

EUROPE.

The Chinese Embassy and Its Reception in England.

British Commercial Jealousy of the United States.

The Spanish Revolution—Its Rise and Progress.

War Rumors in France and Germany.

By special correspondence and mail report from Europe, dated to the 24th of September, we have the following important details of our cable telegrams to that date, added to the compilation published in the HERALD yesterday.

The *Osservatore Triestino* of September 20 says:—Admiral Farragut, accompanied by several of his officers, has landed in order to pay visits to our principal authorities of Trieste. Afterwards, Marchese...

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa alleges that in consequence of dissensions between the Left, the Garibaldians and the Rattazzi party, the Naples political meeting has been postponed till towards the close of October. Many persons think it is definitely abandoned.

The case of the *Nuova Epoca* of Florence, charged with insult to the person of King Victor Emanuel, has been heard by the Court of Anizes in that city. The jury found the accusation proved, and the tribunal sentenced the *epoca* to six months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine.

The *Piccolano*, a Turin journal, has been seized on account of articles abusive of the king. M. Czerny, editor of the *Narodny Pokrok*, of Prague, has been sentenced, for having disturbed public tranquility, to eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs.

The *Paris Debats*, in an exhaustive article on the policy and duty of France towards Prussia, says:—Our natural allies are not to be found in Germany. Instead of interfering with the internal organization of Germany we would do better to imitate Prussia...

Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to the Mutual Aid Society at Turin under date of Caprea, September 14:—You have done well to constitute an association of the brave men who have made the campaigns of the Chinese and diplomatic agents.

ENGLAND.

The Chinese Embassy—Its Arrival and Reception—Disposition of the Cabinet to Ignore Mr. Burlingame—Commercial Jealousy—Minister Johnson's Policy—The Spanish Revolution.

London, Sept. 23, 1868. You have already been informed by telegraph of the safe arrival of the Chinese Embassy in England. There was no public or official reception at Liverpool, and the Embassy came by ordinary train to London and are now comfortably located at the Grosvenor Hotel.

Lord Houghton in the country, has not yet had time to call upon the distinguished foreigners. As fashionable and diplomatic London is also "out of town" the Chinese are almost altogether neglected.

I have previously informed you that the policy of the English government is to ignore this Embassy as much as possible; to throw cold water upon it; to depreciate its importance. The press takes its tone from the government. In these dull days, when London editors are glad of any kind of a sensation to fill up their stupid columns, the newspapers, at government hint and by general agreement, take no notice of the Chinese. Their arrival was not even telegraphed from Liverpool. When the news that they had come to London was published in the *Standard*, it was in a column of the miscellaneous columns of the journal.

There were need not be the least hesitation in asserting that the reason for this policy of England towards the Chinese Embassy is jealousy of the United States, and the great influence of the United States in China. If the Chinese had elected an Englishman instead of Mr. Burlingame, as "the Minister of heavy responsibility," and if they had sent the Embassy to England, whose capital it is, and the seat of the reception of the Ambassadors here would have been wonderful. But the English are not so stupid as they are credited with being. They are anxious to give it a wide berth. In so doing they are only standing in their own light; for the Ambassadors send to China the report by every mail of the fact, and Minister Johnson will not allow the Americans much unfavorable. But the policy of ignoring the Embassy has been deliberately adopted.

The British government will adhere to its usual policy. Mr. Burlingame forces them to take the initiative. Minister Johnson may make fine speeches as himself and spend money in the houses of English nobles and enjoy the flatteries lavished upon him for his complacency; but before long he must awake to the facts that England to an American is a hostile country, and that the English are not so stupid as they are credited with being. They are anxious to give it a wide berth. In so doing they are only standing in their own light; for the Ambassadors send to China the report by every mail of the fact, and Minister Johnson will not allow the Americans much unfavorable. But the policy of ignoring the Embassy has been deliberately adopted.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

There are a number of American artists here at present, en route to Rome. Raper, one of the best painters in America, has just produced, although he is still young, is here, after a vacation in which he has had in his stock of health for his hand and eyes, and is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden. It will not do to inculcate in one's own mind the idea of a picture of the bouquets, and the artist is now painting a picture of the most charming bouquets for their own garden.

THE ARMY.

The Official Army Register for 1868—Casualties, Appointments and Promotions—The Retired List—Battle-Organization of the Army.

The Official Army Register for 1868 records the changes that occurred among the officers of the army from August 1, 1867, the date of the last register, to the end of that year. During those four months there were 31 resignations, 3 commissions were vacated by new appointments, 25 positions declined appointments, 1 officer declined promotion, and 3 declined brevets; 67 appointments were cancelled and 2 revoked; 67 officers died, 8 were wholly retired, 4 dismissed and 8 cashiered.

Among those who declined appointments are 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 10 captains, 7 lieutenants and 1 private. Volunteers who didn't want second lieutenantcies in the regular army.

The death of two retired officers (Majors Hawkins and Fushing, L. I.) and the latter at Washington, in 1865, but their names have been borne on the register till now. Major John A. Thompson, Seventh Cavalry, was murdered by desperadoes at Fort Mansa, Texas, and three lieutenants were killed in action with Indians.

In the volunteer force the casualties were—Retired, 1; honorably mustered out, 37; discharged, 1. The number of volunteer officers remaining in the service on January 1 was 33, 21 of whom were additional paymasters.

CASUALTIES THIS YEAR. As the register is made up to January 1, 1868, only no casualties or changes since that date are recorded. Numerous changes, however, have taken place. A large number of resignations have been accepted in the last few months, several officers have been retired, and some have left the service "on compulsion."

Among the casualties may be mentioned the following:—Brevet Major General Frederick Steele, Colonel Twentieth Infantry, died. Brevet Brigadier General Joseph R. Smith, retired list, died.

Brevet Brigadier General Frederick Townsend, Lieutenant Colonel Ninth Infantry, resigned. The retirement of General Casey is referred to below. It is noticeable that by a joint resolution of Congress approved July 27, 1868, six lieutenants, who had been reported by the Secretary of War for absence from their commands without authority, were ordered to be dropped from the rolls of the army, with loss of all pay and allowances.

Four of them have already been dropped, and were so reported in the register for 1867. The remaining two are Hiram Leonard (B. G.), Cary H. Fry (B. G.) and 60 paymasters (majors).

Chief Engineer—Brigadier General A. H. Humphreys (M. G.), Colonel Thomas J. Crane (M. G.), John G. Harwood (M. G.), George W. Fullum (M. G.), Henry W. Bennett (M. G.), Colonel James H. Simpson (B. G.), 12 lieutenant colonels, 24 majors, 30 captains, 26 first and second lieutenants.

Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier General Alexander B. Dyer (M. G.), Colonels William Maynard (B. G.), Robert H. K. Whiteley (B. G.), Peter V. Hagner (B. G.), 4 lieutenant colonels, 10 captains, 15 lieutenants, 15 military storekeepers (captains).

ENGINEER BATTALION—ORGANIZED 1866. Major Henry L. Abbott (B. G.), in command, with 7 captains, 9 first and 4 second lieutenants, all of whom are assigned temporarily to duty with regiments.

First Cavalry—Organized 1833—Colonel, George A. H. Blake (B. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Washington L. M. G. (M. G.); Major, G. Brackets (Col.), Elmer Ous (Col.), Charles E. Norris.

Second Cavalry—1836—Colonel, Thomas J. Wood (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Isaac E. Palmer (B. G.); Major, Nelson E. Otter (Col.), George W. Howland, James S. Brislin (Col.).

Third Cavalry—1845—Colonel, William M. Greig (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, John C. H. Smith (M. G.); Major, Charles J. Whiting, William B. Lane (L. C.), Andrew W. Evans (L. C.).

Fourth Cavalry—1845—Colonel, Lawrence P. Graham (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, James H. Carleton (M. G.); Major, John P. Hatch (B. G.); George C. Cram, George A. Gordon (L. C.).

Fifth Cavalry—1845—Colonel, William H. Emory (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas Duncan (B. G.); Major, Eugene A. Carr (M. G.), William B. Royall (M. G.).

Sixth Cavalry—1861—Colonel, James Oakes (B. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel D. Strick (Col.); Major, William W. Lowe (B. G.).

Seventh Cavalry—1866—Colonel, Andrew J. Smith (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel H. Starr (Col.); Major, Alfred Gibbs (M. G.), Joel B. Elliott, Joseph G. Tift (L. C.).

Eighth Cavalry—1866—Colonel, John J. Gregg (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Thomas C. Devin (B. G.); Major, Andrew J. Alexander (B. G.), William H. Price (L. C.), David R. Clendenen.

Ninth Cavalry—1866—Colonel, Edward Hatch (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Wesley Merritt (M. G.); Major, James F. Wade (Col.), George A. Forsyth (Col.), Albert F. Morrow.

Tenth Cavalry—1866—Colonel, Benjamin H. Grierson (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, John W. Davidson (M. G.); Major, James W. Forsyth (B. G.), Meredith H. Kidd, John E. Yager.

ARTILLERY. First Artillery—Organized 1808—Colonel, Israel (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, Joseph A. Haskin (B. G.); Major, Joseph A. Haskin (Col.), John Hamilton (Col.), Clement B. Best (Col.).

Second Artillery—1821—Colonel, William F. Barry (M. G.); Lieutenant Colonel, William F. Barry (M. G.); Major, Harvey A. Allen, Edward G. Beckwith (B. G.); John C. Tidball (B. G.).

AFRICA.

War Between Doherty and Ashante.

Letters from Whydah, coast of Africa, of the 26 August, bring news to the effect that war had broken out between Doherty and Ashante. The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

The King of Doherty, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Ashante, was attacked the first and his army defeated. The King of Ashante, who had for two years been preparing an expedition against the kingdom of Doherty, was attacked the first and his army defeated.

GERMANY.

Frankfurt Uneasy of Coming War—Southern Opposition to Prussia—Napoleon's Policy and French Ideas—Financial Effects—Democratic Convictions.

Frankfurt Uneasy of Coming War—Southern Opposition to Prussia—Napoleon's Policy and French Ideas—Financial Effects—Democratic Convictions. The Frankfurt Convention, which was convened to discuss the future of Germany, has been a source of much controversy. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

THE INDIAN WAR.

General Alfred Sully's Command in the Field—Active Operations Against the Savages—The Indians Whipped and Driven Into Texas—Gallant Conduct of Sully and His Men.

General Alfred Sully's Command in the Field—Active Operations Against the Savages—The Indians Whipped and Driven Into Texas—Gallant Conduct of Sully and His Men. The Indian War has been a source of much controversy. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.

The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government. The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States.

The Prussian policy is based on the idea of a strong central government, which would be able to enforce its will on the other States. The Southern States, particularly Prussia, have shown a strong opposition to the Prussian policy, which is based on the idea of a strong central government.