Church of England. Several well known quondam Anglicans are corresponding with one another on the subject.

The Sweedish navy, now ready for immediate service, consists of twelve vessels with seventy-five guns, which cost $8,773,476, and eleven vessels for service along the coast, armed with fifteen guns, and which cost $1,306,546. Of the heavy vessels, four are monitors.

The Empress Eugenie is a pigeon-fancier.

Napoleon wears but one ring—an amethyst.

Louis Napoleon has furnished the first volume of his "Life of Charlemagne."

Charles Reade, past the meridian of life is still a bachelor.

Balloon promenades across the city are a Paris institution.

Faber's speaking machine is attracting attention in Germany It pronounces each letter distinctly, and even laughs and sings.

☞CHEAP SALE OF SILKS, COMMENCING ON MONDAY NEXT. DRESS PATTERNS FROM $8 TO $20; FORMER PRICES $14 TO $46. CALL AND EXAMINE. T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.'S.
Patterns post free on application.

☞IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN IN DRESS GOODS, GO TO T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED & CO.'S CHEAP CLEARANCE SALE.
Patterns post free on application.

☞T. HUNTON, SHOOLBRED &CO.'S GREAT CLEARANCE SALE STILL CONTINUES; EXAMINE OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
Patterns post free on application.

Cricket clubs are busy playing matches throughout Western Canada.

Lacrosse received a severe blow in Montreal by the disgraceful termination of the match between the Montreal and Shamrock Lacrosse Clubs.

Latest by Telegr

BY FRONTA'S LINE.

OFFICE:—G. F. Desbarats's Engraving, 19 Sparks Street.

CABLE NEWS.

DECLARATION OF W

French Troops Concentrating.

The Neutrality of Belgium Respected.

Prussian Troops Pouring in France.

Removal of Specie from the Bank of Antwerp.

The British Government and the Position of France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON.—A rumor that M. Ollivier, Oleaga in the French Senate on the resignation, and a rumor that Ollivier resigned is in circulation. La Liberte demands a great or war.

The *Journal des Debats* ... sia's reply is insufficient.

The London *Telegraph* ... standing the Hohenzollern ... is too early to believe it ... only responses thus far ... larly offensive in the extreme.

Prussia's answer was decided ... to be firm and dignified.

There is a report that the ... Parliament had been ... that it will meet as early as ...

The weekly returns of the ... land show that the ... has increased 444,000 ... last report.

The steamer *St. John*, from ... arrived to-day.

LONDON.—Mr. Gladstone ... Commons to-day, in reply ... from Mr. Disraeli, that the ... of the Government with ... occasioned by the difficulty ... and Prussia, was incomplete ... sent was not the time ... but he would say this Government ... mon with the other Powers ... have sustained the position ... Grammont, that Spain was ... nate any one for King ... Prince.

There was a wild panic ... after banking hours. At ... that the Bank had received ... not sufficient to restore ... much uneasiness still prevails ... is all the result of the rumor ... ditte had been recalled.

The Queen has gone to Osborne ... summer.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says ... Marquis of Bute never actually ... Church of Rome.

Sir George Gifford, Lord Chief ... the Court of Appeal in Chancery ... Copeland, an eminent medical ... are dead.

The House of Lords to-night ... the University Tests Bill.

In the House of Commons Mr. ... said the Government was sensible ... gallantry of the Canadian troops in ... sing the Fenians, but had received ... ward by way of promotion.

The House went into committee on ... Education Bill, and disposed of a ... of amendments.

The subject of choosing ... by ballot gave rise to an unusually ... discussion.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy ... and when called to account ... guage said the Bill deserved ...

Mr. Gladstone made a speech ... of the measure, and severely criticised ... Hardy for his discourtesy ... facts.

An animated discussion ... which amendments were adopted ... jected, and the House adjourned.

It is reported that the Roman ... gates were powerless against ... bility of Prussia.

It is rumored that the Prussian ... ment have demanded from ... withdrawal by France.

Austria continues to profess ... in quarrels between Prussia ... but it is said she will abandon ... power should intervene.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—The *Journal* contradicts ... port circulated yesterday of ... tion of the ministry.

The French military attaché ... of Vienna is ordered to return ... immediately.

Baron Bourgoing, the former ... French Ambassador, also ...

Rumors of the resignation ... try is untrue, though ... ally.

Public opinion and a ... French journals are opposed ... despatch of the father of ... zollern to the Spanish throne ... final settlement of the quarrel ... France and Prussia. Many ... assert that the Ministers ... their declarations that ... rect acknowledgment on the ... ia, would be more a shame ... for France.

La Liberte, *La Pays* and ... *ale* are especially bitter against ... try. Official journals ... peace as settled.

The Duke de Grammont ... the Senate and Corps Legislatif ... French Ambassador ... made known the resignation ... Hohenzollern of the Spanish ... Duke asked the Senate to ... discussion on the interpellation ... urday.

Friday was set apart for the ... in the Corps.

The Senate immediately ... on the request of M. Rouher ... sented to.

The *Constitutional* (Monarchist) ... denies the reported resignation ... the Ministry, and states ... one Minister tendered his resignation.

The journals still give ... tary preparations which are ...

Three to four hundred ... demonstration in the streets ... ing from a ball, shouting ... down with Prussia, and ... seillaise without interruption ... lice.

The journals say that the ... net having received, at a late ... the personal renunciation of ... Crown by Hohenzollern, ... tinue negotiations to obtain ... of Prussia an official renunciation ... for ever of all claim to the throne ... on the part of any Prince.

The King of Prussia has not ... ceive Count Benedetto, or ... France requires.

The Emperor has held a Council ... at the Tuileries by special ... ing. The Ministry were all ... and a council was immediately ... half-past seven. The Prussian ... Senate and Corps Legislatif ... that the Government ... munication to make before the ... sitting. It is generally believed ... may be a declaration of war.

It is positively asserted that ... idite will be ordered to return ... and only awaits the departure of the ... sian Minister from Paris.

Advices from Madrid are ... Spanish Minister of the Interior ... envoys to the different Courts ... them of Spain's acceptance of Prince ... pold's renunciation.

The Corps Legislatif was ...